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A Dialogue.

1874 & 1875.

NEW YEAR.

O Reverend Father crowned with snow!
We meet one minute: ere you go,
Tell me a thing that I would know.

Which nation is the first to greet
My coming? Does it love to meet
The year with laughters swift and sweet?

OLD YEAR.

The Darling of the Sun is first;
A lovely land in brightness nursed,
Her joy like April buds shall burst.

Oak leaves above the orange twine
With fronds of fern, and gaily shine
The glories of the plum and pine.

From house to house the "Manzai" dance,
The one with staid and solemn glance,
The other's wit as light as lance.

They summon health and wealth, and drive
All evil far. What harm can thrive,
When dance and song with darkness strive?

NEW YEAR.

A joyous people! In your sight
Lies there a single shadow slight
To mar the scene that seems so bright?

OLD YEAR.

Not one dark planet on their sun
But many: what to seek or shun
They know not: like blind men they run.

NEW YEAR.

What power their erring steps can guide,
O'er barren moorlands waste and wide,
To rest and peace at eventide?

OLD YEAR.

Heardst thou the pealing bell that sent
Its sweet notes to the firmament,
Like prayer when gentle hearts are rent?

NEW YEAR.

Methought it was a voice that told
Of welcome. Over wood and wold
In mellow waves its gladness rolled.

OLD YEAR.

That was the Christmas bell. It wakes
Most tender thoughts, its music breaks
With healing on the heart that aches.

One softly-shining Silver Star
Has cast its splendour near and far,
And made great nations what they are.

Men differ, but I deem no loss
Would follow if to souls that toss
Were borne the lessons of the Cross:

Then might this land in strength arise,
Her heart grow pure, her thoughts grow wise,
And large hope light her eager eyes.

KAJIN.

BIRTH.

On the 27th instant, at No. 1, Yamato Yashiki, Tokio, the wife of C. A. McVEAN, Esq., of a Son.

Notes of the Week.

AT about a quarter past eight o'clock on Thursday evening a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Schwartz & Co., jewellers, No. 80, to which attention was at once directed. The fire bell summoned the assistance of the engines of the various brigades and Fire Companies, which took up a position in the rear of the burning block, availing themselves of the water supply afforded by the creek. Meanwhile the fire had obtained a hold upon the building first attacked and rapidly spread to that next adjoining it in the occupation of Mr. Orny on the one side and to the residences of the Roman Catholic Clergy in the rear, and it was apparent from its volume that the light sea-breeze which at the time prevailed, would further its progress, and that that portion of the block terminating in the Chinese houses on Homura Road would in all probability be embraced by it, involving also, possibly, the Roman Catholic Church. But the abundant supply of water available permitted of the fire being confined within the area of the block in which it had originated and at half past nine o'clock the safety of the adjoining buildings was assured.

THE origin of the fire which would seem to have begun in one of the upper rooms of Mr. E. Schwartz's house, cannot be traced. Mrs. Schwartz was confined to her room by a serious indisposition, and was only by accident made acquainted with its outbreak whether arising from an over heated flue, or an explosion of kerosene, the most easily conceived causes of fire. She at once summoned assistance which was fortunately at hand, but was so overcome by weakness and fright that it was necessary to bear her from the house insensible. Mr. Orny had fortunately sufficient time allowed him to make a hurried escape from his house, and to remove a small portion of the more portable of his effects. The Roman Catholic Missionaries have not been so fortunate in this latter respect, and but little of their property has been rescued. The early hour at which the fire occurred permitted of a large force being assembled for the purpose of assisting in extinguishing it. The various foreign Fire Companies met in full force and a large party of the English and French Marines, and detachments from the foreign and Japanese ships were in attendance, and did good service in protecting property and effecting salvage. The supply of water was in the first instance ample, but as the fire abated so did the means of extinguishing it visibly dwindle, and it may be doubted if the supply had much outlasted the necessity for it.

The old question of the necessity of a supreme direction for the divided and only partly organized forces for contending against fire which we possess, is presented on the occasion of each important conflagration with special pertinency, and while allotting due praise to the various *corps* (each emulous to do its work well) on the ground last night, we cannot abstain from echoing the generally expressed regret that they were not subject to an undivided organization.

The following would seem to be the losses: The houses on Lot No. 80 the property of the Roman Catholic Mission, viz, those lately in the occupation of Messrs. Schwartz and Orny, and of the clergy themselves; insured.

The stock-in-trade &c. of Mr. Schwartz: partly insured; about one third in value saved.

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The stock-in-trade &c. of Mr. Orny: partly insured; a fair proportion of the former saved.

The household furniture, plate &c. of the clergy, uninsured; only a slender portion, including the plate, has been saved.

The building in Homura Road occupied by Cockeye, outfitter, was very slightly injured and he reports that he has sustained no loss.

MR. SCHWARTZ desires to express his warm appreciation of the kindness of a party of gentlemen who assisted in the escape of Mrs. Schwartz from the fire in his dwelling house on Thursday night last.

THE *New York Evening Mail* gives us the credit of the statement that Yedo is a "miracle of cleanliness" and proceeds to quote:—

"Notwithstanding the thousands of feet which tread the streets, they are as clean as the seldom-visited parks of the aristocracy. No person throws paper or any refuse in the streets."

This encomium was certainly published in the *Japan Mail*, and so far we are responsible for it. But, as we intimated in our introductory remarks, the *tirade* in which it occurred is the offspring of a dreamer, published originally in the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin, and only reproduced by us to show the extent to which indiscriminate adulation may be pushed. The heading under which it appeared ("Bunkum") was quite sufficient to warn off the most credulous.

THE following remarks are intended as a contribution towards the fuller understanding of some matters which were discussed at the Church Meeting on the 23rd instant.

"The yearly grant of £800"—is referred to more than once; while in the "Accounts" the sum of £800 is stated as the "Government grant for 1873 and 1874." This latter is correct.

"The rents received from other than British subjects are more likely to diminish than increase."

The grounds of this opinion are not stated; but there is a strong probability to the contrary; for the reason that when the American residents have, as pew-renters, a voice in the management of Church affairs, they will be more disposed to join forces than now, when they cannot participate even in the choice of Trustees.

"If the pew rents were raised, many people who now held sittings would either give them up, or only hold half a sitting."

It is not easy to understand what this last clause means. The rent of sittings is now fixed at twenty dollars each. There are 344 available sittings in the Church—of which, if 144 are allowed to choir seats and free pews, there still remain 200 sittings for rent; which at $20 each, would yield a revenue of $4,000 per annum—or a surplus of $400 instead of a deficit of $600 as one of the speakers estimated. This seems a simple enough scheme of finance, and one quite adequate to the requirements.

In regard to the statement that the present chaplain was supposed to be not satisfied with the existing salary, it may be announced, as by his authority, that he is entirely satisfied with the arrangement now existing between himself and the Trustees. As to the actual amount of salary received during the past year by the Chaplain, a glance at the accounts will shew that he is debited with $2,625, and credited with $235.29, leaving net amount received by him $2,389.71, or a little under $200 a month. In the resolutions adopted the expression "Church Members" is used, and they are regarded as the constituency for the election of the Committee of management, consisting of four. The question might arise as to who are to be considered "Church Members" for the purposes contemplated. All baptized members of the Church of England? or all members of the congregation—*i.e.* pew-renters, or regular attendants?

The position of the Church at Shanghai was compared with that at Yokohama. At Shanghai the Trustees have two churches to care for—Trinity, whose chaplain receives Tls. 3,290 (say $4,200) as salary, with free use of parsonage; and the Seamen's Church, for whose chaplain a salary of £600 is provided.

THERE is nothing the average sportsman is more anxious to convey to you than that he is not a crack shot: there is nothing that he is himself so reluctant to believe. This makes the application of what is to follow somewhat difficult. We apprehend that neither he who drops his mark "as if he loved it," so that its expiring gasp escapes it as it touches Mother Earth, nor the atrocious impostor whose bungling justifies the Irish compliment that "if he doesn't hit his bird he *sends him out of that*" need fear an appeal to conscience in its concluding lines. But if there be any who find the cap to fit them, (and unless our pheasant be as truthless a bird as it is unfortunate, such, we take it, there must be) may we plead for the pheasants this much? What is sport to us is necessarily death to them, but let it be death immediate, not death protracted by suffering or famine. He to whom the gift of killing his game outright has been denied should cease to mangle that which he cannot slay. The chase is not for him, and he but shows fair play to his more skilful fellows and humanity to the inferior creation when he once and for ever abandons its pursuit.

"SIR,—I am a Pheasant, a this year's bantling, and was—or thought I was—a handsome bird. Intoxicated with my youth—for I am, as is inferred above, but a few months old—and beauty, and joyous with the priceless elasticity and vigour which health and strength alone confer, I stood one fatal morning lately, in this present month, pluming and caressing my shining feathers in the glorious sunlight, and wonderingly admiring their varying sheen as the rosy beams glinted and glimmered upon them through the frost-tipped leaves of the variegated bamboo grass which fringed the bank whereon I had taken my stand. A nameless something mingling with these lighter emotions stirred within my breast—a love of admiration was it—or a wish to be esteemed by———? Ah me! I know it now too late. T'was surely love's first thrill which tingled in my bounding pulses! When rudely wakened from my pleasant reverie by the sound of crackling leaves I became aware that I was being regarded with fixed and sullen ferocity by an animal with bloodshot eyes and heavy hanging jowl. For a moment, paralysed with fear, I stood with neck outstretched not knowing what to do, till, my presence of mind returning, I bethought me of my wings and almost laughed to myself to think as I rose into the air how easily I could elude the intrusive monster below. I scarce had time, however, to shape my course for a neighbouring wood, when a loud report so startled me that I fell, to find, when I essayed to rise again, a broken wing prevent my further flight, and a splintered leg refuse to aid me in my efforts to escape by running. Excited by the sounds of shouting in my rear, however, and impelled by the instinct of self-preservation, I continued—battered, bruised and bleeding as I was—to roll and scramble down the bank and reach the hole in which I've found a refuge, a damp, unwholesome excavation on the borders of a marsh, where the sun we pheasants love so well can never penetrate; where no kindred fowl is likely to alight, and where, for want of sustenance, I must die a lingering and painful death. I cannot walk. I cannot fly. The hole I find my shelter in is deep and slippery, and I cannot drag my shattered body to its mouth. Why was I not killed outright? I had then no cause for murmur, nor need to curse the inexperienced sportsman who, unmindful of the agony his want of skill might cause, has doomed me to misery and want, and has left me, in darkness worse than death, untended by a friend, to die a dreadful death.

A WOUNDED BIRD."

MR. George Pauncefort announces that he will take his farewell benefit on Wednesday evening next, the 6th instant, when, with the assistance of several amateurs, he purposes giving "Delicate Ground," "The Unwarrantable Intrusion" and a Musical Mélange. Mr. Pauncefort has evinced a kind spirit in adding the stores of his *répertoire* to entertainments provided for the benefit of local societies, and we trust that a remembrance of this good feeling, and his own sterling merits as a comedian, will procure him the support of the Public on the occasion of his last performance before them.

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We hear that the P. & O. Steamer *Orissa* which was compelled to put into Nagasaki, disabled, was expected to leave for Yokohama last night.

We are compelled to hold over until our next issue the letter of X. Y. Z. upon the proposed harbour works.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

As there is a great deal of uneasiness felt in regard to the presence of small-pox in the settlement, it may be well to say that the measures taken by the local authorities to prevent its spread have been prompt, vigorous and very successful. There has been a house to-house visitation throughout the native town which has brought all actual cases to light, and it may be remarked that the number of people attacked is very small, only one fresh case per day on an average having been reported during the past week. The mildness of the attack is undoubtedly due to the promptitude with which vaccination on a large scale has been adopted. It may be as well to state that foreigners can send their native servants to the Hospital in the native town under charge of Dr. Simmons, where they will be examined and vaccinated should it be considered necessary. A document will be handed to any such applicant embodying the result of the investigation made into his special case, and foreigners employing Japanese can by this means satisfy themselves that they are not harbouring persons in any state or danger of infection.

It was reported yesterday evening that another of the teachers of the Imperial College at Yedo, had succumbed to small-pox. The gentleman in question was known to be in a critical condition.

General Saigo attended by a large staff of officer, slanded on the 27th inst. under a salute from the Japanese man-of-war in harbour. After having received the congratulations of the local authorities he left for Yedo by the 1.15 train, and was received at the Shinbashi station by some of the high officers of State, who welcomed him cordially on his return and his successes. A troop or two of cavalry and about fifteen hundred foot soldiers were drawn up in and around the enclosure of the railway station, and received the General, whose soldierly yet modest bearing was the theme of much remark, with military honours.

A Notification issued from H. M. Consulate draws attention to the Government regulation under which compulsory vaccination is prescribed to Japanese subjects, and the means which should be taken to render it operative.

We have been requested to publish the following letter which has been addressed by the Governor of Kanagawa to the Consuls of the various nationalities in Yokohama:—

(Translation.)

KANAGAWA KENCHO,
December 19th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Government intends adjusting the affairs of Ono's house which failed lately.

I would, therefore, request you to inform me, at your earliest convenience, whether any of your countrymen have outstanding business with it, and if so to furnish me with full particulars thereof.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) NAKASHIMA NOBUYUKI,
Kanagawa Ken no Kami.

Mr. Abbott, riding *Ivanhoe*, was first to come in in yesterdays' paper hunt, Messrs. Tyler and Glennie were second and third to arrive.

THE following translation of the Government proclamation prescribing the ceremonials of New Years day, and the days following is published by the *Japan Herald.*

1ST JANUARY.

At 5 a.m., prayers will be offered at the four cardinal points.

At 8 a.m., all the officials above the third grade residing in Tokio will visit His Imperial Majesty.

At 9 a.m., the same officials will visit Her Highness the Mother of the Emperor.

Between 8 and 9 a.m., all the officials above the seventh grade residing at Tokio, will assemble at the Kunaisho (Ministry of the Imperial Household), to wish a happy new year.

At 9 o'clock, the Imperial Princes will be allowed to see His Majesty in the saloons of Ziakonoma.

At 10 o'clock, the Imperial Princes will have the honour to wish a happy new year to Her Highness the Mother of the Emperor.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, all the Daimios residing in Tokio will assemble at the Kunaisho, to wish a happy new year to the Imperial family.

At 10 o'clock all the officials below the seventh grade will present themselves at the prefectures to wish a happy new year.

At 10 o'clock all the Ministers of the foreign powers will be received by the Emperor.

At 2 o'clock p. m., all foreigners in the service of the Japanese Government, and who have the right to be considered as officials above the seventh grade, will assemble at the Kunaisho to wish a happy new year.

3RD JANUARY.

At 9 a.m., the festival of Guensisai. On this day His Imperial Majesty will personally *fête* his Imperial ancestors, and generally all the great men of the Empire.

4TH JANUARY.

At 9 a.m. His Majesty will go to the Dai-jokuan, and will preside at the opening of the discussion of political affairs. Before proceeding to the Council of State, His Majesty will address a prayer to the god Zingu, the creatorof Japan.

5TH JANUARY.

At 11 a.m. a great festival of the new year, in honour of Sin-non-yen. The Imperial Princes and the officials above the third grade will have the honour of assisting at the feast at Ziakonoma.

Officials above the seventh grade will be invited to the prefectures to which they belong.

Officials above the seventh grade, residing in the interior, will be invited to the prefecture of each department.

Daimios will be invited to the prefectures to which they belong.

Officials below the seventh grade will be invited to the Kencho to which they belong.

8TH JANUARY.

At 10 a.m. the Minister of War will open his offices for the first time in the year, with great ceremony.

9TH JANUARY.

At 10 a.m. the Minister of Marine will do the same thing.

20TH JANUARY.

At 10 a.m. the Shintô priests above the second grade will be received by His Imperial Majesty.

At 11 o'clock the Shintô priests below the second grade will visit the Kunaisho to wish a happy new year.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. Str. *Massilia*, despatched on the 29th December.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries,...	56	87	13

Total Silk .... 156 bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

December 24th, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 20th December, 1874.

Passengers,.....29,458.	Amount.....	$6,958.88
Goods, Parcels, &c		731.14
Total.....		$7,690.02

Average per mile per week $427.23.
Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week 1873.

Passengers,....24,665.	Amount.....	$7,455.85
Goods, Parcels, &c.....		551.66
Total.....		$8,007.51

December 31st, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday 27th December, 1874.

Passengers,.....26,905.	Amount.....	$6,511.17
Goods and Parcels.....		806.19
Total.....		$7,317.36

Average per mile per week $406.52.
18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1873.

Passengers,....22,662	Amount....	6,862.94
Goods, &c.....		588.34

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1874.

THE important events which have taken place in this country during the past year, and which have so absorbed public attention that their history is virtually the history of the Empire for that period, are rivetted into the annals of 1873 by an occurrence recorded in the very number of this Journal which summarised the events of that year. This was the attempted assassination, on the night of the 14th of January, of the Udaijin, IWAKURA, on his return from the Palace. The attempt failed indeed, but there can be no question that it exercised an important influence upon the history of the year 1874. IWAKURA was known to be strongly opposed to all projects for the invasion of Corea or a descent on Formosa, schemes which the discontent or restless ambition of the *samurai* of the southern provinces had fostered and given consistency to. That the relations between Japan and Corea had fallen into an unsatisfactory state, and that contumelious communications from Corea had reached this country, cannot be doubted, and the sense of insult produced by these was further inflamed by recollections of barbarous outrages perpetrated upon the crews of certain Loochooan vessels by the savages of the Formosa coast. Both circumstances excited a desire for revenge in the breasts of a section of the *samurai*, whose loyalty to the Government had previously been shaken by a scheme for the commutation of their hereditary incomes or life pensions which had deeply wounded their sense of justice. In such a temper the opening of the year found large numbers of this powerful class, nor was it long before reports from the interior, like the low rumbling of distant thunder, announced the coming storm. In the middle of February the provinces of Hizen and Saga burst out into a state of insurrection, and the alarm created by this was increased by the announcement that in the first collision between the rebels and the Imperial troops the latter had been forced to retire. It was known, however, that reinforcements were at hand, and entire confidence was felt at Yedo that the Government could cope successfully with the insurrection. The insurgents marched upon the town of Saga, stormed and burnt the castle, and were reported to be advancing upon Nagasaki, where preparations were made by the native inhabitants for a general flight. From Higo intelligence arrived that a movement similar to that at Saga was expected, and well-informed persons believed that a general rising in the province of Kiushiu was probable. But if the innovations of the Government were to some extent the cause of these disturbances, they also furnished the means for suppressing them. The telegraph and steam power were called into requisition, troops were despatched to the rebellious provinces with a speed of which the insurgents had no experience, the town of Saga surrendered to the Imperial forces, and, by the first week in March, order was restored. There is no reason to believe that the punishment due to the great crime of rebellion was awarded with undue severity. Some of the ringleaders paid with their heads for their share in it, but, for the most part, the Government regarded the punishment dealt out to the rebels in the field as sufficient to vindicate its authority and confirm the impression of its power. But a special example was made of ETÔ SHIMPEI, whose share in the outbreak had been prominent, and whose high rank made his conduct alike more conspicuous and reprehensible. It is impossible for any foreigner to estimate the degree of provocation and the exact nature of the motives which induced ETÔ to head the rebellion. It may be doubted whether he was not more animated by a sense of the wrongs of the *samurai* class than by any feelings of personal ambition, and there is evidence of his having taken part, just before the outbreak of the rebellion, in a moderate and constitutional protest to the Government against the too arbitrary nature of its action. In a memorial to the Throne, dated the 17th January, to which his name was attached, in company with those of several other prominent men in the Empire, urgent representations were made that the Crown was in danger of losing its prestige and authority, on account of the want of harmony visible between the acts of the Government and the wishes of the people, and adducing this as a valid and cogent argument for the establishment of representative institutions, by means of which the popular will could be more clearly ascertained. It is impossible to doubt that the men associated with ETÔ SHIMPEI in this memorial must have largely shared the views and feelings which subsequently led him into active measures in which their own greater prudence or loyalty prevented them from participating. But every man who heads a rebellion against an established government stakes his life on the event, and OKUBO, the Minister of the Interior, who was sent down with full powers to deal with the insurrection, cannot be blamed for having decreed the death of ETÔ SHIMPEI. His head was severed from his shoulders and exposed near the principal scene of his last prominent acts. If common report speaks truly, he met his fate with dignity and fortitude, and lamented in his last words the troublous times in which the fate of his Imperial master was cast.

And here it may be well to make a passing remark on the tendency among foreigners, from which we ourselves have been by no means free, to judge of the acts of Japanese statesmen or prominent men as we should of similar acts among ourselves. Increasing experience and larger reflection upon political affairs in this country have convinced us that this tendency must be far more guarded against than has hitherto been the case. So widely do the political conditions and the customs of office in this country differ from those of Europe, that any criticism which applies what is, after all, an arbitrary common measure, to the two, may do grave injustice to the motives which animate the Japanese in any given course, and entirely mislead readers either here or at a distance from Japan in regard to such course, its relation to the individual, or its bearing on the state. There is little or nothing in this country answering to what we understand by the words 'party government,' in which men are content to waive minor convictions and unimportant differences of opinion in order to secure some more grand and fundamental principles which they consider essential to the welfare and progress of the nation in the government of which they are associated. Foreigners are apt to forget this, and to characterize as disloyal acts which might deservedly earn the reproach conveyed by this term were they committed by the statesmen of a constitutional country, but which are the only methods known to the Japanese for marking their dissent from the policy of those who have been their colleagues. The institutions and modes of thought which characterize our own civilization and political systems have a strong tendency to destroy that individuality of mind and action which are the characteristics of men living under less highly developed conditions of social and political life. We are strongly inclined that the operations of our own minds, guided as they are by books or more

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ephemeral literature which we all read in common, deposit conclusions far more conventional than those of the Japanese, and that the mechanical process which we are so apt to pursue of measuring their minds, estimating their motives, and placing valuations on their acts, precisely as we should do with those of our own countrymen, is unsound and misleading. These remarks do not, of course, apply to open acts of rebellion such as that of ETÔ SHIMPEI; but attentive followers of Japanese politics during the past two years will hardly fail to recall one or two occurrences which seem to demand the reflections we have made.

Immediately subsequent to, and, in some sense, consequent upon, the suppression of the Saga rebellion, an expedition was fitted out to avenge, upon the aboriginal tribes inhabiting the south-eastern parts of the Island of Formosa, the murder of a crew of Loochooans shipwrecked on those shores late in the year 1871. This outrage had long rankled in the breasts of the Japanese, whose treatment of the mariners of all countries under similar circumstances has been in a marked degree humane and hospitable, a fact attested by many examples of which the records may be found in these columns. It is well known that the Government had long had the question of these outrages under discussion, and it may even be questioned whether, about two years ago, they were not intended to form the ground of demands upon the Chinese Government of a very formal and serious nature. Our own firm conviction is that this was the case. The original purpose of the Japanese Government was to demand redress for these outrages from the Court of Peking, and, in the event of its being refused, to declare war against China. The course was a bold one, and involved an issue of vast weight. But the resolve to pursue it was taking a very firm consistency, when suggestions were made to the Government, that it would at least be well, before taking steps of so serious a nature, to ascertain whether the Chinese actually claimed jurisdiction over that part of Formosa on which the outrages were perpetrated, and acknowledged any liability for the commission of those acts. The suggestion was, without doubt, a sound one. In whichever way the Chinese answered such questions as the Japanese might put to them in regard to the matter, the latter must necessarily be the gainers in the certainty which so important a course of procedure demanded. In accordance with this plan instructions were given to the Japanese Envoy who left for China on the 12th March 1873, to ascertain the views of the Court of Peking on this question, and the records of the American Legation bear witness to a conversation which took place between him and Mr. Low, in which he very distinctly stated the views, if not the intentions, of the Japanese Government in regard to it. But it is much to be deplored that the communications which passed between the Envoy and the Chinese Ministers for Foreign Affairs were not so explicit. The question at issue was one of cardinal importance. It involved the friendly or hostile relations of the two Courts; it was certainly one of the most important questions with which the Envoy had to deal; and a clear understanding upon it was in the highest degree desirable. But no such clear understanding was arrived at. The Chinese were, indeed, somewhat informally questioned as to their jurisdiction over the aboriginal tribes of Formosa, and disclaimed all responsibility for the acts of which the Japanese complained. The intention of Japan to despatch a mission to the savage tribes was also communicated to them; but the nature of this mission was left undefined, and the Envoy quitted Peking leaving the Chinese in ignorance of the consequences which their disclaimer of responsibility would entail on them.

The fact would seem to be that the Japanese themselves were not fully aware of that condition of feeling among the *samurai* which subsequently shaped the action of the Government on this question. The Cabinet was certainly divided upon it. IWAKURA, on his return from Europe, pronounced firmly against any such intentions as those which had taken shape and acquired consistency during his absence. But it is no imputation on his personal courage to say that the attempt on his life shook his resolution. It demonstrated the strength of the feeling arrayed against him, and, very probably, led him to further discoveries as regards its extent, so that when the Saga insurrection broke out, all doubt was dispelled in regard to the existence of a great body of discontent in the country requiring either to be conciliated or permitted to explode elsewhere. But the task of conciliation was more easily proposed than executed. The *samurai* were inflamed by the scheme proposed for the commutataion of their incomes, and the financial condition of the country did not permit of more liberal terms being offered by the Government They had already felt the decline of their social status, and were bearing that which is almost as hard to bear as wounded pride, the pangs of poverty. The swords of many of them, the last relics of a waning prestige, had been pledged to afford temporary sustenance for their wives and children. The old homes had been broken up. One by one the small but cherished ornaments or necessaries of domestic life had been sold, and each fresh sacrifice renewed the bitterness caused by a revolution which was fast sweeping away privileges all the more fondly clung to because they represented the spirit of a departing age. With many phases of the temper and disposition of the *samurai* we have no sympathy. But great allowances must be made for men so brought up as to see life through a false and distorting medium, to whom nothing appears wise which ignores or lightly regards their class, and who cannot be expected to acknowledge the wisdom of a course which threatens not only their pride but even their very sources of livelihood.

But, beneath the discontent of the *samurai* which the promise of a foreign expedition was put forward to allay, and the legitimate desire felt, certainly by the Government, and probably by a section of the people, to avenge the murders of the shipwrecked Loochooans, lay another sentiment which stimulated the preparations for the Formosa expedition. This was nothing less than a desire to possess at least that portion of Formosa which was not actually claimed by the Chinese. It is possible the Government may have regarded this as a convenient place for the disposal of the turbulent *samurai*, and as the presence of this class within the limits of the Empire is an unquestionable source of trouble and danger, such a surmise is not without a fair support of probability. It is also possible that the desire to indemnify the country for the loss of Saghalien—for in this the joint occupation of that Island with the Russians must end—moved the Government to cast a covetous eye upon Formosa. But, whatever the immediate reason for desiring this territory, certain it is that Japan regarded it with a longing desire, and when the apple has once attracted the lust of the eye, there is never wanting a tempter to show how desirable a fruit it is, and to urge a thousand good reasons for plucking and eating it. The Japanese were told that, by the provisions of international law, no nation could claim possession of a territory unless they fulfilled towards its inhabitants those

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obligations which possession imposes. The Chinese, it was urged, had utterly neglected all the duties of control over the aboriginal tribes of Formosa. That the people of these tribes were not without such rudiments of culture as showed the possibility of their ultimate reclamation from barbarism, was manifest from records existing among them, from certain virtues they were alleged to possess, and certain acquisitions of knowledge they had made at the hands of Europeans who had formerly visited or sojourned among them. It was therefore clearly the duty of China to reclaim, educate, enlighten and control them, and her neglect of these duties was evidence of the right of any other nation to take possession of the territory and discharge them itself. The country should be surveyed, roads should be cut, settlements laid out and friendly relations opened up with the various aboriginal tribes and thus it was imagined that a right by international law could be established to the desired territory.

That the Chinese had neglected their duties towards these aborigines was clear. That the coasts towards which the Expedition was destined were the terror of this part of the Eastern seas, was undeniable; and that the international law which regulates the relations of the western nations does impose such duties as those just mentioned upon the occupiers of inhabited territory, cannot be gainsaid. It was monstrous that the coasts of Formosa should remain in this state, and equally monstrous that the Chinese should disclaim all responsibility in regard to them, But the project of the Japanese to occupy the eastern coast of Formosa was a practical not an abstract question, and, until the actual point arose by what arguments the Japanese could justify their permanent occupation of this territory, it is certain that neither they nor the Chinese had ever given the smallest heed to any such provision of international law. As a practical question it might fairly have been asked whether the Chinese would not inevitably, however tardily, resent an occupation of territory which they believed to be theirs *de facto*. The provisions of a code practically unknown to them might involve certain responsibilities not hitherto brought home to them, and never hitherto insisted on in their case by the western nations, whose subjects had from time to time met with the same fate as that which had overtaken the shipwrecked Loochooans. But the alternatives of the discharge of these obligations, or the occupation of the Island by those who could and would discharge them, ought surely to have been placed before the Chinese Cabinet, and all further steps have been suspended until a definite understanding on the subject had been arrived at. On the other hand, the Japanese may have felt that it was idle to imagine that the Chinese would hold themselves bound by any promise they made. Their duplicity and supineness had passed into a proverb. They would do, as they always have done, sign anything under the pressure of the moment, and, before the ink was dry, rack their brains for an excuse to evade the obligations they had just contracted. There was but one way of carrying their point, and this was to act promptly. Nor were the domestic reasons for this course other than cogent. The attempted assassination of IWAKURA in January, and the insurrections in Saga and Hizen in March, were evidences of a pent-up force which might be directed, indeed, but could not be ignored or allowed to escape within the limits of the Empire without danger to the very existence of the Government. The simple fact would therefore seem to be that the Japanese had a great wrong to avenge, and that it was just that it should be avenged. But the necessities of their domestic policy determined the expediency, and dictated the mode, of avenging it, and the Expedition was resolved on on these grounds.

If we look back to our own history we may find a period which furnishes a curious analogy for the course pursued in this case by the Japanese. Like England, Japan was indebted to foreign influences for the chief sources of her enlightenment and civilization. The Conquest which, with us, was an actual invasion and conquest of territory by a race of men far more advanced in civilization than ourselves, was, in this country, a moral and intellectual wave which brought Chinese learning, laws, religion and art to the shores of Japan. And as the English were elevated by the politeness, the chivalrous spirit and superior refinement of the Normans who conquered them, so the Japanese were indebted to the Chinese for their entrance into a higher world of thought than any they had created or, possibly, could create, for themselves. But the late marvellous movement in this country has brought its people into something of that condition of mind. relatively to China, which characterized the English of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in regard to France. The torpor of the French was at times the cause, and at times the effect of the splendid victories gained by English armies, against great odds, over those who but a few centuries before had made themselves their masters. These victories had imparted to the English a confidence in themselves and a sense of superiority over their former conquerors, analogous to that felt at this moment by the Japanese towards the Chinese; and precisely as the discontent of the English was at times quelled, or their blood fired, by the promise of an expedition to France, the promise of an expedition to Formosa allayed the turbulent spirit of the Japanese *samurai* and saved the country from the spread of the flames of civil war.

And now everything was ready. The embarkation of the troops had been effected. Numerous transports had been taken up and loaded with stores and war material of all kinds. Ample provision had been made for the erection of barracks, for the comfortable hutting of the men, for the making of roads and for wheeled locomotion on them, the latter chiefly represented by an ample provision of *jin-riki-shas*—the unpretending but efficient means by which during the past three years an absolute revolution has been made in the mode of personal conveyance in this country. But various circumstances had occurred to delay the actual departure of the Expedition. Vessels belonging to English and American owners had been chartered to take part in it, and, in view of its warlike nature, the Representatives of the two nationalities rightly considered it their duty to forbid the employment of such vessels in what could not be considered otherwise than an act of war committed against a friendly power. The Cabinet, too, was undoubtedly still divided upon the whole question. The more it was discussed, the greater seemed the probabilities that the proceeding would lead to serious complications, if not to immediate war, with China, and orders were transmitted to Nagasaki to stop the departure of the Expedition. But whether they arrived after the vessels were actually out of the harbour, or whether the authority under which they were transmitted was considered invalid to override the Imperial sign-manual under which all these proceedings were undertaken, certain it is that they arrived too late to effect their purpose. The Expedition left Nagasaki beyond the power of recall, and for good or for evil was bound to fulfil its destinies. There was now but one course open to the Government, that of endorsing proceedings which otherwise would have been regarded as mere filibustering movements; and this

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course was pursued. The transports and men-of-war made Amoy their first place of rendezvous, and communications were opened up with some of the inferior local authorities, which, however, did not touch on the objects of the Expedition or the anomalous relations in which it involved the two countries. Making straight from Amoy to the point in southern Formosa fixed upon for the commencement of operations, the troops were landed, and towards the middle of May had inflicted severe punishment upon the savage tribes.

But, by this time, the slow mind of China had awakened to the fact that an invasion had been made of her territory, and acts of war undertaken against those whom, in some vague manner, she regarded as subjects, little heeding her control, indeed, yet under it, if under any. The Viceroy of Fokhien accordingly despatched the Hiptai, or Brigadier-General, of Formosa to the Japanese Commander-in-chief to remonstrate against the proceedings of the Yedo Government. The Taontae of Shanghai also made the same representations to YANAGIWARA, who had been sent as a special Envoy to China to confer with the Court of Peking on the question, and requested him to order the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from the position they were occupying. But the replies of the soldier and the civilian were to the same effect. The troops, they said, had been despatched by the orders of His Imperial Majesty THE MIKADO, and he alone could order their withdrawal. Meanwhile the proceedings of the Japanese had thrown the Court at Peking, the Chinese on the coast, and especially those at Hong Kong and the open ports, into a state of such feeble excitement as the Chinese mind seems capable of under such circumstances. Troops were despatched in considerable numbers to the ports on the Western side of Formosa, and it was feared that they might at any moment be massed against the handful of Japanese occupying the south-eastern portion of the Island, and who, to do them justice, never faltered in their determination to hold their ground against all comers. The strategical position they occupied was excellently well chosen. They were strongly intrenched, and though only poorly supplied with stores, they had not yet felt the enervating effects of that cruel climate and were full of military spirit and ardour. By their orderly conduct and punctual payment for all such supplies as they required, they had also contrived to ingratiate themselves with the Chinese inhabitants of that part of the Island occupied by them. A correspondent of one of the leading Hongkong papers, whose testimony we adduce as most likely to be impartial, and who was then on the spot, wrote:—"The Chinese inhabitants are both delighted and astonished at this slaughtering of their enemies. They are on excellent terms with the Japanese, who, with equal justice and wisdom, pay well for everything they want..... In the Chinese portions of the Island the enterprise is regarded with favour." Thus acting, thus supported, and thus disposed, they were little inclined to heed the threats or remonstrances of the Chinese, who were, as usual, full of bluster and impotent demonstration. It is true that they had reason and justice to a great extent on their side. The real intentions of the Japanese had never been truly put before them. An act, which was clearly an act of war, had been undertaken against them. Their sovereign rights had been assailed, their dignity wounded, their authority mocked and superseded. Every organ of foreign public opinion within their territory derided them for their supineness and torpor, and every representation made to them at Pekin must have convinced them that however much they had previously neglected their duties in regard to the control of the Formosan savages, the steps taken by the Japanese could not be justified either by the previous negotiations which had taken place on the subject, or by the provisions of international law. Public opinion among foreigners in this country was undoubtedly arrayed against the Japanese, and this, for a great variety of reasons, some good, some indifferent, some bad. The first were urged by those who felt that the Chinese had not been treated with that spirit of frankness which should have pervaded the early negotiations on the question, and that vast mischief might easily result to the yet unconsolidated condition of the new civilization of the country by so great a collision as that which the despatch of the Expedition threatened to produce. They knew that the finances required the most careful management, that the grants for public works, for educational purposes, for roads, and for those measures which are necessary to bring the provinces into greater harmony with the almost too eager desire for advance manifested by the Central Government, would all be stopped and the money directed into channels of unproductive expenditure. They knew that the reserves of gold in the treasury were necessary as a support to the paper currency, and that a very considerable portion of these reserves consists of money furnished by the last English loan, which was contracted for a special purpose. They dreaded further issues of paper money, which, superadded to the quantity at present afloat, might be too heavy for the Government to support at par, and, in case of actual war breaking out, might decline in value and produce panic and ruin throughout the Empire. Animated by these views and relying on these reasons, they opposed the action taken by the Government by every argument and with every weapon at their command; and, on a calm retrospect of the whole question we cannot doubt that they were entirely justified in so doing. Neither shall we be careful to conceal our suspicions, we might almost say, our convictions, that the steps directed against China were partly instigated by those who imagined that an active participation in them would surround their names or nationality with an aureole of reputation not the less prized because artificial and specious. That views of this nature were intermingled, in the earlier stages of the question, with counsel which was not without substantial value, is not to be doubted; and a just and natural indignation was excited by the thought that the welfare and happiness of a nation should be made the playgrounds of any such hopes or unhealthy ambitions.

Objections of less weight were urged by those who seem to imagine that Japan has almost resigned the rights of independent sovereignty because she has entered into formal relations with the Western Powers, a position demanding but to be stated clearly to ensure its rejection. Of course, to those who see either folly or iniquity in every thing done by the Japanese, and who will make no allowances for perplexities and difficulties which embarrass this Government at every important step it is called upon to take, the movement to Formosa opened a fine field for the display of the vulgar vituperation and detraction which constitute the lower forms of public opinion in their crude state, and even for that more acute and intelligent criticism which quite rightly apprehends that the times are out joint and require setting, but does not see all the difficulties of the operation.

YANAGIWARA, for reasons which have not transpired, lingered long in Shanghai, but at length proceeded to Peking. The punishment of the Bootans having been

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effected, and steps having been taken to provide for the future security of the Formosan coast,—so far, that is, as the fear of punishment on the one hand, and, on the other, agreements made with the chiefs of the various savage tribes could effect this object—it may be presumed that the negotiations with the Cabinet at Peking were chiefly directed towards the justification of the Japanese for the course they had pursued, and the terms on which they were willing to quit the Island. Rightly regarding the former point as of primary importance, because the Expedition was certainly tainted with an equivocal origin, the Envoy represented that the Cabinet at Peking had certainly been informed of the intention of his Government to despatch a mission to Formosa, and there was only one mode of doing this which could have the desired effect of securing the future safety of the coast. The action of the Bootans demanded that steps should be taken to prevent the possibility of its repetition. Such steps had been taken, and it was for China to recognize their justice. If she would do this, and herself guarantee that the engagements made with the savage tribes were kept, Japan would withdraw her troops, but not otherwise. It was manifest, however, that the difficulties presented by the negotiations in Peking required a more experienced diplomatist than the young officer who had been entrusted with them, and the Government accordingly despatched OKUBO, Minister of the Interior and a trusted Member of the Cabinet whose vigorous action in the events of the early part of the year had proved him an able administrator, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Chinese Court.

A short time before OKUBO's departure, Mr. LE GENDRE, formerly U. S. Consul at Amoy, in which position he had acquired a considerable knowledge of the relations existing between the Chinese Government and the savage tribes of Formosa, and whose assistance the Japanese Government had secured, left Yedo for the purpose of using such influence as he possessed with the Chinese to disentangle the threads of this ravelled skein of events. His object was peaceful, the prosecution of it at the moment was of undoubted importance to the Japanese Government, and whatever may have been the value of the influence he proposed to exert, his errand was perfectly legitimate and unexceptionable. But some one of the U. S. authorities in China thought otherwise, and issued a warrant of arrest against Mr. LE GENDRE, who was apprehended in spite of his protests and his appeal against the obvious violation of law which this arrest involved. The question was promptly referred to the American Minister at Peking, who at once ordered Mr. LE GENDRE's release. But we have never heard that any apology for this singularly arbitrary and unjust act was ever tendered for it to Mr. LE GENDRE, or to the Japanese Government whose servant he was, while no question can exist that it was wholly unwarranted, and might have been greatly detrimental to the interests of the Japanese at that critical moment. Our own unceasing opposition to the part assumed by Mr. LE GENDRE in the Formosa affair induces us to record our protest against the manner in which he was treated at this time, as we would not willingly give any colour for a charge against ourselves that this opposition was animated by lower motives than apprehension lest the welfare and peace of this country should be endangered by a course which we were unable to regard as sound or advisable.

Meanwhile, intelligence was freely arriving from China that active preparations were being made for a war by this time generally regarded as inevitable. Large bodies of troops were moved to Taiwan; Amoy, it was said, was to be strongly fortified; and the Chinese fleet—if it may be so called—was set in unusual motion. There was, too, as we have already seen, much stir and excitement among the people at the open ports, and abundant searchings of heart at the capital. But there was no exhibition of martial or patriotic spirit, no enthusiasm excited by the idea of repelling an aggression and avenging an insult, no effective popular desire to stand by and support the Government.

Far different was the attitude of Japan. There was, indeed, much misgiving as to the wisdom of the course which had led to these dangers. The Cabinet was notoriously divided on the whole question which had been raised and the line of action which had been adopted. Prominent men in the country, outside the ranks of office, looked grave when they spoke of the troubles which seemed impending over the nation, and every class foresaw that war would impose heavy additional burdens on it. But an ardent spirit of patriotism was manifest throughout the country, which was excited and indignant at what was believed to be a treacherous breach of faith on the part of the Chinese. Applications were made to the Government by the nobles and the *samurai* from every corner of the country for permission to devote their means or their swords to the national cause. They appealed to the unbroken dynasty of their Rulers as evidence of the unity and concord which characterized the national mind, and were impatient for the acceptance of their services by the Ministers of their insulted master. The prospect of war gave animation to the faces, and regularity to the steps, of the troops. Men who had gained their military experience on the fields contested during the Revolution pressed forward in the hope that their arms might be employed in the better cause of chastising a foreign enemy. A special conference of the nobles was held in the month of September at which they agreed to set aside a large moiety of their respective revenues in the Imperial cause, and to bear cheerfully whatever hardships and privations might be demanded of them in order to ensure the success of their country's arms. A tight rein was at once drawn by the Treasury upon all expenditure and all projects unconnected with the military and naval departments. Large quantities of grain, the surplus stores of the abundant harvests of previous years, were relied on for the maintenance of the troops. No special additional taxes were imposed, or fresh issues of paper put into circulation. Extensive orders for arms and military equipments were despatched to England, and numerous steamers were purchased for the conveyance of stores and troops to the probable seat of war.

Towards the end of October, tidings arrived from Peking of the increasing difficulties which attended OKUBO's negotiations. The interviews at the Tsung-li-yamên were said to be more and more unsatisfactory, and China, in reliance on the justice of her cause, had laid before the Foreign Representatives in Peking all the correspondence which had passed between herself and Japan on the subject of the Formosan aggression. In the face of this she found it difficult, almost impossible, indeed, to make the acknowledgment Japan so urgently demanded, and was the more disinclined to take this course on account of the large demands for the cost of the Expedition which she feared would be the diplomatic corollary of the admission she was desired to make. The fear was unnecessary. It is within our knowledge that the only point about which the Japanese were really solicitous, and which they made a *sine quâ non*, was the acknowledgment of their right in

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acting as they had done. All else was subsidiary, and they were little likely to press for the repayment of their expenses when undoubtedly one of their main objects was to avoid a war.

Early in November intelligence reached Yedo that the negotiations between the Japanese Envoy and the Tsungli yamen had been broken off, and there seemed to be no escape from the prospect of a war which, however it might result, could not fail to inflict grievous injury on both countries.

Yet it seemed hard that a case so manifestly susceptible of adjustment should terminate so disastrously. The large weight of combined right and wrong on both sides invited some friendly intervention strong and authoritative enough to raise the balances and pronounce how an equipoise should be produced. If China was wrong in having neglected her obvious duties of control over the savage tribes of Formosa, and permitted, without remonstrance or effort to suppress them, a succession of barbarous murders to be perpetrated on that coast, Japan was also wrong in having harboured, at whatever instigation, schemes for the occupation of the Island, and sent an armed expedition thither in place of the more peaceful mission of which she had spoken in her preliminary negotiations at Peking. If China was right in resenting an aggressive movement upon her territory, surely Japan was right in the determination to avenge the blood of her murdered children, and, rather than leave it to the hollow promises of the Chinese, to undertake it herself. Both were right in certain points: both wrong in certain points. There was no deep-seated enmity between the two nations; there were no ancient wrongs to avenge; no jealously watched and menacing boundary lines to be adjusted—for all intention of remaining in the Island had long been abandoned by the Japanese as at once inexpedient and warranted only by a strained intrepretation of international law such as would never have stood in any court of arbitration. Both nations, too, were anxious, if possible, to avoid war. But the case had become desperate. The Chinese felt that to admit the justice of the Japanese course of action was to abandon everything for which they had stood out on such excellent grounds. The Japanese, on the other hand, would accept nothing less than this admission and cared for nothing else. Negotiations were therefore broken off, and part of the suite of the Envoy left for Tungchow to complete the necessary preparations for his descent of the Peiho on the following day.

It need hardly be said that the Foreign Representatives at Peking had closely watched the proceedings of the two contending parties, and it is not inconceivable that, in view of the possible advantages which might accrue to the western nations from their collision, all of them had not been greatly solicitous as to the result of the pending negotiations. To the British Minister, Mr. WADE, it appeared otherwise, and,—whether at the solicitation of the Chinese or not is not known to us—it seemed good to him to make the offer of his friendly offices to adjust the quarrel. The offer was accepted, we may be sure with heart-felt, though perhaps silent, gratitude by both sides; the two Powers were once more brought into communication, and a convention was ultimately signed by which Japan agreed to evacuate the Formosan territory within a stated time, on the payment by China of half a million of taels, the estimated value of works and barracks constructed in the Island, and her guarantee to provide for the future security of the Formosan coast.

The news that war was averted, and that Japan had gained—as she undoubtedly had by implication—the admission of the rightfulness of her course of action, caused the liveliest satisfaction throughout the country, and the relief produced by it was apparent in every department of the Government and every section of society. The dreaded prospect of war had depressed trade, had paralysed many of those springs of action which in this country are entirely in the hands of the state, and had threatened the dislocation of all that intricate and costly machinery which has been put together during the past seven years with the view of enabling the country to assume the place to which it aspires among the other nations of the world. Nor can it in justice be denied that though the action of the British Minister at Peking was the proximate cause that war was averted, the *causa causans* was the firm attitude of the Japanese Government, the patriotic spirit exhibited by its people, and the unswerving tenacity of purpose with which OKUBO rejected all proposals from the Chinese which might tend to obscure the claim made by Japan that she had pursued a just course of action.

It would, however, ill become those who pretend, however feebly, to represent in this country the voice of an opinion which claims to be founded on higher ethical principles than any known among the pagan nations, to endorse the admission which the fears of the Chinese, at least as much as their sense of right, extorted from them. In our opinion, they had just cause for complaint and anger. The secrets neither of the Japanese nor the Chinese Cabinets are revealed to us, and we can only judge from such facts as are open to all who care to seek them. We must also confess, that in accepting from the Chinese as true any version of events which it is obviously their interest to colour so as to suit their own purpose, we do more than experience warrants. For, to their shame be it said, they are, as a nation, profoundly untruthful; and if we say so in this harsh and odious form, it is only that we may the more strongly enforce our subsequent argument. But making every allowance for this fact, all the evidence tends to prove that they had no intimation of the steps the Japanese intended to take in Formosa. They were supposed to have given their sanction to a course of action, which, by the very surprise and anger it excited, proves how little ground there was for anticipating it. There were certainly no records of any serious conversations on the subject between the Tsung li Yamên and the Japanese Envoy, and the only allusion to it was far too informal to afford sufficient justification for the steps subsequently taken by Japan. We must therefore continue to hold that Japan was not justified in the course she adopted, and that however much to her credit was the attitude she subsequently assumed to avert the just consequences of her conduct, she cannot be acquitted of a want of candour in those negotiations which preceded her course. It may be pleaded, as it has been before, that no blame attaches to one who deceives a deceiver. We shall not attempt to confute this position in our own words. A great English historian has treated the question in a most conclusive manner, and we must be pardoned for giving at length the passage from his works in which he does so.

That honesty is the best policy is a maxim which we firmly believe to be generally correct, even without respect to the temporal interests of individuals; but, with respect to societies, the rule is subject to still fewer exceptions, and that, for this reason, that the life of societies is longer than the life of individuals. It is possible to mention men who have owed great worldly prosperity to breaches of private faith. But we doubt whether it be possible to mention a state which has on the whole been a gainer by a breach of public faith. The entire history of British India is an illustration of the great truth, that it is not prudent to oppose perfidy to perfidy, and that the most efficient weapon with which men can encounter falsehood is truth. During a long course of years, the English rulers of India, surrounded by allies and enemies whom no engagement could bind, have generally acted with sincerity

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and uprightness; and the event has proved that sincerity and uprightness are wisdom. English valour and English intelligence have done less to extend and to preserve our Oriental empire than English veracity. All that we could have gained by imitating the doublings, the evasions, the fictions, the perjuries which have been employed against us, is as nothing, when compared with what we gained by being the one power in India on whose word reliance can be placed. No oath which superstition can devise, no hostage however precious, inspires a hundredth part of the confidence which is produced by the "yea, yea," and "nay, nay," of a British envoy. No fastness, however strong by art or nature, gives to its inmates a security like that enjoyed by the chief who, passing through the territories of powerful and deadly enemies, is armed with the British guarantee. The mightiest princes of the East can scarcely, by the offer of enormous usury, draw forth any portion of the wealth which is concealed under the hearths of their subjects. The British Government offers little more than four per cent; and avarice hastens to bring forth tens of millions of rupees from its most secret repositories. A hostile monarch may promise mountains of gold to our sepoys, on condition that they will desert the standard of the Company. The Company promises only a moderate pension after a long service. But every sepoys knows that the promise of the Company will be kept; he knows that if he lives a hundred years his rice and salt are as secure as the salary of the Governor-General: and he knows that there is not another state in India which would not, in spite of the most solemn vows, leave him to die of hunger in a ditch as soon as he had ceased to be useful. The greatest advantage which a government can possess is to be the one trustworthy government in the midst of governments which nobody can trust. This advantage we enjoy in Asia. Had we acted during the last two generations on the principles which Sir John Malcolm appears to have considered as sound, had we, as often as we had to deal with people like Omichund, retaliated by lying, and forging, and breaking faith, after their fashion, it is our firm belief that no courage or capacity could have upheld our empire.*

Now, it is a very observable and most remarkable fact connected with the new phase of thought and feeling which recent events have developed in this country, that the Japanese have contracted a strong dislike to have the word 'Asiatic' applied to them. They have so constantly found it employed by Europeans in connection with sentiments of censure or disdain, that they shrink from its application to themselves. An instance of this was presented some few weeks ago to our readers in a translation of an Essay of marked ability extracted from one of the Yedo journals, and, on two or three occasions since our attention was drawn to the fact, we have encountered other examples of it. Admitting that in those who must be profoundly ignorant of the higher manifestations of the Asiatic mind this repudiation of geographical affinity is foolish and ignorant, and savours of a vanity which knows little of its own weakness or of the strength of others, the feeling may yet be turned to good account in this country, if it leads the Japanese to the conviction that there is one sure road by which they may rise above all the Asiatic nations, viz, by perseverance in a course of honourable frankness. They claim the distinction of long lines of ancestry, not only for their nobles and gentry but for the lower ranks of their society. Though they despise trade, the names of many of their old banking houses have been preserved for hundreds of years, and are represented by the lineal descendants of the men who founded them. They are affable, amiable and polite, and have many claims on our interest and our admiration. But, as a nation, they have not yet learnt to act on the saying *Bon sang ne peut mentir*, and if they should now add it to their stock of national proverbs, the money spent on the Formosa Expedition will have been well bestowed. By this course they can give security to their loans, infuse vigour into their trade and add a new lustre to their name; and if their insular position in Asia prompts them to repudiate, as of rightful application to them, the term 'Asiatic,' with all that belongs to it, they can justify themselves before the world for an assumption which has in it something of paradox, by showing that they are honourable exceptions to a rule which has hitherto been of lamentably general application.

The experiences gained by the Japanese in Formosa have not been without lessons which will probably leave some permanent impressions behind them. The troops were cruelly wasted by fever brought on by bad food, bad water and an intolerable climate. It may be doubted whether more than one fourth of the men who left Japan in April were among those who returned in December. The hospitals at Nagasaki were crowded with pale fever-stricken men, whose sunken eyes and tottering gait betokened only too plainly the hardships they had undergone, and who will now return to their respective provinces with something of their ardour for foreign expeditions damped or evaporated.

The return of OKUBO, the Envoy Extraordinary to Pekin, and of SAIGO, the general in command were celebrated with suitable rejoicing in Yedo.

We have thus sketched the history of this expedition, partly because it was an event of great importance to this country, and partly because it is well that the Japanese should know the general impression produced by it on the minds of foreigners. That they will derive credit from it, and that it has, on the whole, tended to raise their standing in the world, cannot for an instant be questioned. But they will do well to make the errors with which it was associated the keys of less alloyed successes in the future.

And now that we have trespassed so long on the patience of our readers, we shall touch but lightly on matters which otherwise would have demanded more notice at our hands. It may be generally stated that the Government is more powerful that it has been for many years, possibly, even, for some centuries. In olden times it used to be said, during periods of vigorous administration, that such and such a man was powerful; but this involved nothing more than the presence of an active and able ruler at the head of affairs. The vigour depended or him, and on him alone. But now men say "The Government is powerful," and the partisans of the old Tycoonate acknowledge this as freely as the partisans of the Restoration claim it. Nor can it be questioned that much of the discontent existing in the Empire prior to the outbreak of the Saga rebellion has disappeared. But for all this, the Government is not popular. The people sigh under it as if in bondage. The taxation is too heavy, and the remonstrances against it are unheard in Yedo, because the officers who collect it, being appointed by the Central Government, are anxious to ingratiate themselves with their patrons, and transmit the revenue with no record of the wail which accompanies its collection. Then, the spirit of centralization is too strong. The blood is, as it were, all demanded for the service of the brain; the other organs and the limbs have not their fair share of it, and thus they decline in strength and vigour. To give one instance. The roads in olden times were maintained by the Daimios out of their revenues; now these revenues are paid into the central treasury, and are diverted towards the general purposes of government. But the roads have largely fallen into disrepair; every year they become worse; and this causes great complaint. The unpopularity of the Government is witnessed by the undoubted fact that the lower orders of people in the provinces of Saga and Hizen strongly sympathized with the insurgents in the late rebellion, and this is attributable to excessive taxation, together with a disposition on the part of the State to interfere irritatingly and unceasingly with the habits and customs of the people. Both causes of alienation demand attention.

Another cause of annoyance is the promulgation of edicts in a character which the common people cannot understand. The object of this is not quite clear, but is supposed to be the desire of the higher authorities to impress the people with a sense of superiority arising from the possession of great literary attainments.

* Macaulay's Essays, "Clive"

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The administration may rely that one edict in the language of the people announcing the abolition of one—only one—odious impost, would impress the people far more favourably than a thousand edicts which they cannot understand stuffed with 'Enlightenment and Civilization.'

The desire for representative institutions, which is now gaining daily in strength, is at once the evidence and the consequence by the too arbitrary and unsympathetic exercise of power of the oligarchy which constitutes the Government. The proposal for assembling the Kenrei to deliberate and advise upon the affairs of the Empire has proved altogether ineffectual, and the protests of ITAGAKI against the project which cost him his place among the Sanghi had, as the event proves, a large wisdom in them. The simple fact is that the Japanese mind has travelled faster than those who set it in motion imagined it would travel. An appetite for the acquisition of Western knowledge, altogether astonishing, and known only to those who take pains to observe it, has become the passion of the day. We have been told on excellent authority that there are sixty thousand persons in Yedo alone who are giving more or less time to the study of the English language, and though we should not have ventured to estimate it at anything approaching this, we are convinced that it is far larger than is generally imagined. That much of the knowledge acquired through this medium is superficial and produces superficial manifestations, cannot be wondered at; indeed, it could not be otherwise. But is this any reason for deriding a movement so vigorous and healthy? Assuredly not.

Among the most prominent and hopeful signs of the times is the activity of the press, and the large freedom permitted to it by the Government. While we trust that this freedom will not be abused, we hope that all those questions which are freely exercising the minds of the Japanese at this moment may continue to be discussed in the liberal spirit which has already extorted our commendation.

The attention bestowed in the columns of this journal on the question of National Education, and the remarks we made upon it last year, demand that we should, however cursorily, direct attention to the subject again on this occasion.

First, then, we must notice the recall of the students sent abroad to Europe and America for their education. This scheme, undertaken in the early and most ardent days of the new Government, involved the country in an enormous expense, and was only attended with very partial success. Both theory and practice united to demonstrate its defects, and the order for recall was agreed on, reluctantly, indeed, yet unanimously, by the Cabinet. Of course it involved serious personal hardships and disappointments. Beside the many young men who had misused their time and gained but small advantages from their residence abroad, there were also many whose minds had become thoroughly awakened to the privileges they were enjoying, and who prosecuted their studies with ever increasing ardour. It was a question whether some discrimination could not be exercised under these circumstances; the idle recalled, and the industrious suffered to remain. But any such plan would have caused endless jealousies and heartburnings. How could the selections have been made? What youth, or the parents of what youth, could be expected to acquiesce in a decision which involved a slur on his intelligence, if not on his character? Any such selection was rightly deemed impossible. The choice of the Government evidently lay between educational institutions on a large scale at home, and the maintenance of a few favoured students abroad. A decision on so definite an issue was easily arrived at and the students were recalled. But care was taken, so far as this could in the nature of things be done, that the acquisitions gained abroad should not be thrown away; and the advantages of foreign travel and study were so far recognised that provision was made for them in the form of what we should call scholarships, to be awarded to those who most successfully prosecuted their studies in this country.

As regards Normal Schools; in addition to those at Yedo and Osaka others have been established at Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Niigata and Miyagi, and their influence is felt powerfully throughout the country. Graduates of these schools are sent into various *kens*, and are employed to train the teachers in the University schools.

As regards schools for the acquisition of foreign languages; these now also exist at the cities and towns abovementioned; English is chiefly taught in them, and a graduated course of instruction is employed in all. But the crying want in all of them is a work laying down a systematic and progressive method of teaching the English language to the Japanese—a want which we have reason to think will be supplied during the next few months. Too much has hitherto been left to the discretion of teachers often incompetent and inexperienced, and this has produced bad results. One of the main objects of these schools is to qualify young men to serve as interpreters and translators in the numerous public and private positions in which foreign languages are required.

The plans for the development of the Imperial University of Yedo are being gradually unfolded. Students in a sufficiently advanced state of preparation are here entered for special courses of study in Law, Chemical Technology and Engineering, and a school for teaching useful arts and manufactures has been established. It is with regret that we have to record the recent loss of two of the most distinguished Professors of the University, M. H. MAILLOT and Dr. RITTER, Ph. D. both teachers of Chemistry and Physics.

Less has been done for Female Education than was hoped, on account of the recent imminence of war and the economy this enforced. But the idea of it makes manifest progress in the country. In many places, notably in Kioto and Osaka, the number of girls in the schools equals that of boys. In Kioto several flourishing institutions for female education exist. One, entirely under specially instructed native management, has over five hundred pupils. Elsewhere many private schools are devoted to the education of girls.

Speaking generally, it may be said that medicine has made more progress than any science in Japan. Its first impulse was long ago derived from the Dutch, and many prominent native physicians pursue their studies in that language. The Medical College at Yedo under German auspices is in a prosperous condition, though the disadvantage to the pupils of pursuing their studies in a language which can never be the dominant foreign tongue of the East, is a drawback uncompensated even by the ability of the Professors whose presence in this country has done so much to instruct its youth, and added so much to our stock of knowledge concerning it. In most large cities hospitals have been erected, where classes of medical students are taught by foreign or native instructors. A system of inspection of medicines has also now been established in all the more important towns of the Empire.

As regards special schools, the Army and Navy Departments have each prosperous establishments, and the De-

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partment of Public Works has its large and well equipped Engineering College, to which are attached a laboratory and machine work-shops.

Lastly: a bureau of translators is at work preparing books and charts for the elementary schools. Those already prepared have been extensively introduced, and have done much to improve the character of the instruction.

The public works have been prosecuted during the year with vigour. The Railway between Osaka and Kobe has been opened to traffic. The line between Osaka and Kioto is now making rapid progress, and the surveys are completed for the section between Kioto and the southern end of Lake Biwa. Other surveys are in progress. The administration of the Telegraphs has notably improved during the past six months, and the lines have now been placed in the hands of a gentleman whose reputation is a guarantee that they will do efficient public service.

The Lighthouses maintain the reputation they have always enjoyed for efficiency and beneficent usefulness.

And now, we must draw our imperfect narrative to a close. We have pretended to do no more than sketch in rude outline the history of the country, so far as it is known to foreigners, during the year which expired yesterday. Much remains unsaid, and more is unknown. The year closes somewhat gloomily, for the commercial embarrassments among the Japanese are serious, and it may be some time before they are surmounted. But it must be said that the advance made by the country during this period is certain and indisputable. Those who fail to recognize this at some moment of special discouragement—and there are many such moments—should look back to its condition five years ago, when it was just emerging from the weakness consequent on the Revolution. It is idle to draw the two pictures. The contrast must be patent to every honest mind, and must be acknowledged by every candid mind. But the clearing of the land prior to sowing the new crop is hard and thankless work. Abundant hindrances are visible in all directions, and abundant errors are made both by overseers and workmen. Yet as the task progresses, the new crop springs up, and effaces the recollections of toil, and mistakes, and previous disappointments. If the Japanese are too often dilatory, capricious and uncertain, and betray inherent faults which can hardly be eradicated without a change in their whole nature, the foreign critic has his own errors, and should learn from these by how dim a light he walks in his attempts to judge truly, and with the generous consideration we all demand for our own shortcomings, the steps of a career so unexampled as that on which the people of this Empire have now entered.

ENGLAND'S FIRST TREATY WITH JAPAN.

(The following is the text of the first treaty made between England and this country, and can hardly fail to prove of interest, if only for the liberal and truly courteous spirit which animates it).

Privileges of Trade.

1.—*Imprimis.* We give free license to the subjects of Great Britain viz: Sir Thomas Smith, Governor, and the Company of the East India Merchants and Adventurers, for ever, safely to come into any of the ports of our Empire of Japan, with their ships and merchandises, without any hinderance to them or their goods, and to abide, buy sell and barter, according to their own manner with all nations: to tarry here as long as they think good, and to depart at their pleasures.

2 *Item.* We grant unto them freedom of custom for all such merchandises as either now they have brought or hereafter they shall bring into our kingdoms, or shall from hence transport to any foreign part, and do authorize those ships that hereafter shall arrive and come from England to proceed to present sale of their commodities without further coming or sending up to our Court.

3 *Item.* If any of their ships shall happen to be in danger of ship-wreck, we will our subjects not only to assist them, but that such part of ship and goods as shall be saved be returned to their captain or cape merchant, or their assigns; and that they shall or may build one house or more for themselves, in any part of our Empire where they shall think fittest, and at their departure to make sale thereof at their pleasure.

4 *Item.* If any of the English, merchants or others, shall depart this life within our dominions, the goods of the deceased shall remain at the disposal of the cape merchant: and all offenses committed by them shall be punished by the said cape merchant according to his direction; our laws to take no hold of their persons or goods.

5 *Item.* We will that ye our subjects, trading with them for any of their commodities, pay them for the same according to agreement, without delay, or return of their wares again unto them.

6 *Item.* For such commodities as they have now brought, or shall hereafter bring, fitting for our service and proper use, we will that no arrest be made thereof, but that the price be made with the cape merchant, according as they may sell to others, and present payment upon the delivery of the goods.

7 *Item.* If in discovery of other countries for trade, and return of their ships, they should need men or victuals, we will that ye our subjects furnish them for their money as their need shall require.

And that without further passport they shall and may set out upon the discovery of Yeadzo (Jesso, otherwise called Matsmai, the island North of Niphon), or any other part in and about our Empire.

The Tycoon's Letter.

Your Majesty's kind letter sent me by your servant Captain John Saris (who is the first that I have known to arrive in any part of my dominions) I heartily embrace, being not a little glad to understand of your great wisdom and power as having three plentiful and mighty kingdoms under your powerful command. I acknowledge Your Majesty's great bounty in sending me so undeserved a present of many rare things, such as my land affordeth not, neither have I ever before seen; which I receive not as from a stranger, but as from Your Majesty whom I esteem as myself. Desiring the continuance of friendship with your Highness, and that it may stand with your good liking to send your subjects to any part or port of my dominions, where they shall be most heartily welcome, applauding much their worthiness in the admirable knowledge of navigation, having with much facility discovered a country so remote, being no whit amazed with the distance of so mighty a gulf, nor greatness of such infinite clouds and storms, from prosecuting honorable enterprises of discoveries and merchandising, wherein they shall find me to further them according to their desires. I return unto Your Majesty a small token of my love (by your said subject) desiring you to accept thereof as from one that much rejoiceth to your friendship. And whereas Your Majesty's subjects have desired certain privileges for trade and settling of a factory in my dominions, I have not only granted what they demanded, but have confirmed the same unto them under my broad seal, for better establishing thereof. From my castle in Suranga, this fourth day of the ninth month in the eighteenth year of our Diary, according to our computation.

Resting your Majesty's friend, the highest commander in the kingdom of Japan.

(Signed) Minna, Montono, Yer, Ye, Yeas.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday evening, 23rd December, at the Grand Hotel. C. W. Goodwin, Esq., V.P. in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were approved, and A. O. Gay, Esq. of Kobe, was announced as having been elected an ordinary member.

The Committee on the Library reported that a new room had been engaged at No. 28, which would be open daily from 4 to 6 P.M. Whereupon Professor Ayrton suggested that although the Librarian might only attend from four to six o'clock, so that books could only be obtained during those hours, he would suggest that the room itself should be open all day and furnished with pens, ink and paper so that it might be used by the members as a room for writing letters in, &c. He would add that the small room at the Grand Hotel which formerly was used as a Library by the Society, had been found by himself as well as by other members residing in Tokio, very convenient for such purposes.

Mr. Brunton read the following explanatory remarks, as supplementary to his statement made at the last meeting, in regard to the discharge of water from the rivers Rhine and Shinanogawa respectively:—

At the last meeting of the Society during the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Lindo's paper on a trip to Niigata I made a statement giving some particulars concerning the Shinanogawa, which river has its mouth at Niigata. I then compared the discharge of the Shinanogawa with that of the Rhine, and I have received from Mr. Lindo a letter taking exception to that comparison and asking me to make a correction of my statement in such a manner as I deem most suitable. As the matter occurred at the last meeting of this Society, and has appeared as part of its proceedings I think that this is the proper time and place to bring the matter forward.

Mr. Lindo informs me in his letter, that his paper, read by Mr. Boyle, contains statements relative to the discharge of the Shinanogawa; and also a comparison between it and that of the Rhime, but that that gentleman, in reading the paper, passed these over. His comparison and mine he says are antagonistic, not as regards the discharge of the Shinanogawa, because on that we agree, I may say, quite remarkably, but as regards the discharge of the Rhine; and he has been good enough to send me very elaborate tables of the discharge of the Rhine which were, of course, not previously known to me but which place that matter beyond a doubt. From these I find that the ordinary summer discharge of the Rhine near its mouth is over five millions cubic feet per minute, that its maximum discharge in floods is over twenty-three millions cubic feet per minute, and its minimum discharge is 2,700,000 cubic feet per minute. In my statement I gave the ordinary summer discharge as 900,000 cubic feet per minute, and the flood discharge as ten millions cubic feet per minute; that is to say the summer discharge as given by me is between one-fifth and one-sixth of what it actually is, and the flood discharge between one-half and one-third of what it actually is. In justice to myself I must say that I procured my information from Beardmore's Manual of Hydrology, which book is considered as good authority by all English Hydraulic Engineers, but it is also necessary to say that on more carefully investigating the matter, I find that Beardmore's ganging was not taken at the mouth of the Rhine, but at Lauterbourg which is some distance below Strasbourg. It is necessary, therefore, for me to correct the statement I formerly made to the extent that the Shinanogawa discharges the same amount of water at its mouth as the Rhine does at Lauterbourg and that therefore the size of the two rivers cannot fairly be compared. In reference to the actual discharge of the Shinanogawa, it may be useful to have on the records of the Society a comparison of the results obtained by myself and Mr. Lindo as these are so close that they assuredly leave no room for uncertainty regarding it.

On the 21st June 1871 I ganged the discharge of the river and found it to be 1,500,000 cubic feet per minute. During the months of June and July 1873 Mr. Lindo took a succession of observations the mean result of which was 1,320,000 cubic feet per minute, the difference between this and mine being so trifling as almost to appear extraordinary. I calculated the basin of the Shinanogawa from government maps which were necessarily more or less inaccurate making it to be 10,000 square miles in area. And taking the discharge of that area at seventy cubic feet per minute per square mile, which is the average discharge of twenty-five rivers in different parts of the world gives the discharge of the Shinanogawa as 700,000 cubic feet per minute. Mr. Lindo has calculated the low water discharge at 720,000 cubic feet per minute, which two results verify each other surprisingly. From data procured from a comparison with other rivers I estimated that the maximum flood discharge of the Shinanogawa would probably be about twenty times the latter-mentioned discharge, viz: fourteen millions cubic feet per minute. Mr. Lindo from actual measurements has calculated the flood discharge to be 12,000,000 cubic feet per minute. Those calculations, made perfectly independently on different systems, and verifying each other so closely, conclusively determine the size of the Shinanogawa, and I, therefore, thought it well to give the Society the information which I do with Mr. Lindo's sanction.

Professor Ayrton then read a resumé of Dr. Geerts' paper on Lead and Silver; and in reply to a question from the chair, stated that he believed little or no quicksilver was found in Japan. As far as he was aware all the quicksilver used in this country was imported from China to which country it had been brought from Europe. Consequently the price of quicksilver in Japan was far higher than in England.

Mr. Brunton here remarked upon the black colour on the bronze image at Nara.

Professor Ayrton said in regard to the dark colour on Japanese bronze images referred to by Mr. Brunton, he believed this was produced *not* by any admixture of quicksilver but by the bronze containing a considerable percentage of lead in consequence of which the bronze was soft. After the vase, or other bronze ornament, was finished, the outside was strongly heated, and when on the point of liquefaction it underwent a rapid oxydation and thus a dark uniform coat closely adherent to the rest of the metal was formed. For the particulars of this process he would refer the society to the careful analysis of Japanese bronze, made some months back by M. Morin and communicated by that gentleman to the French Academy.

Mr. Syle mentioned the New Almaden mines, near San José in California, as furnishing a large supply of quicksilver.

A Paper, contributed by Mr. Gribble of Nagasaki, on the Production and Manufacture of Vegetable Wax in Japan, was read by Mr. W. H. Smith, who exhibited specimens and diagrams illustrative of the subject.

Mr. Syle remarked on the similarity of the process employed to that used in China for the extraction of oil from the bean. As to the employment of the wedge rather than the screw, it was noteworthy that although the Chinese were acquainted with the latter and used it for some purposes, they never seemed to employ it as a mechanical power. The experiment made at Newchwang for obtaining the bean-oil by foreign machinery had not been successful.

Professor W. E. Ayrton said, he could see why the wedge was used in preference to the screw both in China and Japan for extracting oil as stated by Mr. Syle, since theory showed that in the absence of very great power a greater crushing effect could be produced by sudden blows on a wedge than by the continued pressure of a screw. He thought that probably the considerable initial expense necessary to be incurred in the purchase of a hydraulic press might be the reason why they were so rarely used in this country for the extraction of wax; since as far as he could judge from the diagrams lying on the table the apparatus at present employed was of the rudest description and therefore cost but very little. He would be glad if Mr. Smith could inform them in what way Japanese vegetable wax differed from Chinese wax.

Mr. W. H. Smith expressed his surprise that the hydraulic press was not more used; and read the following remarks of Sir H. Parkes from a note written on the subject of the paper;

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I am sorry to see that the wax cannot be produced at a paying price, but this must be partly attributable to the very high charges of manufacture. I cannot help thinking that it might be produced at a much less cost with more industry and real hard work on the part of the Japanese. I was told in England that it could be largely used in the process of printing manufactures (cottons) if a large and steady supply could be reckoned on, but as it came to market only by fits and starts and in unreliable quantities, manufacturers were obliged to use other material. I am sorry if this industry should fail, for the Japanese have but few available products for export, and they must work harder before they increase them.

PALMERSTON AND THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.*

[SECOND NOTICE.]

The most important part of Lord Dalling's book is the chapters in which he tells the sad and infamous story of the Spanish Marriages. As he was our Minister at the Court of Madrid during the time of the chief negotiations, and as he was the chief opponent of the French Court, he could speak with more authority than any other English statesman. Guizot gave his version of the story with much fullness of detail and with consummate skill in his *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps*. Lord Dalling now gives his, and it forms a State-paper of much value. Lord Palmerston did not take part in the negotiations until nearly the end, when he succeeded Lord Aberdeen at the Foreign Office. By that time Guizot had cast his net over the Spanish Court, and all but caught the Queen in its toils. Palmerston might still have defeated the intrigue, if he had been as sagacious as he was bold; but he knew so little about the real feelings of the Spanish Court that he blundered at the outset, and his error ruined everything.

The attempt of France to increase her influence over Spain by providing a husband for Queen Isabella began when that unfortunate Sovereign was only twelve years old. Louis Philippe was eager both to increase the power of France, and to make good matches for his sons; and Guizot, who was then his Minister of Foreign Affairs, was fanatically anxious to keep the Peninsula in leading-strings. He argued that the union of Spain, Germany, and the Low Countries under the sceptre of Charles V. and of Philip II. had placed France in peril; and that she had not been lifted out of danger until Richelieu, Mazarin, and Louis XIV. had isolated Spain from the enemies of France. The same argument was used by Napoleon III. as a pretext for declaring war against Prussia when the Prince of Hohenzollern was allowed to become a candidate for the Spanish Crown. Thus Guizot only acted in accordance with the traditional spirit of French diplomacy when he tried to give away the Queen of Spain's hand. He found it the more easy to interfere because, although the nation resented any interference with its domestic affairs, the moderate party in the Cortes and the Queen-mother were eager that the young sovereign should marry the Duc d'Aumale. Such a project was naturally alarming to the English diplomatists of the old school, and indeed to the whole Continent. Louis Philippe's shrewdness told him that it would not do, and so Guizot energetically declared that the King would allow none of his sons to become candidates for the Queen's hand. But he also made known that France would not permit her to marry any prince who did not belong to some branch of the House of Bourbon. She was free, he said, to marry a Prince of Naples or of Lucca, a son of Don Carlos or a son of Don Francisco; but she might not go outside that sacred circle. Lord Aberdeen opposed that arrogant pretension with much amiability and astonishing feebleness, when it was made by M. Pageot, the French Chargé d'Affaires at our Court. He was shocked by such an attempt to limit the choice of the young Queen in a matter of essential importance to herself. The French diplomatist replied that in any case, the choice would be made not by herself, but by her Ministers; and that, as they would be guided by purely political motives, so, in self defence, must France. Lord Aberdeen went back to his first statement, that the marriage was a purely domestic affair, with which England had no right to meddle. In that case, it was urged, England could not object if the Queen should marry her cousin, the Duc d'Aumale. "Ah!" replied Lord Aberdeen, "I do not say that; such an alliance would disturb the equilibrium of Europe; that would be different." Lord Aberdeen was clearly no match for the diplomatist who was pouring out the arguments with which he had been primed by Guizot. By opposing the marriage of the Queen with the Duc d'Aumale on purely political grounds, he was acting in accordance with precisely the same principles as France herself. Palmerston committed the same mistake when he took the negotiations in hand; for in one breath he said that England would neither exclude nor support any of the candidates for the hand of the Queen, and in the next, he distinctly declared that he would oppose the claims of any prince belonging to a powerful reigning family. Thus England showed that she was hostile to the Royal house of France, and Guizot had an excuse for saying that he must act in self-defence.

By far the wisest course would have been to declare that the Queen should be left absolutely free to marry whom she liked, and to have protested in the face of Europe against the arrogant claim that she must marry a Bourbon. Had Lord Aberdeen done so, and had he encouraged Spain to defy the menaces of France, the worst infamy of the Spanish Marriages would never have been perpetrated, and the Court might have been spared the domestic scandals that ended in revolution. For when the marriage of the Duc d'Aumale had put him beyond the reach of Spain, the Queen-mother would gladly have braved France, if England had given her encouragement. Our Minister, Sir Henry Bulwer, would have used all his influence to defeat the intrigues of the French Court, if he had but been free to act; but he was fettered by his superior, Lord Aberdeen, who was the slave of Guizot's imperious intellect. He was told to keep strictly neutral, and he could do so only at the price of allowing the poor young Queen to fall into the toils of her enemies.

The motives of the French Court were suspected at the time to be very sinister, and subsequent events deepened the idea of its guilt. Louis Philippe, it was thought, wished to gain supreme influence over the Peninsula at any price. He dared not awaken the alarm of Europe by marrying the Queen to one of his own sons, but he hoped, it was thought, to gain his ends by indirect means. If her husband were to be a feeble nobody, and if his own youngest son, the Duc de Montpensier, were to marry her sister, France could thus, perhaps, control the political destinies of the Peninsula. Such a plan was cunning rather than farseeing, but it was skilfully pursued, both by the opposing of some candidates and the suggesting of others. The Prince de Metternich was anxious that the rival families of Spain should be united by the marriage of the Queen with the son of Don Carlos, and that exiled pretender was so favourable to the arrangement as to formally hand over his shadowy rights to his heir. But Guizot objected to such a match, because Don Carlos did not abandon the pretension to be the legitimate King of Spain, and because his son would act as such. Then he would be aided by the clerical and the reactionary party, while the Queen might gather round her the Liberals, and there would be war in the palace itself. At any rate, such a marriage would not have suited the designs of France, and the idea of it was set aside. Then he would be aided by the clerical and the reactionary party, while the Queen might gather round her the Liberals, and there would be war in the palace itself. At any rate, such a marriage would not have suited the designs of France, and the idea of it was set aside. Then Guizot made the astonishing proposition that the Queen should marry the Comte de Trapani, a brother of the King of Naples and of the Queen-mother herself. Thus he was Isabella's uncle. He was a young man, a pupil of the Jesuits, very bigoted, very weak in mind and equally weak in body. It would have been difficult to find a more despicable, and therefore a more suitable candidate. On the other hand, the Duc de Montpensier should marry the Infanta; but the King promised that the marriage should not take place until children should be born to the Queen herself. The Queen-mother gave a reluctant consent, merely, perhaps, to gain time, the Comte himself was taken from the Jesuit house in which he was passing through the theological mill; and arrangements were made in Spain for the wedding. But the nation was hostile to such a match; there were rumours of resistance in the Cortes; and the Queen-mother had set her heart on getting the Duc de Montpensier for her daughter. So the Comte de Trapani had to be sent back to the Jesuits. On the other hand, Louis Philippe had given Queen Victoria so solemn a pledge when she visited the Château d'Eu that the Duc de Montpensier would not marry the Queen, and Guizot had so explicitly given the same pledge to Lord Aberdeen on the same occasion, that the wish of the Queen-mother could not be fulfilled. But then the French Court played its best card by saying that the most suitable husband would be either of the two sons of Don Francisco de Paulo, the brother of the late King. Both were, therefore, cousins of the Queen. One of them, Don Francisco, Duke of Cadiz, was so notoriously a feeble bigot, that Lord Palmers

* *The Life of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston.* By the late Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer (Lord Dalling). Vol. III. London: Richard Bentley and Son. 1874.

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ston called him an "absolute and absolutist fool." He was likewise so poor a physical specimen of humanity, that as Lord Palmerston also said, it was a scandal to recommend him at all. His brother, Don Enrique, had more energy; but he was wild and reckless, and he had made himself the enemy of the Queen-mother by leaguing himself with her enemies. Such were the two precious young men between whom Guizot invited Isabella to choose. So hostile was the mother to Don Enrique, that while her party were in power, the Queen could not choose him, and thus Guizot had virtually decreed that she should give her hand to a man whom she openly despised. On the other hand, he secretly agreed that if the Queen should marry the Duc de Cadiz, the Duc de Montpensier should become the husband of her sister.

There was another candidate in the field, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. Being the cousin of Prince Albert, he was regarded as the representative of English influence. Guizot made himself believe that the Nestor of the Coburgs, the King of the Belgians, and the English Court were plotting to set the young prince on the throne of Spain. Lord Aberdeen assured him that he was mistaken, and also urged that, as the Prince was the brother of the Duchesse de Nemours, one of Louis Philippe's own sons, while he was only the cousin of Queen Victoria's husband, he might fairly be regarded as a French rather than an English candidate. Lord Aberdeen himself was guiltless of any attempt to push the claims of the young Prince. On the other hand, Queen Christina did act on the assumption that he was favoured by the English Court, and Sir Henry Bulwer did encourage her. In the present volume, he tries to show that he held aloof from the contest, even when he was urged by the Queen-mother to aid her in the attempt to rescue her daughter from the meshes of the French Court; but we are happy to say that he fails to clear himself. So far as an honourable man could, he did obey the command of Lord Aberdeen to remain neutral, but an English gentleman could not stand perfectly still when he saw the French Minister, Count Bresson, drawing Guizot's net tighter and tighter round the poor young Queen. He shows that he did encourage her mother to make overtures to the Coburg Prince. He did quite right, and but for the weakness of Lord Aberdeen, he might have succeeded. Lord Aberdeen, however, was so much under the influence of Guizot as to tell him all that Bulwer had done, and to send Bulwer himself a severe censure for not having acted in concert with Bresson. Lord Dalling curtly says that if he had betrayed Queen Christina's confidence to the diplomatist who was striving with all his might to entrap her, he would have played the part of a French spy instead of an English gentleman. So he sent his resignation to Lord Aberdeen; but it was not accepted, and immediately afterwards the seals of the Foreign Office passed to Lord Palmerston, a man who was not to be cowed by Guizot's "magisterial manner" Lord Palmerston soon showed his teeth in a long despatch to Bulwer, setting forth the duties of the English Government with respect to Spain. It would remain neutral, he said, unless the successor of a powerful reigning house should become a candidate for the hand of the Queen. But there were three eligible suitors, he added, the Prince of Coburg and the two sons of Don Francisco de Paulo. Any of the three, he said, would be acceptable to England. Guizot held that the English Government had broken a pledge given by Lord Aberdeen in thus placing the Prince Leopold in the ranks of the candidates, and indeed giving him the first place. It was now clear, he said, that England sought to make the Coburg Prince King of Spain. Lord Aberdeen, he contended, had promised that England should have given no countenance whatever to the claims of the Coburg Prince; but Lord Dalling justly says that Guizot's assertion is destitute of any proof. Still the French Minister held that Lord Palmerston's words had freed him from the pledge that the Duc de Montpensier should not marry the Infanta until the Queen should have children, and he instantly proceeded to urge that the marriage of the Queen to the Duc de Cadiz and of the Duc de Montpensier to her sister should be celebrated on the same day. The design might still have been defeated, if Lord Palmerston's private instructions to Bulwer had not destroyed the chances of the Coburg Prince. There is good reason to believe that the Spanish Court would gladly have accepted him as a suitor, if he had really been backed by the influence of England; but Palmerston privately wrote to Bulwer that the better plan would be to give Don Enrique to the Queen and Prince Leopold to the Infanta. Such instructions displayed an astonishing ignorance of the Spanish Court. It could not afford to give mortal offence to France for the sake of marrying the Infanta to a Coburg. It could run such a risk only to get a Coburg for the Queen. And the marriage of Don Enrique with the Queen was simply out of the question. He and the chiefs Were he to become King, the Queen-mother herself would, in all probability, be again obliged to quit Spain, leaving all the sweets of the power that she loved much, and perhaps much of the wealth that she loved more. Her friends must also surrender office to rivals who were eager for revenge, and who might have driven them into exile. Lord Palmerston, then, simply invited them to ruin themselves. Sir Henry Bulwer saw the scheme to be so preposterously absurd, that he held back the despatch until he should warn Palmerston of the ruin which it would bring; but Palmerston had closed his ears to all advice, and he sent the characteristic reply that the best title of an agent to the confidence of his chief was obedience to his commands. So Bulwer gave the message to the Ministers, and they saw that all was over. Bresson was sent for, and it was instantly agreed that the Queen should marry the Duc de Montpensier. The Duc d'Aumale speedily came with his brother to Madrid; the marriages were celebrated; Guizot had won; and the Queen was ruined. Thus ended the five years of diplomatic craft.

Palmerston was furious when he saw the effect of his blundering He called Louis Philippe at detected pickpocket. He plainly accused Guizot of fraud and falsehood, and worse. He tried to prevent so scandalous a marriage as that of the Queen with the Duke of Cadiz. But Guizot smiled at his wrath with the serenity of a gambler who has won an enormous stake.

Meanwhile, strange events were happening in Madrid, which then, as now, was a wild place. The Ministers had often behaved like furies. Prime Minister, Olozaga, is said by his enemies to have once compelled the young Queen by sheer force to sign a decree for for the dissolution of the Chambers. Another Prime Minister, Narvaez, being asked on his death-bed to forgive his enemies, replied that he had none, for he had killed them all. He used to threaten that he would blow out his own brains unless his colleagues would agree with him. The populace were still wilder. Some working-men intended to shoot the Duc de Montpensier and the Duc d'Aumale when they should enter Madrid, and fancying that the deed would please the English Government, one of them came to Sir Henry Bulwer, to ask whether they might take shelter in the British Embassy after they should fire the shots. The Court was equally original. Isabella so despised her husband, that she treated him with ostentatious disdain, and proceeded to choose a favourite of her own with an openness that is sadly well-known to history. The effects of the marriage were so shocking, that proposals for a divorce were freely mooted. "But," says Lord Dalling, "the Spaniards are a decorous people. Some very respectable and respected men discussed very gravely the propriety of putting the King quietly out of the way by a cup of coffee, but the scandal of a divorce shocked them." Meanwhile the Ministry had to play the difficult part of Duenna to the Queen; and they tried to keep her in a kind of confinement, but the were baffled by her and her favourite, who was the General Serrano, Serrano, and who is now the President of the Spanish Republic. There was a forcible change of Ministry at three o'clock one morning. General Serrano's friends were lifted into power. General Serrano himself became the greatest man in Spain; and poor Don Francisco, the Queen's husband, quitted the royal palace to live in the Prado. He was virtually dethroned; and it is needless so describe the mingled profligacy and religious devotion by means of which the Court rode swiftly to Revolution.

Such is the saddest and most shameful chapter of modern diplomacy. The guilt of it lies, first, on the Queen-mother and the Ministers, who knew well what they were doing in giving such a woman as Queen Isabella such a husband as Don Francisco. It lies next on Louis Philippe and Guizot. The one heartlessly trifled with the happiness of a woman and the peace of a nation, in obedience to his diseased eagerness to make his family great. The other stifled his conscience and his religious instincts, in his determination to increase the influence of France and lower that of England. The feebleness of Lord Aberdeen made him the tool of France. The ignorance of Lord Palmerston completed the work of ruin. Lord Dalling's book shows, what we might have guessed from Guizot's *Mémoires*, that if he had been unfettered at Madrid, or if Lord Palmerston had conducted the negotiations from the beginning, and thus been guided by a real knowledge of Spanish feeling, not only would the records of diplomacy have now been free from a shameful chapter, but Spain and Europe might have been spared some of the most lamentable convulsions of recent years.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 27, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,200, from Hongkong, December 20th, Mails and General, to M. M Co.

Dec. 30, *Washi*. British steamer, Hescroff, 221, from Hakodate, 26th December, Sea-weed, &c., to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Dec. 30, *China*, American steamer, Philips, 3,883, from San Francisco, December 1st, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29, *Massilia*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,067, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Dec. 30, *Lyee-moon*, British steamer, Stevens, 611, fo Hiogo, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Dec. 31, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 1, *China*. American steamer, Phillips, 3,883, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, from Hongkong—Messrs S. E. M. Sano (Japanese Minister) Amoliff Owen, Mayener, Sober, Cozin, Oyama, Sano, Zelesny, Granier, Iwashika, Lothrops, Matsugata, and Asani.

Per British steamer *Washi*, from Hakodate.—Capt. Beniry, 3 Chinese, and 2 Japanese.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco.—Messrs Jno. L. Geiger, G. Van Valsen, C. F. Woodall, Horatio Yates, J. Whitney and wife, J. M. Staples, S. T. Curry, Denney, Miss Denney, T. Sakai, R. S. Schwabe, and Captain R. S. Corning. For Shanghai.—Lieut. Col. W. Brown, R N, Messrs E. Beach, J C. S. Colby, Chee Hing Sang, P. Berardo Tazeto, A. Davenport and wife, You Loung, and V. P. Suvong. For Hongkong.—Rev. J. B Fraser, wife and 3 children, Joel Blakesly, N. Burnham, 3 Europeans and 539 Chinese in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs A. Davenport and wife, Tazeto, Bowman and servant, R. Newman, Messenger, R. M. Brown and wife, W. Hyde, Dr. Harris, F. Kemperman, Chas. Broess, Ka-chow-ko, and one Japanese lady in the cabin, and 47 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Massilia*, for Hongkong.—

Silk... ... ... 156 bales.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco.—

Cargo ... ... 728 tons.
Treasure ... ...$302,822. 80.

REPORTS.

The French steamer *Tanais* reports. experienced strong fresh monsoon throughout the passage

The British steamer *Washi* reports: experienced fine variable weather throughout the passage.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Altona	P. M. S. S. Co	4 January
Hongkong	Menzaleh... ...	M. M. Co	5 instant

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Menzaleh.	Pasqualini	Hongkong
Naruto	DuBois	
Tanais	Reynier	
Washi	Hescroff...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Carnarvonshire	388	Dancaster	Hiogo
Caspar	83	Davies	
J. B. Ford...	198	Weeks	
Myrtle	35	Poley	
Parmenio	369	Abbot	
St. Thomas	287	Hjorne	
Tokatea	1077	McKinnon	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British transport...	Thalia	Captain Woollcomb
U. S corvette ...	Lakawanna	Captain McCauley
French gun boat ...	Decrés	Captain Bose
Russian gun-boat...	Haidamack	Captain Tartoff

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Ajax."
FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Hankow" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—"Ocean" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk"; "Penrith"; "Black Prince"; "Crocus'str"; "Evelyn."
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Montego;" "Mora."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM GLASGOW.—
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thomas Hilyard"; "James Paton."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Surprise."
FROM SWANSEA.—
FROM HAMBURG.—"La Plata;" "Mathilde."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Sarpedon" str.; "Priam" str.; "Patroclus" str.
AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO &c.—"Scotland" str.; "Montgomeryshire."
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Walton."
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Annie Braginton"
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Gaucho."
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Jan. 10th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	Jan. 4th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Jan. 2nd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE.....	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Jan. 5th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Jan. 12th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 9 A.M. 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

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„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
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HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, JANUARY 2ND, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—Although during the past fortnight the holidays have much interfered with business in imports, more has been done than might have been expected at this season. *Shirtings*, 7 and 8¼-lbs. have changed hands freely, but at weak rates, and transactions have been chiefly for inferior makes; 9-lbs. are light in stock, and are wanted. In *Turkey Reds*, a few sales of light weights have been made at firm rates. A few sales of *Velvets* are reported, with somewhat decreased stocks and light arrivals. The New Year should open with some hope for an increase of demand and a better range of prices than we have of late seen but as against this hope, we have to notice distrust and difficulties amongst the dealers, caused by the failure of two large native banks. Active business will probably be hardly resumed before the middle of next month.

Grey Shirtings:—				
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.95 to $2.15
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„	39 in.	„	2.25 to 2.55
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2.70 to 3.00
Taffachelass Single				2.70 to 2.85

White Shirtings:—				
56 to 60 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce.	2.50 to 2 60
64 to 72 „	„		„	2 70 to 2 85
Turkey Reds	25 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb.	1.50 to 1.60
Black Velvets				8.75 to10.00
English Drills				3.20 to 3.40
Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe				7.50 to 8.00

Cotton Yarns.—There has been some demand for Nos. 16/24, but without any change in prices.

No 16 to 24	per picul	34.00 to 37.50	
Reverse	nom.		
No. 28 to 32	per picul	39.00 to 42.50	
„ 38 to 42	small stock nom.	„	42.00 to 48.00

Woollens.—The business has been of so limited a nature as to be undesersing of mention. We make no change in quotations.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6 25 to	7.75
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 50 to	5.25
Italian Cloth	30 yds.	32 in.	0 25 to	0.36
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to	7 00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in	18 50 to	19.00
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13 00 to	14.50
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.18½ to	0.19½

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.28 to	0 32
Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0 30 to	0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		1.00 to	1 30
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.80 to	0.90
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45 to	0.55
Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.70 to	0.85
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.			per lb.	0.45 to 0.50

Iron and Metals.—The depression incidental to the New Year holidays has influenced the market for all classes of metals and there is no business to report. Heavy shipments, it is said, may be expected from China if tonnage should offer on favourable terms.

Iron flat and round	per picul	$4 00 to	$4.75
„ nail rod	„	4 20 to	4.80
„ hoop	„	4 80 to	5.20
„ sheet	„	5.00 to	7.00

Iron wire	per picul	$8 00 to	$9 00
„ pig	„	2.00 to	2.25
Lead	„	7.00 to	7.50
Tin Plates	„	8.50 to	9.50

Sugar.—The market is very bare of Formosa descriptions and an advance upon late quotations has been established. There are large stocks of China sugar on hand.

Kerosine.—There are no stocks in first hands and dealers exhibit considerable disinclination to enter into contracts for the purchase of the cargoes now afloat.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.75 to	4 90
in Basket	„	4.60 to	4.70
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.40 to	8.60
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.70 to	7.90
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	7.30 to	7 40
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	6.70 to	7 00

China No. 5 Kong-fuw	per picul	6.30 to	6 50
„ No. 6 E-pak	„	5.50 to	5.90
Swatow	„	4.20 to	4.30
Daitong	„	4 40 to	4.50
Japan Rice	„	3 15	
Kerosine Oil	„	3.50 ot	360

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 19th instant arrivals are 180 bales and purchases about 300 piculs.

There are now but few good parcels offered for sale and most holders remain firm at our previous quotations which we repeat below. Concessions, however, to the extent of $10 to $20 on those rates are reported to have been obtained in the course of last week.

	Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 3d. & Lyons, 5.33.			*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 3d. & Lyons, 5.33.*		
Hanks—						
Best (No. 1/2)	540 to 560	20s. 6d. to 21s. 3d.	frs. 57 to 59	Medium (No. 2½)	480 to 500	18s. 5d. to 19s. 1d. frs. 51 to 53
Good (No. 2)	510 to 530	19s. 6d. to 20s. 2d.	frs. 54 to 56	Common No. 3	450 to 470	17s. 4d. to 18s. 1d. frs. 48 to 50

Tea.—Our market has been rather excited during the past fortnight, principally owing to telegraphic advices of some fiscal alteration likely to occur in the United States. Settlements since the departure of last American mail amount to piculs 7,400 and supplies are in a poor ratio with these figures. Stocks remain still full but native holders by no means press sales. Business for the ensuing week will be small owing to the observance of New Years festivities.

Common	*nearly nominal.*	$23.00 to	27.00
Good Common	„ „	28 00 to	31.00
Medium	„ „	33.00 to	35.00
Good Medium	„ „	39.00 to	42 00

Fine	*nearly nominal.*	$43.00 to	$46 00
Finest	„ „	48.00 to	50.00
Choice	„ „	53.00	upwards
Choicest	„ „	None.	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¼d.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1¼d.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2¼d.
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.27
„ „ Private	5.32½-33
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72½ to 73
„ Private Bills 10 days sight	73½

On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ per centun
„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	101
30 days' sight Private	103
„ New York Bank Bills on demand	par
30d. s. Private	
Gold Yen	413
Kinsatz	410.½

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Mr. E. Schwartz,

DESIRES to express his warmest thanks to those members of the community who rendered him kind and valuable services in assisting in the escape of Madame SCHWARTZ from the fire on his premises, No. 80, on Friday night.

Yokohama, January 2, 1875. 1w.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibities of Mr. CHARLES F. HOOPER in our firm ceased, by effluxion of time, on the 31st instant.

HOOPER BROTHERS.

Yokohama, January 2, 1875. 1w.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. GEORGE PAUNCEFORT,

Has the honour to Announce his

BENEFIT

AND LAST APPEARANCE IN YOKOHAMA,

On Wednesday Evening,

The 6th January, 1875,

On which occasion many Gentlemen of Musical and Dramatic ability have kindly volunteered their valuable services.

PROGRAMME.

A COMIC DRAMA,

BY CHARLES DANCE, ESQ.,

ENTITLED:

DELICATE GROUND,

A MUSICAL MELANCE,

to conclude with the

UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION.

Box, Plan open on Saturday Morning, at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Full particulars will appear in Programme.

Yokohama, January 2, 1875.

AGENTS ON COMMISSION

WANTED IN JAPAN, TO REPRESENT

F. S. Cleaver & Sons,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS, 32 & 33, RED LION STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON.

Apply by letter, with London references. Particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

Yokohama, December 19, 6ins.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALVAGE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.

Messrs. Mitchell Cope & Co.,

Have Received Instruction

To SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On

Monday, the 4th January,

ON LOT No. 80.

1st.—The Débris of the Buildings as they now stand.

2nd.—The unidentifiable portion of the Stock or supposed Stock of Mr. V. ORNY contained within the limits of his late Premises.

Also,

On THURSDAY, the 7th January, will sell by Public Auction, at No. 95, at 10 A.M.

The GOODS formerly belonging to Mr. V. ORNY removed during the fire, consisting of a valuable assortment of WINES, STORES, CLOTHING, XMAS PRESENTS, &c., &c.

Yokohama, January 2, 1875.

POTTERY WARE.

CHEMICAL STONEWARE,	JARS.
POROUS & GLAZED CELLS,	CLOSET PANS,
FILTERS,	DRAIN PIPES,
BOTTLES (GINGER BEER,	TERRA COTTA &c., &c.
ALE SPIRITS &c.)	CHINA & PORCELAIN.

of the best description, carefully shipped to all parts of the world, by

C. I. C. BAILEY,

THE POTTERY, FULHAM, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.

*** *Orders to be made payable by London Houses.*

Illustrated Price Lists on application. Trial Shipments suggested

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL—Dublin Exhibition, 1872.

Official Report, London International Exhibition, 1871.

"Mr. Bailey exhibits samples of well-made chemical ware, highly vitreous and durable, consisting of acid tanks, retorts, receivers, condensing worms, and other vessels. His contribution comprises among many other things, an ingenious ascension Filter, in which, by a certain arrangement of stoneware discs in the interior, the water is more exposed to the filtering material than in ordinary filters.

N.B.—No Prizes were offered at this Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 22, 1873. S. 26ins.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT

FUER

Natur und Voelkerkunde Ostasiens.

DIE Herren Mitglieder werden ergebenst ersucht die aus der Bibliothek der Gesellschaft entnommenen Bücher bis zum 10ten Januar 1875 an die Bibliothek oder an den Unterzeichneten behufs Inventarisirung der Bibliothek zurück liefern zu wollen.

Yedo den 30ten December 1874.

Der Vorstand:

1w VON BRANDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund .....1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq.

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S. D. SASSOON, Esq..

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YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

Yokohama, December 25, 1874. 52ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRISON & SONS,

EXPORT & GENERAL STATIONERS.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
DIE SINKERS,
SEAL ENGRAVERS,
RELIEF STAMPERS AND ILLUMINATORS,
LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS.
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c., Sent on Application.

HARRISON & SONS,

59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,
Offices } 15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874. 26ins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' " WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. tf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark wherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

JAMES WHITFIELD,

CLARINGTON BROOK FORGE AND IRON FOUNDRY,

WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND,

Maker of the celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners' Tools, Cart Arms, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, GAS AND IRON WORKS, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel, Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets. Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption.

Aug. 29, 4ins.

CAUTION.—Merceandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England. the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mak or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Socity, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books
Saddlery and Harness.	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,
AND
MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as
MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.

Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.	Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Donkey Engines.	Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
Distillery Engines.	All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Air-pump Engines.	Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.	Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.	Dippers and Cranes.
Cane-juice Pumps.	Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.	Cane Punts.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.	Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Granulating Pans of every description.	Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 1ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 2.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DEATH.

At the House of Walsh, Hall & Co., on the 8th instant, of inflammation of the stomach, ALEXANDER M. DINESS, of St. Petersburg, aged 26 years.

Notes of the Week.

THE *Hiogo News* seems hopelessly confused about the reversal by Sir Edmund Hornby of Mr. Acting Consul Annesley's late decision in the case of Messrs. Heimann and Valentine. It peeped about Mr. Annesley's huge legs to find itself a dishonourable grave and supported his decision—a decision, be it remembered, against which the very instinct of every Englishman must have rebelled. Bishops are said to be gratified by a dropping-down-deadness of manner in curates who appear before them, and Mr. Annesley seems to have imagined that his playful unpunctualities would be regarded as gracious gambols by the gentlemen whose assistance as assessors the law permitted him to request. But from this dream he has been rudely awakened, first, by their protest, and second, by the reversal of his decision in their case.

As regards the course taken by the Chief Judge, which the *Hiogo News* fails to understand, it is explainable by the fact that the decisions in all cases given in courts under his appellate jurisdiction come under his revision, and it is open to him to reverse them even without an appeal being made to him. Any glaring perversion of justice meets with this fate, and hence Sir Edmund Hornby's action. The Cousens case was one of assault. It was punished, in our opinion, with wholly unncessary severity, and Sir Edmund Hornby's ungracious reply to the memorial on the subject sent to him from this community will not have been forgotten here. But this was a mere question of taste, while the decision was doubtless strictly legal. For Mr. Annesley's decision, as we have elsewhere remarked, there was not a shadow of law, and this is precisely what constituted the enormity of the affair.

THE *Invalide Russe* says that England, having failed to involve Japan in a war with China is now trying to humil.. te the Mikado by refusing to withdraw his garrison from Yokohama? So far from this being true, the fact is that English opinion has been very much opposed to those steps which threatened to bring on war between Japan and China; that the good offices of the British Minister at Peking were exercised to prevent this war and did prevent it; and that the Japanese Government has made no demand for the withdrawal of the British troops from Yokohama.

The same journal says that England is annoyed to think that Japan is fast becoming a naval power! Is this said seriously? Certainly, if only said in joke, the wit is poor enough. Our own earnest shall be more to the mark. Is it not Russia rather than England which has reason to regret the increase of the naval force of Japan? The passage between Saghalien to Yezo is not very broad, and the lower island is somewhat of a Naboth's vineyard to those inhabiting the next plot of land. Why should England fear the increase of the Japanese navy? But eight or ten ships of war would make the passage between Saghalien and Yezo a hot one. It is curious to remember that when Ahab wanted Naboth's Vineyard, the first thing Jezabel did was to send for false witnesses.

IN Yedo there is little stirring this week, the New Year's rejoicings not yet being fairly terminated. A review of about four thousand men was held on Thursday by the Mikado on the Parade before the Gaimusho, the manœuvres, which were of the simplest character, being directed by H.I.H. Prince Fushimi. His Majesty arrived in an open carriage which he continued to occupy throughout the spectacle. His suite occupied five other vehicles. The movements comprised an advance in line, and the usual march past. Very few Europeans were present, and not many Japanese.

WE regret to have to announce the death from small-pox of Mr. Johnson, one of the teachers of the English Department of the Gai Koku Go Gakko (School of Foreign languages). Mr. Johnson had rallied and his recovery was fully expected, but he had a relapse yesterday and expired last night.

TWENTY cases of small-pox are reported among the foreigners residing in Yedo. Seven of these, we regret to learn, have ended fatally, two Eurasian children being comprised among the sufferers. Mr. Francis, an employé of a steamship company, has also succumbed to the disease.

YESTERDAY the Spring term of the Imperial College began, on which occasion the Yigo-Gakko, a section created from the former English Department of the Go Gakko was inaugurated. The teachers of the new Department being assembled were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Tanaka, Vice Minister of Education, who was accompanied by Dr. Murray, after which Mr. Hida proposed the healths of the teachers, to which in the absence of Mr. Weiller, Mr. F. Bevill replied on behalf of those engaged in the Yigo Gakko, Mr. Pigeon and Mr. Witkowsky for the Go Gakko, the latter concluding by proposing the healths of Messrs. Tanaka, Hatakáyama, Dr. Murray, and Mr. Hida.

Dr. Murray in acknowledging the compliment, observed that he had but recently returned from a trip into the interior of of the country where he had inspected the various existing schools, and desired to express his great gratification at finding that not only had great progress been made by the scholars, but that the desire for the means of education was eager, and that all classes manifested the keenest anxiety to receive the benefits of foreign tuition. This was specially observable in the purely Japanese seminaries, where, as yet, no foreign language is taught, but where through the instrumentality of young men, who had formerly been eagerly availed of there as teachers, Western ideas, Western habits, Western thought and Western modes of education—especially as regarded arithmetic—were being rapidly introduced. And not alone over the schools with which they had thus become connected did these teachers exercise a wholesome influence, but other teachers of local schools, conducted on the old system, who had not shared the benefits of normal training, flocked to them in crowds to receive from them instruction in the Western

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acknowledged and sought to turn to account in their own schools. The geographical charts which had been prepared by direction of the Monbusho, and other educational works were sought with avidity by the people of the country, and indeed, in his opinion, their desire for education far exceeded the facilities which the Government had as yet found at its disposal. He would ask the teachers to bear in mind that they not only thus exercised influence over the scholars now under their tuition, but through them possessed vast future influence on the educational and therefore national progress of the Empire of Japan. By their efforts the educational principles of the Western world, with their resultant benefits and blessings, might rapidly be spread throughout its length and breadth. He thanked them for their past exertions in the laborious field wherein they were engaged, and trusted they would devote their energies anew towards securing this happy end as soon as might be.

Mr. Tanaka (who replied in Japanese) expressed himself intensely pleased with the favourable reports which came to him from all parts of the country in regard to the progress of Education. As we had just entered on a New Year, so had Japan entered upon a new era of her existence; and as to the sad winter months would quickly succeed the tender green and beauteous flowers of Spring, so to the receding Past would succeed a period irradiated by quick-spreading general enlightenment of the people, making this beautiful Empire more happy and more glorious.

Mr. Hatakayama, in responding, remarked that he had accompanied Dr. Murray in his excursion, and fully concurred with all that he had said. He was gratified to find that the cause of education in the country had progressed far more rapidly than either the Monbusho or he himself had anticipated. He thanked the foreign teachers for their efforts, which he begged them to continue.

Mr. Hida, in reply, considered that education in Japan was simply an affair of time, but it should go on quietly. Before, however, there could be education there must be good schoolhouses, of which the Go Gakko stood much in need.

The Chinese Professor recited a New Year's poem, which was written on vermillion paper, eulogistic of everything and everybody, and the proceedings terminated.

THE bleat of applause with which the last statement of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank directors was met by the assembled shareholders has found a curiously gruff echo in London. The shareholders there roundly express their "grievous disappointment at the position of the Bank." And they are right. The last report disclosed a most shameful amount of bad management, which has received far less attention than it deserved at the hands of the Press in China. The time is now past when we should do any service by taking up the matter, but there is one question we should extremely like to see answered on official authority. The report said that some of the Yokohama exchange operations of last year, which promised well, were frustrated by an unusual and unexpected issue of Japanese paper currency. We have taken some pains to enquire into this and cannot find the slightest justification for the statement. No such issue is traceable, and until we have sufficient evidence to substantiate the statement, we shall continue to regard it as entirely without foundation.

THE annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association was held last night at the Public Hall for the purpose of submitting the report and accounts of the past year to its members. The Chair was taken by Capt. Hill, R. M. The report recapitulated the fortunes of the Society during the closing year and terminates with the following announcement which cannot fail to satisfy its well wishers.

Accounts of receipts and expenditure are attached to this report, and show a balance in favour of the association of $110.49. Your Committee started on their duties with the Association considerably in debt; they can therefore congratulate the members on the flourishing state of the finances, as it must be borne in mind that none of the subscriptions for this year have been collected; and as the association now numbers 60 active and 28 honorary members, a farther sum of $500 is at disposal of the incoming Committee.

Some discussion took place on the [illegible] modifications in the regulations of the Association, [illegible]ings were closed by the election of a new Committee to serve for the forthcoming year and consisting of Messrs. Hungerford, Reid, Tripp, Longford and A. H. Dare.

A Japanese is about to start an English newspaper in Yedo

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

New Year's day was celebrated in Yede with the usual, perhaps more than the usual, rejoicing, and we may hope that the splendid weather under which 1875 was ushered in will be of good augury for Japan and all connected with it. H. M. The Mikado received the Cabinet at a very early hour and the Foreign Ministers at half-past nine. The Heads of the various Departments received the visits of the subordinate officials throughout the day.

The city was gaily decorated with flags and the large number of soldiers abroad in the streets gave colour and animation to the crowd.

A Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the *Japan* began its investigation on the 24th instant at Hongkong. Copious evidence has been given by Captain Warsaw and his officers.

President Grant's message proposes the following mode of dealing with the indemnity paid to the United States by this country.

"I submit the propriety of applying the increase of a part, if not the whole, of this fund to the education in the Japanese language of a number of young men, to be under obligations to serve the Government for a specified time as interpreters at the legation and consulates in Japan. A limited number of Japanese youths might at the same time be educated in our vernacular, and mutual benefit would result to both governments."

The importance of having our own citizens competent and familiar with the language of Japan to act as interpreters and in other capacities connected with the legation and consulates in that country cannot readily be overestimated.

THE Agent of the P. & O. Company informs us that the firing of the 12 o'clock gun from the Tiptree will be resumed. The signal will be the same as before.

NEWS has been received that the S. S. *Berlin*, an iron steamer which for some years past has been running under native management between Osaka, Hiogo, and certain ports in the Inland Sea, was completely destroyed by fire on the 24th ultimo. The scene of the disaster is in the vicinity of Onoichi. All the crew and passengers are reported to have been lost. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned through the catching fire of a paper lantern.—*Hiogo News.*

THE P. & O. steamer *Bombay* with the London mails to the 27th November, left Hongkong for this port on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

ACTING under instruction from Sir Edmond Hornby Mr. Acting Consul Annesley has written to Messrs. Heimann and Valantine returning the fine and fees levied in a recent case of contempt of court brought against them, and apologizing in his mistaken views of the law in the case.

An extract from the *Hiogo News*, which we publish elsewhere, appears to us to exhibit a complete missapprehension of the bearing of the two cases.

THE annual meeting of the Yokohama Rifle Association was held at the Y. U. Club yesterday afternoon, Mr. Benson being voted to the chair. The report and accounts were read and passed, and a new committee, consisting of Capt. Hill, R.M., and Messrs. Tripp, Benson, Townley and Dalliston, were elected to serve during the ensuing year: The Hon. Sec., Mr. A. Barnard, then tendered his resignation consequent on his approaching departure from Yokohama. A warm vote of thanks to Mr. Barnard for his valuable and efficient services as Hon. Sec., which extend over some years, was unanimously passed, and that gentleman was elected an honorary member of the Association for life. The meeting then dissolved.—*Herald.*

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SMALL pox, thanks to the want of a compulsory system of vaccination, is again prevalent in the native town, and a foreigner resident upon the Concession is, we regret to learn, suffering from this terrible scourge. Those persons who have not been vaccinated within the last few years will do well to submit to the, in most cases, trifling inconvenience which it entails, as, small as the proportion of fatal cases of small pox is amongst those who have been once vaccinated, that of those who have a second time undergone the operation is even very much less. And if this double precaution is proved to be advisable in England, where people are prohibited by a stringent statute from exposing themselves or those under their control, whilst suffering from this malady, to the chance of conveying the contagion to others, how much more must it be necessary in a country like this, where every one appears to be at liberty to ride in any public conveyance, or to walk through the most crowded thoroughfares, in any stage of the disease, without let or hindrance from the authorities.—*Hiogo News.*

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Menzaleh*, despatched 5th January.

	London.	Marseilles.
Sundries	44 bales.	212 bales.
Waste Silk	82 bales.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

December 24th, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 20th December, 1874.

Passengers	29,458.	Amount	$6,958.88
Goods, Parcels, &c			731.14
Total			$7,690.02

Average per mile per week $427.23.

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week 1873.

Passengers	24,665.	Amount	$7,455.85
Goods, Parcels, &c.			551.66
Total			$8,007.51

December 31st, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 27th December, 1874.

Passengers	26,905.	Amount	$6,511.17
Goods and Parcels			806.19
Total			$7,317.36

Average per mile per week $406.52.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1873.

Passengers	22,662	Amount	6,862.94
Goods, &c.			588.34
Total			7,451.28

6th January, 1875.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday 3rd January, 1875.

Passengers	37,562.	Amount	$8,104.82
Goods and Parcels			743.53
Total			$8,848.85

Average per mile per week $491.58.

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1874.

Passengers	20,486.	Amount	$5,920.79
Goods and Parcels			429.40
Total			$6,350.19

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 20th December, 1874.

Passengers	16,283½	Amount	Yen 3,769.88
Parcels		„	106.561
Goods		„	44.96

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 27th December, 1874.

Passengers	16,139½	Amount	Yen 3,784.35
Parcels		„	151.645
Goods		„	115.16
Total			Yen 4,051.155

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS TREATED DURING DECEMBER, 1874.

Class of Patients.	Remained from Nov.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Decebr 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	1	2	3	0	0	3
2nd	1	1	2	0	0	2
3rd	8	7	7	2	6	15
4th	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charity	2	4	1	0	5	6
Total	12	14	13	2	11	26

THE LOSS OF THE *JAPAN*.

(China Mail.)

The following was issued as an extra from our office yesterday afternoon.

This afternoon the S. S. *Yesso*, Captain Ashton, arrived from Swatow, bringing the Captain, and 1 cabin passenger, 29 Europeans of the crew, 60 Chinese of the crew, and 34 Chinese passengers, saved from the burning of the *Japan*. The following is the

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN E. R. WARSAW, late Commander of that vessel:—

"The P. M. S. S. Company's steamer *Japan*, 5,351 $\frac{22}{100}$ tons, E. R. Warsaw, Commander, left San Francisco on Saturday, November 14th, 1874, at noon, with 24 cabin passengers, 5 Europeans steerage, 8 Japanese, 422 Chinese, 975 tons of cargo, 168 boxes treasure value $358,508, 21 packages mails; had pleasant weather with variable winds during the passage to Yokohama; arrived Dec. 10th, at 10 a.m., landed 22 cabin passengers, 4 Europeans steerage, 8 Japanese, 400 tons cargo, 16 packages mails. Received on board 1 European steerage passenger, 3 Chinese, 45 tons cargo, 600 tons coal, 1 bag mails, stores, &c. Sailed from Yokohama, Dec. 11th, at 4 p.m. for Hongkong. Experienced pleasant weather up to noon Dec. 17th when the wind freshened into a strong breeze from N.E. with rough sea. At 9 p.m. passed Lamock light distant 5 miles, ship under sail and steam. At 11.25 p.m. Breaker Point bearing West ½ South distant 26 miles. Strong N. E. monsoon with rough sea. Fire first discovered engines stopped, ship headed in shore, ventilators turned from wind, all fire engines working in perfect order, every effort made to subdue the fire, at same time officers detailed to swing all boats preparatory to saving life. All efforts to save the mails proved useless. Finding it impossible to subdue the fire, abandoned the ship with last boat at 1 o'clock a.m., December 18th, the ship then being enveloped in flames amidships, directly in engine and fire rooms, all communication being cut off between forward and aft part of the steamer. Remained until noon in the vicinity of the wreck, saving life. Engaged a fishing junk to assist. Cruised in the vicinity of the wreck, and succeeded in saving 117 souls from boats and water. Seeing no more life stood in for Cape Chi point. At 6.30 p.m. intercepted English steamer *Yottung*, Captain Kock, who kindly took us on board, and conveyed us to Swatow: thence transferred to steamer *Yesso* for Hongkong. I beg to to convey on behalf of my officers, crew, and self, our sincere thanks to English and American Consuls at Swatow, Captain Kock, and officers of steamer *Yottung*, and Captain Ashton and officers of the steamer *Yesso*, for their kindness is rendering every possible assistance.

(Signed) E. R. W

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AMERICAN DISPOSAL OF THE SHIMONOSEKI INDEMNITY.

IT is not very long since the American residents in this country—chiefly those, we think, who are engaged in the Educational Department of this Government—transmitted a memorial to Congress on the subject of the share of the Shimonoseki Indemnity to which America became entitled by the arrangement made between the four Powers to whom it was paid or due. We are not aware that any copy of this Memorial was ever published, nor do we know the exact terms of the request contained, or the recommendations made, in it, regarding the disposal of this sum of money. But it is generally supposed that the Memorialists urged that it should be placed in some form of trust, and administered jointly by Americans and Japanese for the furtherance of national education in Japan. If this proposal was praiseworthy, it was also natural. Its root lay in a conviction that America had no moral right to the share of the Indemnity claimed by Mr. BIGLOW in Paris, where the negotiations on the subject took place, and that, as the actual damage done to American property had been paid for, and the expenses to which America was put to join the Shimonoseki squadron amounted only to $30,000, it was monstrous that Japan should have to pay her $750,000. The matter to be settled with the PRINCE of CHOSHIU demanded, not the passive appearance of a chartered steamer bearing the American or any other flag, one gun and a dozen marines, but a large and effective naval force, to which England contributed seven ships and over three thousand men. In other words, she had nearly double as much force and therefore was put to nearly twice as much expense, as the three other Powers united. After the amount of Indemnity had been agreed upon, the question of its division had to be settled. France, always delicate in money matters, was of opinion that it should be divided rateably according to the expenses incurred. But America urged that the co-operation of her flag entitled her to an equal share with the other Powers, and claimed her fourth on this ground. To this England and the other Powers assented. But the conscience of the Americans is far more delicate than that of their governing class, and there was not one in this country who did not feel that the nation had no right to the money. Hence their memorial.

The Cabinet of General GRANT has once or twice submitted to the consideration of Congress the release of the Japanese Government from the remaining instalment of the Indemnity which was paid during the year just closed. But Congress took no action in the matter, and Mr. BINGHAM remitted to his Government this year $392,500 on this account. We may state, in passing, that the amount received by England as her share of this instalment was only $322,500, because she accepted a share of the Indemnity on which a first charge for actual damage done to the vessels of other nationalities in the Straits of Shimonoseki had already been made. The fact is a trifle, but it belongs to the history of the affair.

When the last report to Congress was made on the subject, the amount to the credit of the Indemnity Fund in the U. S. Treasury amounted, principal and interest together, to about $800,000 (we have not the precise figures at hand.) This added to the $392,500 makes about $1,200,000, or, say, £250,000 of English money, which, at 5 per cent. interest, represents an income of £12,500 a year.

But let us suppose that the memorialists only referred to the accumulated interest of the money received in 1874 and to that received during 1874. This would amount to between five and six hundred thousand dollars—let us say $550,000. This, capitalized, and charged with interest at 5 per cent—a low rate in the States—would give nearly £6,000 a year.

General GRANT's suggestion for the disposal of this money is as follows :—

"I submit the propriety of applying the increase of a part if not the whole of this fund to the education in the Japanese language of a number of young men to be under obligation to serve the Government for a specified time as interpreters at the Legation and Consulates in Japan. A limited number of Japanese youths might at the same time be educated in our vernacular and mutual benefit would result to our Governments."

In other words, money which even the American Government feels that it cannot place with a good conscience into the public Treasury, and which every American in this country feels ought to be devoted to purely Japanese purposes, is to be used to defray an expense which ought to fall upon the nation just as much as the President's allowance does!

Now, we shall so far presume on the sense of right possessed by the Americans in this country—and we may fairly do so in view of their own memorial—to say that this proposal is one of altogether incredible meanness and baseness. If, however, they refuse their support to us in saying this, we must take leave to say it for ourselves. We think that nations should not do what individuals would not do, and certainly no decent man would do this. Try for a moment to imagine anyone speaking to his neighbour in the following fashion. "My good friend, some years ago difficulties arose between you and myself about a matter in which three of my other neighbours sided with me against you. We were put to heavy expense by your course of action, and for this you indemnified us. I am much a man of peace, and am bound to tell you that I did little towards the coercive measures taken by my friends. More than this, I generally disapprove of such measures, and am perpetually urging my friends on the other side to be more persuasive and less violent. You ask, "why then do you claim a fourth share of the sum extorted from me"? My answer is that it would be affectation in me to stand alone in magnanimous isolation. We are bound to act together. You see, you do not pay more because they receive less. As you agreed to pay a certain sum for your offence, the money I claim comes out of their pockets, not out of yours. Comfort yourself on this score. The money is no consideration to me. But I cannot stand alone and *must* take it. Be so good as to observe my blushes. Besides—to tell the honest truth—my balance at my banker's just now is deplorably low. But do not imagine I am without a conscience. I have some growing boys and so have you. They must be educated, and we may just as well learn each others' ways. I have not the slightest right to the money which, to speak frankly, has undoubtedly come out of your pocket. I acknowledge it fully. But I will keep it for the education of my boys in your ways, and will make you an allowance for teaching your boys some of our ways. The amount at my disposal is large and we shall be mutually benefited. What! you think I ought to pay for the education of my own boys? Unreasonable person! Am I not going to teach them some of your ways? And am I not willing to pay something towards the education of your boys in our ways? There will be a large balance over? Of course there will, but some one must have this, if only to pay for the custody of

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it, and I may just as well have it as you. You must be reasonable, and, above all things, just."

The despoiled man would most probably rejoin—"Monster of perfidy and hypocrisy! You acknowledge that you have no right to the money. Your own sons, knowing this, have begged you to restore it, so that no curse may fall on them. They, at least, have no wish to finger any one of these forty pieces of silver. And, now, you presume to come to me with a proposal to pay your own school-bills with it and to dole out something towards the education of my boys, after you have done which you will keep a handsome balance at your banker's for your wife's pin-money. I was told that you Christians had a better moral code than we pagans: but, by the Lord above us! it is little our custom to call rotten things by fine names, and we call this stealing. You keep money that does not belong to you, and propose to serve a quarter of it out in primers and manuals of moral philosophy to your brats and my boys! Never!"

And, now, good apothecary, an ounce of civet!

THE CONSULAR COURT AT KOBE.

ACTING under instructions from Sir EDMUND HORNBY, Mr. Acting Consul ANNESLEY has written to Messrs. HEIMANN and VALENTINE, returning the fine and fees in which he cast them on a charge of contempt of court, and apologising for his mistaken view and course of action in the case.

We should not have added a word to this statement of fact—for we have no wish to give Mr. ANNESLEY unnecessary pain—had he shewn, during the prosecution he was so ill-judged as to institute against these two gentlemen, the slightest consideration for their feelings or the feeblest perception of his own relations to them. But he did neither. His language and demeanour towards them were overbearing and offensive in a high degree; he entirely forgot himself as a gentleman; and, having mistaken an explosion of mere personal touchiness for a righteous jealousy of the Law, embodied and insulted in his own person, he invoked its presence and employed its arm to redress an imaginary injury, and to assuage the pain which the slightest self-knowledge would at once have traced to wounded vanity. The genii, however, whom he invoked has torn him to pieces, and he may now, with entire propriety exclaim in the penitential words of the psalmist "Our bones lie scattered over the pit's mouth, like as when one heweth wood upon the earth."

Apart from the question whether a consul has the power to commit for contempt of court,—which we largely doubt—it is not easy to imagine greater and more deplorable confusion of thought than that to which Mr. ANNESLEY's conduct may be traced. It is perhaps not quite so bad as that of an abject who half pleaded that Mr. ANNESLEY, being the nephew of an Irish peer, must be considered entitled to use languge such as he did use in court towards the defendants in the case. But with this exception—which was, as the 'Berliner im Schwarzwald' said the other night, "*reine, blosse, blanke, pure*" idiocy—we have no experience of anything like the mental condition which prompted Mr. ANNESLEY's course of action. The theory of course is that when a man is made a consul or acting-consul, he should summon such good sense as he may possess to guard him carefully against falling into mistakes which it is impossible for him to make without bringing Her Majesty's commission into contempt. Inverting this excellent theory, Mr. ANNESLEY did precisely the opposite, and tried his best to make the office with which he must be identified, so long as holds it, an object of ridicule and a cause of offence.

The Assessors, whose advice and assistance the law bids him seek, but cannot compel them to give, act with him in cases such as that which led to Mr. ANNESLEY's deplorable error, and every consul of experience fully recognizes the value of such assistance. Men of extraordinary gifts and insight may be able to dispense with it; but it is only men of extraordinary deficiencies who contemn it. Instead of treating the gentlemen who voluntarily rendered him these services with that courtesy of which punctuality to appointments is an essential feature, Mr. ANNESLEY in several instances grossly abused his claim on their time, dragged them up before him on a charge of contempt of court because they remonstrated against this impertinent unpunctuality, rated them when before him in language fit only for an angry cook to use to a scullery maid, and fined them to the utmost extent permitted by the clause in the Order in Council which provides for the punishment of violent, threatening and abusive conduct in court. There was not only no shadow of law for the decision, but the Assessors were quite right in remonstrating against the Acting-Consul's unpunctualities. Indeed, they would have neglected their own duties had they done less,—duties owed to themselves and their fellow British subjects Men are not unwilling to give their time to the discharge of public business, provided they are fairly met half-way by those who regulate the machinery which demands such attention. But they will refuse to give services involving not only an expenditure, but a waste, of time. They regard with respect the authority and position of their Consuls; but they laugh at their airs. A people claiming preeminence in the gift of common sense has agreed to call its officials public *servants*, and it is alike a tribute to the honourable nature of their employment, and to that healthy and well-regulated ambition which animates our civil service, that its members, who count among them thousands of men of good birth, high education and great accomplishments, are content to live and die on moderate and even narrow means, provided they can earn the epithets of 'able, honest and hardworking.' The yare little known beyond the immediate sphere of their work, and if they do not fill the world with their fame, they generally have wit or good sense enough to avoid such silly blunders as that which has just distinguished Mr. ANNESLEY. The explosion of a righteous anger may, under certain circumstances, extort respect, while nothing but contempt is excited by the exhibition of trumpery passions.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A BUDGET OF JAPANESE NOTES.

SUPERSTITIONS.

A full description of the superstitions of any nation involves no easy task, and the delineation of those of such a nation as this, in such a manner as to enable the reader to realize their hold over the native mind, is more than we can expect to accomplish. In giving a sketch of some of the most common, we are only selecting exemplars from a thousand forms that are either local, temporary or of but slight consideration. An instructive and amusing essay on this subject might be written, which would throw no little light on the real depth of the religious feeling of the Japanese and of their capacity for entertaining a higher form of faith than any they now possess. There is a large class of young students growing up who sneer at any thing and everything native; but the great

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majority still resort, as did their ancestors, to all kinds of charms, prayers, incantations, amulets &c. to bring good luck, or ward off evil. In Shintooism, as we term it, there is but little room for superstition or ghost-stories, so that we are thrown upon the conclusion that the Buddhist priesthood are more or less the supporters of the gross follies which, in the form of superstitions, exist among all classes in this country.

Fortune-telling is much practised, and two forms of it are so common that they deserve a few words.

Omanai-sangi, is practised with six pieces of hard wood marked in a prescribed manner; then with fifty-one pieces of bamboo like knitting-needles, of which one is laid down. The incantation is recited, the fifty are divided at random into two lots, one for each hand, these are then counted out into lots of eight each, and the odd ones left determine the order in which the sticks are to be placed. This is repeated twice, and the third time the standing needles *(medoji)* are counted out six at a time. The means by which the solution is ultimately arrived at is extremely complicated.

If a person, going to visit a sick friend or on other business, determines that the first word he hears accidentally, of conversation between any strangers he meets coming towords him in the direction in which he is going, are to be omens of the friend's recovery or death, or of the success of the business, this method is called *tsujii-oura*.

Another kind of *tsujii-oura* is to have mottoes rolled up in pastry, in little bags of comfits, sugared peas or such sweet stuff, not unlike our style of bon-bon and cracker mottoes.

Girls try to divine the future by dropping a long hair pin from their head into the matting, and counting from the end of the pin, yes or no, yes—no, alternately, like Göthe's Margarethe as she pulls the leaves of the flower.

In building houses the lucky plan is to have the door to the South-East; the fire-proof store-room on the North-East; and the closets on the South-West,—the kitchen along side of the store-room. There are, of course, ways by which the necessity for this may be explained away when it is not convenient that the house should be thus built.

The best position for the *kamidana* (shelf for the gods)—the household Buddhist altar;—where to place a temple to Inari Sama;—on what day to send the bride home;—when to set out on a journey, and so on, all have special rules to be observed, so that ill fortune may be avoided and success and prosperity ensured.

Physiognomy and palmistry are universally practised. These could not be described here without elaborate plates and explanations, but they could not be omitted from these notes. Launcelot Gobbo's "line of life" and "small trifle of wives," thus find their counterpart in Japan.

A box containing one hundred slips of bamboo, all numbered, is well shaken, and from a small hole in one end, one of the slips is shaken out. The number on this corresponds with the number of a paper on which the drawer's fate is written, often, it must be confessed, in the most ambiguous language.

Spirit-rapping in Japan has usually been practised by women. Their stock-in-trade consists of a small box (supposed to contain some mystery only known to the craft) of somewhat less than a foot square. It is said that, in the south, a dog is buried alive, the head only being left above ground, and food is then put almost within its reach, exposing it thus to the cruel fate of Tantalus. When in the greatest agony and near death, the head is chopped off and put in a box. To return, however. Only the craft know what the box really contains. The medium has also a small bow made of soft wood called *adzusa*, the string of which she twangs incessantly on the box, and a small cup of water placed in front of her, which is at the same time splashed out towards the enquirer. If the person to be 'interviewed' is living, a small piece of stick is used, and if a departed friend is to be summoned, a leaf from a grave-yard offering called *shikimi* is employed to splash the water out of the cup. The only question asked by the medium is whether the enquirer wishes to raise the dead or the living. Then after a half prayer, half incantation, the spirit commences to speak through the medium. The mediums may be recognized by their invariably carrying, while out of doors, a small bundle of a peculiar shape, and also a light bark hat either on the head or in the hand.

Prayers for health or success in one's plans, for good fortune and so on, either by the priest of some *miya (kan-nushi)*, or the Buddhist priest of some shrine or temple, are still common, and innumerable as to form, place, and occasion.

Pilgrimages to Shintô and Buddhist shrines, from whence amulets, always exposed for sale there, are brought back, are very common. Such pilgrimages are made to numerous places, and every district has its own special place of resort, frequented by the devout or covetous. The places most generally visited by pilgrims from all the provinces and islands of Japan are Fuji, Ise Dai Jin Gu, Sanuki Kompira, Musashi Suii Ten Gu in Yedo, Aki Miyajima, Shinano Zen kô jie, each of which places will find mention elsewhere.

Men generally wear an amulet from Isé, besides those o local or special favourite shrines—the *bettoes'* (grooms) and servants' being suspended by a string round the neck. But gentlemen are ashamed of doing this and conceal them in some part of their dress, or in their tobacco-pouches and purses. Women carry their amulets in a girdle specially made for the purpose and with which they never part for an instant except in the bath-house. Night and day it is on or near their persons. The most common amongst numerous others which swell the bundle to the dimensions of a good old-fashioned lady's bustle are the *Kannon*, to give them ability and good fortune through life:—the *Gozo*, to bestow the gift of children and enable them to rear them;—the *Suii Tengu*, to save them from drowning and other harm, and, if choking, to swallow the paper of the amulet is a certain cure;—the figure of *Nichiren* and of *Kôbôdaishi*, to carry them to paradise;—*Sei sh ko*, for good luck;—*Benten*, for the gift of beauty, accomplishments and attractiveness to their lovers; *No se no Kuro fuda*, to save them from the wiles of the *kitsune* (fox); *Chiriu Gongen*—of San Shiu—to protect them from snakes, the greatest aversion of the Japanese woman;—*Aizen*, to cause her children to be loveable, and a host of others, local or selected for some special gift or power. Girls when very young have some of these suspended from the girdle in a small square pouch, Space does not admit of our enlarging further on this subject at present.

Ghosts and ghost-stories are innumerable and generally believed in. The greatest and most generally known Yedo ghost-story is that of Kohada Kohejie, an actor of the last century. His wife was unfaithful to him, and she and her lover wished to be rid of her husband. The lover took advantage of Kohada being on a tour in a provincial town, murdered him and returned to Yedo, to discover, however, that the ghost of his victim had preceded him; the ultimate consequence of Kohada haunting the guilty couple being, of course, the discovery of the crime.

An older tale than the foregoing is told of Oiewa, the wife of Tameya Iyemon of Yotzuya. Iyemon fell in love with his neighbour's daughter who was as beautiful as she was frail and criminal. By administering a potion which destroys beauty, and makes wives repulsive to their husbands, she contrived to disfigure Oiewa. Iyemon then treated his wife harshly and neglected her entirely now that she had ceased to attract and charm him. She bore him a child, but, after its birth, she became a maniac and destroyed it by biting its throat and died raving mad. Her ghost haunted the guilty pair, and killed the girl in the same way as Oiewa had killed her own child.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

A House of Commons.

I must inform the public of a fact of great importance, which is, that if a House of Commons is to be constituted, the laws it passes will produce a necessary conformity in the acts of the people. This is something we have not yet had, and it is very different from the effects produced by the oppression to which we have been accustomed from ancient times. It will be a great improvement for the people; but they will no longer have the power of doing just what they please as it may please them to do it. But I shall be asked, why not then leave them as they are? My answer is, certainly not, because if we look into the actual proceedings of the people we find them pursuing their customs of marriage, the adoption of children, the lending and borrowing of money, the transfer of securities, the despatch and delivery of goods, and so on, without the exchange of formal contracts, and, even when this is observed, they are illegal because they repose upon no law. There are some villages in the interior which have their own regulations, made in conformity with the minds of the people there. There are men among them of sufficient common sense to know that these regulations are absurd, but as the majority think exactly the reverse, the few are unable to speak against them. It sometimes happens that some of these villagers are arrested and punished for certain actions which are condemned by the regulations of the majority, but they are puzzled to know in what they have offended and why they should be punished. Deplorable events like this occur every day, so that the passing of good laws is a matter of the greatest importance.

Some of our learned men have brought over laws from France and America, and are unjustly trying to make these the laws of Japan. But as these are all taken from foreign books and have no application to the people and customs of this country, they are perfectly useless to us. Some of my countrymen who have been abroad in Europe and America speak with great pride of what they know about these civilized states. But as we may rely that they have only seen the outside of these states and know nothing of the inside, we cannot depend on their teachings. Our task it to make the people obey laws which are the offspring of their own minds, and this can only be done through the means of a House of Commons. The Representatives may elect a man from among themselves to write out these regulations, or choose him from where they will, and then they can assemble and pass the measure, which then becomes the law of the land. Such laws need not be difficult or perplexing; they should, indeed, be simple and only such as are necessary for the people. But as the national mind cannot take a determinate form all at once, we must not make such laws or regulations unalterable, but try them first just as experiments, and, if fault is found with them, the Representatives must again assemble, and should they come to the conclusion that a change must be made, it must be made but not as the Government changes laws and notifications viz, without cause or explanation. Even then, if fault should be found with it for the reason that it is against the sense of the people, and therefore would only be obeyed because it is law, and not because it thus conforms to the sense of the people, and if it should thus obstruct the rapid administration of justice, the Representatives must assemble again and again and amend it until no such fault can be found with it. This is the real duty of a House of Commons. Up to the present time we have not had laws made in conformity with the mind and wants of the people, and therefore important matters are often omitted and agreements are signed by people who are not aware of the injustice of that to which they have set their names. Among these future regulations will be the amount due from us as taxes, the sums appointed for the support of the Army and Navy, and so on. And as all these things will follow upon the establishment of a House of Commons, let us make haste and constitute it. *(Hochi Shimbun.)*

DESCRIPTION OF A TRIP TO NIIGATA ALONG THE SHINSHIU-ROAD AND BACK BY THE MIKUNI-PASS.

By J. A. Lindo, Esq.

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(Continued from the "Japan Weekly Mail," No. 51.)

Between Okodz and Niigata the course of the river is generally speaking parallel to the sea coast at about 5 or 9 *ri* distance from it. This comparatively narrow strip of land between the river and the hills along the sea coast, is irrigated by the Nishikawa and the Naka no kuchikawa, whereas at this side there are no feeders of the Shinanogawa. There are many of them at the right side of the river, all proceeding from the hills which are at some distance from the right bank. The principal of these confluents are:—1, The Imamatshikawa, also called Karyada-kawa, coming from Nagaska, length about 8 *ri*, mouth at Wosaki; 2, The Igarassikawa, length about 8 *ri*, mouth at Sanjo; it discharges a good quantity of water; 3, The Kamokawa, coming from Takemura over a length of 4 *ri*, mouth at Kamosinden; 4, The Kuagagawa, connecting the Agakawa with the Shinano mouth at Sakayamatshi.

Owing to these additions the discharge of the Shinanogawa varies naturally between the points of confluence with the different tributaries. The following itinerary may prove interesting. To facilitate comparisons I have added the corresponding figures for the Rhine at the Netherlands frontiers:—

	Discharge per second in cubic feet.		
Name of River.	*Low Water.*	*Ordinary Circes.*	*High Water.*
Shinano at Okodz	9,000	15,000	170,000
Shinano at Niigata.....	12,000	22,000	200,000
Rhine in Netherlands Frontiers.....	47,000	86,000	396,000

In ordinary circumstances the water level is at Okodz 38 feet above the sea level; but the water has been known to rise there to 10 feet above this normal state.

The following are the principal places situated on the Shinano between Okodz and Niigata, beginning from upwards, we have:—

Sanjo (r)	distant	3	*Ri*	from Okodz.
Kosdo (r).....	„	5	„	Sanjo.
Lakayamatshi (r)..	„	2½	„	Kosdo.
Ono (e).....	„	2	„	Sakamatshi.
Niigata (e).....	„	3	„	Ono.
Okodz to Niigata..		15½	*Ri*	measured along the river.

They have in general a poor appearance; the chief industry consists in cotton weaving.

All along the Shinanogawa rice is caltivated, also, though in a lesser degree, corn, beans, *ai* plants (of which a kind of blue pigment is made, used in colouring dresses), cotton, rape-seed, etc. These latter articles are cultivated on higher parts of the ground, bordering the different rivers, while the interjacent lower parts are used as paddy-fields. Probably the higher situation of those parts which immediately border the river embankments, may be accounted for by the absence of embankments in previous years, when all the sediments which the river, when inundating its banks in high flood, carried along, settled nearest to those banks, while the more distant parts only received clear water.

Niigata is situated on the alluvial ground between the river mouth and a range of low sandy hills or downs, W. of it; it is regularly built and has a neat appearance; the population, it is said, amounts to 60,000. It is, or was, renowned for its beautiful "tea-houses," and princes from several parts of the country used to visit the place for the sole purpose of amusing themselves. Like Takada, the houses are provided with covered ways or verandahs, which offer an agreeable shelter, in winter against the snow, in summer against the burning sun. The lowest temperature occurs at the end of January or the beginning of February, the thermometer falling to—9° C. (15⅘° F.); the highest temperature in the shade, during the last days of July 1873, amounted to 33.5° C. (about 92° F.) When the weather is settled, in summer time

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during the night always a land breeze blows, while daily at about 9 a.m., a sea breeze sets in. In winter N. and N. W. winds prevail, interrupted by storms from S.W. to N. W., when as soon as the wind changes to N. fine weather is re-established. I am indebted for the above data to Mr. Weber, who is a resident at Niigata and who makes daily meteorological observations.

To all appearances Niigata is splendidly situated for trade ; the Shinanogawa being almost the only high-way for goods-traffic in Echigo, all goods which now go by pack-horses overland from the staple-places of trade, would be sure to go to Niigata if only that place were provided with good harbour accommodation. The bar which now lies before the mouth of the river and which has this year even silted up in such a degree that only 5 feet of water remains in the channel, is the cause that the trade of Niigata has in the last few years almost entirely disappeared ; and there can be little doubt that the construction of suitable piers over the bar would prove, in every respect, a profitable undertaking. Echigo, is as the Japanese say, one of the richest provinces of Japan, boasting indeed of never having suffered by famine, while all other provinces have done so. The export trade from Niigata would certainly become important. The undernamed are the chief productions of this rich province :

Rice, throughout the province, but particularly at Suyebara.

Tea, at Muramatshi, Murakami and Midzu.

Ai (blue pigment), at Suyebara.

Copper, at Yashiko, Toish, Otani.

Coal, at Akatani

Petroleum, at Midzu, Kanaya, Garameki Kogutshi, Tatemura, Yoshimisu, Aida, Mishooji, &c.

At Midzu there is a jet of gas issuing from the ground, which is lighted to the general amusement of the visitors to a tea-house, built expressly for the purpose, on the spot.

Silk is cultivated at Goshen and Joshiu.

Hemp, at Chiujo and Manoshiro.

Moreover fish is much exported, of which in the first place, I mention salmon, which abounds in the Shinanogawa between Ono and Hesima ; and wooden clogs are exported by long files of pack-horses.

Besides the common fruits and crops a small kind of apple is grown in Echigo, which, if not plucked before being half-ripe according to Japanese custom, is very savoury and fragrant.

Following the coast N. E. of Niigata over a length of about 3 *ri* we come to another large river mouth, being that of the Agakawa. This river, though generally much wider than the Shinano, does not discharge such a large volume of water as the latter ; a good portion of its water flows from Sawa-umi, situated at about 4 *ri* from the mouth, through the Kuagawa into the Shinano. In former years the Agakawa had no separate mouth but flowed through what is now called the Sinkawa, parallel to the coast, to unite with the Shinano opposite Niigata, while both rivers flowed into the sea by one single mouth. The consequence was that, a much larger volume of water being discharged, the channel over the bar had always a sufficient depth for navigation, being in fact never less than 20 feet, as is reported. But probably in order to prevent inundations along the Agakawa, it was resolved upon 170 years ago, to lead its water directly to the sea, by cutting through the hills which border the sea-coast, near the place where the Agakawa bended to the S.W. to unite with the Shinano.

Echigo was divided between several princes (I believe there were 11 of them) ; to one of whom belonged the Shinanogawa-mouth, while the new Agakawa-mouth came into the possession of another. In order to prevent the trade of Niigata from being transferred to Matsugasaki, which lies at the mouth of the Agakawa, and of which fear existed (as, owing to the greater velocity of the current at the Agakawa-mouth, its depth would probably be greater than that of the Shinanogawa-mouth), a treaty was concluded between the two princes, in which it was stipulated that junks would never be allowed to load or unload at Matsugasaki, and would only be permitted to anchor in the Agakawa-mouth in case of bad weather. A guardhouse was built near the coast to watch the interests of Niigata, which was only removed last year, though the junks are not yet officially permitted to trade at Matsugasaki. This place is built against the slope and on the top of the downs ; it is a fishing-village of very poor and dilapidated appearance, but with its red-painted temple and large *torii*, projecting above the houses on the top of the hill, it is nicely situated, when looked at from the river. The trade along the Agakawa is by no means so important as that along the Shinano ; the river is navigable up to Tsugawa, twelve or thirteen *ri* from its mouth. The part of the river I visited, over a length of 3 *ri* upwards from the mouth, is very shallow, the greatest depth being for a great part not more than 2½ or 3 feet. But as the river is very broad, it could surely be made navigable for ships of 5 or 6 feet draught up to the mouth of the Kanagawa, and probably still higher up.

A great portion of the lands between the different rivers which run through this part of Echigo, is situated much below the ordinary level of the surrounding rivers, which causes every year great injury to the crops ; several lakes or pools of greater or lesser extent lie in this otherwise prosperous district, which might, when properly drained, add a considerable portion of paddyfield to the existing one. Much is to be done here in the course of time ; unfortunately money has hitherto been wanting.

A remarkable instance of Japanese engineering skill may be seen at Uchino, which is about 2½ *ri* S. of Niigata, between the Nishikawa and the sea, which are here close to each other. At this place a considerable area of the lands between the Shinano, Nakanokuchi and Nishikawa, and moreover the extensive lakes which are situated in this part, throw their superflous water into the sea, the water flowing on through several channels. The Hishikawa, serving for irrigation, for which purpose from distance to distance a dam is laid through its bed, its level is much higher than that of the lands around it ; so that the superfluous water coming from the low lying lands, has to pass underneath the bed of the Nishikawa. For this purpose a large wooden lock, shut at both sides by self-acting gates, is constructed ; there are 5 of these gateways adjoining each other ; each of them has a length of 210 feet, and 18 feet in width ; 4 of them have a height of 6 feet and one of 4 feet. Perhaps some more will be constructed, as after heavy rain-falls the locks prove not to be sufficiently large.

I believe I have now sketched the chief features of the lower part of the Shinanogawa valley, partly in connection with the commercial interests which adhere to it.

I will now give a description of the home-road which led over the *Mikuni-pass*. I reached Okodz on foot along the Nishikawa embankments, passing through a very prosperous district. From Okodz I went by boat up the Shinanogawa to Nagaoka, which is a distance of nearly 6 *ri*. About half way between those two places, and situated at 5 or 6 *cho* from the left bank of the river, is Yoïta, a very large, but poor-looking town, with a beautiful Honjin or Daimio's hotel. The river between Okodz and Nagaoka and down Okodz as far as the separating point of the Nakanokuchi, is very broad, but full of sandbanks and islands. About 1 *ri* upwards of Yoïta the sandbanks are covered with heavy gravel, which becomes larger and larger, until, before Nagaoka is arrived at, the pieces reach the size of pebblestones. Nagaoka 40 miles above Niigata is the most important place in Echigo ; it is renowned for its silk manufactures and is the staple-place of trade from Echigo overland to the South. It is not situated directly on the Shinanogawa, but its suburbs extend to it. Formerly it was the seat of a Daimio, who was Minister to the Taicoon ; afterwards it became the capital of the Nagaoka-ken, which was united last year with the Niigata-ken. The town is spaciously built with wide streets ; about the number of the inhabitants or of the houses I could not get any information, but judging from the extent of the place, it must be considerably greater than that of Niigata.

Here follow the distances of the different places along the Mikuni Road. I have added the height above the sea level, as I determined it by means of an aneroid-barometer, but these observations were very roughly made, as I had neither the time, nor the means of making them with

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accuracy; they may serve, however, to give a general contour of this part of the road.

					Height above Sea level in English Feet.
Distance Niigata to Nagaoka.....	21	*Ri*	18	*Chô.*	
Province of Echigo.—Nagaoka.....	—	„	—	„	80
Miokin.....	3	„	—	„	115
Kidzu.....	2	„	—	„	280
Aikawa (between).....	—	„	—	„	370
Kawakuchi.....	1	„	18	„	225
Tobisakihill (between).....	—	„	—	„	410
Horinooji.....	2	„	—	„	280
Tochiwaratogé.....	1	„	18	„	865
Urasa.....	1	„	8	„	370
Itskamatshi.....	1	„	16	„	440
Muikamatshi.....	1	„	26	„	500
Shiwosawa.....	—	„	30	„	575
Seki.....	2	„	—	„	745
Akasaka (between).....	—	„	—	„	970
Yusawa	1	„	16	„	990
Niigata to Yusawa.....	40	„	6	„	
Province of Echigo.—Nanatagiri (between).....	—	„	—	„	1,425
Shibahara (between).....	—	„	—	„	1,725
Tea-house at the highest point of this part of the road (between)..	—	„	—	„	2,135
Mitsmatta.....	1	„	34	„	1,825
Kaikaki (between).....	—	„	—	„	2,000
Nakanotoge.....	1	„	11	„	2,800
Valley between 2 Successive hills (between)..	—	„	—	„	2,640
Second hill before reaching F'tai (between)..	—	„	—	„	3,005
F'tai.....	1	„	—	„	2,430
Yamadori tea-house.....	1	„	4	„	2,845
Kiridos (between).....	—	„	—	„	2,955
Asakai	1	„	—	„	2,820
Taske-goya	—	„	26	„	3,220
Highest point of the Mikuni road (between)	—	„	—	„	3,990
Province of Joshiu.—Gogen-nobetto, tea-house.....	—	„	26	„	3,900
Nangai.....	2	„	—	„	2,365
Sarusawa (between).....	—	„	—	„	1,765
Aimatta.....	1	„	20	„	1,745
Papage of the Nishikawa at Kayabara (between.....	—	„	—	„	1,505
Ts'kawa.....	1	„	—	„	1,660
Tsee.....	—	„	28	„	1,360
Kirigakubo toge (between).	—	„	—	„	2,600
Nakayama.....	2	„	18	„	1,740
Niigata to Nakayama.....	55	*Ri*	29	*Chô.*	
Province of Joshiu.—Highest point of the road between Nakayama and Yokobori.....	1	„	—	„	2,170
Yokobori.....	2	„	13	„	1,045
Shibukawa.....	2	„	2	„	750
Kaneko	3	„	10	„	No observation.
Takasaki	2	„	18	„	
Takasaki to Yedo.....	27	„	32	„	
Total distance between Niigata and Yedo along Mikuni Road.....	94	*Ri*	32	*Chô.*	

After leaving Nagaoka the road runs over a distance of 3 *ri* through tolerably flat land, the hills enclosing us at a distance from all sides, and the circle narrowing as we advance; afterwards, at Miokin, the road begins to ascend very steeply. Between Nagaoka and Miokin rice and corn are cultivated, and the country has generally a prosperous aspect; but the road is not wider than 10 or 12 feet, excepting some parts where it was in the course of being widened in an entirely unnecessary degree.

From Miokin the Shinanogawa-valley is followed along the slopes of the hills, in which the road is cut, having no more width than a footpath; two or three times, indeed, it passes under the straw pent-house of a coolie's tea-house, the outside uprights of which stand on the edge of the sleeply descending mountain slope. The valley is picturesque, the river winding its way in the depth between gravel and pebble-banks, and forming waterfalls everywhere.

At Kidzu, to which place the road ascends with a steep incline, (as may be seen in the above-mentioned itinerary) a small tea-house is situated on a beautiful spot, where ice-cold water is to be had from a deep well. From here to Kawakuchi is 1½ *ri*, at which place the Owedagawa flows into the Shinano; this Owedagawa is the principal right tributary to the Shinanogawa; it is navigable for small boats up to Muikamachi, at which place it alters its name in Owonogawa.

Kawakuchi is the first place along this road where silk-industry is again met with, and from here throughout the way till Takasaki, it seems to be the chief traffic of the population.

After crossing the Owedagawa at a little distance above Kawakuchi by means of a ferry-boat, a steep hill, called Tobisaki, is ascended; the slopes of this hill are grown with beautiful *sugi*-trees, and on the top are two very good tea-houses, from whence the road descends to Horinooji. This is a very prosperous looking and nice place with broad streets; it is situated at a little distance from the left Owedagawa bank; the valley is principally cultivated with rice; and the narrow road leads through the paddy-fields, and being unshaded and rugged, it is rather uncomfortable. But the Japanese were hard at work to improve it, every village having to provide the necessary coolies for the part of the road lying within its limits.

From distance to distance sets of about 20 or 30 people were met with, consisting of men, women and girls who were repairing the road by filling up the numerous gaps with the clay from the adjoining paddy-fields, burying under it the blocks of stone which now formed part of the rugged road, and widening it to about 9 to 12 feet. Besides the spade, every workman or woman was invariably provided with a fan, which gave them a very quaint aspect; to shelter against the burning sun, instead of being naked, they wore a kind of dress; commonly their legs were enwrapped with cotton and over their *kimonos* they wore the ordinary straw raincoats.

After leaving Horinooji, over a distance of 1½ *ri* the valley of a streamlet is followed, which is about parallel to the Owedagawa-valley, and throws its water into the Owedagawa near Horinooji after which the Tochiwaratoge is then ascended, the top of which is the boundary between the villages of Horinooji and Urasa, which latter is situated again in the valley of the Owedagawa, over which a fine view is to be had from the tea-house on the top of the hill. Ascending the hill the Owedagawa is then followed, along an easy, but always ascending, road to Seki. The whole district seems to be prosperous all the places are neat looking; the principal one being Muikamatshi, which may be called a town, and the chief trading-place of the district.

On this part of the road women again were engaged in carrying our luggage over the mountains. From Seki the Owedagawa, or Owonogawa, as it is called upwards of Muikamatshi, and in which delicious salmon is here found, is followed to Yusawa, where we leave it to our left, after having passed over a steep hill, on the top of which the tea house of Akasaka is situated. We travelled now in company with a long file of cattle, on its way to Yedo.

From Yusawa the road goes over the mountains, which form the boundary between the lands draining into the Owedagawa and those draining into the Kiodzugawa, another right tributary to the Shinanogawa,; the valley of the Kiodzugawa is reached at Mitsmatta, which is a lovely situated village. The Kiodzugawa, enclosed by the densily clothed mountains, rushes here with its clear blue ice-cold water over large blocks of stone, the white foam formed by the numerous water-falls, embellishing the light-blue water, and contrasting, as it does, with the dark hue of the old *sugi*-trees here bordering the road, gives an almost enchanting aspect to the scenery from the top of the hill, from where the road steeply descends into the valley. In many places the water turned off from the river and led through the gardens and through several of the houses, and hastening back along the streets on

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its way to the river, sounds almost like music through the village. I think Mitsmatta is one of the most charming spots on the Mikani road. Leaving Mitsmatta the road becomes very bad, great sharp stone points issue everywhere, and the ascending of the steep inclines is very difficult. Before F'tai is reached two high hills have to be crossed, which are separated from each other by a deep valley. The road is here seen over all the length of the valley, winding zig-zag along the slope of the hills through the dense verdure; on the top of the second one a fine view is to be had over the village of F'tai, lying nearly 600 feet below. This village consists of one street only, with some 40 houses; it has, like Asakai, quite a modern aspect; for during the last war both places were durnt down by the Tycoon's troops, and are now being slowly rebuilt. From F'tai the road gradually ascends to a spot named Kiridos, where a narrow passage is cut through two hills, and from where it descend rapidly to the valley of the Yogawa, a left feeder of the Klodzu sawa, the last named river having been crossed at F'tai. This Yogawa-valley was seen from F'tai upwards, but the road remained at a considerable distance from the river, while it streams along the foot of the hills over which the road led, hid under the dense shrubs which cover the slopes, and only heard in the rushing sound of its water.

Very slowly ascending through the Yogawa-valley, through which the road is comparatively so low situated that it is often submerged, when after heavy rainfalls, the river is in high flood. Asakai is reached, where the properly named Mikuni-pass begins, which continues to Nangai, the total length between those places being 3 *ri* 16 *cho*.

At Asakai the road begins to ascend tolerably slowly to Taske-goya, from where it goes by zig-zag, and with heavy inclines to the small temple of Gogén, which is at the highest point. It is all over not broader than 6 feet, and as it winds up the mountains, now from one side, then from another, a superb view is to be had into the valley of the Yogawa from which we ascend. The mountain slopes are all covered with thickets, through which everywhere a patch is broken, uniting two branches of a zig-zag, and shortening the way considerably if made use of, which is only possible to unburdened travellers, who, moreover do not care for their clothes.

The small temple of Gogén at the highest point of the road, I found to be situated about 4,000 feet above the sea level. Here is the boundary of the three Provinces of Echigo, Joshiu and Shinano, and from the fact that those 3 Provinces unite here the mountain derives its name of *Mikuni* (3 countries). The temple is a small wooden building, and always closed; there is only a small hole in the door, through which however nothing is to be seen. A large wooden *torii* with an *ichitoro* on each side, is placed before the entrance; on this *torii*, the Japanese try their fortune in the usual way by attempting to throw small stones on the cross-beam. After all I had heard about the renowned temple on the top of this mountain, I was very much disappointed in seeing this wretched place.

Though the scenery N. of the Mikuni was superb, it cannot be called charming; it was in all too green; excepting a lovely white Japanese lily on the mountain-slopes, no flower was to be discovered; and in this respect I think the Shinshiu-road is to be preferred to the Mikuni road. Perhaps, however, it was the fault of the time of the year, and that in May blooming azalias and *fuji* flowers will give to this road an equally, if not more charming aspect than to the Shin shiu-road.

The road now enters the Province of Joshiu; the first resting place is a large but dirty tea house, at a place called Gogen-no-betto, the road alternately descending and ascending to nearly the same height as the Gogen-temple. The scenery is finer here than on the northside of the Mikuni top; many cascades, coming from the mountain slopes on one side, cross the road and fall into the deep valleys leading to the Tonegawa.

After Gogen-no-betto the road descends, to Nangai; it is broader and shaded by high trees; the mountain slopes are grown with the "Kojiwa" (a kind of low, knotty oak), with a tree which has some resemblance to a beech, and with a kind of w... tree, all rising amidst thickets and encircled by i...

Nangai was also destroyed during the war in 1868; from this place to F'see the valley of the Nishikawa is followed along its left bank to Kayabara, where it is crossed by a bridge. The Nishikawa is a right tributary to the Tonegawa; it has quite the aspect of a mountain stream, and viewed from the hills with its clear water, with wooden bridges of a particularly clever and quaint construction leading over it, the whole enclosed by hills covered with fresh verdure, it furnishes a pleasant sight. As far as can be seen the valley is moreover covered with villages.

Between F'see and Nakayama a new road has lately been opened, shortening the distance as it formerly was, by 1½ *ri*. But this part is certainly the most trying one of the whole road. The ascent of these hills is steep along the slopes of which it has been cut; at most places it is not broader than five or six feet, this width being sometimes obtained by trunks of trees, supported by props or by large stone-blocks against the descending mountain-slopes, and covered by branches of trees over which one has to go. It looks very dangerous, and I think will be wholly impracticable, and in many parts liable to be destroyed by heavy rainfalls. After the highest point has been attained, at a place called Kirigakubotoge, the road descends more slowly to the valley in which Nakayama is situated, being for a great part an uncultivated and solitary grassland with a tree scattered on it here and there, and with a gently undulating soil. Nakayama itself is a place of very poor appearance, quietly situated in the midst of the valley.

Leaving Nakayama the road gradually ascends for about 1 *ri*; the highest point is reached here between the Minami, and the Komochiyama, two grass-grown hills on both sides of the road, at a little distance from it; in clear weather Asama-yama is to be seen from this in an about S.W. direction. From here to Yokobori the road descends rapidly; about half way there is a splendid view between the mountains into the Tonegawa valley, and the whole silk-districts around Mayebashi. The road is for the greatest part not shaded, tolerably smooth, but steep. Yokobori consist of a row of houses on both sides of the street. One *ri* further on, at Kitamoku, the Agatsuma-gawa is crossed by a large wooden bridge; this river is another right feeder of the Tonegawa. After climbing the hill which rises here directly at the right bank of the river, for the last time, on the home road one of those beautiful views is to be had of the river valley and over the villages lying scattered in it, such as one often sees in the interior of Japan.

The road leads now through a very fertile district to the large town of Shibukawa, where for the first time from Niiguta *jinrikishas* were again met with; this town is situated at a little distance from the right Tonegawa bank, and about 3 *ri* from Mayebashi; it is an important trading town.

While from Shibukawa one road goes S. E. to Mayebashi, another goes generally ascending S., over Kaneko, to Takasaki. Almost uninterruptedly the road is on both sides lined with houses and very prosperous looking farms; the intervals being occupied by temporary small booths, in which fruits, such as *suikas, makuas*, pears and cucumbers are sold.

On this part of the road, women and girls were always industriously occupied in reeling off the silk cocoons; while the chief business of the men seemed to be sleeping; there was, at least, scarcely any house in which one or two were not laid stretched in the arms of Morpheus, while their wives and daughters were cheerfully at work.

At Kaneko is the finest *honjin* I have seen, but it now belongs to a silk-merchant; from this place to Takasaki the road slowly descends through the fields, and Takasaki itself, as it is seen from this side, stretching over a considerable extent with its castle walls and numerous white plastered buildings, projecting against the green hills, gives a pleasing impression.

Throughout both roads between Yedo and Niigata, in every place of importance, there was a house, belonging to the "Rikugun-kai" (an overland transport company), which is, as far as I could see, very well organised. Here we were provided with *jinrickshas, kagos*, pack-horses and coolies, after a fixed tariff, which differed slightly

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according to circumstances, so, in the mountains it was a trifle higher than on the flat parts of the road.

A *jinrickisha* was paid for 1 "ishu" per *ri*; if with 2 coolies about 10 cents. In the mountains the weight which a man had to bear, was 7 quanine (about 57 pounds), he was paid for that 5.2 tempo per *ri*, if carrying more, his wages were increased in proportion. A *kago*, borne by two men, pays for 2½ men, as a compensation for wear and tear. On an average the Kai-offices were 3 or 4 *ri* apart; taking 3½ *ri*, a coolie's wage in the interior should be something between "*Sanshu*" and "*ich bu.*" Very often the Kai-offices were at the same time the municipal officers of the villages, with the "*Koshiduka*" (or official notice-board) before the entrance. The distances which separate the villages are measured from notice board to notice board.

By this company, all merchandise is despatched by pack-horses from office to office. The horses are often led by little girls; when arriving at the different stations the packages are at once taken from the horses, and thrown upon the ground, where they remain lying till fresh horses are ready to carry them to the next station; while the other horses immediately return.

In order to assemble the necessary number of coolies, in some of the villages, a kind of roll had to be beaten with a wooden hammer on a hollowed-out piece of wood, hanging in front of the Kai-office. This operation had often to be repeated 10 or 12 times before the required number arrived; they came on very slowly and drowsily, but after having weighed their load and prepared to start, they become jolly and good-humoured, and all over the way there is no end to their talking and laughing.

In general they are a very good-natured kind of people, and though "uncivilized," as some call them, I think many of our own civilized races in Europe might take them as an example for their kind and polite manners towards each other; I remember a young coolie inviting an "O-ji-san" (old man) who walked before him, to change burdens, his, (the O-ji-san's) being far the heavier of the two, which offer was gratefully accepted after the necessary courtesies and compliments.

However not only the coolies, but all other people I came in contact with, seemed to me equally kind and well-disposed to foreigners; all over the way I never met with the least ill-will.

It struck me that the inhabitants of Echigo and particularly of Niigata were generally better loking and of larger stature than those of Yedo, many of them having the Jewish type; the girls too, are undoubtedly better looking, and Echigo used to be the principal recruiting-place to fill the Yoshiwaras at Yedo and Osaka.

I have had much assistance during this trip from 2 Japanese maps; one is the generally known: "Fujimi Jusan Shiu Yochi Zènsu" (map of the 13 Province, which are to be seen from the top of the Fuji-Yama); the other is named "Echigo Shiu Shikiyenshi" (being the Echigo-sheet of a map of the whole of Japan). I found the first to be pretty accurate as to the direction of the road and the distances from place to place; the second one is merely descriptive and has not the least claim to any accuracy as to measures or directions.

For the rest, though I have given here some details which may prove interesting, I could have given many more if I had been acquainted with the Japanese language. This not being the case, I entirely depended upon my interpreter, who never told me anything I did not ask for, and whose answers I had, as it were, to draw from his mouth, though I must do him the justice to say that he took more interest in the incidents of the journey than Japanese generally do.

For any one acquainted with the Japanese language, I think no trip can be more interesting than the one here roughly sketched out.

J. A. LINDO,
Lieut. Royal Engineers,
(Dutch Army).

AMERICA.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

New York, November 21st, 1874.

The arrival in port, on the day before yesterday, of the steamer *City of Tôkiô*, reminds me of the fact that your humble servant was formerly a dweller in that city, and that possibly some of those who still sojourn in the Japanese capital might wish to know how the home world feels and looks to the *quondam* denizen of the Land of the Gods. People in America, as, possibly in England, are beginning to realize that Japan and China are two distinct countries, and that there is such a place as Tôkiô. When the good ship was christened *City of Tôkiô*, not a few persons were unaware that there was such a city: some were sure that it was a port in China, others declared it was a quarter in the city of Yedo, indeed, some intelligent people believe to this day that Yedo is a different place from "Jeddo." Do not the cyclopaedias and dictionaries, to a book, declare with all the solemnity of type that Yedo, with the accent on the second syllable, is the only correct spelling of the "Capital" of Japan whose population is still put down as 2,500,000? What a bequest those Deshima Dutchmen did give to the world! How completely old Kaempfer's mantle of mistakes fell on subsequent bookmakers, not excepting Mr. Mossman! Would that the mantle of his industry had fallen also! Is it not passing strange that even people who live in Japan, travellers to a man, and newspaper correspondents, pens to a quill, persist in helping to stereotype mistakes that seem hopeless to correct? I believe the average westerner is still ready to echo amen to Dr. O. W. Holmes' prayer, so pleasantly uttered in presence of the embassy—"God bless the Mikado, Long live the Tycoon."

There is some hope however, that people at home will by and bye learn that Japanese ladies do not bind their feet, and that the Japanese do not smoke opium, and that language and history differ from those of China. I note the issue, this week, of the ninth volume of Appleton's New American Cyclopaedia, which contains the articles "JAPAN," "LANGUAGE OF JAPAN," "LITERATURE OF JAPAN." As they were all written "on the spot," they may be effectual, to some extent, in informing people who desire to know, and help to bring in the new era of a correct knowledge of the nearest western neighbor of the United States, excepting, of course, the lunch-suggesting kingdom of Hawaii. Few countries in the world, probably none, have been so misrepresented in "standard" works, as Japan, some of the school text-books being not only "standard," but quite stationary in their statements about eastern countries. In this new cyclopaedia, the article of "JAPAN" was written by a gentleman resident in the country several years. That upon the "LANGUAGE" is from the pen of Dr. J. C. Hepburn, and of course, any commendation of it would not add to its worth in the eyes of those who dwell in Japan and know the ability of the writer. The only fault one can find with it is its brevity, and for the sake of interested readers, it ought to have been longer. The most valuable of the three articles is on the "LITERATURE OF JAPAN." It is a perfect mine of luxuriant information on the subject of which it treats, and even industrious and wide-reading students of Japanese will hail it with delight. It gives in condensed language a list of the principal works of native authors, with a summary of the contents of the most important works, and running notes of criticism. Though one familiar with the published catalogues can see that much of the article is simply a translation of the titles and notes of the Japanese works, yet the writer's own comments are of very great value, and the article is, without doubt, the very best presentation of the subject that has yet seen the light. A faithful study of it will give even one who has never seen a Japanese book, or read a translation of one, a very fair idea of the intellect of Japan as mirrored in its literature. The article is from the pen of Mr. Ernest Satow.

The American Oriental Society met at the Bible House in this city on the 28th October and continued its sittings during two days. Among the papers read was a very interesting one on the Cypriote inscriptions found upon the various articles, from the rudest pottery to the exquisitely-finished vases in the Cesnola collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this

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city. A lecture by the well-known Rabbinical Hebrew Scholar of Cornell University, on the Talmud and the Pharisees, in which he pleads that the Talmud might be incorporated into the ordinary curricula of theological study, was among the most interesting features of the meeting. He strove to show in detail that the Pharisees were not universally hypocrites and impostors, as the Christian world has so long believed, but that they were the democrats of their day, who strove to make religion and religious privileges the right and possession of all, and not of the Levites and priests only. Two papers were read on Japanese subjects. The object of one was to show the causes of the recent political revolution in Japan, which was brought about by the study of the ancient literature and Japanese history; and that the impulse to enter upon the of path modern civilization arose from within, and was not the result of outside pressure. A scholarly paper on the "Identity of the Japanese Noun and Verb," was read by Mr J. A. Van Name, of New Haven, the Japanese and Chinese scholar. There was some lively merry-making over the profound attention given by German antiquarians to that thoroughly exposed humbug "The Cardiff Giant." It seems that the German scholars still believe him to have been a genuine Phœnician relic.

We can hardly complain of any lack of representatives of the Orient among us. The last detachment of thirty Chinese lads arrived last week, and are already in Connecticut and Massachusetts homes, eating bread and butter, drinking coffee and using knives and forks, but retaining cap-costume and *queue*, as in the flowery land. What a pity that the powers that be in Peking compel the little fellows to wear the pigtail! They coil it under their caps, wrap it round their necks and do all they can to hide it from the average Yankee, or more so, the Irish boy, whose fingers naturally itch to pull it. I have seen some of these Chinese boys in their new homes, and a few weeks ago, I attended an examination of a number of them in mathematics and the English language at Southington, Connecticut. I need hardly say that their progress had been rapid and their acquirements thorough. All the boys are in excellent health having stood our much-abused climate admirably. I could not help wishing, as I looked at these Chinese boys that the Japanese Government had executed an equally good system of sending students abroad. Mr. Lai Sun, one of the Chinese Commissioners, superintending the education of the lads frequently lectures on Chinese History, Geography and Literature. He has his wife and family with him. Mr. Yung Wing has already cut his *queue*, cultivated his hair and is to marry an American lady. A Chinese refugee is now lecturing on the doctrines of Confucius of which he is a devout believer. We have also a Parsee lecturing us on his religion. As for the Chinese, there are few cities in the United States in which some of them do not reside. One can now walk out on Broadway and see Jizo, and Kuanon and Amida in the tea and curiosity shops. Japanese fans are seen everywhere, and are such a drug in the market that one can buy them here at less than their cost in Japan. Few houses of cultivation but now have a Japanese vase, cabinet or bronze, and at the sale of the effects of a family "about to remove from the city," or who have suffered from financial embarrassment, or other causes, more or less Japanese curios are to be found ready for disposal under the auctioneer's hammer. As for the retail tea-business, it is very different from the old days when Japan tea was unknown, and 'Oolong' and 'Young Hyson' and 'Gunpowder' were kept in the regulation red canisters on the grocer's shelf, flanked by bags of coffee, the spices above, the sugar beneath, and the miscellaneous groceries around it. Then, tea was simply one among a thousand articles of standard food. Now, tea has been graduated to the dignity of a commodity that claims a special shop and dealer for itself alone. Now, there are in all our American cities, a number of "tea-stores," in which nothing else is sold. In a scrupulously clean, light and airy room, will be found chests of tea fresh from the shop with their overcoats of matting not yet unstrapped. Others, with their lids off, occupy the rear portions of the store or 'shop.' In the [illegible] windows are opened boxes, dishes or cups [illegible] stands of China and Japan, while on the shelves, which are purposely low, stand the canisters, of great size and gorgeous colors. The entire walls of the store are occupied by fresco-pictures of Chinese or Japanese scenes. These pictures may do for the stay-at-home tea-drinker. It is curious to notice how true is the statement of a famous European artist, whose name I cannot recall, that an Asiatic, (especially a Chinaman or Japanese) countenance always assumes under the painter's hands, however painstaking and conscientious he may be, the cast of features characteristic of the nation to which the artist belongs. Hence, these frescoed Chinamen and Chinawomen resemble "white folks" to a degree astonishing to the knowing one who has lived in the Celestial Empire or the Land of the Gods. Japanese coloured pictures painted in Yokohama are now common in the shops, and the tea-packages are of silvered paper, on which Beato's photographs have been copied. Thus, we have a group of Japanese *yakunin* served with the universal *cha* by a *musume*. The *musume* with her pipe, *hibachi* and *kobuku* sits lifelike and smilingly in another picture. In another the pompous *yakunin* strides along in conscious dignity. Lastly we have the scene of Nogé or Suzugamori, with the kneeling victim, the executioner grasping the naked sword, the blood pit near, and, of course, Fuji in the distance. I am unable to say whether such a picture adds to the relish with which the tea is sipped. I should add also that these rival tea-companies advertise extensively with highly chromatic posters, adopt the jewelled lamp for night-advertising, and spare no expense that will make the merits of Japan tea known. In addition to the attractions of their lamps, signs, pictures, counters, burnished scales and general fitting-up of their shops, they rival the express companies in the richness of their wagons, the magnificence of their superb horses and harness, and in the *tout-ensemble* of everything connected with their business which can in any way impress the public eye. Further, the competition is so keen between the rival firms and companies, that runners and canvassers are now regularly employed to call at the houses and places of business of the people, and I have known instances of families being solicited by no less than five or six competing firms in one week. I do not know that any dealer has offered chromos to subscribers to and purchasers of his teas, but I expect something of the sort will be done. I am of the opinion that the comparatively sudden creation of such a wide-spread demand for Japanese tea in America is in a large measure the direct result of advertising by horse, shop, printer's ink, and canvassers.

I do not pretend to give you any news in this letter. The papers can do that to repletion. I shall simply note the fact that art has begun to idealize Japanese subjects. I noticed in one of the stores on Broadway a few days ago a pair of bronze statuettes representiug the typical *yakunin* as he existed before the days of boots, dress coats and tall hats. The *samurai* of the holy country in those days was content with sandals, and gloried in gun-hammer topknots and a straw or rush hat as big as an umbrella, and either flat as a pancake or round as a washbowl. The traditional two swords, and the dragon-embroidered, buttonless *haori*, the fan, pipe and pouch, pen-and-ink case, are all represented in the bronze with great spirit. The *musume*, or the *hime* as the bronze is meant to represent has her paper umbrella in hand, is robed becomingly and appears to be *tripping* along. Now, if vulgar truth instead of ideal art were sought, shuffling would be the motion represented still. I am really glad to see this, perhaps the first attempt of the foreign artist to idealize Japanese characters. In the general ferment of society in the Japan of to-day, and the destruction of the old picturesque costumes and characters, it will be a real loss to art, if these by-gone glories of an age for ever past should not be preserved in bronze, or marble, or on the painter's canvass, for the delight of the cultured people of Europe and America who can never see Old Japan. To Mr. Mitford, must be awarded the praise of having led the way by his pen in "Tales of Old Japan," of which I notice that a new and cheaper edition has been issued in England. Let me close by sending my thanks to "Kajin" who has been treating us to those delicious morsels of poetry in the *Mail* for months past. They have won delighted readers in America. While I thank the

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poet, let me not forget to thank also the industrious workers who give so generously the fruit of their studies in Japanese literature. I consider the series of papers on the "Revival of Pure Shinto" a vast gain to the encyclopædia of the growing knowledge of the religions of the world, as well as a mass of information which no historian of Japan can dare to do without studying, or writer on the religions of Japan can dispense with reading. Of course the quondam dweller in Japan, as he toasts his feet, and opens his *Mail*, stiff and hard with the folding and pressure of a four week's incarceration in the mail bags, wishes to know the latest goings on in "Our Neighborhood." We, who keep Japan green in our memories still claim the whole country, especially Yokohama and Tôkiô, as our neighbourhood (without capitals) and were dreadfully shocked by the irreverent paragraph in the New York *Evening Mail* which condensed the news from China and Japan in regard to Formosa, by saying that "That tempest in two tea-pots, the Formosan trouble, is settled." Think of the Land of the Gods being called a tea-pot! It is enough to make Japan boil over with rage.

Thanksgiving week is at hand. In spite of hard times, the turkeys are usually fat, the cranberries plump and round, and the pumpkins almost burst their girths with fatness. There will be good sleighing up North, and "down" East, for already the snow lies several inches deep. I suppose my letter will reach you too late for Christmas greetings. If so I hope you will receive my sincerest greetings in the ever-appropriate *O meidetô gozzrimasû*.

G.

Correspondence.

THE PROPOSED HARBOR SCHEME.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 27th December, 1874.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 18th instant I propose to show

1st.—The good natural qualities of the Bay as a safe and sheltered anchorage:

2nd.—That the proposed work is not a necessity, and with the present trade of the port it will not pay a fair interest on outlay on the lowest estimated cost.

First.—The Bay was originally surveyed by Lieut. Maury, U.S.N. when attached to Commodore Perry's expedition (a man whose reputation is universally acknowledged). In his general report of the Bay he describes it "as being 12 miles wide by 30 deep with excellent holding ground and capable of sheltering the fleets of the world." Subsequent experience has justified this commendation and shipping ride out the heaviest gales without damage or serious accident.

The security of this anchorage is probably caused by the Bay being open to a quarter not subject to the heaviest gales, and also to there being no mountainous obstructions in such positions as to make the wind bear on one point more than another, and any formidable sea is prevented from rising by the Kuro-siwa running athwart the entrance, and by the Saratoga Spit forming a natural breakwater; the Spit off Treaty Point forming an additional breakwater to the harbor.

Secondly.—By reference to Mr. Consul Robertson's Report for 1873, the trade of the port will be found to be represented by—

Imports value	$19,535,758
Exports value	$15,095,218
Total Imports and Exports	$34,630,976

Total foreign ships entered, 350 vessels with tonnage of 427,694 tons, including 216,418 tonnage of P. M. S. S. Co. Taking the wharfage dues at 10 cents per ton (which I believe is the charge at the river ports in China,)

The total receipts would be	$42,769.40
Deduct 15 per cent. for cost of management and maintenance	$ 6,41541
Total nett receipts	$36,353.89
Against 7 per cent. interest on *lowest* estimated cost of $1,000,000	$70,000.00

By the above calculation it will be seen that the proposed works would not pay more than 3½ per cent. on the lowest estimated cost and that half the income from the Pier would be paid by the P. M. S. S. Co., and it hardly appears probable that this Company are likely to contribute to such an extent, when with their present facilities they are able to turn over 4,000 tons of cargo and despatch a vessel in three days and it is seldom that their steamers meet with any unusual delay.

The tariff for cargo boats at Hongkong is fixed by Government Regulation (a first-class cargo boat carrying 800 piculs) $3 per day or about six cents per ton. In Yokohama the tariff is $6 for a cargo boat carrying 1,000 piculs.

It is not probable that sailing vessels would make use of the proposed Pier; the rates of freight ruling would not admit of any such charge, and there is no inducement in the shape of an export trade to make vessels exercise any extraordinary despatch.

After a long voyage it is not only necessary for the health of the crews that vessels should have time in harbour to recruit, but it is also necessary for the safety of the ship that she should have time to refit. Then again, sailing vessels in terms of their Bills of Lading can enforce delivery to be taken of cargo as fast as it comes to hand, or can land the cargoes at the risk and expense of the owners, if after due notice the cargo impedes their discharge. They only have to deliver the cargo from the ship's tackles, therefore it is quite evident that sailing vessels will have no object in paying wharfage dues, when they have it in their power to discharge their ships as fast as it suits them without incurring any additional expense.

In addition to the expense of wharfage a sailing vessel would probably have to pay towage to and from the pier.

The Pier would therefore have to depend for support on the mail companies and the few outside steamers, and especially upon the P. M. S. S. Co., which is already supplied with proper facilities for landing and shipping.

Experience has shown in adjacent countries that until a trade has well developed in both import and export branches it will not bear any extraordinary imposts, and I will refer to Shanghai in a tidal river, where only within the last few years have the wharves returned a fair profit on outlay, and even now they are mostly used by steamers employed in the local coast trade, the large mail steamers with the exception of the P. M. S. S. Co. now load in the river, and sailing vessels invariably both load or discharge in the river. In Hongkong also I am not aware that the Piers are made of very general use, or that they have proved very profitable to the shareholders. The wharves and piers in Hongkong are of recent construction.

Again, referring to India I find the following in a minute dated 16th October, 1858, by Sir Frederick Halliday, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, "The existing plethora in the port of Calcutta is so pressing that the Chamber of Commerce has been driven to recommend that ships should be only allowed to tenant moorings for a given time and then give them in turn to others."

And in 1864 Mr. Thomas Page, C.E., reports "That 160 years after the establishment of the port, Calcutta remains as destitute of appliances for facilitating commerce as the most barbarous island of Polynesia," and it was only in the year 1867, that the community turned their attention to providing pier and wharf accommodation in Calcutta. The returns of trade for British India to the 30th April of that year are represented by

Imports	value	£30,639,282
Exports	,,	46,551,256
Re-exports	,,	1,178,356
Total	,,	£78,368,894

or about $400,000,000, or nearly one-fifth of the trade of Great Britain for same year.

In Bombay about the same period, with a harbor in many respects similar to that of Yokohama, I find a report as follows.:—

"Bombay possesses a spacious and safe harbor and although the emporium of a great empire its quayage and wharfage ac-

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commodation for shipping and unshipping goods is on a par with that furnished by an English seaport of the humblest pretensious." The value of trade at Bombay at this time may be estimated at $200,000,000, conveyed in 7,000 vessels of all descriptions with a gross of 1,000,000 tonnage, the Customs receipts being upwards of $3,500,000. All cargo as a rule was loaded and unloaded by boats, at a cost of 6d. to 7d. per ton during N.E. monsoon, and 9¾ to 10½d. per ton during S.W. monsoon.

I have endeavoured to show clearly the state of the harbor works in India down to a very recent date. Although great influence has been brought to bear, the Government of India has steadily refused to assist in works which they considered should be undertaken by private enterprise, and that they acted rightly in this is subsequently proved by the requirements of trade in India being supplied in this manner.

That a Pier such as proposed (providing it is constructed in the most suitable position) would be a great convenience to the Port I allow, but I hardly think it right to saddle the Japanese Government with an unprofitable work, as the evident result will tend to make them disinclined to undertake works of more general benefit.

What Yokohama requires is proper conveniences for landing and shipping cargo, and for this private enterprise should have supplied the want of money long since. It was remedied at once by the P. M. S. S. Co. and also by the P. & O. Co., as far as their own requirements were concerned. That the present system, although faulty, is neither expensive nor greatly injurious to trade, may be accepted as a fact, for the trade of the port has not been so remunerative as to allow any extraordinary charge to remain unremedied on either the import or export trade.

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Since writing the above I have read the letter of your correspondent A in your issue of yesterday. With regard to his first paragraph I would inform him that it is quite possible to over estimate trade or traffic and prematurely to provide facilities, which instead of acting as intended, prove a burden and drag upon trade. Numerous instances of this are on record in England and the extensive harbor works at Marseilles are the most suitable illustration of this.

With regard to Holt's steamers, it is idle to state that they do not come to Yokohama on account of the defective landing and shipping arrangements of the port. The fact is there is no export or intermediate trade to speak of to make it worth their while running on to Japan, although it has been stated that at no distant date we shall see these steamers competing on the Pacific.

I am glad to find from A that the intended scheme is a "complete and a perfect one" and that it is not intended to be very costly, but comparing other similar works I am afraid it is likely to cost nearer $2,000,000 than $1,000,000 and it is to be observed that A puts the estimate as *over* a million dollars which may mean anything, and we know that even the estimates of the most experienced harbor engineers are not infallible. With regard to the allusion to Southampton I do not think it a happy one, as the trade in that place was in a large degree due to its being the terminus of the P. & O. Co. This is not now the case, as the steamers go direct to London, and I am afraid the shareholders will look in vain for the profitable return A states they receive.

The Japanese steamers will not make use of the Pier, in my opinion, for the simple reason that Yedo and not Yokohama is their terminus and there is no difference in the rate of freight of the two places. How is it possible for any goods to bear an intermediate transit of twenty miles, and the expense of cartage at the end when they can be carried to their destination with only a light charge for boatage to deliver the goods at the godowns of the owners? In fact the Japanese coast steamers will take cargo from godowns and deliver at destination at rates which conclusively prove they could not make use of the proposed Pier.

It is a mistake to suppose Yedo a dangerous anchorage. It may be somewhat inconvenient, but all the large steamer companies keep their own cargo boats, and apparently for the present requirements of the Japanese trade the coast steamers are run expeditiously enough.

In conclusion, all I would ask is that the scheme should be fairly investigated before undertaken. This appears to me to be the more necessary, as we have it on A's authority that the Japanese Government are being pressed in the matter.

Now, it is the first time I have heard of the urgency of this requirement, and can only say that if the Japanese are really being pressed to undertake a scheme of such doubtful results the responsibility of the measure, if it proves unsuccessful, will rest with those who, in my opinion, so injudiciously advise them.

Your obedient servant,

X. Y. Z.

INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE *JAPAN*.

China Mail, 24th and 26th December.

An investigation was held this morning, at the office of the American Consulate, into the circumstances attending the recent disaster to the P. M. S. S. *Japan*.

The Court was composed of H. S. Loring Esq., Vice-Consul, President; Commander Lewis, U. S. N. *Yantic*; Lieut. Gillpatrick, U. S. N. *Yantic*; and Captain Clough, mercantile marine, American ship *Malay*; Mr J. W. Torrey, acted as clerk of the Court.

Edward R. Warsaw, late Commander of the *Japan*, sworn, said:—I have been a master mariner for 18 years, out of which I have commanded steamers for seven years, during six of which I have commanded Pacific Mail Steamers The *Japan* was my last command. I was in command when that vessel was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 17th inst. The fire broke out at 11.25 p.m. I first heard a muffled sound among my passengers on the main deck, which intimated to me that something was wrong. I was by the pilot house. A minute later I heard a cry of fire. Upon hearing the confused noise I sprang towards the pilot house the door was open. When I reached the door step, the 2nd officer who was officer of the deck, cried out 'fire." I rang the jingling gong to stop the engine, and at the same time sounded the fire alarm, and ordered all ventilators to be turned from the wind, ported my helm, and ordered the topsail halliards to be let go, in order to bring the ship to the wind. At this time I had been running before the wind. My object was to prevent the smoke from being carried fore and aft the ship. I next went to where the fire was, right amidships. Fire was issuing from the fire-room ventilator and ash-shoot. I then immediately ran to the stairs at the fore hatch, in order to descend to the main deck, the nearest point to the ash-shoot from which large volumes of smoke were issuing. This ash-shoot was situated forward of the smoke-stack and directly over the fire-room. Smoke, in large quantities was issuing from the fire-room. Immediately on the alarm of "fire" being given, three streams of water were brought to bear upon the fire room, and three streams were directed upon the engine room from which also dense volumes of smoke were found to be issuing. All the available hose and connections were brought into use (we throw 24 streams from the main engine.) We could, however, only bring 20 to play on the fire, in the places indicated and on the steerage, and these were all brought to bear within ten minutes from the time of the first alarm. We cut holes in the steerage deck on the port side abreast of the engine and fire rooms. We directed three streams here and covered the holes with blankets. I then instructed the officers who were with me to cut holes in the after steerage hatch, communicating with the freight deck. I saw large volumes of smoke but no fire. About that time the fourth officer took off the fore hatch to see if he could make out the fire. He did not. The chief officer and myself went on the after freight-deck to see if we could discover any fire, We did not but saw considerable smoke. I returned forward to the place where the fire was supposed to be, in the fire room, The first blaze that I saw was issuing from the ventilator, over the forward fire room. During this time all available hose and connections were laid, to bring all the hydrants to bear fore and aft, making in all 20 streams. I now gave orders to my messenger to tell the chief officer to detail men to swing out and clear all boats ready for lowering. That messenger is not here. I never saw him afterwards. His name was Sutton, quartermaster. I then went below again to the steerage, cut a hole abreast of the foremast through the deck, and saw fire. I applied a hose to it, and then went aft on the port side, pulled the butt out of a hole which we had cut before and saw fire. This was directly under the

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ash-shoot. Apparently all the deck below and the bulk head between the engine room, fire room, and wing bunkers on the port side, were on fire. I inserted the hose again into the hole, covered it up, went up on the hurricane deck, and saw the third officer and a gang of men swinging the forward boats, and the second officer and another gang swinging the after boats. During the whole of this time every effort was being made by the white men on board to extinguish the fire. I advised Dector Tyndal then to make ready to leave the ship, and placed the women in his charge, telling him that I thought he would be compelled to leave. I then went back to the site of the fire where my officers and men were doing their utmost to extinguish it. At this time a man ran by me, named, Denham, an oiler, crying out, "every man for himself!" I caught him and asked him who gave him that order. He replied the chief engineer. I told him that if he repeated it, I'd blow his brains out, and ordered him to his work with the rest. We fought the fire for about fifteen minutes after this. Finding that all efforts proved unavailing, and that the fire was rapidly gaining upon us, and that the water was evidently failing in supply from the fire engines, caused by the fire and smoke issuing from the fire room and engine room, and that it would have been impossible for any man to enter that part of the ship, I then started with a view of saving life. I went aft as far as the engine room door on the port side, when the flames cut me off. I turned and ran forward, passing through the smoke abreast of the ash-shoot, passing round on the starboard or weather side, aft through the store room and pantry, and thence to the hurricane deck by the saloon stairs. I took a general survey of the weather side of the ship, saw that all boats were lowered, and away from the ship, on that side, the people forward apparently having life preservers on them. I passed along the port or lee side, abaft the social hall, and saw two boats hanging by their davits. At that time I saw several Chinamen, together with Mr Cropper, a saloon passenger, and the ship's storekeeper. These I advised to get into a boat. Not seeing any one on that deck to assist me to lower a boat, I put Mr Cropper at the forward tackle to assist. myself lowering the after tackle. When the boat was down, I sent him into it down the fall, cast off, and did not see him again till next day when we picked him up. A few moments afterwards I saw the second officer standing by the forward tackle of the only remaining boat, abaft the wheel on the port side. I assisted him to lower the boat. In this boat were all the Europeans and Chinese passengers abaft the fire, which was now right across the ship at the engine room. (I should have stated that when I escaped from below on to the hurricane deck the flames took possession of the centre of the ship and precluded any further communication with the forward part of the ship, even on the hurricane deck.) I gave orders to the second officer to wait alongside the ship for me, and I returned to the weather side of the quarter deck, took a general survey of the ship, saw that the metallic life raft forward was overboard, saw that the captain's gig was gone, that the nonpareil raft was gone, and that all the settees on the quarter deck had gone I opened the engineer's room door, and called him. Receiving no response, I went aft and lifted the sky-light, called out to see if there was any more life on board aft, and, not hearing any response, concluded to leave the ship. I went over the ship's side at a quarter to one a.m., on the 18th. I shoved our boat clear of the ship, came round under the stern and used every endeavour to save life, and picked up a number of Chinese, all of whom had life preservers on, or were on pieces of wreck, or hatches, chairs &c. Remained to windward of the wreck until the daylight, when we went in search of the other boats. I fell in with and engaged a Cape Chi fishing smack, in which I cruised about in the vicinity of the wreck material, and succeeded in picking up 5 boats, and saving 117 souls from boats and water. At about 2 p.m. on the 8th, seeing no more life, I stood in for the land. At 6 30 p.m., about a mile from land, communicated with the steamer *Yottung*. The Captain took us on board and conveyed us to Swatow, whence we took passage in the steamer *Yesso* for this port, and arrived at 2 p.m. on the 20th.

Cross-examined by Captain Lewis:—I think the fire originated in the forward bunker.

Q.—After making your trips back and fore, what do you generally do with your surplus coal?

A.—We have it in the bunkers.

Q.—Is fresh coal heaped upon it?

A.—Yes, it is.

Q.—Is any care taken to place the surplus coal in such a position that it can be burned first?

A.—There is not. Fresh coal is heaped on the new and both are used together.

Q.—Was any damp or wet coal taken on board at San Francisco or Yokohama.

A.—At San Francisco, no. At Yokohama, yes. At this latter place we took in some 600 tons, 140 tons of which was said to be Sydney coal, and 480 tons, about, of Takow coal. It rained in torrents all night while we were coaling, and consequently the coal was put into the bunkers wet.

Q.—Were any of the bunkers leaky?

A.—No.

Q.—Was this fresh coal or any portion of it put in the bunker in which you imagine the fire originated?

A.—It was fresh coal. I cannot say which kind it was.

Q.—Were the boats of the steamer always kept provisioned and watered and fitted with oars and sails, compass and so forth complete?

A.—They were perfectly equipped and fitted, and inspected every day. The boats were ready to be lowered at a moment's notice.

Q.—Had you any station drill on board your vessel?

A.—I had fire station, but not boat station drill; nor do I know that it is customary on board the other vessels of the line. Such and such officers were detailed to the charge of the boats. The third officer and boatswain had charge of the four forward boats with crews to swing and lower. The second officer and quarter-master Harris, had charge of the eight after boats, also with crews.

Q.—Were the officers instructed to tell off passengers in filling the boats after they had been lowered?

A.—They were not.

Q.—Were officers appointed to see the rafts got overboard?

A.—The second officers had charge of the after rafts with the boats, and the third officer had charge of the forward ones.

Q.—State the full capacity of the boats and rafts for saving life in a rough sea.

A.—620. On the night in question the third mate's boat, which is one of our largest, held 62 people. The above estimate is allowing for the capacity of the rafts at a low rate. 650 would be the life saving capacity under ordinary circumstances.

Q.—How many life preservers had you on board?

A.—1,500.

Q.—Do you take the temperature of the bunkers?

A.—No, but the chief engineer does.

Q.—Were you in the habit of examining the chief engineer's log daily to see that all his regulations had been complied with, and that he had taken the temperature of the bunkers?

A.—No. I looked the log over to see the quantity of coal consumed.

Q.—What was the nature of your cargo stowed in the vicinity of the spot where the fire is supposed to have originated?

A.—Flour and fish.

By on Col. Loring.—What is the position of the chief officer the outbreak of fire?

A.—He immediately proceeds to the scene of the fire.

Q.—Were the officers at their posts?

A.—Every one, with the exception of those who were compelled to leave the fire and engine room by the flames and smoke. The crew—the white people—worked remarkably well, and there was no disposition on the part of any individual to disobey orders.

Q.—Was fire drill constantly practised, according to regulations?

A.—It was. Every night I used to have my fire hose laid, fore and aft, on all three decks. It has been remarked by my passengers, and among others by the General Agent for the Company, that they could not move about the deck by night without tumbling over the hose.

Q.—When was the last fire drill?

A.—On the passage from San Francisco to Yokohama.

Q.—When did you last inspect the ship before the fire?

A.—About half-past eight that evening.

Q.—How many boats had you on board?

A.—12 metallic life boats, 1 wooden gig, and two rafts:

Q.—Were they all available for use?

A.—They were.

Q.—Were they all in the water?

A.—No, only eleven metallic boats and one gig. The twelfth life boat it was impossible to swing, on account of the fire and smoke which surrounded it.

Q.—Were the life preservers accessible to all the passengers?

A.—They were, and the Chinese passegers got to them. Every Chinamen we picked up had on one, and some had two or three.

[Captain Lewis, here remarked, incidentally, that it was the duty of the Court to see that every precaution had been taken to preserve the lives of the Chinese passengers. He said that, perhaps, a Chinese

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life was not thought of much account, but that it was a human life after all.]

Q.—Were the Chinese passengers selfpossessed?

A.—They were remarkably collected and well-behaved.

At the conclusion of the Captain's evidence the Investigation was adjourned from 1 to 2 p.m.

On the reassembling of the Court, the Captain was recalled at his own request to amend a point in his evidence. He said that in addition to the hole cut abreast the foremast, two holes were also cut in the fore hatch, and that he got 21, and not 20 streams to bear upon the various points from which he could approach the fire. 24 streams from the engine and two small hand pumps, one at each end of the ship, were available in case of fire. It was impossible, from want of sufficient hose, to connect with three of the aftermost hydrants. The hose of the hydrant in the after main saloon, that in the after steerage, and that in the after lower saloon, were connected with hose from other parts of the vessel to be concentrated on the fire.

The next witness called was Frank William Hart, late Chief Officer of the *Japan*, who having been sworn, said that the fire broke out some time after 11, on the night of the 17th instant. At the time he was lying down in his room. On the alarm, he saw all the men and officers to their respective stations. He opened the valves of the fire hose, and directed them down to the engine and fire room, bringing about eight streams in all to bear. He took off the hatches, and saw nothing but smoke, coming from forward. He ordered the carpenter to open the steam valves which led to the hold and freight deck. Went in to the fore steerage and took off the fore hatches. Found very little smoke and replaced the hatch, opened the steam valves, which led to the hold and freight deck. His object was to smother the fire. His opinion was that the fire was in the port bunker, or forward bunker, or somewhere in that vicinity. The smell led him to believe that it was coal that was burning. There were fifty feet of hose on each hydrant. He cut holes where he thought they were needed and directed streams through them. Went to the fore hatch, lifted it, and found that some flour sacks were on fire. Replaced the hatch, cut holes, and directed jets of water towards the fire. Ordered the chief officer to swing the fore, and the third officer the after boats, and placed a quartermaster at each to keep off the Chinese passengers. Went below and found all the pumps working well. Went down to the steerage on the port side, and found the casing round the steam chest all on fire. Found the fire was likely to cut him off, and ordered others whom he saw there to leave the steerage and left himself. When he went on deck found that the hose lay flat, having no pressure on them, the pumps having given out, through being heated by the fire. He made his escape through the fire on the port side. The fire was coming up from the engine room, and the rooms on deck were on fire. The only people he saw were a quartermaster and the second steward. He went along the after guard up the after stairs and on the hurricane deck. He saw that all the boats, but one, on the after deck had been lowered. The Captain and second mate were lowering that boat. Communication between the fore and after part of the deck was closed. Witness did not see a soul on deck, opened doors of rooms, but found no one, so went on board the boat himself.

Cross-examined by Captain Lewis:—witness gave as his opinion that the fire arose from spontaneous combustion in the coals, and corroborated the last witness' testimony as to the wet condition in which the coals were loaded at Yokohama. He said that some of this coal was stowed in the bunker where he thought the fire originated.

By Colonel Loring:—Witness never saw the Captain's messenger Sutton, and did not receive any order from the Captain through Sutton about swinging the boats. Every night at 8 o'clock, witness had a general inspection of the ship, seeing the hose all right and in place, and afterwards made his report to the Captain. Had inspected the ship at 8 on the evening of the fire, and found the fire apparatus ready for immediate use. There were twenty streams of water brought to bear on the fire. He left the ship about an hour and three quarters from the time the fire declared itself. He had taken every precaution against fire. Witness corroborated the Captain's statements as to the efficiency of the boats, and the obedience and willingness of the officers and crew. The opinion of the witness as to why more of the Chinese passengers were not saved, in consideration of the calmness of the Chinese and the accessibility of the life preservers, was that the sea was very rough, that very many of them had overburdened themselves with money, and that others trusted themselves to pieces of wreck and not life preservers.

At 4 p.m. when this witness' examination was concluded, the Court adjourned to 9 a.m. on Saturday.

The inquiry into the loss of the vessel was resumed this morning, at the American Consulate, at 9.30 a.m. Lieut. Gillpatric of the U. S. S. *Yantic*, and not Lieut. Killpatric as stated in our issue of Thursday, was one of the members of the Court. The Court was summoned for 9 a.m., and all the members were present at that hour; but proceedings were delayed owing to the non-appearance of the first witness, who was suitably rebuked on his arrival by the President.

The Chief Engineer, John Henry Cosgrove was called and sworn. He deposed as follows:—I was chief engineer, on board the steamer *Japan*. I have been chief engineer between seven and eight years, and in the employ of the Company for eighteen years. The first intimation I had of the fire was from the engine room gong, which signalled to stop the engines. It is connected with the pilot house. I was in my room. I went directly to the engine room, and found that there was fire. I next went to the steam pumps. I had a difficulty in getting to them. I could not reach the midship pumps at this time on account of the fire and smoke. After I had started the forward pumps, and brought two streams of water to bear, I was able to get at the midship pumps and started them. My station in case of fire is at the steam pumps. I was calm and collected. (Captain Warsaw:—I have no doubt you were, but it is just as hard to get a man to confess he is excited as to confess he is drunk.) I know that all the outward discharges were attended to. The third assistant engineer, James Henry, was in charge when the first alarm was given. I gave no orders. I asked Henry if the pumps were started, He said, No; so I immediately made for them myself. Not two minutes had elapsed from the time of the first alarm to when I started the pumps. The room was full of smoke when I got there, and all the lights were out but one. I saw flames coming from the fore and aft bulkhead, dividing the engine room from the freight deck close to the port steam-pump. I know that the pumps and gear were in readiness and effective. I inspected and reported on the fire apparatus to my commander before I left San Francisco, My last inspection was made on the evening of the 17th at 8 o'clock, when I found the fire apparatus in perfect order. I reported to the captain at about 15 minutes past eight. I saw fire coming through a door 25 feet aft from the bulkhead, communicating with the engine-room. I next saw it on the felt lagging round the steam cylinder, and then the whole engine room was on fire in less than a minute. I next saw fire coming up through the fire room skylight on to the upper deck. Every man was at his post as far as I know. The conduct of both officers and men in my department, at least of all those I saw, was good. I never gave the order, "Every man for himself!" I sent my messenger to Mr. Bennett, the first assistant engineer, to come on the upper deck to speak to me, and that he (Bennett) had better look out for himself.

By Captain Lewis:—Was fresh coal taken on board on the arrival of the Japan from San Francisco at Yokohama?

A.—There was.

Q.—What kind?

A.—140 tons Sydney coal, and 480 tons Japanese coal called Tako.

Q.—Was it wet or dry?

A.—The Tako coal was dry. I did not know the condition of the other until I saw it in the bunkers. I did not see it when it came on board.

Q.—Where was this coal stowed.

A.—The Sydney coal was stowed in the forward and after athwartship bunkers. The Tako coal in the side bunker.

Q.—When surplus coal happened to be left after a voyage, was it your custom to heap the fresh coal down upon it.

A.—Sometimes we did do so.

Q.—Was any care taken that the surplus coal should always be used first?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any surplus coal on board when you arrived in Yokohama?

A.—There was none in the forward bunkers but about 5 or 6 tons in the after bunker.

Q.—How often did you take the temperature of the coal bunkers when steaming?

A.—We never took it at all.

Q.—Where, in your own opinion, did the fire originate and from what cause?

A.—My opinion is that it originated on the freight deck. The cause I do not know.

Q.—When you first became aware that the ship was on fire, what

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kind of smell did you perceive? Was it that of burning coal or wood?

A.—That of burning wood.

Q.—How is the freight deck, where you suppose the fire originated, separated from the coal bunkers?

A.—It is directly over the forward athwart-ship bunker.

Q.—At what stage of the fire did you leave the engine room?

A.—When I saw there were no hopes of saving the ship.

Q.—Could you have remained any longer at your post?

A.—I could not.

Q.—What was the pressure of steam at the time of the fire?

A.—I do not know, but I suppose 20 lbs.

Q.—For how long would there be sufficient steam to keep the steam pumps going from the time of trimming the fire?

A.—About half a day.

Q.—How often are the fires trimmed?

A.—On an average about once an hour.

Q.—How soon after the fires were seen was the alarm given?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—How long did the pumps work?

A.—As near as I can say about 2 hours.

Colonel Loring.—In your opinion, why did the pumps stop working?

A.—From the action of the fire.

Captain Lewis.—At what stage of the fire, and at what hour, did you desert the vessel?

A.—When I left the ship, I had already seen four or five boats pulling away to windward. I do not know the hour.

Q.—Who gave the order to lower the boat in which you reached Hongkong?

A.—I gave no order. Seven Chinamen lowered the boat on their own account. It was half lowered when I saw it, and I got into it by the forward tackle.

Q.—What was the capacity of that boat, and how many had you in it?

A.—Capacity fifteen or twenty. There were 9 in it, 7 Chinese an old lady, and myself.

Q.—Did you take charge of the boat, and order her to be shoved off?

A.—No. I simply got into the boat, and tried to shove her clear of the ship.

Q.—Did she immediately after shoving off desert the wreck and steer for Hongkong?

A.—No.

Q.—Did she render any assistance in rescuing passengers or crew?

A.—None.

Q.—For what reason?

A.—The boat was unmanageable. There were but three oars.

Q.—Did any one seem to assume command of the boat?

A.—A Chinaman. I myself was too sick to give any directions.

Q.—How many streams from the steam pumps were brought into use in the endeavor to subdue the fire?

R.—8 streams round the engine-room, where I remained all the time, were all I saw.

Q.—How many streams were available for the stream pump altogether?

A.—24.

Lieut. Gillpatrick.—What time did your both leave the vicinity of the wreck?

A.—As near as I can say about half past 5 on the 18th.

Q.—Did you assume charge of the boat at any time?

A.—No.

Colonel Loring.—Did you have any difficulty in reaching the deck from the engineroom?

A.—No.

Q.—What was your condition when you reached the deck?

A.—I was suffering severely from the inhalation of smoke.

Q.—How long were you on deck before you left the ship?

A.—About 10 or 13 minutes.

Q.—What was the condition of the ship as regards the fire?

A.—Hopeless. The whole of the midship section of the ship on the port side was on fire.

Q.—What was the cause of your incapacity to take charge of the boat?

A.—I was suffering from the effects of having inhaled so much smoke, and the motion of the boat made me sea sick.

Q—Do you still feel any ill-effect from the smoke?

A.—I do. I have been under the Doctor's treatment ever since I have been in Hongkong.

Q.—Was there any surplus coal in the bunkers when you coaled at San Francisco for your last trip?

A.—All the bunkers were clear except the after one.

Lieut. Gillpatrick.—What kind of lights are you allowed to take into the coal bunkers?

A.—Common open petticoat lamps.

Q.—Are they always uncovered in the bunkers?

A.—They are.

James Henry, third assistant engineer, sworn, said:—I have been an engineer for 19 years. Off and on I have been in the service of the Pacific Mail Company for 23 years. On the night of the 17th, the first intimation I had of fire was flame coming from the freight deck in part of an empty coal-bunker on the port side, I was in the engine room, in charge. I called out "fire," and almost simultaneously the jingling gong sounded to stop the engines. I did so. Not more that half a minute, had then passed from the time when I first saw the fire. I eased two safety valves, and shipped the starting bar. I did not see the chief engineer at this time, nor did I receive any orders from him. It might have been seven or eight minutes before I saw him, and then he was on the upper platform. He could not have got down to where I was. I tried to get at the other two safety valves, but was driven out by the smoke. I afterwards attempted to regain the engine room, but could not. No water was being pumped into the engine room at this time. I saw water running through the hoses within two or three minutes of the first alarm. The smoke from the fire smelt like that of pine wood. I had ample time to do all the duty that fell to my share. I know that all the four principal pumps were at work. The engines were, as far as I know, working when I left the ship. In my opinion the fire originated on the freight deck somewhere forward. I was on duty at Yokohama when we coaled, but I did not take in the coal and do not know whether it was wet or dry.

By Captain Lewis.—Were the bunkers at any time prior to the breaking out of the fire, visited by any one, and was an unusual heat noticed.

A.—Yes, a few minutes before the out-break of the fire my watch was working on the port side, in the bunkers, and reported no extraordinary heat.

Q.—Was there any sulplus coal in the bunkers in which the coal was put which was taken on board at Yokohama?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was the Sydney coal taken in at Yokohama in the forward athwart-ship bunker exhausted when the fire occurred?

A.—At that time there was Sydney coal in that bunker, but I do not know whether it was taken in at Yokohoma.

Q.—What was the pressure of steam at the time?

A.—20 lb, previous to the fire.

Q.—How long before the alarm of fire had the fires beem trimmed?

A.—A short time; about 11.15 p.m. we fired.

Q.—What kind of lamps do you use in the bunkers?

A.—Sometimes covered, sometimes uncovered lights.

Q.—Were any of the bunkers leaky?

A.—I think not. The ship was remarkably light.

Q.—How many streams are available in case of fire?

A.—20 or 21.

Q.—How many were used at this fire?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—At what time did you desert the vessel.

A.—I cannot say; but when the order was passed along.

Q—How did you receive this order?

A.—It came to me, from the second engineer who said he had received it from the captain.

Q.—Did you consider the saving of the ship hopeless at this time?

A.—I did.

Q—Who gave the order to lower the boat in which you escaped?

A.—I do not know. The third officer was lowering it.

Q.—How many people had you in the boat—her full capacity?

A.—I believe so. 65 people, I think, namely 4 Europeans and 61 Chinese. The third officer had charge, and she was equipped with oars, sails, bread and water.

Q.—When you left the ship, did you see Captain Warsaw?

A.—I did not. I had not seen him for several minutes before. I had seen him and received orders from him during the fire.

By Lieut. Gillpatrick. You say you received no order from the chief engineer. Did he question you about the pumps?

A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you see him on deck during the fire.

A.—I did. He was working very hard.

Q.—Have you suffered from the effects of the smoke?

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A.—Yes, I was sick, but have recovered.

Colonel Loring. So far as you know, did officers and men do their duty?

A.—They did.

Q.—Where did you first see flames?

A.—In a line with the main galley. I was standing on the main deck, and the flame came from the same place as that where I first noticed smoke.

At 15 minutes past noon the Court adjourned till 1.30 p.m. On its reassembling.

Michael Jordan, sworn, stated:—I am employed on the *Japan* as fireman and this is my 10th voyage in that ship. The first alarm of fire was at 25 minutes past 11 p.m. on the 17th. I was in the fire room and I smelt wood burning overhead. A Chinaman said it was in the donkey engine-room but before I could get there the engine was stopped. I was on watch at the time. We shut down the dampers and opened the fire room doors. I did not see fire, but directly the ship stopped I saw the smoke. I tried to get to the donkey room. The smoke came through the door on the freight deck and all along the baulk deck. The bunkers were about half full. Water was brought to bear directly. The water was on when I got on deck. Seven or eight streams were brought to bear. I went to see if the donkey engine was all right. A Chinaman told me that the donkey engine was alright. I could just get on deck. I picked up a lamp and saw that the steam guage registered 24 lbs., the lamp went out directly I got it to the steam gunge. I next went to my station on deck as I knew it well without being shewn. I did not receive any orders. I always went into the coal bunkers whenever men were working there. The bunkers are at the side abaft the boilers. I noticed no high temperature in them. There was coal from San Francisco in them. I took a lamp by request of the chief engineer. I assisted the engineer in taking a hose aft. I know the chief was at the pumps himself. I heard no one cry out" Every one for himself." I saw Captain Warsaw several times and heard him give orders about the fire. I do not know how long I was on board after the fire broke out, but was as long as most of the others. I got away in the 2nd port aft boat. We had no officer. I lowered one end of the boat and another man lowered the other. The fire was coming up through the engine rooms. I might have gone out forward. I went aft. We had no one to steer our boat so I steered; none of us were sailors. It was only a small boat, there were 13 in it. I do not know the full complement. The last man I saw was the chief engineer. I do not know whether he went into his cabin or not. There were 3 boats lowered together. It was very difficult to leave the ship. I know of three boats that had left. We had to go to the stern to leave. I saw no men in the water. We stayed round the ship. The boat had everything in her, sails, bread, water &c. The water was running through the hose when I left the ship. We had no orders. We saw every one deserting the ship. I do not know when the captain left. He might have been on board when I left but I do not know.

Henry Harrison Andrews, 2nd officer, was next examined, and stated:—I have been in the employ of the Company about 5 months. On the 17th at 25 minutes past 11 at night the fire took place. At the time of the alarm I rang the fire bell. I was the officer on watch. I was relieved by quartermaster Harris, and went aft to call the chief officer, and then turned the ventilators from the wind. I cleared away all the boats aft. I left the ship in the last boat with the captain and chief officer. We saved some ten or fifteen passengers, and stayed by the ship all night. Next morning we were picked up by a Chinese fishing junk. I was about an hour and a half on board from the time the fire occurred before leaving the ship. The fire was in the fire room. The freight stowed in the bunkers was flour which was dry. The coals taken on board at Yokohama were wet. I could not tell which bunker the fire broke out in. The smell came from the bunkers and it was certainly not wood burning Most of the coal was very damp.

I do not know how many streams were brought to bear on the fire I think the pumps had not ceased working, when I left the ship I received no orders. I saw the captain once aft. We went in the 1st port boat aft. The captain lowered it at one end and I at the other. We left the ship together. All communication was cut off by the flames. All was done to save the ship that possibly could be done. There were 700 people on board. There were about 1,500 life preservers, which were so placed that passengers could get at them. The fire and smoke prevented many people from getting to the life preservers. A great many of the Chinese passengers were burnt to death. Many did not use the life preservers. There was a cross sea running, so that a good many were drowned, and some were paralysed with fear.

David Fulton, late assistant engineer on board the *Japan* corroborated the testimony of previous witness. He said he smelt smoke like wood smoke. There were 12 in all in the boat in which he escaped when she left the ship and they picked up two more. They were all too sick to make any further effort to save life,

Harry Laster, who was steerage watchman, was sworn. Nothing further was elicited from this witness than had been stated by those previously examined, as to the origin of the fire. He stated however that Captain Warsaw was the last man to leave the ship.

This witness' testimony was concluded at 4 30 p.m., when the Court adjourned till Monday, the 28th, at 10 a.m.

COREA AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CHINA, AND THE INFLUENCE THAT RUSSIA HAS ON BOTH.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Sir,—Having been in a position which enables me to make a few observations on the above subject, I send these to you, in the hope that they may prove of some little interest to your readers, and possibly of value in our commercial relations.

The mainland of Corea forms a peninsula, of which the southern part lies in lat. 34.20 N., and long. 127. E., and it extends into the Japan Sea, or Gulf of Tartary, as far as 42.40 N., and 130.10 E. Of the numerous small islands which surround it, the largest is that of Quelpart, to the south of the mainland; it is about 40 miles long, and gradually rises to a peak 6,548 feet in height. Quelpart is used by the Corean Government as a convict station, and its inhabitants live by agriculture and fishing. Up till within five years ago, the island was also visited by fishermen from Shantung, who used its harbours as fishing stations, where they could land to prepare their dried fish, which were afterwards sent to Shanghai for sale. In consequence, however, of a serious disturbance created by unruly fishermen—the people of the Shantung coast are very free and independent, not to say offensive, in their bearing—the Chinese were, about the time mentioned, interdicted from fishing in Corean waters.

The capital and seat of Government, as your readers are no doubt aware, is Seoul; and though the Government is tributary to China, it is, within its own dominions, perhaps the most thorough-going despotism in the world. Every Corean has to work for it, and it can take for its own use, if it choose, all that any of its subjects may acquire beyond what is necessary for daily wants. So completely does this destroy all tendency to enterprise in the individual that when a number of Coreans, to escape famine—which was largely brought about by the same repressive system—fled to Passiet, the frontier town between Corea and Russian Manchuria, they could not at first be prevailed on to work for more than their daily needs. When they learned, however, that industry under an alien government like that of Russia, received its reward in present improvement of their worldly condition and ultimate independence, they became valuable labourers and excellent colonists, proving in those respects superior as a race to the Chinese, or at least, the Chinese of the northern provinces.

Corea is very rich in minerals, and in woods, which are well filled with game; she has a fertile soil, and her waters abound in fish To the north, in the Gulf of Tartary, seals are hunted for their fur and the sea otter is also found on the coast and in the mouths of the rivers. Twice a year, at the boundary fairs between China and Russian Manchuria, the Corean traders exchange furs, ginseng, horses, &c., for shirtings and other foreign and Chinese goods. The trade is altogether with the Chinese, and the articles received in barter are all supposed to be the product of China; since the visit of the American fleet to Corea, anything bearing the semblance of trade with other foreign nations is strictly prohibited, and I have heard it reported that even the possession of a European article was a crime punishable with death.

In conversation with an intelligent Corean in Passiet, I asked him what he thought of the visits of the French and American fleets,—whether his countrymen were not taught by them that foreigners could take Corea if they wanted, even with a small show of men and ships, if it were worth the trouble. Exile though he was, my friend laughed at the possibility; and declared that not only had his countrymen come off victorious in the encounters with both the expeditions sent against them, but that they were ready and able equally to repel all foreign attempts to open Corea. He admitted, however, in answer to a further question, that the Coreans feared one western nation, the Russians—whose power extends from the rising to the

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setting of the sun, and, viewed from the Corean standpoint, is irresistible. I then asked him why Corea paid tribute to China, and he replied that it was in compliance with an ancient custom, the Emperor of China being regarded as the Son of Heaven, whose gracious blessing was necessary even for the prosperity of the seasons. I give what I understood to be the effect of his remark, and it is one illustrative of the superstitious reverence which the Chinese Rulers have been able through long ages to exact from the weak and ignorant nations around them. One may judge from it why they are so anxious to misrepresent the power, the intelligence, and the intentions of foreign nations, not only in their own country, but in those over whose politics they have any control.

Corea, although it occupies a very insignificant place on the map, is the only country with a seaboard which is now closed to foreign intercourse, while on the other side it forms a bar between China and Russian Manchuria. Both its neighbours would be considerable gainers if it were opened up. The trade with China would receive an impetus which would be felt in the foreign commerce of the East; while the vast domains of Russia in that part of the world which are little known, and put still less to account, would be developed by the surplus population of both Corea and China, and become of some importance to the Empire which holds away over them, and to the world at large.

I am convinced that the untoward result of the visits of the French and American fleets to Corea had a most pernicious influence in the North of China, and that to the former was indirectly to be attributed the massacre of June, 1870, at Tientsin. The Chinese, naturally, though mistakenly, regarded the retirement of the expeditions as a sign of weakness; if it were otherwise, they said, why did not the foreigners remain in Corea as they have done in China; and it is a bitter pill for them that their own attempts to do as that little tributary State did, only resulted in defeat. An attempt would not improbably have been made to expel foreigners from China, after the seeming success of the Coreans, were it not for the fear of Russia which is felt both in China and Corea. The former, we know, watches with a jealous and an anxious eye the advances of Russia on the north and north-west; while Corea has always been very careful to avoid getting into any trouble with the same powerful neighbour, the vicinity of whose empire has inspired her with a feeling the reverse of what she has for those nations which have assailed her on the seaboard. It is to be hoped that Russia will ere long use this influence to induce the Corean Government, under the more liberal administration which is reported to have been recently instituted, to open up the country to foreign intercourse. I think there is some reason to hope that judicious pressure from that quarter would now lead to the desired result; and it would probably be the means of saving Corea from disasters and bloodshed consequent upon a better organied effort to enter the country from the sea, which sooner or later will surely be made.

Yours fatihfully,

A NORTHERN RESIDENT.

November 27th, 1874.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 3rd January, 1875.

By Pronuncimiento at Madrid Alfonso, son of Queen Isabella, has been proclaimed King and has been recognised by the Armies.

The Conference of party leaders convened by MacMahon was unanimous as to discussing the constitution laws integrally, but there was a divergence concerning the transmission of power.

London, 30th December, 1874.—The Lesbia of London has resigned (!) Vanlausberghe, the German minister at Brussels, is appointed successor to Count Arnim, who is condemned to three months' imprisonment.

The Reichstag yesterday passed by 199 to 74 a vote of confidence in Bismarck. The Emperor refused to accept his resignation.

London, 24th December, 1874

The Senate have passed the Bill for the redemtion of Greenbacks.

The Great Western Express, near Shipton, left the rails, and the carriages were precipitated into the Canal. There are thirty killed.

At an explosion at a colliery in Stafford-shire, twenty were killed.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1874.

The U. S. S. *Saco*, which went in search of further survivors of the *Japan*, returned to-day, with Tyndal, the Doctor, and nearly 150 Chinese.

London, 21st Dec., 1874.

Count Arnim has been condemned to three months' imprisonment.

The Reichstag yesterday passed a vote of 199 to 74 of confidence in Bismarck. The Emperor has refused to accept his resignation.

GERMANY.

London, 18th Dec., 1874.

There is a wide-spread report that Bismarck will resign. The ostensible cause is a vote of Parliament condemning the arrest of the Editor of the *Germania*. It is expected that the Emperor will refuse to accept his resignation.

London, 17th Dec., 1874.

Count Arnim's case has been closed. The defendant maintained his right to retain the documents. The prosecutor demands a sentence of 2½ years' imprisonment. Judgment will be given on Saturday.

The reply of Decazes refutes lengthily the complaints of Spain, and reiterates the friendliness of his Government.

London, 15th December, 1874.

The publication of the Arnim documents has caused great sensation in Paris, because in rebutting Arnim, Bismarck lengthily demonstrated that Republican France was not dangerous to Germany, and that he would rather act as a political deterrent than prejudice Monarchical institutions elsewhere.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1. 26ins.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 3, *Orissa*, British steamer, Pockley, 1,089, from Hongkong December 22nd, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Jan. 4, *Hokaido*, British schooner, Schulze, 100, from Shanghai, December 20th, KerosineOil, to China and, Japan Trading Co.

Jan. 6, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemascheffsky, 491, from Shanghai, December 31st, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

Jan. 6, *Vancouver*, British steamer, Shaw, 1,917, from San Francisco, December 12th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 7, *Altona*, German steamer, Hore, 1,179, from Hongkong December 28th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 8, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, from Shanghai and Ports, December 31st, Mails and General, to P. M S. S. Co.

Jan. 9, *Estepona*, British steamer, Hubback, 676, from Shanghai, General, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Jan. 7, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 8, *Parmenio*, British barque, Abbot, 369, for Takow, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Jan. 8, *Bellona*, German steamer, Schultz, 707, for London and Hamburg via Manilla, General, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.

Jan. 8, *Vancouver*, British steamer, Shaw, 2,200, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 9, *Altona*, German steamer, Horse, 1,179, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Nevada*, from Shanghai.—Mr and Mrs Godfrey and family, E. Whittall and servant, M. Manichall, Hiver Boer, Miss McDonald, Mr and Mrs Day, W. Rogers, 13 Japanese, and 35 in the steerage. For America.—Mr W. W. Newlin, Rev. H. H. Levitt, Mr and Mrs Finch and family.

Per British steamer *Orissa*, from Hongkong.—Mr and Mrs Roper, Messrs Pollock, A. Young, De Silva, Seki, and 7 Chinese.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—M. M. R. Wright, Parker and boy, Mme. Parker, child and servant. For Saigon.—

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M. M. Connet, Poissat, Poissel, and Cotté. For Marseille.—M. M. Meazza, A. Segrist, Quellien, and N. Aravandinu.

Per British steamer *Vancouver*, from San Francisco.—Messrs J. Macpherson Grant, Martin Cohen, F. D. Bush, N Tamekichi, A. Kirby, Robert Smith, E. Wiegan and wife, Mrs Deville, Mrs Varnum and child, and Mrs Drylin. For Shanghai.—Messrs E. Cunningham, and N. Shaw. For Hongkong.—Hely d'Oissel.

Per German steamer *Altona*, from Hongkong.—Mr Hurlbut.

Per American steamer *Nevada*, for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs Cunningham, Busby, A. Kirby, V. R. Swooney, H. Lyons, K. B. Paul, H. Loftus, E C. Kirby, R. Endicott, M. Gergen, Alexander Warden, Yates, Chas. Cadart, and 1 Japanese in the cabin, and 46 others in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian* for Yokohama.—Messrs. W. H. Harries and servant, M. Vernon, M. Glassenop, M. Wlasselberg, J. A. Repenu, C Frank, M. Pehosky, W. T. Driscoll and servant, T. J. Grooves and servant, W. G. Shipworth, T. Harris, M.D., Louis Sonlie, Pay. Shelding, U.S N., 2 Japanese Officers and 55 in steerage. For San Francisco: G. Cohen, Esq.

Per British steamer *Vancouver*, for Hongkong.—Messrs Burnham, Blakesley, and Hely d'Oissel.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Nevada*, from Shanghai.—
Treasure ... ... $31,850.

Per French steamer *Menzateh* for Hongkong:—
SilkLondon ... ... 44 Bales.
Marseilles ... ... 215 „
Waste Silk... ... ... 82 „
Treasure—Hongkong ... ... $ 14,400
London $180,000

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Altona* reports: having experienced very heavy weather on the voyage in Formosa Channel. On the 29th, 30th and 31st December, blew a tremendous gale from N.E., during which the ship had to lie to for two days making no headway; from Formosa Channel have had strong N.E. winds with heavy sea up to port.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong ...	... Orissa ...	... P. & O. Co	... 12 instant

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Courier	... Lemascheffsky	...	
Estepona	... Hubback	... ...	
Naruto	... DuBois ...	... ...	
Oregonian	... Harris ...	... ...	Shanghai and Ports
Orissa	... Pockley ...	... ...	Hongkong
Tannis	... Reynier ...	... ...	Hongkong
Washi	... Hescroff...	... ...	Hakodate

SAILING SHIPS.

Carnarvonshire	... 388 Dancaster	... ...	Hiogo
Caspar	... 830 Davies ...	... ...	
Hokaido	... 100 Scherell...	... ...	
J. B. Ford... ...	... 198 Weeks ...	... ...	San Francisco
Myrtle	... 35 Poley ...	... ...	
St. Thomas ...	.... 287 Hjorne ...	... ...	
Tokatea	...1077 McKinnon	... ...	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British transport...	Thalia	...	Captain Woollcomb
U. S corvette	... Lakawanna ...	...	Captain McCauley
French gun boat	... Decrés	...	Captain Bosc
Russian gun-boat...	Haidamack ...	...	Captain Tartoff

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Ajax;" "Sarpedon" str.
FROM LONDON.—"Glenyon" str.; "Hankow" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—„ Ocean" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str.
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk"; "Penrith"; "Black Prince"; "Crocus'str"; "Evelyn"; "Montgomeryshire" str.; "Gaucho."
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Montego;" "Mora."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA —"Airola."
FROM GLASGOW.—
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thomas Hilyard"; "James Paton."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Surprise."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO —
FROM SWANSEA.—
FROM HAMBURG.—"La Plata;" "Mathilde."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Priam" str.; "Patroclus" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO &c.—"Scotland" str.; "Min" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Walton."
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Annie Braginton"
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age.'
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Jan. 10th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	Jan. 18th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Jan. 17th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE.....	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Jan. 19th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Jan. 12th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 9 A.M. 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 „
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibity of Mr. CHARLES F. HOOPER in our firm ceased, by effluxion of time, on the 31st ultimo.

HOOPER BROTHERS.

Yokohama, January 2, 1875. 1w.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.										During past 24 hrs.				
		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Jan, 2	30.16	49.0	36.0	32.0	25.9	.135	.639	N.	.10	3	37.0	23.0	30.0	.00	1
Sunday ...	„ 3	29.98	41.0	39.0	36.0	31.8	.179	.752	N.	.01	0	33.0	25.0	29.0	.00	1
Monday ...	„ 4	30.11	37.0	32.0	30.5	28.5	.153	.847	N.	,18	9	40.0	28.5	34.2	.00	2
Tuesday ...	„ 5	29.78	49.5	34.5	31.5	27.5	.146	.734	Calm.	.00	2	34.5	20.5	27.5	.00	0
Wednesday ...	„ 6	29.81	47.5	33.5	30.5	26.3	.138	.720	N.	.12	3	38.5	26.5	32.5	.00	3
Thursday...	„ 7	29.93	48.5	35.5	32.5	28.1	.150	.725	N. N. E.	.18	1	35.0	20.5	27.7	.00	2
Friday	„ 8	30.07	48.5	86.0	32.0	25.9	.135	.639	N. N. W.	.01	3	36.0	23.0	29.5	.00	1
Mean ...		29.97	45.8	35.2	32.1	27.7	.148	.722		.08	3	36.2	23.8	30.0	.00	1

CAMP, Yokohama, January 9th, 1875.

J. H. SANDWITH,—*Lieut.*, R.M.L.I.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.										During past 24 hrs.				
		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Sat.	Dec. 26	29.96	53.5	44.0	41.0	37.3	.223	.747	N. W.	.05	9	41.5	38.0	39.7	1.00	3.
Sun	„ 27	29.91	56.5	43.0	40.5	37.5	.224	.807	N.	.10	10	42.0	36.0	39.0	.16	3.
Mon	„ 28	29.81	52.0	41.5	37.0	30.6	.169	.647	N.	.56	4	42.5	36.5	39.5	.16	4.
Tues	„ 29	29.96	51.0	38.5	35.0	30.0	.164	.703	S.	.03	1	40.0	24.0	32.0	.00	3.
Wed	„ 30	29.96	50.0	40.5	36.5	30.8	.171	.677	S. W.	.11	1	41.5	26.5	34.0	.00	0.
Thurs	„ 31	29.99	50.5	37.0	33.0	27.1	.143	.649	N.	.64	8	46.5	26.5	36.5	.00	2.
Fri	Jan. 1	30.07	53.0	35.5	32.0	26.8	.141	.679	N.	.01	1	37.5	24.0	30.7	.00	0.
Mean		29.95	52.6	40.0	36.4	31.4	.173	.701		.21	.4	41.6	30.2	35.9	.18	2.

SUMMARISED OBSERVATIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

From observations at 9 A.M. daily, on the Bluff (100 feet above sea level), the mean reading of the barometer last month was 29.92 inches; the highest reading was 30.34 inches on the 23rd; and the lowest 29.34 inches on the 3rd instant.

The mean temperature of the air was 37.9 degrees.

The highest day temperature in the shade was 54.5 degrees on the 11th, and the lowest night temperature was 24.0 degrees on the 9th instant. The extreme range, therefore, was 30.5 deg.

The difference between the mean dew point, and the air temperature was 2.0 degrees.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was .685; complete saturation being represented by 1.

The general direction of the wind was Northerly.

Rain fell during the month to the amount of 6.16 inches.

There were 21 days on which no rain fell; the maximum fall in one day was .144 inches registered on the morning of the 4th inst.

Earthquakes.—One at 1.40 P.M. 19th instant.

Three Shocks occurred during night of 28th instant.

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CAMP, Yokohama, January 1st, 1875.

J. H. SANDWITH,—*Lieut.*, R. M. L. I.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, JANUARY 9TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—The market for Cotton goods generally is languid, holders evincing an inclination to sell from stock and "to arrive." Dealers on their side abstain from operating on an extensive scale, and the tendency of rates is apparently lower. There is no enquiry for *Grey Shirtings*. In *Black Velvets* some small transactions may be noted on a weaker basis, the slender demand in this case being attributable to the fact that dealers have provided themselves to some extent by contracts which will be current for some time to come.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce. ...$1.90 to $2.12½	56 to 60 reed	40 yds.	35 in. nom. per pce.	2.50 to 2.60
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom	64 to 72 „	„	„	2.70 to 2.80
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„ ... 2.25 to 2.55	Turkey Reds	25 yds.	30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.90 to 1.00
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„ ... 2.70 to 2.95	Black Velvets			8.75 to 9.75
Taffachelass Single			... 2.60 to 2.75	English Drills			3.20 to 3.40
				Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe			7.00 to 8.00

Yarns.—Low and medium 16-24 are in good enquiry at somewhat easier rates, but higher class spinnings are less wanted. 28-32 are readily saleable from stock at quotations, stocks being small. Best spinnings of 38-42 are in fair demand but transactions are of very moderate extent.

No. 16 to 24	per picul...34.00 to 37.00	No. 28 to 32	per picul...39.00 to 42.00
Reverse	nom.	„ 38 to 42 ...small stock nom....	„ ...42.00 to 48.00

Woollens.—During the closing week business has continued restricted though a small demand has existed for *Medium Orleans*, plain *Mousselines de laine* (at low rates), and the better quality of *Italian Cloth*. For *broad cloth* there has been no enquiry whatever, and *blankets* and figured *mousselines* are neglected and lower in price.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6.25 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.28 to 0.32
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in. ..	4.50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in...	0.30 to 0.40
Italian Cloth	30 yds.	32 in....	0.25 to 0.37	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...		1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	6.25 to 7.25	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...		0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18.50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...		0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan ..	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00 to 14.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in...		0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in,...	0.18 to 0.19	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs...	per lb...	0.45 to 0.48

Iron and Metals.—We have no change to report in the metal market, the dulness consequent upon the late holidays still continuing.

Iron flat and round...	...per picul...	...$4.00 to $4.75	Iron wire ... ...per picul... ... ...$8.00 to $9.00
„ nail rod	„	... 4.20 to 4.80	„ pig ... ... „ ... ... 2.00 to 2.25
„ hoop	„	... 4.80 to 5.20	Lead ... ... „ ... ... 7.00 to 7.50
„ sheet...	„	... 5.00 to 7.00	Tin Plates ... ... „ 8.50

EXPORTS.

Silk.—During the past fortnight the continuance of depressing advices from the home market and the New Year's holidays have checked business. Settlements since the 22nd ultimo barely amount to 300 bales, and prices have further receded $10 to $20 according to quality. The stock is reckoned at 1,600 bales.

A few parcels of very superior silk, the produce of native filature, are now on offer, and bear witness to a slow but real improvement in reeling; they are held at about $625.

The total export since the beginning of the season is 7,109 bales against 9,388 last year at the same date.

	Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. & Lyons, 5.34.		*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. & Lyons, 5.34.*
Hanks—			
Best (No. 1/2)	530 to 550	20s. 2d. to 20s. 10d.	frs. 56 to 58
Good (No. 2)	500 to 520	19s. 1d. to 19s. 10d.	frs. 53 to 55
Medium (No. 2½)	470 to 490	18s. 1d. to 18s. 9d.	frs. 50 to 52
Common No. 3	430 to 460	16s. 8d. to 17s. 8d.	frs. 46 to 49

Tea.—Since our last Overland issue telegraphic despatches implying almost a re-imposition of tea duty in the United States having been received by several firms here a considerable excitement has been created, and native merchants being made acquainted with this "possibility" have, as is usual with Asiatics, increased their demands for stocks on hand to such a figure as nearly to suspend business for the last few days.

Before the advance a considerable amount was settled, making a total, since last mail on the 23rd ultimo, of nearly 6000 piculs. Stocks remain much as last reported, about 8000 piculs in Yokohama.

It is believed on very good grounds that there are still some 18,000 to 20,000 piculs of this season's tea yet to come forward, and if the native holders hope to hold this amount either for the present scale of prices or carry out their usual threat of mixing it off with low-price parcels of "New Crop" next season they will commit a grievous mistake. Japan teas have maintained their price on the New York market hitherto in virtue of their good quality; let that once be lowered, and China teas will regain their former popularity and the produce of Japan will only prove saleable at a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent on present ruling rates.

Our export to date from Yokohama, including the cargo of the *Vancouver*, is about 14,200,000 lbs.

Common	*nearly nominal.* ...		$25.00 to 28.00	Fine	*nearly nominal...*		...$44.00 to $46.00
Good Common... ...	„	„ ...	... 30.00 to 32.00	Finest	„	„ ...	... 48.00 to 50.00
Medium	„	„ ...	... 35.00 to 38.00	Choice	„	„ ...	... 53.00 upwards
Good Medium... ...	„	„ ...	... 40.00 to 42.00	Choicest	„	„ ...	... None.

Exchange.—There has been a fair demand for Bank Bills but a limited amount of Private Paper offering during the past week, with scarcely any fluctuation in rates which close steady.

In *Gold Yen* there have been hardly any transactions and they are scarce at quotations.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	.....	4s. 2½d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand Par.
„ „ Sight	.....	4s 1½d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight ½ per cent. dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	.....	4s. 2¾d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand 101
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 mont		5.29	30 days' sight Private.... 103
„ „ Private	.....	5.35	„ New York Bank Bills on demand... par
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on			30 days' Private... 102
			Gold Yen..... 411

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund .....1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq.

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E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | W. LEMANN, Esq.
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HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, Esq.

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BOMBAY. | AMOY.
CALCUTTA. | SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT

FUER

Natur und Voelkerkunde Ostasiens.

DIE Herren Mitglieder werden ergebenst ersucht die aus der Bibliothek der Gesellschaft entnommenen Bücher bis zum 10ten Januar 1875 an die Bibliothek oder an den Unterzeichneten behufs Inventarisirung der Bibliothek zurück liefern zu wollen.

Yedo den 30ten December 1874.

Der Vorstand:
VON BRANDT.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Caution.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872. 12ms.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture, | Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments, | Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery, | Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms, | Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements, | Stationery,
Cutlery, | Perfumery,
Carriages, | Books.
Saddlery and Harness, | Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

—:o:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for th leading Merchants at home and abroad,
and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Waterloo-road, City-road, London, an Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

JAMES WHITFIELD,

CLARINGTON BROOK FORGE AND IRON FOUNDRY,

WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND,

Maker of the celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners' Tools, Cart Arms, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, GAS AND IRON WORKS, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel, Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption.

Aug. 29, 4ins.

CAUTION.—Merceandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, RACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th Jnne, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mak or infringing their rights in respect to the same. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solictor to the Trade Mark Protection Society, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5. 4ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRISON & SONS,

EXPORT & GENERAL STATIONERS

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
DIE SINKERS,
SEAL ENGRAVERS,
RELIEF STAMPERS AND ILLUMINATORS,
LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS.
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c., Sent on Application.

HARRISON & SONS,

59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,
Offices } 15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874. 26ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

Yokohama, December 25, 1874. 52ins.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as
MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.
Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.	Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Donkey Engines.	Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
Distillery Engines.	All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Air-pump Engines.	Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.	Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.	Dippers and Cranes.
Cane-juice Pumps.	Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.	Cane Punts.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.	Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Granulating Pans of every description.	Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf.

AGENTS ON COMMISSION

WANTED IN JAPAN, TO REPRESENT

F. S. Cleaver & Sons,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS, 22 & 33, RED LION STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON.

Apply by letter, with London references.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of this Journal.

Yokohama, December 19, 1874. 6ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 3.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

At Yokohama, on the 11th January, 1875, the wife of C. V. MARTINHO MARQUES, of a daughter.

DEATH.

In Tokio, January 13th, 1875, suddenly, ALBERT G. BATES, aged 21 years, of Washington, D.C.

Notes of the Week.

THE appointment of Mr. Von Brandt as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire at Pekin, of which we gave some intimation a few months ago, has been gazetted, and Mr. Von Brandt will proceed to the Chinese capital as soon as circumstances permit. Until the arrival of his successor, Baron Von Holleben, at present Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, Mr. E. Zappe, German Consul at Yokohama, will act as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, a post which his experience in Japan well qualifies him to fill, and his appointment to which has given sincere pleasure to all who have the advantage of his acquaintance.

THE sudden death of Mr. Albert G. Bates from suffocation while in a bath heated by a charcoal stove, has caused much sensation and grief among his friends in Yedo. Mr. Bates was attached to the foreign educational staff of the Government, and was esteemed as a promising and industrious member of it. This is by no means the first case in which a foreigner has lost his life by the use of this seductive, but unquestionably dangerous kind of bath, against the use of which any warning at this moment would be supererogatory.

COUNT DE LITTA, lately Italian Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of Count Fé D'Ostiani, leaves Japan for Italy by the next outgoing French Mail.

THE finding of the Court of Enquiry which was called at Hongkong to investigate the causes of, and the circumstances attending, the destruction of the P. M. S. S. *Japan* on the night of the 17th December last, is sensible and straight-forward. It indicates the causes of the fire, and makes a recommendation calculated to prevent future disasters arising from the same cause. It also points out the necessity for a "boat station bill," in the absence of which much confusion and disorder and an unauthorized lowering of boats are sure to occur.

There can be no doubt that the fire arose from the spontaneous combustion of coal in the bunkers, owing to its having been shipped in very wet condition. But as it may be questioned whether this is always avoidable, the greater care should be taken to keep the strictest watch upon the temperature of the bunkers, in order to detect in its very incipiency any overheating or spontaneous combustion of the coal.

It is not the disappointment of an idle curiosity which makes us regret that the examination by the Court of Mr. R. M. Tyndal, U.S. Consul at Canton, was attended with so very poor a result. Colonel Loring said to him "Give us your account of the whole matter," and his reply was "I saw nothing of the fire till the flames got to the deck." His only additional testimony was as to the conduct of Captain Warsaw, which all the evidence proves to have been cool and collected. Surely Mr. Tyndal could have given some description of the actual circumstances of the case, in which the public has the greatest possible interest. It must be remembered that when the *America* was destroyed by fire in this harbour, it was confidently said that, had the disaster arisen at sea, the fire could have been got under, and the ship saved. The power of the engine, it was urged, would have been used to bring an immemse mass of water the bear on the burning material, and this would have extinguished it. We now see that though this plea is not without some force, and even supposing that, under favourable circumstances, a fire breaking out in mid-ocean might be got under, it is still quite clear that if, as in the case of the *Japan*, it originates near the engine, paralysis overtakes the very means relied on to extinguish it. Only an hour and twenty minutes elapsed between the first alarm of fire and the abandonment of the vessel, although twenty-one out of twenty-four possible jets of water were brought into use.

Again, admitting, as must be done, that the great loss of life among the Chinese passengers arose from the communication between the fore and aft parts of the vessel being cut off by the flames which burst through the midships of the vessel; by their paralysation by fear; and by the roughness of the sea and darkness of the night; we are still of opinion that a more perfect discipline in regard to the manning and lowering of the boats, enforced according to the rules of a "boat station bill," would have greatly mitigated this loss of life. But the main conclusion to which this disaster forces us is, that in view of the immense distance the Pacific Mail steamers have to traverse between San Francisco and Yokohama—and the fire might just as easily have broken out on this passage—nothing but iron vessels, built in compartments, will ensure to the public such security as is demanded by the great passenger freights taken by the Company.

As the plain suit known as evening dress has been constituted the full dress of the civil officials of this country, some pains should be taken to preserve from ridicule those who wear it, and who, not having lived in foreign countries, are unacquainted with its proprieties. That the officials have lost immeasureably in dignity and grace of appearance by the change from their own very becoming dress to our very prosaic costume, need hardly be said. But as this has been brought about by a rooted determination to change the whole ideal of life, manner and thought, from an Oriental to an European one, we cannot greatly blame it. In adopting our dress, however, attention should really be given to securing an ob-

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servance of its rules—rules to infringe which in Europe is to court social death. In one of Thackeray's delightful "Snob Papers" he shows the inevitable fate which overtakes the man who eats peas with his knife. Let him be statesman, poet, painter, writer, musician or genius of the first rank, all this will not avail him if he flies in the face of society's rules. Similarly, it is a dreadful thing to see a Japanese official cut in halves with a white equator of shirt formed by a total refusal of his waistcoat to meet the top of his unmentionables. It is equally unbearable that a large handkerchief of the very sturdiest material should be thrust into the front pockets of the latter garment, thus producing an appalling diversion from the line of male beauty, unredeemed even by the occasional flutter of the handkerchief in the wind. Such signals are alike unusual and unbecoming. Then, the hats! Merciful Powers! Was there ever seen such a collection of head-dresses as that which made Yedo hideous on the lovely morning of this new year? The hat is, at best, a frightful thing. But Europeans are so accustomed to it, so fond of it, and look upon the use of it as so intimately bound up with their religion, that they introduce it the moment they have the slightest excuse for doing so. Their first prayer in Church is invariably murmured into it—at least in England—and in some inscrutable manner it lends itself to feelings of respectability, *poses* a man in society, and is almost a guarantee for his good behaviour. But all this imparted advantage can be secured only by wearing a good hat: a bad one does exactly the reverse. Put a bad hat on the best dressed man in Bond Street, and he is lost. The most finished work of the tailor, the noblest presence, the most graceful carriage, all avail nothing if so crowned. What, then, is to be said for the hats we see in this country? That they are often worn over the ears, (sometimes over only one ear), that they are rarely put on the right part of the head, that they are always of a bad, and generally, of an execrable, shape, that they are such hats as Monmouth Street would scorn, and are fit only for the dust-cart, is to give no idea of the great disfigurement they produce to those who have been deluded enough to purclase them.

The boots are but little better. A well-fitting boot grasps, without pinching, every part of the foot, and every man who bestows a moderate and proper amount of care upon his dress is particular that while his boots are not too small, they also do not err in the other direction. But a Japanese who has not been abroad seems to buy his boots on the principle that the more leather he gets for his money the better. They are like canoes. You might played at hide-and-seek in them. A "hue and cry" is necessary to find the man who is lost in them. They must have unexplored regions demanding Livingstons and Stanleys to traverse them. They are very Zaharas of waste leather.

Cannot something be done to put these things to-rights? It really is too hard that a people whose own dress is very picturesque and admirably suited to them, should change it for one which certainly does not suit them, speaking generally, and which, worn, as it now is, with an entire disregard of its own rules and congruities, is not only distressing but very ludicrous. The intellectual movement which is taking place in this Empire ought not to be associated with anything provocative of ridicule, and it is with a view of preventing this that we have addressed ourselves to the question. Dress is, more or less, in nations as well as individuals, an index of the mind, and we can assure the Japanese that foreigners casually visiting this country will make some very curious, not to say unfavourable, inferences regarding the national mind, if they see the bodies in which it is encased themselves encased with such an entire disregard of propriety.

Some months since the *Nation* drew attention to the metamorphosis which Messrs. Chambers' "Edinburgh Cyclopædia" had undergone at the hands of its American republishers, and we observe that it has returned to the charge with the view of embodying the representations which the proprietors of the work have communicated in an "editorial statement" on the subject. As this work in its American travestie may find its way to Japan, it is [illegible] that Messrs. Chambers' disclaimer should obtain publicity here, since the arguments which the transatlantic Editor has interpolated in the text of the original—and "which are repudiated by, and "hateful to, the original proprietors"—may impose upon unwary readers who fail to detect the patchwork they form. The following extracts will exhibit the process.

Free Trade (Original Edition.—"This term, when used so late as twenty years ago, expressed a disputed proposition, and was the badge of a political party; it now expresses the most important and fundamental truth in political economy. From its simplicity it affords, to those who expect to make political economy an exact science, the hope that they have obtained an axiom. But it has in reality been established as the result of a double experience—the one being the failure of all deviations from it, the other the practical success of the principle during the short period in which it has been permitted to regulate the commerce of the country."

Free Trade (American Edition.)—"A dogma of modern growth, industriously taught by British manufacturers and their commercial agents. The doctrine had no foothold in the policy of any civilised nation, and had no legislative birth until put forth by Sir R. Peel in 1846. . . . Even the most strenuous advocates of the theory dare not put it to the test of experience in its fullness. The teachers, therefore, remain self-deceived. The cloistered sophists of the schools, and the propagandists of free trade, are doubtless as learned as the sophists of any age, and practically as useless. 'Free-trade expressions need Americanising, as they are utterly hostile to our prosperity, and subversive of scientific truth. Whenever an advocate of this dogma, schooled in their errors, has found devolving upon himself the responsibility of dealing with practical questions, he finds their supposed cardinal truths as groundless as the mythical Arcadias and Utopias of romance. The sophistries of free trade are put forth to lull the suspicions of the deluded purveyors to the wealth of England," etc.

Again—

Protection — Protection Duty (Original Edition), "in Political Economy, terms applied to a practice, now in disuse in Britain, of discouraging, by heavy duties and otherwise, the importation of foreign goods under the notion that such a practice increased the prosperity of the country at large."

Protection — Protection Duty (American Edition), "in Political Economy, terms applied to a practice, found necessary in the United States, of discouraging, by heavy duties and otherwise, the importation of foreign goods, it having been proved that such a practice increases the prosperity of the country at large."

And here is another in the article relating to Queen Victoria:—

Original Edition.—"The progress made by the nation in the various elements of civilisation, especially in that of material prosperity, has been unparalleled (see 'Great Britain'); and perhaps during no reign has so great a measure of political contentment been enjoyed."

American Edition.—"The progress made by the nation in the various elements of civilisation, especially in that of material prosperity, has been unparalleled (see 'Great Britain'); but a growing discontent under her unequal institutions and a progress towards Republicanism, are plainly apparent."

(Here follows a slanderous imputation concerning His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.)

This is sailing under false colours with a vengeance. The *Pall Mall* happily styles it "Naturalising Literature."

No intimation has up to the hour of our going to press reached Yokohama in reference to the destination of the *Adventure*, troop-ship, and it is thus uncertain whether she will return to England with the relief crews of the gunboats *Elk* and *Hornet*, or be despatched to this port for the purpose of embarking the Battalion of the Royal Marines now serving in Japan. The removal of the French detachment will, it is understood, be made simultaneously with that of the English troops.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

It is rumoured that there has been an engagement between the Chinese troops and the aborigines of Formosa in which fifty of the latter were killed. We have no news of the loss on the Chinese side, nor of the result of the engagement.

An accident occurred by the bursting of the boiler of a small Japanese steamer on its way to Yedo yesterday morning, by which the two stokers have lost their lives. This accident, due to the carelessness of the engineer, swells a list already formidable enough.

A Meeting of the seat-holders of Christ Church was held, pursuant to notice, at the British Consulate yesterday afternoon. The attendance was small.

Mr. Russell Robertson, H. B. M. Consul having been called to take the chair and the thanks of the seat-holders having been given to the late Trustees,

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Mr. Howell moved a Resolution to the effect that Messrs. Cargill, Wilkin, Ness and James be elected the Committee for the present year, Mr. James acting as Treasurer and Secretary; and that Mr. Russell Robertson be appointed Chairman of the Committee. He remarked that the gentlemen nominated were all conversant with the business which would devolve on them, and, in regard to the appointment of H. B. M's. Consul as chairman of the committee, it was well, in view of the organic change which our Church affairs were now undergoing, to work, as far as it was possible, with the machinery by means of which these affairs had hitherto been conducted.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. W. H. Smith and carried unanimously.

Mr. Cargill then read the following report from the Special Committee:

REPORT OF THE UNITED GENERAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO TAKE THE SENSE OF THE CHURCH MEMBERS ON THE QUESOF THE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPLAIN.

The United Committee have not been able to proceed as they could have wished in the important duty entrusted to them. The first difficulty they met with was in reference to the amount of funds likely to be available for the expenses of the Church. It was clearly impossible to enter upon any discussion on this vital question until the success of the new money scheme could be ascertained, or until the views of the Secretary of State were ascertained respecting the proposed new constitution.

The Church members would evidently have been only too glad to see an end put to the temporary arrangements existing, but so long as the above-named causes of delay were in operation, the Committee feel that to moot such a question would have been altogether premature. As the Church subscribers are aware, we are still in a state of transition, and the Committee therefore recommend to this meeting that the matter should be referred to the new Committee of Trustees who ought soon to be in a position to give it a practical consideration, and to place it before the members in a shape for satisfactory solution.

F. S. JAMES.
E. D. MURRAY
W. H. SMITH,
HENRY ALLEN, JR.
W. W. CARGILL,
G. P. NESS,
RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

Yokohama, January, 1875.

The meeting subsequently discussed certain private business connected with the affairs of the Church.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood has been admitted to practise in the German Consular Court at Yokohama, as one of the four attornies, or authorised legal advisers, for the year 1875. Mr. Kirkwood is, we believe, the first English barrister admitted to practise in this Court in the above capacity.

WE are informed that His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes is expected to pay his long promised visit to Kobe by the next steamer; perhaps then the Recreation Ground question (Vexation Ground it should be)—may get settled.—*Hiogo News.*

THE entertainment given on Saturday evening at the Gaiety Theatre by Mr. Pauncefort did not draw as large a house as might have been hoped, nor, to tell the truth, was it quite as successful as we should like to have seen it. "Delicate Ground," with which the evening opened, is a piece which presents formidable difficulties to amateurs on account of the great art required to reconcile the capricious alternations of feeling in Madame Sangfroid and the unfortunate gentleman who has *not* married her, with the probabitities of the case. Mr. Pauncefort, as Citizen Sangfroid, played his part well—with ease and excellent effect, though we are not quite clear that he dressed it in accordance with historical requirements. The part of Madame Sangfroid was taken by a gentleman new, as we think, to our local stage, and if he was not everywhere quite successful in a part which can only be properly filled by a woman, he still showed considerable talent and must be complimented on a handsome person and a very good make-up. His entrance was really so excellent that we hoped for an extraordinary performance. But it is no blame to any man that he could not pourtray such a character as that attempted on this occasion.

Less must be said for the young royalist who did not marry her, and whom she may certainly be congratulated in not having married. The gentleman who took the part sympathised so entirely with the audience in their view of it that we are sure he will not now be offended when we say that he afforded unbounded amusement to the house. We must not venture to say more than this. Were the house to live a thousand years, we doubt if it could forget the words "It must be her uncle!"

On the conclusion of the play a body of amateurs sang *Mynheer van Dunck*, which is an amazingly good piece of music, though, it must be confessed, a little out of date. It did not go very well, and there can be no real necessity for the mispronunciation of the word "Zuyder" which almost invariably attends the performance of this glee. The "Zuy" has nearly the value of our "oo" as in the word 'shoot,' and not "ei" as in the word 'eider,' and as almost invariably sung by us—doubtless one of the results of our free institutions.

A concertante duet for piano and flute followed, both parts extremely well played. We must specially compliment the gentleman who took the piano-forte part which required a great deal of execution. The orchestra followed with the overture to the *Barber of Seville* which went better that the *Zauberflöte* with which they opened the evening. The entertainment closed with a little afterpiece, and a glee, for four voices, very nicely sung, filled up an odd five minutes.

THE petition sent to Japan by the Coreans, says a native journal, was to the effect that if the Government would overlook their past misconduct they would receive the next Ambassador from Japan with greater deference. Arrangements were accordingly made to despatched Moriyama to the Corea, but the execution of the contemplated mission has been postponed for the present.

A native paper says that it is rumoured that the *shizoku* of the Shirakawa and Kagoshima *kens* are apparently much disturbed, and that they are engaged in secret consultations. It would seem that a dissatisfied feeling exists which affords much occasion for apprehension.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at the Grand Hotel on the 13th instant, when papers were read on an "Itinerary of two routes from Yedo to Niigata" by Captain Descharmes, Chasseurs d'Afrique, and on "Constructive Art in Japan" by Mr. R. H. Brunton.

THE Hongkong newspapers publish copies of letters which have passed between the chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Mr. Kingsmill of Hongkong. It will be observed that Mr. Jackson, formerly manager of the Yokohama Branch of the Corporation, has been appointed manager *ad interim* of its London office:—

Hong Kong, 31st December, 1874.

James Greig, Esq., Manager,
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Dear Sir,—Yesterday, in more than one or two quarters, I heard a rumour with reference to the future management of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the truth or the contrary of which is a matter affecting the body of Shareholders in general.

The rumour is thus—"That Mr David Maclean (now our manager in London) is to leave his post temporarily on a tour of Inspection through and over the several branch establishments of the Bank. That during his absence from London Mr. Jackson (now our sub-manager there) is to take the place of local manager, and that Mr. Rowett (at present one of our directors) is to take the post of submanager until the return of Mr. Maclean from his inspection tour, and that then Mr. Rowett is to be appointed travelling inspector.

As a shareholder, I beg to put the following queries, and I will feel obliged by your answering them

Is the rumour true as I have set it out above, or is it wholly untrue?

If the rumour be not true in the terms I have put, then is it true in part?

If true in part, in what part and to what extent is it true?

What are the real facts as to this rumoured arrangement in the management of the Bank affairs?

You will observe that I write as a shareholder, and doing so, I

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serve to myself liberty to make such use of this letter and of your reply, as I may think advisable.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
HENRY KINGSMILL.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1875.

Henry Kingsmill, Esq.,
Hongkong.

Dear Sir.—I have received your letter of 31st ultimo, and, in reply, am instructed by my Directors to inform you that Mr. David McLean, who has recently acted as manager in London has, by order of the Directors, started from London on a tour of inspection of the Banks, Eastern Branches, and Agencies. Mr. Thomas Jackson, lately manager of the Yokohama Branch, has been appointed to act as manager in London during his absence, and Mr. Rowett has been appointed to act as sub-manager at the latter Branch, for the same period.

Beyond these appointments, no others have been made as regards the London office, or the inspectorship of the Bank.

I am dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JAMES GRIEG.
(Chief-Manager).

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per S. S. *Orissa*, despatched on the 12th January :—

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries	91	36	9
Total ... ... 136 bales			

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

January 13th, 1875.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 10th January, 1875.

Passengers,.....31,610.	Amount.....	$7,026.70
Goods, Parcels, &c		611.79
Total.....		$7,638.49

Average per mile per week $424.36.
Miles open, 18.
Corresponding week last year.

Passengers,....24,583.	Amount.....	$6,784.09
Goods, Parcels, &c.....		533.91
Total.....		$7,318.00

KOBE AND OSAKA.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 3rd January, 1875.

Passengers, 16,426.	Amount.....	Yen 3,630.195.
Luggage, Parcels, &c.	,,	175.83.
Total Amount.....		Yen 3,806.025.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 10th January, 1875.

Passengers.....21,014½	Amount...Yen	4,608.70
Parcels,.....	,,	92.40
Goods, ...	,,	115.02
Total.....Yen		4,816.10

It was commonly stated in Peking on the 18th inst., that the Emperor had been reported out of danger by his medical attendants. His Majesty will, however, in accordance with the invariable Chinese usage, remain secluded in his apartments for three months from the day of outbreak of the attack of small-pox. A decree appeared on the 14th, appointing the Imperial Princes to discharge the various functions of religious ceremonial at the Winter Solstice and New Year period, and this has been followed by a second edict, dated the 18th, in which it is announced that the two Dowager Empresses have, at his Majesty's request, consented to assume the direction of public business on his Majesty's behalf. *Daily News.*

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

THE successive disestablishment—for so it must be called—of the churches in the distant settlements of the East which have hitherto enjoyed the support of the British Government, is a measure to which we are not wholly reconciled by being told that it was inevitable, or by the feeling, to which we must frankly confess, that, in the present advanced condition of this settlement, we ought to be prepared to face it. Yokohama has become a large and thriving place, numbering among its residents not only a large proportion of English men and women attached to the English Church, but a considerable number of American Episcopalians who might gladly work with us on a constitution which permitted them to have a proportionate share in the government of Church affairs. It is quite true that, from a commercial point of view, our estate is not very thriving at this moment, and it is certain that, with the advent of the telegraph and the abundant steam communication we now enjoy with the base of our trade, the days of large profits and of rapidly made fortunes have vanished, and business must not be expected to yield more than a moderate commission after all the expenses of conducting it have been paid. But one fact still constantly faces those who urge that we cannot, unassisted, support our Church establishment. This fact is, that we maintain, without the smallest difficulty, all our old amusements, our races, our many various kinds of clubs, and that we stint ourselves but litttle in our pleasures and sports; and there is only one fair inference from it, viz.: that we *ought* to support our Church. It must be confessed that the English Government has been easy and generous with us all in the East on this point—not more so that becomes its spirit, yet, undoubtedly, and, as we venture to think, wisely, easy and generous. It has not said "You gentlemen out in the East pay us no taxes; you certainly derive larger incomes from your work than you could obtain at home; you live well and seem not greatly distressed by self-denial; you keep racers and build racket courts, find money for balls, concerts, and an endless variety of amusements; it surely is for you, under these circumstances, to support your own Church establishment." It has rather taken this view: "It is in human nature to be careless about interests, however great, which are very distant, and such are the ultimate interests of religion. England has no wish, and dislikes the prospect, that her distant children should lose their affection for the institutions under which they have been nurtured. She will make a liberal grant to maintain these institutions, until such time as the population of these distant settlements is numerous and rich enough to maintain them themselves. It is well that, as Christians, they should enjoy the privileges of Christian public worship, and we will enable them to do so until they can do it for themselves."

In the opinion of the Government that time has now arrived, and it has given us notice that we are to expect no more of its support towards our Church establishment, but must rely entirely upon ourselves.

We should not have a word to say against this were affairs more prosperous here. But we are like the Athenians during the plague, as described by THUCYDIDES. Our mirth is only another form of despair. Human emotions are correlated and convertible, and our revelry—such as it is—is the hollow mockery of men who feel that prudence brings no reward, and excess no punishment. "There is nothing new, and nothing true, and it does not matter." We are in face of an

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enemy. Be it plague, war or famine, it is no matter. We have not yet begun to cast lots for each other ; yet another six months of this raft-life might deepen the hollowness of our cheeks, and throw into our eyes a new expression indicative of horrible possibilities in human nature. We can fight, but the virtues of peace and calm prosperity must not be expected of us. Let those who are inclined to blame us first show that they would behave better under similar circumstances.

Yet—to be serious—the blow has really come upon us too suddenly. It is very well to say that we ought to have been prepared for it. But who is always wise for the future? Who could have foreseen such stagnation and distress as characterize our trade? The Russian says "Heaven is far off; the Emperor is near:" and similarly we say, "The heavens are as brass and the earth is as iron under us, but the British Government may bow down and hear us."

The withdrawal of the grant has been too abrupt. Had it come gradually, and with due and tender notice—first one hundred pounds cut off, then another, and so on until we could go alone—we could not have complained. But we are brought up "all standing," as sailors say. We are asked to supply air to a new reservoir from what is little better than a vacuum. We are gasping in an exhausted receiver, and are told that we must make provision for the capacious air-cells of an ecclesiastical pair of lungs. It is impossible.

Again. We have not been fairly discarded and launched by the State. If LAPLACE was right, our Earth and the planets were thrown off from the sun ; and their motions, orbital and proper, are evidences of their origin and relationship. But we do not know where we are. The Act under which we exist, and in virtue of which provision for our maintenance has been made, remains unrepealed. The Church property still stands in the name of the Consul, or, in other words, is still retained by the Government. The first offices have not been performed for us. We are, like Mahomet's coffin, suspended between heaven and earth. And what is the consequence? We are all in confusion. We meet and pass resolutions and read reports which are, more than anything else, like the convulsive struggles of the aspiring boy in the water whose corks have suddenly been taken from him. We cannot tell how far the Act is still in force. Is it fair to leave us to ourselves, and allow us only two alternatives, to sink or to swim? Should not something first be said of what we may, and what we may not, do ; and some motion be imparted to us as evidence of where we have come from, if not—grim thought—of where we are going to?

In view of our antecedents and our disposition in this matter, the Government will hardly leave us yet entirely without aid. We do not plead *ad misericordiam*, for that would not become us. But we plead as children of a generous parent who can at once appreciate and relieve our distresses. We have not been ungrateful in the past, nor are we rebellious now. But, to speak frankly, we are not in a position to stand this additional burden. Human nature must not be strained too far. Our acknowledged frivolities must not be visited too harshly on us. We are no worse than our brothers and sisters elsewhere, while we have exceptionally adverse circumstances to deal with. Only let us have a little more time, and—the English Government is not without æsthetical sensibilities—let not the termination of our relations be an abrupt solution of continuity! Rather let it taper—by retreating hundreds, if it may be so—to an artistic vanishing point. Our confessions and repentances should not be mingled with any regrets at the extreme costliness

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

The opinion of the *Japan Weekly Mail* on this subject is represented by the article we translated and published last week. A Spanish proverb says "Don't sign the letter you have not read, and don't drink the water you have not examined." The Editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail*, who must be well acquainted with this proverb, has signed something concerning our National Banks which he has not read, and drunk without examination the water of our Political Economy. We must therefare discuss this point with him, expressing at the same time our regret at his ignorance. The *Mail* says that we have imitated the Americans in the principles on which we established our banks. Are the circumstances of the Japanese, it asks, so analogous to those of the Americans that we make our institutions conform to theirs with any advantage to ourselves? After asking these questions he proceeds to say that our Government has imitated, and is imitating, the American system of banking without being acquainted with the principles on which it rests, and that our Government has unjustly united Ono and Mitzui to form a National Bank, and that this union has been productive of no good. We, being Japanese, know where our boots pinch better than the Editor of the *Mail* does, and therefore I will explain this matter specially for his benefit.

Ten years ago there were many establishments in America called State Banks ; they were subject to the laws of the State to which they belonged, and the paper money they issued only circulated in that state, being in fact, somewhat analogous to that formerly issued by our own *daimiôs*, which was current in one province only, and lost heavily in exchange when negotiated in another province. Some time ago I went to Salt Lake City and received some paper money there. On the morrow, when I arrived in Michigan, it was hardly negotiable, and I had to change it into National Bank notes at a loss of twenty per cent. To put an end to such troubles the Government established the National Banks, a measure similar to that of our Government, which converted the old *daimiôs'* notes into the notes of the Okurasho. The issue of our paper money during the war was exactly the same as the issue of greenbacks during the American war, therefore when the *Mail* says that we have acted on different principles to those on which the Americans acted, the Editor may be accused of drinking water which he has not examined.

But I will enter into further particulars.

When our Government first began its issue of paper money, it apprehended much difficulty in getting it into circulation, as there was no actual security for it. The Government accordingly agreed that it would issue bonds bearing six per cent interest, and that this interest, if not drawn, should carry compound interest.

It also made every effort to carry out this agreement. Finding this impossible, it made a proposition to redeem outstanding notes in hard cash. But this seemed as difficult as the other plan, and the Government, much perplexed at the difficulty, sought to find some country embarrassed by the same circumstances. It recognized them in America, and, still desirous of holding to its agreement, it adhered to the system of public debt bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, adding to them the condition that the principal should be redeemed in fifteen years. Whoever brought paper money to the Government received bonds in exchange, and in this way one hundred thousand *yen* were exchanged. But, as it was thought that the people would not be satisfied with 6 per cent interest, and that the bonds would not be bought, it was resolved to adopt the expedient of the Americans, and allow the National Banks to issue paper money on the security of these bonds deposited with the Government, and still bearing this 6 per cent interest payable to the banks. The foundations of these Banks are very solid, and the Government agreed to give hard cash to everyone who brought National Bank paper money for this purpose, and this is done at the present time. In short, the Government has taken charge of the public debt bonds, and pays the public 6 per cent. on them. This put an end to the Okurasho paper money, as the National Banks receive the 6 per cent on all the bonds deposited by them

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the banks making it their busines to issue the paper money. Tho Okurasho paper money may therefore be changed into Public Debt bonds, the Public Debt bonds into National Bank Notes, and these again into hard cash. This is the plan, and these are the steps, taken by the Government to make the paper currency convertible, and we believe this will be accomplished. As *The Mail* is not aware of this principle the whole of its reasoning is based on a misconception. It says that we have constituted our National Banks upon American principles, and speaks against us, saying that the Government unjustly united Mitsui and Ono. It is true that the Government did induce them to unite, but as others came in afterwards and subscribed to form the National Banks, receiving the same interest as Ono and Mitsui, there is no difference between them.

The *Mail* also says that the National Banks will not enrich our country. But five of them have been established during the past year. It is possible indeed that their regulations may not at first be all that is demanded, but, after all, they are very different from what *The Mail* alleges. The Editor, as I have stated, does not know the principles on which these Banks have been established, and, on the failure of Ono, he thought it a good opportunity for discussing the question. Mitsui and Ono would be called private bankers in Europe and America, because they employ their own capital, and are different to the banks which work under special laws. If a private bank failed in England, and the discredit of it were thrown upon the Bank of England, this would be precisely like blaming the National Bank system for Ono's failure.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*)

(The article concludes with some compliments to ourselves, for which we make our acknowledgements to the writer of it, but which it is not necessary to insert.)

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued)

Sakura mura no Sogo (Sogo of the village of Sakura (cherries) in the province of Shimosa) is a tale well told elsewhere, of a farmer devoting himself for the good of his neighbours, and, by presenting a petition to the highest authorities asking protection against the injustice of his lord, incurring the death of himself and his family. His ghost haunted the *daimio* until he died a maniac.

Stories are told of women returning to this vale of woe to nurse the little ones they have unwillingly left behind.

If lovers are parted, and, while apart, are faithful, the one who dies first visits the remaining faithful one.

If a man passes at night the grave of some girl he has loved, and thinks of her, even though she had not reciprocated his affection, he is followed out of the grave-yard by a beautiful woman carrying a lantern. He recognizes her as his lost love, and she visits him every night afterwards in secret, until discovered by any third person. Any other living being than her lover can only see in her a ghastly skeleton, and the gifts or ornaments presented by her lover are afterwards found upon her tomb.

There is a story of a ghost appearing to an officer who lived near the present Engineering College. One of his favourite female attendants fell ill and was sent to her family to be nursed and cured. Subsequently she was reported to be hopelessly ill, and, on the very next day, to the surprise of her master's family, she made her appearance in the house, and reported herself as fit for duty, to commence which she said she would return on the morrow. On that evening the family heard of her having died at the hour when she was seen in her master's house. The master, a noted scoffer at ghost-stories and superstitions, became a firm believer in all at which he had previously mocked—so, at least, the story goes, as told us by our informer, a hearty believer in all such stories, though once a man in a very influential position.

A story is told of a *hatamoto* who used to exhibit his skill as an archer before the Shogun [illegible], being poor, borrowed from a neighb[illegible] of arrows handsomer than his own. Just before the great day of the trial he sickened unto death, and, as his friend was deploring this misfortune, the supposed sick man called and borrowed the arrows, explaining away his unnaturally rapid recovery. A few days afterwards the lender heard that the borrower had died on the very day of the trial, and, upon visiting the grave, he found his beautiful and valuable arrows laid unharmed upon it.

Haunted spots are known and avoided. There is a tree on the moat opposite the Confucian College, there was one where the School of Languages now stands, and one near the spot where Iwakura was attacked about a year ago, all bearing a bad name, and on which the natives are said to have often found some of their countrymen hanging dead. In the last gasp before death, a green ball of fire is said to leave the body and take a wavy path, leaving a track behind it like a comet. If this is met with it may at times, be caught by taking off the over-coat and throwing it over the ball of flame. The article of dress thus used for ever retains a strong and unpleasant odour. The act does not stay death, but only stays the passage of the soul.

When people die, the fluttering of birds, heard but unseen, in impossible places, and other peculiar sounds, are spoken of.

There is a way of raising a ghost, by putting into the lamp a hundred rush-lights, and, while reciting an incantation of a hundred lines, taking out one of the rush-lights as each line is finished; then go in the dark to a distant spot where a light is left burning and puff it out, when the ghost will appear.

Bake mono are ghosts of another kind, and not human, restless spirits. A girl named Okiku, the servant of a *hatamoto* living in the official quarter, about two centuries ago, accidentally broke a saucer, one of a valuable set of ten, made of some rare material and pattern, and said to have come from China in former times. Her master's anger, and his demand that she should replace the broken saucer, which she knew to be impossible, so frightened her, that she threw herself into a deep well in the garden. Ever afterwards her ghost came to count the saucers.

A ghost that appears to seamen always comes to borrow a dipper. If one with a bottom, is given, the ghost bails water into the boat or junk and swamps it. One with the bottom knocked out is thrown overboard to prevent this catastrophe, and to be rid of the ghostly importunate. Gnomes, ghouls and goblins are as numerous in Japan as in all other countries where there are children to be frightened into quietness and obedience; and lazy, ignorant and worse than incapable and superstitious nurses or mothers to frighten their little charges, when they have lost control over their own patience and temper.

Mikoshi niudo is an immense bald-headed monster that lolls out his tongue, looking dowu over the tall folding screens. *Kakure zatô* is a blind man with a staff who comes to carry bad people off to Hades. *Shitotsume kozo* is a one-eyed ghoul wearing a large hat, carrying in the hand a small sieve containing a ball of fire, the sight of which strikes terror into the beholder.

Rokuro-kubi. Some women are liable, while sound asleep and dreaming, to have their heads leave their body, still slumbering, and roam about, the head only attached to the body by an almost imperceptible film. It is dangerous to arouse them till the head returns to its original position.

Gambari niudo is a ghoul that only appears on the new year's eve. When called thus *Gambari nindo hoto to gisu*, a hairy hand is thrust forward, and if this can be seized and cut off it will bring wealth to the possessor.

Bake-mono tofu-uri (ghostly bean-cake seller) who goes about between midnight and morning. If met with, to speak to him brings evil consequences.

Ouhume, is a female spectre met with on river and canal banks and roads through marches, carrying a child. If met, she asks the traveller to favour her by holding the child for a few moments while she is absent. But after long and patient waiting the child becomes heavier and heavier, until it can be carried no longer, and then drops from the arms, a ponderous boulder which no man could lift.

Toori akuma. A story is told of this demon, that when a certain man was drinking *saké* on his verandah and

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enjoying the prospect before him, this hideous object appeared with a naked sword beyond the garden fence, and gradually seemed to float over it and towards the the bibulous lord of his own house stretched at his ease. He hid himself under some carpeting, and from a sly corner spied the baffled demon making for his neighbour's house. The confusion next door soon attracted attention, and he discovered that his neighbour had 'gone for' the demon with a naked sword, but had made the trifling mistake of chopping up his own wife, family and servants.

Hi no kuruma. This is a flaming wheel propelled by three demons, one green, one red and one black, all enveloped in flames, who come from Pandemonium for the bad people. These are seized when the measure of their iniquity is full, to ride on this fearful vehicle with its terrible charioteers, back to their home of raging fire.

Tengu is a demon who does not molest good people or his worshippers; but scoffers and scoundrels, beware! He is said to guard certain sacred places from sacrilege, especially some mountains and shrines consecrated to Kompira. He is invisible, but is represented in offerings to temples by a ruddy countenance and an enormous nose, and is generally accompanied by another mask, black, with an enormous beak; this latter is called *karasu tengu.* These two are called, first, the great nose is the *Dai Tengu* representative of the male principle; the second, *Sho Tengu*, or beak, the female principle.

A celebrated writing-master of the early days of the century, went on a holiday trip to Nikko. Here he remained overnight at a place called Kobuga Hara—the house being the only one within some distance, occupied by Zenki Hayato. Now this Zenki was, as were his ancestors before him, the custodians of the Nikko *Tengu.* Our caligraphist saw with surprise an immense boiler of rice being emptied hot into an enormous tub, and taken to a room separate from the other apartments of the house, and, of course, his curiosity being excited, he asked why this was done. A little exercise of patience was recommended by his host, and, before long, loud and strange noises rather perturbed him, it being a lonely spot. A peculiar munching, crunching, smacking-of-lips kind of noise was next heard for some time, and then the scratching and scurrying he had first heard; then, dead silence. The host then took him to the room where the tub was, and not a single grain remained. The tub was scraped clean, and, with a solemn face and a warning sign, in a tone of awe, the host whispered "*Temmangu* has been to eat." The pedagogue durst not ask or say more.

The Fox and his pranks form the common and every-day burden to the tales of the marvellous, some of them no older than to-day or yesterday. Master *Kitsune* (fox) takes upon himself all shapes and forms, generally that of beautiful women, arrayed as occasion may require. In whatever shape, however, it always follows its victim, who consequently often falls into danger, such as over precipices, into rivers, wells, &c. Firm belief in the vagaries of this animal is not confined to any class, and no doubt he is painted blacker than he deserves, for he rarely troubles the fair sex.

A fox's wedding is a sight seen once in a life-time. It is conducted with all the pomp of the highest nobles of the land, and generally by torch-light and when there is no moon.

Foxes are supposed to steal away the senses of people, and to play practical jokes on them by no means amusing to their victims. For instance; to make them believe that a field of buck-wheat in flower is a river, and get them to strip and wade through it under that impression.—A young gentleman on a dreary wet day met a beautiful lady without an umbrella. Struck with her charms, he offered his own, and plied her ear with compliments. But he observed that her elegant robes were not in the slightest degree either damp or soiled, and were more suited to a fashionably assembly than to a walk on such a day. With a sudden effort he gathered himself together, and, with a prayer, drew his sword and made a fierce cut at the beauty. He then ran home and brought some followers to the spot, only to find a fine female fox badly wounded. While relating his story, he was asked how he knew that it was a fox, and he then told how he remarked the unsoiled robes, and became certain that the fox was trying to tempt him, when he saved himself by a huge effort. He subsequently made a pilgrimage and many votive offerings to protect him from further attempts of the family of the deceased.

The *Tanuki* (badger), unlike the fox, goes before his victims and these are generally women. He has the power not only of taking the shape of handsome loveable young men, but also of inanimate objects. A family formerly living near the Imperial College of Yedo was tormented by badgers who frequently played jokes on the females of the household, sometimes appearing to the new serving-maids as an enormous tea-kettle.

A badger was once for a long time priest of the temple of Morinjie.

A waste-paper dealer once bought an iron pot for boiling water for tea, which he again sold, and on the purchaser, placing it on the fire, a long tail and four legs appeared and away scampered the pot.

Referring to the fox, we have overlooked some curious instances of this superstition. A story is told of a man who had trapped a fox being met by a poor man, who ransomed the beast and set it free. In the course of time, a beautiful girl appeared to the ransomer, and told him she was the fox whose life he had saved. Wishing to make him some return, the only way to do so would be by some pecuniary reward, which, for a fox, was an impossibility, but if the kind-hearted man would take her to one of the houses of public women and sell her there, he would be rewarded by the price without sin to himself. The poor man acted on this advice, and receiving a handsome sum in cash, returned joyfully to his home in the mountains. The fox after playing many tricks on the people of the house and practical jokes on her admirers, disappeared in the garden as a fox. Of course the people of the house never recovered the money. Thus the good were rewarded and the wicked got their deserts.

About fifty years ago, a fox, notorious for its mischievous propensities, lived in one of the suburbs of Yedo called Honjo, and an officer of the Tokugawa household boasted that he was smart enough to fool the fox. Seeing a large fox, as he thought, asleep one day in the locality reputed to be frequented by our sly renard, the officer cried out "Oh, sister, don't sleep there, you will catch cold; come along." The fox awoke, and following the officer, took the shape of his sister. He then invited the former to a restaurant where they had the best of everything spread before them. On some trivial pretext the officer left the room and sent the attendants thither, when they were horrified to see an enormous old fox greedily attacking all the edibles. A general assault was made on him, but he escaped. The officer returned and told the joke he had played on the fox, hoping that it had been killed, or at least caught. But the fox had the best of it, for the officer had to pay the reckoning!

Many stories are told about cats. The following is a fair specimen.

In a certain high officer's residence in Yedo some thirty years ago, a female attendant named Osode (sleeve) was sewing one evening and heard her name called two or three times. Looking round she only saw a cat well known in the house. Again and again she was called, and at last concluded that the voice must come from the cat. Pussy then asked for the loan of a kerchief, a request with which Osode complied, out of curiosity to see the result. In thanking her, the cat told her that if she would look out of one of the closet windows into the garden where the moon threw its brightest rays, after the rest of the household had gone to rest, she would see an amusing sight. Osode, as well as the other members of the household, having retired, she cautiously stole out to the spot named, and, to her astonishment, saw the cats of the neighbourhood collected together, holding what is called in Australia a "Corroboree," each cat dressed in a kerchief and dancing away at a fine rate. Next morning she privately informed the master of this, and was ordered to let him know the next time Puss asked for anything. In a few days the cat wished again to borrow a kerchief, when Osode, by a preconcerted signal, called her master, who rushed into the room with a lance. But too late; Puss had vanished! In spite of all search along the road of escape she could not be found. The only peculiarity observed was a patch of plaster on one of the roads as if lately repaired. The master struck at this with his lance, and behold Puss impaled! A horn

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was found on the cat's forehead and was cut off and preserved.

Another story is told of a *hatamoto* family during the early part of the present century.

While the master was away on official business, his wife was taken ill. He had some time previously adopted a young man as his son, and in honour of this son's approaching marriage a feast was arranged. On the day of the feast the sick woman recovered. Just before the fish and other good things were spread before the assembled guests, certain fish were missed under such suspicious circumstances as to draw attention to the till now sick woman. The result of strict search was to find the body of the sick woman under the verandah partly devoured, and the apparently recovered patient was dispatched with a rapid sweep of the young man's sword, leaving only the carcase of a cat.

Kappa is a monster inhabiting certain rivers, and takes upon itself either the form of a child or some article likely to drop into a river. In trying to recover this object the *kappa* steals the victim's soul.

Otters take on themselves the forms of hobbledehoys and appear to women and play pranks.

USEFUL MINERALS AND METALLURGY OF THE JAPANESE.

LEAD AND SILVER.

C.

By Geerts, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 23rd December, 1874.

(Continued.)

LITERATURE: Kaempfer's History of Japan, I Book, Chap. VIII. Stan. Julien et Champion.—Industries, &c., page 40. Geerts.—Japan in 1871. "Gids," No. 8 and 9, 1872. Japanese Technology.—*San-kaï mei-butsu Dzu-ku-wai*, 1st Vol. Japanese Mineralogy.—*Seki-kin-san-sho-ko. Ko-san-sic-ran-sen*, or short indication of the chief *Ore* bearing mountains.

Japanese history does not mention the year when lead (*yen namari*, Syn. Koku yen, u-jaku) was obtained for the first time in Japan. Silver-ore was discovered accidentally in the year 667, A.D., at Tsu-shima, during the digging of the foundations of a new castle, named Kanedono-shizo;* this ore produced the first Japanese silver metal in the year 674.†

Lead is a metal not much used by the Japanese. The reason for this cannot be the want of ore, as has wrongly been stated by many authors; for we have the best proofs that *galena* (the chief lead ore) and even an excellent kind of this mineral, is far from being rare in Japan.

Silver was in former times, especially from A.D. 1,400 to 1,600 found and melted in Japan in much larger quantities than at the present time. There has been a time when there was an abundance of silver in this country, but after the old trade of the Portuguese and Dutch‡ and particularly after the opening of Japan in 1859, silver became scarce, because of the former large export of this metal to foreign countries. We cannot agree with some authors who say that at the present time, the Japanese soil should be very rich in silver-ore, because we have not found many samples of *rich* ores, but chiefly a relatively small quantity of silver as an admixture in several copper and lead minerals.

The Ores in which lead occurs in Japan are:

1.—Galena or Lead glance (sulphide of lead). We have seen several varieties; the finest kind consists of crystalline aggregates of large cubes which readily cleave in directions parellel to their faces. It is found frequently in the same veins with copper pyrites and contains often a small quantity of sulphide of silver. The extraction of lead out of this mineral is effected by a roasting process, nearly similar to our western method. In many samples we found a small quantity of silver. The largest amount of silver we found in lead glance is about 1 per cent. according to the Japanese works on this subject. Galena is found in many places in Japan, but still the quantity of lead produced by the Japanese has been small up to the present time. It is not easy to understand why lead metal has been and is still a regular article of import from Europe.

It is true, bar-iron is also an article of import although good iron ore is abundant in Japan; but this anomaly is caused by the difficulty of smelting good bar-iron out of the ores, which is not so with the extraction of lead out of galena. The latter process is much easier than the extracting copper out of copper pyrites or iron out of iron-minerals.

Lead glance occurs in the following Provinces of Japan:—

Remarks.	*Provinces.*	*Places or Districts.*
Good ore with 1 q. per mille silver	Higo	South-east part at Oshobata.
Contains silver	Hiuga	Go-gun, Sugiki.
	Satsuma	Jiu-ni gun.
	Bungo	Hachi-gun, Uwaga-yama.
Together with copper-pyrites	Bichiue	Jiu ichi gun.
	Bingo	Jiu-shi-gun.
Contains silver	Suwo	Roku-gun.
	Kii	Shichi-gun.
	Rikuzen	Jiu-shi-gun.
	Cho-shu	Hagi.
Contains silver	Rikuchu	Jiu-gun.
	Sendai	?
Contains silver	Yechizen	Hachi-gun.
do.	Iwami	Gin-san.
do.	Yechiyo	Shichi gun.
	Yezo	Near Hakodate §
	Dewa	Akita, Kuwachi-daué.
	Mino	Ni-jiu-ichi-gun.
	Musashi	Ni-jiu-ni-gun.
Contains much silver (1°/₀)	Hida	San-gun.
	Iwashiro	Ku-gun.

Although *galena* is the only lead mineral used in Japan for smelting lead, there are still some other compound ores to be found, of which the following occur in the largest quantity.

2.—Lead Antimony Ores, several varieties.

Jamessonit in long radiated, fibrous crystalline masses of a leaden-grey colour.

B.—*Plagionit* or *Rosenit* in granular aggregates or amorphous masses of a dark black grey colour.

J.—*Heteromorphit* or *Antimony feather-ore* in fibrous aggregates of a dark grey colour.

All these minerals contain lead, antimony and sulphur as chief elements; often some iron and other impurities. They seem to be found at very many places in Japan. We received samples from Higo: Ohobata; Higo: Hitoyashi; the island of Amakusa; Hiüga and Satsuma. These ores have no practical value, because it is too difficult to separate the lead from the antimony by melting, and also because lead and antimony are found in better minerals, as galena and antimony glance.

Metallurgy of Lead.

The galena is first separated by mechanical treatment from the foreign stones, afterwards coarsely powdered and heated in a globular loamy furnace, the interior sides of which are covered with a layer of fine proof clay. The bottom of this furnace inclines conically, so that the smelted metal runs to the point in the midst and can be received there. The tubes of two bellows reach through opposite openings in the side of the furnace. Wood is used as fuel. When the galena is fused, it is converted by the air of the bellows, partly into sulphate of lead and partly into lead metal, whilst a portion of the sulphur escapes together with the products of combustion, as sulphurous acid. Immediately afterwards this portion of metallic lead acquires oxygen and is thus converted into oxide of lead. Another portion of the galena remains unaltered. After this roasting process the second operation commences. A fresh supply of fuel is thrown into the furnace causing a greater heat in order to convert

* *Hoffmann:* Japan's Beziige mit der Koraïschen Halbinsel und mit Schina pag. 133 (translation out of Nippon ki XXVII. 10 Z. Y.) edited in *Siebold's* Nippon Archir VII.

† *Hoffmann:* ibideur pag. 133 (transl. out of Nippon ki and Wankan-nen-ki) and *Wa-nen-ki* oder geschichtstafulien von Japan pag 40, published in *Siebold's* Nippon Archir.

‡ Francois Valentyn Ond end Niemo Oast Indie Vo. wul 2d Stuk, Beschovoing van Japan pag. 48.

§ *Rutherford Alcock*, The Capital of the Tycoon Tome I. pag. 276.

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both the sulphate of lead and the sulphide of lead into metallic lead and sulphurous acid. The fluid metal is then collected into the receiver and cooled. The lead thus obtained is very impure and contains still a large amount of oxide of lead and some sulphide of lead. It is smelted therefore again in a smaller furnace with some charcoal, in order to reduce the oxide of lead. The sulphide of lead still ingredient rises with other impuritles to the surface of the melted lead and is scooped away carefully. The pure metal is then finally cast into small iron cans, or into sheaves and cakes. Lead is also obtained from litharge, produced by the cupellation process of silver, by smelting the litharge with charcoal, to reduce the oxide of lead.

The silver ores met with in Japan, are :—

1.—DENTRICAL NATIVE SILVER (silver moss). The ore seems to occur but seldom in Japan. We saw it only once in a small quantity. It does not serve for the extraction of silver.

2.—SILVER GLANCE (JAKU-KO-SHI or GIN-KO ; Syn. *Sudzuno-yani, Mategara*). This valuable silver-ore is found, though only in small quantities, in the mountain *Beai*, in the province Jö in *Ginsan of Iwami*, in Tadayama in the province of Setsu. It produces some silver but much less than the following ore, which is the chief silver-mineral of Japan.

3.—GREY COPPER-ORE (or FAHLERTZ) a very compound mineral, mentioned already (Metallurgy of Copper). This ore is worked both with copper and silver. It occurs in several places in Japan.

4.—LEAD GLANCE with a variable but small amount of *silver sulphire*. This ore is also used in silver-metallurgy. The last mentioned silver-ores are found and worked at the following places in Japan. At most of these places the production of silver is, however, exceedingly small.

Remarks.	*Provinces.*	*Places or Districts.*
Very few	Yamato	Ju-go-gun.
Out of Grey Copper-Ore	Setsu	Ju-ni-gun, Tada.
Few out of Lead glance	Musashi	Ni, ju-ni-gun.
„	Omi	Ju-ni-gun.
Few	Mino	Ni-ju-ichi-gun.
In tolerable quantity out of a Rich Lead-glance	Hida	San-gun.
Few	Shimotsuke	Kugan.
Out of Silver-glance	Iwashiro	Kugan.
Out of Galena and grey Copper-Ore	Rikuchu	Ju-gun.
Out of Grey Copper-Ore	Mutsu	Shi-gun.
Out of Grey Copper-Ore	Dewa	Ugo, hachi-gun.
Out of Grey Copper-Ore and Galena	Yechizen	Hachi-gun.
Out of Grey Copper-Ore	Yechiu	Shi-gun.
Out of Galena	Yechigo	Shichi-gun.
„	Sado	San-gun.
Out of Grey Copper-Ore	Tazima	Hachi-gun.
Out of Silver-glanee and Galena	Iwami	Roku-gun, Gin-san.
Out of Grey Copper-Ore	Bichiu	Jiu-ichi-gun.
Out of Galena	Suwo	Roku-gun.
	Kii	Shichi-gun.
Out of Grey Copper-Ore	Bungo	Hachi-gun.
Out of Grey Copper-ore and Silver-glance	Io	Besi-san.

METALLURGY OF SILVER.

Liquation and Cupellation Process.

The amount of silver smelted in Japan between the 15th and 17th century was by no means small ; the Portuguese and the Dutch in the first years only of their trade with Japan, exported large quantities of this precious metal. In the year 1671, the export of silver was prohibited by the Japanese Government. It is a well known fact that in later times very little silver has been found and smelted in Japan. Lead, which contains a small quantity of silver and blister copper *(ara-do)* or metal mixtures, obtained from grey copper-ore, from the mine material for the metallurgy of silver. Formerly the separation of silver from lead or copper was effected chiefly in the Government refinery at Osaka, but in latter times it has also been carried on in other places. The process used by the Japanese does not differ much in principle from our Western method. The whole working is divided into four stages :

1st.—Smelting of the metal containing silver with a certain quantity of lead, in order to dissolve the silver by means of the melted lead and to obtain a compound metal, called AWASI-BUKI-DO, copper smelted together [with lead] ;

2nd.—Heating of this alloy in a kind of liquation furnace with an inclined bottom, to carry off the lead and silver in a liquid state as DE NAMARI (lead which has run out [of the alloy]. The copper and other less fusible metals remain in an unmelted condition, as porous masses, at the bottom of the furnace. This porous metal is called NAN-BAN-BUKI-DO (copper smelted after the manner of the southern barbarians.)

3rd.—Cupellation in a low furnace with a bottom of buck-ashes, in order to obtain raw silver, called HAI-BUKI-GIN (silver smelted upon ashes).

4th.—Refining or second cupellation in a small furnace. The old Portugese had very probably made known this operation to the Japanese. Bürger (l.c.) states that the Japanese used in olden times another (Chinese) desilvering process, but this method was not very profitable and could only be used with rich ores. This old process is described in an ancient Chinese Leehrols gy, called *Ten-ko-kei-butsu*. About the year 1590 a foreigner (Portuguese ?) named *Haku-Sin* shewed a Japanese called Sumitomo the manner of separating silver from lead or copper, even when it occurs in a small quantity only. Sumitomo introduced the new process into his metallurgical works, rose in wealth and power, and got an Imperial patent for the purification of copper and separation of silver from lead and copper. He lived with his family in Osaka and took the family name of *Haku-sui*, in addition to his own, in honour of and out of gratitude to the foreigner.* Bürgar believes, and we think rightly, that the foreigner *Haku-sui* must have been a Portuguese, because the name *namban-bukido* (copper smelted after the manner of the southern barbarians) for the porous metal mass, left after the extraction of the lead, and the year 1590 gives some reasonable ground for this belief.

We will now proceed to the description of the desilvering process.

1st.—The silver containing raw metal (blister-copper, etc.) is mixed with variable quantities of lead (according to the amount of silver) and the whole smelted with a charcoal-fire in a small furnace of fire-proof clay. The fluid metal is then cast in round or square plates, and leaves the name of *awase-leuki-do*.

2nd.—This alloy *(awasi-linki-do)* is now placed on the inclined bottom of a small liquation furnace and the whole heated gradually. The bad metal with the dissolved silver flows off from the bottom in a liquid state, *de namari*, whilst the copper and other less fusible metals remain in a solid condition on the hearth. Thus the lead and silver are separated from the copper and other metals. The porous masses which remain on the bottom, are afterwards smelted and purified, to obtain dry copper from them.

3rd.—The cupellation or separation of lead and silver is effected in a low furnace, with a loose covering : on account of its form, this furnace is called a " toad furnace." The bottom of this furnace consists of a fire-proof plane, covered with a high layer of sifted wood-ashes.

The family *Sumotomo* exists still in Osaka. At the house of the present head of the family, in Osaka, Nagahori ichome, may be seen several old documents in relation to this fact, and also a collection of old presents, given by the former Dutch embasies to Sumitono when they paid the customary visit to his copperworks.

Previously washed with water to extract the soluble matter, this ash floor is stamped and levelled with great care. In the middle a small reund cavity is made, to receive the smelted metal. This ash floor is carefully dried and heated in order that there may be no chinks by which the silver might be lost. The alloy of lead and silver is then placed on the bottom, the furnace is closed with a low covering of fine clay and the whole strongly heated, till the metal flows. At this high temperature the lead is oxidized and gradually absorbed as oxide by

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the porous material of the ash floor. The red oxide of lead or litharge forms at the end one solid mass with the bottom and is called then *Mitsuda-do* or *Gin-rokasu*, *Syn. Shiro-kané-uo-nerisoko.* This mixture of ash and litharge is afterwards worked for lead, for which purpose it only wants to be smelted with some charcoal, to reduce the oxide of lead. During this operation the silver is not oxidized and is therefore not absorbed by the porous ash-bottom. At last the silver, mixed with a little oxide of lead and lead metal, remains in the cavity of the cupel bottom. The furnace is then allowed to cool. The remaining metal is finally cooled with water and taken away. It bears the name of *hai-buki-gin* (silver smelted upon ash).

4th.—Refining the silver.

The cake of impure silver is placed in another small cupellation furnace with a fresh ash-bottom. The heat must be regulated carefully, otherwise the silver would be partly thrown away by the sudden discharge of absorbed oxygen. When nearly the whole of the lead and other impurities have been absorbed by the porous cupel, the surface of the silver becomes iridescent, a phenomenon which is caused by very thin films of oxide of lead. Immediately afterwards the silver obtains a splendid, bright surface which serves as a sign of its purity. The metal is then cooled with water and taken away.

The process here described resembles closely, as already has been said, our cupellation method, the construction of the furnaces and especially its bottom being the only differences.

The ameliorated cupellation, known as Pattinton's desilvering process, by which even minim quantities of silver can be extracted with advantage, is still yet unknown in Japan.

The amalgamation process, which is used on a large scale in Freiburg and in America, has found no practical application in Japan.

GEERTS.

THE PREPARATION OF VEGETABLE WAX.

By Henry Gribble, Esq., of Nagasaki.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 23rd December, 1874.

The production of vegetable wax has always formed one of the principal industries of the province of Kinshiu, and the trees bearing the wax berries (called by the Japanese Haji-mo-ki), grow profusely on the hill slopes and round the edges of most of the cultivated fields (excepting rice ground) of Higo, Hizen, Sinabara, Chikugo and Chikuzen, whereas in Satzuma they appear to be less prevalent.

The process of producing wax suitable for export to Europe is a tedious one, requiring the outlay of some capital on the part of the manufacturer, who has to keep the berries on hand for at least one year, and, in order to obtain a very superior product, does so frequently for six or seven years from the time of their being picked and sold by the farmers.

The berries ripen in October and November, and are picked by hand in the state shown by the sample marked No. 1 in the accompanying box. After exposure to the sun in that state for about five days they are packed in common straw bags and stored by the manufacturer in his godown for periods varying from one to seven years. The average value of 10 piculs of the berries in this, their first stage, is ten *yen*, the farmer's selling price.

The manufacturer of wax can carry on his business all the year round, being interrupted only by excessive heat or excessive cold. His establishment consists of godowns for storing the berries, a large shed containing the pans for heating, the presses for extracting the liquid wax, and as large a piece of levelled ground as possible for laying out the wax during its bleaching process. He establishes himself as near as possible to a supply of good clear water.

When sufficiently ripe, the berries are thrashed with bamboo flails and thus separated from their stalks. They are then crushed, as shown in the diagram, and reduced to the stage of sample No. 2. This crushing process, which can readily be done between thumb and finger, discloses a small hard red kernel surrounded by an apparently dry husk or fibre. The wax is contained in this fibre and only to a very small extent in the kernel, but it is not necessary to separate the two. They are then well *steamed* over an open kettle, the water in which is kept boiling by a wood fire underneath.

From the steaming sieve the mixture is placed "all hot" into the press bags, surrounded by bamboo rings to fit the aperture in the press, and as quickly as possible placed in the press, as shown in the diagram. Wedges are driven home by repeated blows of a mallet, and the liquid runs off into its receptacle at the bottom. Primitive as this style of pressing is, the result has not yet been improved upon by the trial of several hydraulic presses which have at various times been tried by the Japanese for expressing both oil and wax. Their own presses cost little, never get out of order, last long, require nothing but cheap coolie hire, and, in actual percentage of liquid extracted, do very nearly as much work as an expensive "Langue's" hydraulic press, requiring steam or other pewer to drive pumps which frequently require overhauling and repairing. After being fully pressed, the 'cake' or residue of the wax fibre is broken up, again steamed and once more put through the press, thus yielding all its available wax.

Meantime the liquid quickly solidifies into a large block of a dark green, coarse and tallowy substance, which is at once boiled down and run off into small earthenware saucers, then assuming the appearance of sample No. 3.

The loss in weight of the manufacturer's original purchase of 10 peculs of berries has by this time amounted to 8.50 peculs. His first quantity was reduced to 8.80 peculs by the thrashing process, and of the liquid now-produced from the press he has only one pecul and a-half in the form of sample No. 3.

In order to purify and bleach the wax for export, it now becomes necessary to re-boil it in its present stage, mixed with water and ashes (either shell or charcoal ashes) and again run it off into large blocks. These blocks are then cut up into thin strips or stored, placed on mats and exposed to the air, during fine clear weather only, for a period of fifteen days and occasionally sprinkled with water. The material is then again boiled down, mixed with water only this time, and run into large blocks. Once more are these blocks cut up into thin strips and again exposed to the air; this time for a period of about five days.

Again boiled down, with no water, the impurities rise to the surface and are skimmed off, leaving the residue to be run into saucers, assuming the shape and colour of sample No. 4 which is the vegetable wax as known the European consumer.

The various stages from sample No. 3 to the final one No. 4 have further reduced the weight of wax from 1.50 piculs to 1.44 piculs, and the cost of this production now stands at about the following figures, viz :—

Original cost of 10 piculs berries.....	*yen*	10.00
Coolie hire thrashing and crushing	„	1.28
Steaming and pressing	„	1.44
Waste of press bags and bamboos in pressing	„	0.32
Coolie hire during the bleaching process...	„	1.20
Say *yen*		14.24

for the final production of 1.44 piculs, being the equivalent of about 10 *yen* per picul for the finished wax, without any allowance for interest on the capital used in the first purchase of the berries or in the plant and property of the manufacturer.

It only remains to be mentioned that the present market value of the finished wax is from 10.50 to 11 *yen* per picul when packed in boxes ready for export, and even this price, which shows only a loss to the Japanese manufacturer, is higher than the corresponding value of the same article in Europe, so that for the present, at least, this industry is not a profitable one either to the manufacturer or the shipper. The value of wax, however, varies considerably, and about three years ago it was worth for the London market about 20 *yen* per picul!

Its use at home appears to be confined to the "facing" of candles and the manufacture of "vestas," and the frequent discoveries of cheaper substitutes for these manufactur s materially affect the value of vegetable wax from Japan. For local consumption in the manufacture of Japanese candles there is always a considerable

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demand for vegetable wax in its unbleached state; but with the prevailing and increasing consumption of Kerosine oil even this outlet for the native industry is getting much restricted.

A reference to the four samples accompanying this paper, showing the various stages of vegetable wax from the berry to the finished saucer, and to the native diagrams (which, Japanese-like, are rather in caricature) showing some of the processes in its manufacture, will, I trust, clearly explain what may well be regarded as one of the chief industries of Japan.

LAMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF MIKAWA, ON THE DEATH OF HER HUSBAND.

Wanes the white moon, but not the bursting heart
That brighter grows, and fuller of its woe:
Time cannot lessen sorrow such as mine.
The spring flowers blossom, and the evening air
Is warm and fragrant, while with houied throats
The orioles, from a maze of cherry boughs,
Sing all the sweet love-secrets of their nests.
But oh! for autumn with her withering woods,
And skies that shed a thousand streaming tears!

The world's best jewel sank in death's dark stream,
And I, an empty bubble on the wave,
Live in the sunshine, while its light is gone.
They laid his body in the gloomy grave;
He went before me down the dreadful way
That all men travel shuddering and alone.
Soon I shall follow, for the days fly fast:
Then, oh! my darling! through the mists of time,
I see our souls together, soaring high,
Like eagles breasting the blue waves of heaven,
Rejoicing in the sunshine, far beyond
The whirring arrows of the hunter, Death,
And all the many miseries of the world.

Now comes the quiet majesty of night,
With sleep's fair frost to hush life's babbling streams.
Husbands and wives lie down in blissful rest:
Like golden lilies dreaming in the sun,
Fond women slumber in the arms of those
Whose love lies round them, as the sapphire sea
Circles the fragrance of an isle of flowers.
Dust is your bed, beloved, mine is pain;
White are these cheeks where once the roses blew,
Cold is this breast that once was filled with fire,
For, till death comes, my own sweet love is dead.

KAJIN.

Correspondence.

THE PROPOSED HARBOUR SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 15th January, 1875.

SIR,—Just a few lines to prevent X. Y. Z.'s last letter from misleading, and I have done with this discussion. I believe I might take each paragraph in that letter and offer to it a flat contradiction, but to do that would be supererogatory.

I have already explained that, however good an anchorage Yokohama may possess, it is still an open roadstead, and therefore that that does not militate against the necessity for a wharf.

It is extremely generous in your correspondent to hold out prospects for any revenue, and it argues well in favour of the scheme that he has succeeded in doing so. He has assessed the dues at 10 cents per ton, ingenuously "believing that this is the charge at the river ports in China." Might I be allowed to ask whether no distinction is to be made between a wooden wharf on a river bank, and a concrete pier in an open roadstead which is exposed to waves having a fetch of from twelve to twenty-five miles, and which are at times sufficiently violent to wash the boats from the davits of vessels at anchor? Are the dues to bear no relation to dues charged in other parts of the world where similar facilities are offered, where from one dollar to one shilling per ton is the usual rate?

To follow up the simile made in my former letter, and to look upon the wharf as the platform in a railway station, I presume that these are always constructed to suit the traffic of the station; and railway officials would not erect a platform 500 feet long, if no train likely to use it would ever exceed 250 feet. If X. Y. Z. is determined to exclude all probability of the trade of Yokohama increasing; all chance of the Japanese trade using the wharf; the traffic carried in sailing ships; and the likelihood of the Pacific Mail Trade being carried over the wharf; it might be expected from a sound economist that he would suit the length of the pier to the trade which is to use it. But he has not done so. He calculates the returns from the present foreign trade only carried over a pier twice as long as is necessary for that trade, and still gives a probable revenue. If the promoters of the scheme, in carrying out the complete design, decide to differ with your correspondent in their ideas of the requirements or the prospects of the port, I feel convinced that they, at all events, will not grumble at his prospects of revenue.

In regard to the great question as to the most suitable channel into which the present progressive Government might most profitably divert their energies and their finances, this scheme may be safely put forward as a work which can be accomplished at a comparatively small expenditure; that it will at once become of public benefit and utility; that it will satisfy a long demanded want completely and fully; that it will increase the importance of the port, which will always be the point of departure for America, and will tend to invite shipping to it, and that it will further, even by X. Y. Z.'s showing, afford a handsome return on the expenditure.

In conclusion, I might venture to suggest that those energetic well-wishers and lovers of the Japanese, whose means of displaying their plausible philanthropy is by writing anonymous letters to the newspapers, if they wish to appear sincere in these efforts, should attack some other movements than honest and well-intentioned works of improvement. I need not say they have a variety of opportunities.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 16th January, 1875.

SIR.—*À propos* of my letter of 27th December, I would ask you to note that already we have two steam cargo boats in the harbour competing for the landing and shipping of goods.

Also that the English papers inform us that the Shareholders of the harbour works at Southampton are already alarmed at the prospect of losing their dividends. Further, that I need not have travelled as far as Marseilles to illustrate unprofitable Harbor Works, when an example of overestimating traffic can be found nearer home in the unproductive harbor works and canal into Missisippi Bay and the reclaimed land of Yoshida Shinden. Doubtless the promoters of this scheme thought they were facilitating the trade of the Port, and it requires no difficult calculation to prove that the proposed harbor works will be in a degree as unremunerative.

Your obedient servant,
X. Y. Z.

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

London, 27th November, 1874

SIR,—I have this day laid before my Directors your impression of 28th September last, containing a very ably written article, on the powerful position occupied by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. My Directors very much estimate the favorable tone in which you allude to the services which their vessels have rendered to the community in China and Japan. In reference to this, I may take the opportunity of stating that every passage made by the *Vasco de Gama* and *Vancouver*, has been performed with undeviating punctuality, and that not-

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withstanding that each vessel has already passed through different typhoons which have respectively proved disastrous to a great amount of shipping, they have scarcely been delayed, and have sustained no material injury, and the average of all their passages between Yokohama and San Francisco has proved to be only seventeen days and twenty-three hours.

As regards the arrangements which the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have entered into for the temporary employment of our vessels, I am instructed to state that it was after very much consideration confirmed, as pecuniarily more advantageous, than, with only two vessels, to continue an independent service; and because there has never been any desire here to engage in an adverse rivalry with the great Company already established. But no proposition has been submitted for the ultimate purchase of this Company's vessels, nor has it been in the contemplation of the Directors ultimately to abandon a service which they have commenced under many promising auspices.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN W. LEONARD,
Secretary.

INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE *JAPAN*.

"China Mail" 29th December.

The Court was composed of H. S. Loring Esq., Vice-Consul, President; Commander Lewis, U. S. N. *Yantic*; Lieut. Gillpatrick, U. S. N. *Yantic*; and Captain Clough, mercantile marine, American ship *Malay*; Mr. J. W. Torrey, acted as clerk of the Court.

The inquiry was resumed this morning, when:

John Rooney, the purser, was called, and sworn. His statement is as follows:—My duty during a fire is to assist the surgeon in allaying excitement among the passengers. In the case of abandoning the ship my first duty is to save the mails. On the occasion of the loss of the *Japan*, I attempted to save the mails. I was not successful on account of the smoke. I endeavored to get to the mail room by taking off the hatch. I could not get there on account of the smoke. I came on deck and saw that the fire had not yet broken out. I went with the painter and some Chinese through the hatch to the mail room. The painter and I entered, each of us bringing out 2 bags of mails. I went back a second time and brought out 2 more. My light then was extinguished by the smoke. In trying to find my way on deck I was knocked down by something and dropped all the mails I had got out. When I got on deck I met Captain Warsaw by the engine room. He ordered me to go on deck and see that the boats were swung. I came back and reported to him that they were already swung, and then told him where I had to leave the mails, and asked him for some men to get them out. He told me to try to save what I could of them. I found the steward on the freight deck, and some others whom I cannot name going to the mail room. The captain met us and told us to save ourselves. I left the ship in the 2nd starboard boat. I was in charge of the boat. The vessel was then all on fire amidships' and all communication was cut off between the fore and after part of the ship. When I got in the boat I saw the captain on the hurricane deck. He was last man I saw on board.

Captain Warsaw was recalled and questioned by Captain Lewis.

Q.—What was the complement of the crew or deck hands allowed to the *Japan* by the P. M. S. S. Company?

A.—The sailors were 24 including the boatswain and messboy.

Q.—Had you a full complement on board at the time of the destruction of the vessel?

A.—Yes.

Q.—State their nationalities and the number of each.

A.—All Chinese.

Q.—How many seamen, including officers, had you on board the *Japan*, at that time, whom you considered competent to take charge of and manage a boat properly in a sea way?

A.—26 Europeans and 22 Chinese—in all 48.

Colonel Loring.—In what part of the ship, did you meet the man Drennan, when he was crying out "every man for himself?"

A.—On the port side of the main deck, abreast the ash-shoot.

Q.—When you saw him, did you ask him, "who gave you that order?"

A.—Yes, and he replied, "the chief engineer." I did not repeat the order.

Lieut, Gillpatrick.—Who has charge of the freight deck, and who inspects it, at sea?

A.—The chief officer.

James Drennan:—I was employed as oiler on board the *Japan*. On the night of the fire I received the order "every man for himself," from the chief engineer. I was on the hurricane deck when he gave me the order. He said, "Jemmy, go and see Bennett, and tell him it will be every body for himself." I went below to the main deck, where I met the skipper, a quarter master, and two or three other men. Supposing Bennett to be amongst them, I said, "Boss, it will be every one for himself." The skipper then struck me, and said, he would blow my brains out, unless I went to my duty. He asked me who gave me the order, and I told him the chief engineer.

Lieut. Gillpatrick:—Did you leave the ship in the same boat as the chief engineer?

A.—No.

The chief officer, Mr Hart, was re-examined by Lieut. Gillpatrick,

Q.—Mr Hart, were there any standing lights on the freight deck?

A.—None.

Q.—What kind of lights were used in case you or others went at any time to inspect the freight deck?

A.—Globe lanterns.

Q.—How long before the fire occurred were you or any one else on the freight deck?

A.—About 13 hours. I was there. I had a globe lantern.

Q.—Were the hatches so secured that no one could get out without your knowledge?

A.—The fore hatches and all accessible places were locked, with the exception of two pocket doors leading from the engine room to the side bunker. Through this bunker, which is a continuation of the freight deck, no one could have access from the engine room to the rest of the freight deck without my knowledge.

Q.—During any of your inspections of the freight deck did you ever see any thing to lead you to believe that any one had been on to the freight deck from the engine room.

A.—No, I never saw any indication of such having been the case.

Wong Aloi, late a fireman on board the *Japan*, having been cautioned to speak the truth, was examined through an interpreter, and stated that he first saw fire on board during his watch in the fire room. The flames came from an empty coal room near the freight deck, which was above where he stood. He ascribed the fact of so many Chinese passengers being lost to the roughness of the sea. Many of the passengers availed themselves of the life preservers which were accessible to them all. They did not try to get into the boats. Witness jumped into the sea and swam to the third mate's boat. When the boats were lowered, some of them pulled off at once to sea, and some stayed a long time by the vessel. He only saw the third mate's boat remain.

Leong Asing, another fireman, said he first saw the flames near the freight deck. The smell of the smoke was as that of burning wood.

Robert Morris Tyndal, U. S. Consul at Canton, sworn, stated:—I was a passenger by the *Japan* on her last passage.

Examined by Captain Lewis:—

Q.—What was your general idea of the conduct and self-possession of the Captain and officers during the destruction and abandonment of the vessel during the night of the 17th instant?

A.—My idea is that they, especially Capt. Warsaw, were perfectly cool and collected.

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Q.—As far as you could judge was everything directed in as quiet manner as possible, and with that firmness which should characterise a Captain and his officers on such an occasion.

A.—Yes.

Colonel Loring.—Give us your account of the whole matter.

A.—I saw nothing of the fire till the flames got to the deck.

Q.—Why do you particularise Captain Warsaw's conduct?

A.—Captain Warsaw came to me in a very cool manner after the fire had been raging about an hour, and told me that we should all have to abandon the ship. I think he was the only officer who had spoken to me. We left the ship in the first after-boat on the starboard side.

Q.—Do you think as far as you, a passenger, could judge, that every exertion was made to save the vessel?

A.—I do.

Joseph Kennedy, carpenter, late of the *Japan*, was next sworn, and deposed that on the night of the fire he was under the orders of the chief officer. Nothing new as to the origin of the fire, or its first declaring itself, was elicited from this witness. He corroborated the testimony of preceding witnesses as to the rapidity with which measures were taken to quell the fire, and the thoroughness of the resistance offered to it. He thought that the smoke he smelt was coal-smoke. He left the ship in the Captain's boat.

Vanderwoort Bruce Gates, a surgeon in the employ of the the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company, sworn, deposed as follows:—My place during fire on board is on the after quarter-deck, and my duty is to prevent passengers from jumping overboard, or over crowding the boats. I know of no orders as to what my duty towards the sick or wounded would be in case of fire. I left the ship in the third port after boat. We were told by the captain to take to the boats before I lowered this boat. I took charge of it. I ordered this boat to be lowered, I consider that every effort was made to save the ship. We only remained by the wreck a short time. My reason for this was that the boat was as full as it could possibly hold, with safety.

Captain Lowis.—What was the capacity of your boat?

A.—I am not a seafaring man and cannot say.

Q.—How many persons were in the boat?

A.—12.

Captain Clough.—Do you consider that the boat was properly equipped?

A.—I do.

Captain Lewis.—At the time of the destruction of the *Japan*, were there any sick or helpless men on board?

A.—None,

Ng Asing, having been cautioned to speak the truth, stated that he was a steerage cook on board. He left in the same boat as the chief engineer and six sailors. He denied taking charge of the boat. Charge was taken by a sailor named Chaw Asing. The engineer assisted to lower the boat, but witness did not hear him give any orders. Witness took charge the next morning, relieving the other man who was tired. The ship was all on fire when this boat left. The chief engineer gave no orders at all. He was very sick, cold and vomiting. The boat remained in the neighborhood of the wreck for about 20 minutes.

The case was then closed, the unanimous opinion of the court being that enough evidence had been adduced.

The finding of the Court in this case was as follows:—

DECISION.

We the undersigned composing the Court of Enquiry assembled at the U. S. Consulate, on the 24th day of December, 1874, to enquire into the cause of, and circumstances attending, the loss of the P. M. S. S. *Japan*, Captain E. R. Warsaw. Commander, after hearing and carefully considering all of the testimony adduced in the case, do find as follows:—

That the P. M. S. S. *Japan*, of 4,351 1.2/100 tons register registered at the port of New York, sailed from the port of Yokohama on the 11th day of December, 1874, at 4 o'clock p.m., fully manned and equipped in every particular, bound for the port of Hongkong.

That on the night of the 17th of Dec., when off Breaker Point, at the hour of 11.25, or thereabouts, an alarm of fire was sounded, the approximate position of the ship being Lat. 22.45 N., Long. 116.36 E.

That the fire in our opinion originated in the forward bunker immediately under the freight deck.

That the fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of the coal placed there when coaling in the harbour of Yokohama, the coal having been taken on board during a violent rain storm and consequently stowed in a wet and damp condition.

That at the last inspection previous to the fire, the engineer on duty failed to inspect this bunker, although he did inspect all others containing coal, the reason assigned being that no coal had been used from this bunker since 5 p.m. that day.

That at the last inspection of the vessel at 8 p.m. the inspecting officers failed to detect any evidence of the presence of fire.

That such was the condition of affairs at 11.25 p.m., when the first alarm was given and smoke seen to issue from the vicinity of the coal bunker referred to.

That at this moment no flames were seen, only a dense volume of smoke.

That immediately the engine was stopped, a general alarm sounded, ventilators turned from the wind, and in fact, the rules and regulations of the Company, made and provided for such an emergency, strictly complied with, and that the officers and crew at once put forward every effort in their power to subdue the flames.

That under the direction of Captain Warsaw, all available streams, some seven or eight in number, were brought to bear in the immediate vicinity of the fire, located in the engine and fireroom at that time.

That all the available fire apparatus was brought to bear on the fire within about 10 minutes, some 21 streams in number.

That the fire apparatus was in excellent condition and was used to its utmost capacity, until the increasing heat prevented the pumps from working.

That every thing was done on the part of Captain Warsaw and the officers and crew generally under his command, to save the vessel.

That after all human efforts had proved futile, as shown by the evidence, to subdue the fire and save the ship, she was abandoned by all on board at 12.45 on the morning of the 18th, the commander being the last man to leave the ship, but we find that in abandoning the vessel there was an evident lack of organisation in lowering the boats properly, although they were properly equipped and provisioned.

That we are of opinion that there should have been established a "boat station bill" upon this steamer, providing for the emergency of abandoning the ship, with a view to the greater security of the lives of the passengers as well as the ship's company, and to prevent confusion and disorder, as well as the lowering of the boats unauthorised by the commanding officer.

That a more rigid inspection of coal bunkers, a greater care in regard to burning surplus coal first, and a more careful supervision of the condition of the coal when coaling should be exercised, and that the temperature of the coal bunkers should be taken at least once every four hours for the purpose of preventing and detecting any incipient signs of combustion going on in them.

That, from all the evidence, we gather the captain was cool, calm and collected, that he did his duty nobly and well, and exerted himself to the fullest extent to save the vessel under his command, and after her abandonment, in remaining by the wreck until all hope of saving further life was gone.

That we consider the conduct of the chief engineer reprehensible, both in passing an unauthorised order calculated to dispirit the persons engaged in subduing the flames, and in allowing the largest boat, in which he was the only male European, to leave the ship only partly filled, without endeavouring to save the lives of those remaining on board and in the water, although, from the evidence, he appears after reaching the boat to have been suffering from inhalation of smoke, and not to have been actually in command of the boat.

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That we consider the great loss of life among the Chinese passengers arose from the communication between the fore and aft ends of the ship (at which latter end most of the boats were placed) being cut off, their paralysation by fear preventing any efforts to save their lives, the roughness of the sea and darkness of the night, and the weight of the money in many cases slung upon their persons, although life preservers were abundant, and were extensively made use of.

H. S. LORING,
Vice-Consul in charge and President of the Court.
R. T. R. LEWIS,
Commander U. S. N., and Senior Officer present.
W. W. GILLPATRICK,
Lieut. U. S. N., Member.
BENJ. P. CLOUGH,
Master American Ship "Malay."

Law Report.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.
January 11th, 1875.

Antonio Garcia, a Manila seaman of the British S. S. *Estepona*, was charged with desertion from that vessel, and stealing ship's stores.

The accused pleaded "not guilty."

From the evidence it appeared that prisoner, with another man, deserted at Nagasaki, and the ship was detained there some hours till the police brought them on board. It was discovered soon after leaving Nagasaki that a padlock belonging to the ship was fastened on to a chest common to prisoner and the other man. The chief mate then opened the chest, and in it was found canvas and a number of articles belonging to the ship. The ship then arrived at Kobe, where the other thief again deserted by jumping overboard in the harbour, and swimming on shore. The prisoner also attempted to escape, but the mate prevented him.

Prisoner had no defence to make; he denied stealing the articles.

His Honour said he should sentence him to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Condon, seaman of the British barque *Tokatea*, was fined a dollar and costs for being drunk and creating a disturbance on board.—*Herald.*

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before R. ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.
January 15th, 1875.

F. DOUGLASS v. H. MILLS.

This was a claim for $36.95, value of a boat and some salt which plaintiff stated he had sold to defendant's so-called partner, Mr. T. Delcor.

Defendant stated that T. Delcor was not a partner of his, and plaintiff failing to prove it, his Honour gave a verdict for defendant, at the same time informing plaintiff that he could obtain redress through the French Consul, as the real defendant, Delcor, was a Frenchman.

GUILHERME DA SILVERIA v. PROPRIETOR *Japan Herald.*

This was an action for $77.25, being balance of wages and commission on advertisements collected for the Hong List.

Defendant pleaded non-indebtedness.

It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff had been employed to collect information for the Hong List, and that he had been paid all that was due to him for so doing, with the exception of commission on advertisements and the sale of copies of the work, the liability to pay which, when due, had never been disputed by the defendant.

Verdict for defendant, with costs.—*Herald.*

IT is reported that Li Tsung-shi, Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, has applied for leave to retire, owing to bad health. In the event of his request being granted, it is thought not improbable that he will be succeeded by Tseng Kin-tsuen a younger brother of the late Tseng Kuo-fan. There seems to be a fatality connected with the post of Viceroy at Nanking; no one appears able to hold it long without being either murdered, dying, or falling sick.—*N.-C. D. News.*

CLEARING IT UP.

N.B.—It is hoped that the following valuable information, just received with the compliments of an American editor, and obtained, as will be seen, from head-quarters, by a very experienced "interviewer," will clear up entirely the mystery that somehow has hitherto shrouded the Arnim scandal.

After a little delay, consequent on the extraordinary precautions taken at Varzin to prevent any sudden and unforeseen attempt at assassination, I found myself in the presence of the Prince. And I may as well throw out a hint to anyone who means interviewing Bismarck to empty both his shooting pockets first. I was much inconvenienced myself by the preliminaries, having to leave two six-tubers, and a nice blade, and a travelling torpedo in the possession of a gentleman with a white stick, who appears to see to this sort of business and to be tolerably expert. However, I found the Prince cheerful, and I kept my views "on looking inside international waistcoats" to myself. As I entered he was draining a large Bavarian glass goblet, holding, so he said, three pints German. It had been full of champagne, and I noticed that a dozen-and-a-half of a very excellent brand of this wine stood uncorked on a small occasional table at his elbow. Bismarck is a massive man, and equal, I should calculate, to a considerable amount of drink. He now filled his goblet with beer, a polished mahogany cask of which, holding, so he informed me, about nine gallons German, was arranged in the centre of the extensive bureau of the same wood, opposite which he was seated. "Well, sir," I said, "I reckon that you are drinking English beer over there."—"N," replied the Prince, with a malicious twinkle in his eye; "this beer, sir, is from Strasbourg." And saying this, he gulped down the three pints German as easily as if it had been so much deodorised train-oil. This done, he offered me a very fine flavoured cigar, about nine inches by one-and-a-half, and lighting one for himself, and carelessly throwing his legs on the mantel-piece, told me in a very gentlemanly tone to "squat down somewhere." It was his way of putting me at my ease; and so, to reciprocate his friendly fact, I took a swing on to his sideboard, and lighting my nine picked, asked what they cost him the hundred. "Those?" he asked, looking back at me over the top of his chair. "Not a sou. Carlos sent me a thousand of them the other day, and asked me just to write him *one* line in acknowledgment. I smoke his '*explosidos*,' but I can't acknowledge them. No paper in *that* direction," laughed the Chancellor, "beyond that they can pick out of burst cartridges."

"Well, sir," I observed, wishing to come to the point, for the weed was powerful; "well, sir, that may be, but there are a few bits of paper in somebody's keeping, you would, I guess, be glad to strike even at an outlay of one thousand of these remarkable cigars?" and to give emphasis to my insinuation, I quietly drew up both my knees to the level of my chin, and nursed my legs fashionably, as if indifferent to any information my pointed question might elicit. I was not, however, left long in any doubt as to whether or no I had correctly estimated the weakness of my distinguished host. Uttering an involved German oath, and springing from his recumbent position with a force that, while it broke the back of his chair to atoms, and upset the dozen-and-a-half of champagne into the polished steel fireplace, fairly amazed me, the Chancellor of the German Empire turned on me with a glare that was almost disagreeable. I have seen a good deal of random shooting in good society down West, but I cannot recall ever having noticed a gentleman so put out without a previous recourse to something over thirteen cocktails. I felt, by instinct, in both my pockets for my triggers, but he noticed the movement, and roared at me to stay upon the sideboard where I was and listen. I saw he was a distinguished man, and getting out my note-book I said—"Fire away, colonel; only, if you swear, let's have the leading points in English." He paid no immediate attention to this reasonable request, but from the various blanks I found among my notes when I came later to decipher them, I think he must have kept it in his eye. His statement was rather strong in "leading points," which I, however, to save the postage, have thought it better to suppress. Ringing for a fresh dozen of champagne, of which he drank two bottles off, and topped that with six pints of beer, he raved somewhat as follows:—"Look here, sir, you want to know why I want this follow Arnim's papers!" I nodded a respectful but careless assent. "Well," proceeded the Chancellor, taking up a handsomely and heavily chased poker and sweeping a valuable Chinese clock that struck the half quarters off the mantelpiece; "Well, I'll tell you why. What do you say, sir, to there being in the pages of that correspondence my submission, in four languages, to Rome, coupled with a request for a cardinal's hat and gloves, and my size for both marked off on a piece of official red tape? What do you say," continued he, taking the scuttle in

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his lap and pelting the length picture of the Emperor William that hung at the end of the chamber with goodsized pieces of coal, what do you say to a feeler in *my* handwritting to Chambord (addressed 'Henry V.' in sympathetic ink) offering to give back the provinces, half the indemnity, and a bit of Luxembourg, if he would send 500,000 Frenchmen with us to St. Petersburg to give that ruffian the Czar a lesson in writing Spanish letters? What do you say, sir, to a map of Europe, with a German Ireland and a sea-board definitely marked, to reach from Dunkirk to Cronstadt? What, to a project, with all the chief posts filled in (and priced) for a Teutonic republic, under a dictator whom modesty forbids that I should more precisely designate? What of admissions, in black and white, that I, the autocrat of Europe, owe my first lessons in theology to a state underling and a Bavarian professor? What, of proof clear beyond all cavil, that Kullmann received five hundred thalers down to fire at me, and was for six weeks a visitor within these very walls, practising with his pistol upon my stalwart form, cut out in cardboard, and counting nothing for the head, three for the arm, and six for the wrist? What, that on the 14th of February last, I sent and had posted in Paris, that I might escape detection, a vulgar valentine to her Imperial Highness at Berlin? What of a weak lampoon against my so-called master, in which William was twice made, by a forced euphony, to rhyme with "silly 'un?" What of a despatch from a British Minister that did not express 'regret' six times in twice as many lines, and hinted, under certain possible conditions, a threat of independent actien? What, lastly, of a protest that I had five times, by telegram, to bid Arnim publicly pull MacMahon's nose, in order to complicate matters upon the Spanish frontier? Are these, sir," raved the Prince, "matters to leave in the strong box of another man? I tell you no, sir, they are materials which a discreet and powerful statesman" (and here he flung the richly-ornamented fender through the window into the court yard below) "does well to secure at all and any cost!" Delivering himself of this interrogatory protest in a fury which at times made me think regretfully of my twelve tubes and nine blades outside, he suddenly halted and flung himself on the rug in a fit of roaring hysterics. I was about to investigate the contents of his pockets and rifle his private drawers, as a preliminary to summoning some assistance, when the gentleman with the white stick entered. "You had better to be off now," he whispered, returning me my pistols and knife, from which the charges and blades had been respectively dexterously withdrawn. "He is always like this after an interview; and it is wiser to be out of the way *when he comes to!*" He said this with a significance that I was not slow to appreciate; so picking up, as his back was turned, a despatch marked "St. Petersburg," and thrusting it into my coat-pocket, I hurried downstairs. "*Mum* is the word, Governor!" he cried after me, looking over the baluster. "All square, Colonel!" I shouted, as I slid out of the front door. That was half-an-hour ago—and here you are!—*Vanity Fair.*

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9. *Estepona*, British steamer, Hubback, 676, from Shanghai, General, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Jan. 12, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, from Hongkong, January 4th, Mails and General, to Mess Maritimes.

Jan. 12, *Rachel*, British barque, Firth, 283, from Sydney, N.S.W. November 12th, Coal, to Wilkiu and Robison.

Jan. 14, *Laurel*, British barque, Davies, 638, from Hiogo, 10th, January, Tea, to Smith, Baker & Co.

Jan. 14, *Penrith*, British barque, Moinnard, 521, from London, Aiunst 14th, Generul. to E. C. Kirly & Co.

Jan. 15. *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 1,917, from shanghai and Ports, January 7th, Mails and General to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12, *Orissa*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,089, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O Co.

Jan. 12, *St. Thomas*, Swedish barque, Hjorne, 289, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by P. Von Heinert.

Jan. 13, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, January 6th. Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Jan. 13, *Estepona*, British steamer, Hulback, 676, for Shanghai and ports, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Jan. 14, American steamer, *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 16, *J. B. Ford*, American schooner, Weeks, 198, for San. Francisco, Tea, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.

Jan. 16, *Caspar*, British barque, Davies, 836, for Rangoon, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Jan. 16, *Hokaido*, British schooner, Schultz, 104, for Shanghai,

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Orissa*, for Hongkong.—Mr and Mrs Finch, children and servant, Lieut. Moysey, R N., Lieut. M. Grant, Messrs E. Whitall, Goto, Yoshida, J. Skipworth, Pouys, Groover, W. Mitchell, and R. Welch.

Per French steamer *Volga*, from Marseilles.—Messrs Yamasaki, Cancet, Havard, Sharples, Sakiyama, M. Castelle, wife and child. From Naples.—Mr Edward Chioggone. From Port Said.—Vella and friend. From Hongkong.—Mdme Petrowski, and Mr J. M. Dermer.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, from Hongkong.—Dr. Schendell, Rev. J. Wilkinson, and 7 Chinese.

Per American steamer *Oregonian* for Shanghai.—Messrs. A. S. Aldrich, W. Rogers, J. Tayler, Escher. R. W. Irwin, L. K. Lothrop, T. Masuda, C. N. Shaw. Stanhope. W. H. Can, Coln. Brown, Mrr. de Piotrouski Dr. Geerts and one Japanese lady.

Per American steamer *Co ta Rica* from Shanghai and Ports. For Yokohama—Mr C. F. Braga, wife, two children and servant, Mr A. B. O'Malley, Messrs E. D. Fraser, L. T. Farr, Miss Croom, and 7 Japanese, 7 European, 6 Chinese and 55 Japanese in the steerage. For America.—Mrs J. J. Henderson and infant, Mrs T. N. Hardy, and Mr Jno. Lawson.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Orissa*, for Hongkong.—
Silk... ... ... 186 bales.
Per American steamer *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and Ports.
Treasure ... ... $121,600.

REPORTS.

The S. S. *Estepona* reports: towed up from Kobe, a small screw steamer measuring about 65 feet in length, well adapted for inland navigation or harbour work, but owing to her draught of water about six feet she will not be available for river work. She is now in the hands of Messrs. Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

The steamship *Washi* has had all her metal sheathing stripped off in dock at Yokoska, and after a thorough overhaul, and new metal put on, may be expected here in a day or two.

The French steamer *Volga* reports having experienced strong N.E. winds with heavy sea from leaving Hongkong to arrival.

The British barque *Rachel* reports: experienced fine weather with variable winds up to the Equator; thence had strong N.E. monsoons, and on the coast of Japan some heavy weather.

The British barque *Penrith* reports: leaving the Downs on Aug. 18th, experienced light N.E. winds, and crossed the Equator on Sept. 21st; passed Meridian of the Cape on Oct. 16th, had strong westerly winds running the easting down; sighted Sandalwood Island on Nov. 23rd, had light winds through the Eastern passage; touched at Gaby Island for water in the Gillolo passage on Dec. 23rd, and met with light and variable winds in the Pacific.

The S. S. *Volga* has gone to Yokoska for the purpose of being docked.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co	19 instant
Hakodate	Washi	Hudson, Malcolm & Co...	20 instant

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Bombay	Davies	Hongkong
Costa Rica	Connor	Shanghai and Ports
Courier	Lemascheffsky ...	
Naruto	DuBois	
Tanais	Reynier	Hongkong
Volga...	Nondedeu	Hongkong
Washi	Hescroff...	Hakodate

SAILING SHIPS.

Carnarvonshire	388	Dancaster	Hiogo
Laurel	638	Davies	New York
Myrtle	35	Poley	
Penrith	521	Moignard	Hiogo
Rachel	283	Firth	
Tokatea	1077	McKinnon	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British transport...	Thalia	Captain Woollcomb
U. S. corvette ...	Lakawanna	Captain McCauley
French gun-boat ...	Decrés	Captain Boso
Russian gun-boat...	Haidamack	Captain Tartoff

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Priam" str.
FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Hankow" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—"Ocean" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str. "Annie Braginton"
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk"; "Black Prince"; "Crocus"; "Evelyn"; "Gaucho";

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FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Montego;" "Mora."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM GLASGOW.—
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thomas Hilyard"; "James Paton"; "Indian Empire"; "Abano."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Surprise." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—
FROM SWANSEA.—
FROM HAMBURG.—"La Plata';" "Mathilde."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" str.; "Diomed" str.; "Hector" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO &c.—"Scotland" str.; "Min" str.; "Pardo" str.; "Abbotsford" str.; "W. Batters" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Satsuma."
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Jan. 24th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	Jan. 18th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Jan. 31st
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Jan. 22nd
HAKODATE.....	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Jan. 19th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Jan. 26th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Jan. 21st
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 9 A.M. 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

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A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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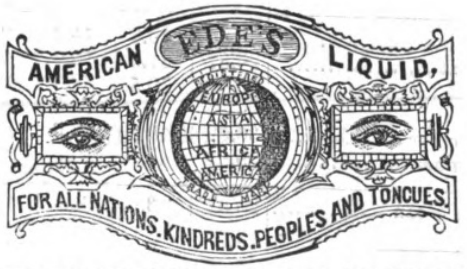
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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.										During past 24 hrs.				
		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Jan. 9	29.83	53.5	37.0	33.5	28.4	.152	.692	Calm.	.00	8	42.0	24.5	33.2	.00	1
Sunday ...	„ 10	29.62	53.5	42.0	38.0	32.5	.184	.690	N.	.01	10	38.5	29.0	33.7	.19	0
Monday ...	„ 11	30.11	50.0	35.5	30.5	22.9	.117	.567	N. W.	.03	1	45.0	23.0	34.0	.01	1
Tuesday ...	„ 12	30.07	52.5	34.0	31.0	30.6	.169	.865	N. N. W.	.01	9	41.5	30.0	35.7	.00	3
Wednesday ...	„ 13	29.88	53.5	36.0	32.0	25.9	.135	.641	N. N. E.	.31	1	38.5	24.5	31.5	.00	0
Thursday...	„ 14	29.71	51.0	40.0	34.0	24.8	.128	.520	N.	.31	2	39.5	26.5	33.0	.00	0
Friday	„ 15	30.03	51.0	35.0	31.0	25.4	.132	.648	N. W.	.10	1	42.5	24.5	33.5	.00	2
Mean ...		29.89	52.1	37.0	32.8	27.2	.145	.660		.09	4	41.0	26.0	33.5	.02	1

J. H. SANDWITH,—*Lieut.*,
R.M.L.I.

CAMP, Yokohama, January 16th, 1875.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1874.

Lat 35° 25′ 41″ North. Long 139° 39′ 0″ East.

MONTH.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME. MEAN.											
	Height of Barometer.	Hygrometer. Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Direction of Wind.	Self Registering Thermometers. Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Total Rain fall in Inches.	Ozone.
July	29.84	79.8	74.8	73.8	.845	.886	N.	85.9	64.4	75.6	4.83	2.
August	29.87	81.5	79.0	78.0	.972	.894	S.	88.0	69.3	78.5	4.94	2.
September	29.88	70.5	68.0	66.7	.666	.878	N.	76.4	61.0	68.6	8.21	3.
October	29.96	58.7	55.3	52.8	.407	.815	N.	62.8	49.2	56.0	11.17	2.
November	30.02	49.2	45.6	41.7	.272	.758	N.	52.3	37.1	44.7	2.61	2.
December	29.92	41.9	37.8	35.8	.187	.685	N. W.	45.3	30.5	37.9	6.16	2.
Mean	29.91	63.6	60.0	58.1	.558	.819		68.4	51.9	60.2	37.92	2.

NOTES ON THE WEATHER: HALF YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

From observations at 9 A.M. daily, on the Bluff (100 feet above sea level), the mean reading of the barometer for the past half year was 29.91 in.; the highest reading was 30.38 in. on the 23rd of October; and the lowes 29.34 in. on the 3rd December.

The mean temperature of the air was 60.2 deg.

The highest day temperature in the shade was 95.0 deg. on the 26th and 28th of July; and the lowest night temperature 24.0 deg. on the 9th December. The extreme range in the half year was therefore 71.0 deg.

The difference between the mean dew point and the air temperature was 2.1 deg.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was .819, complete saturation being represented by 1.

The general direction of the Wind during the half year was Northerly.

Rain fell during the half year to the amount of 37.92 in. The maximum fall in one day was 4.63 in. registered on the morning of the 11th July.

There were in all 121 days on which no rain fell. The mean fall therefore on rainy days was .60 in.

J. H. SANDWITH,—*Lieut.*
R. M. L. I.

CAMP, YOKOHAMA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, JANUARY 16TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—The market for cottons has slightly improved during the past week, but transactions have been of limited importance owing to the fact that dealers are under engagement for considerable shipments now due, and abstain from present or prospective operations. In *Shirtings*, 7 lb. weights are dull of sale, but 8¼ lb. have been disposed of in small quantities at quotations, 9 lb. weights, 44 inches, being in fair demand. *Velvets* continue depressed.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in.	per pce.	$1.90 to $2.12½	56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.	per pce.	2.50 to	2.60
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in.	„ nom		64 to 72 „ „	„	2.70 to	2.80
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„ 39 in.	„	2.22½ to 2.55	Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb.	0.90 to	1.00
9 lbs.	„ 44 in.	„	2.75 to 2.95	Black Velvets		8.75 to	9.50
Taffachelass Single			2.60 to 2.75	English Drills		3.20 to	3.45
				Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe		7.00 to	8.00

Yarns of 16/24 spinning are in fair demand, and are readily saleable from stock at quotations. The demand for 28/32 is well maintained, and having regard to the small stock now held in this market, an advance may fairly be looked for. There is a fair enquiry for 38/42 spinning.

No. 16 to 24	per picul	34.00 to	37.00
Reverse	nom.		
No. 28 to 32	per picul	39.00 to	42.50
„ 38 to 42	small stock nom.	„	42.00 to 48.00

Woollens.—The market for woollen fabrics presents but little matter for comment. A fair demand may be reported for *plain black lustres* at low rates, and, notwithstanding the comparatively high prices which rule in the home markets, holders appear for the most part anxious to realise stocks. The same may be said of *mousselines* which are in better demand, though at a figure which shows a bare loss to the importer. *Black Italians* are fairly saleable, but there is no demand for either *broad cloths* or *blankets*.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to	7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to	0.32
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to	5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.30 to	0.40
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to	0.37	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to	1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to	7.25	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.75 to	0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to	19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to	0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to	14.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to	0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to	0.19	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.45 to	0.48

Iron and Metals.—Business in iron continues on an extremely slender scale and the tone of the market may be reported as weaker. We make no change in quotations.

Iron flat and round	per picul	$4.00 to	$4.75	Iron wire	per picul	$8.00 to	$9.00
„ nail rod	„	4.20 to	4.80	„ pig	„	2.00 to	2.25
„ hoop	„	4.80 to	5.00	Lead	„	7.00 to	7.50
„ sheet	„	5.00 to	7.00	Tin Plates	„	8.50	

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Concessions to the extent of $10 to $15 on our last quotations, which we repeat below, have occasionally been obtained for small parcels; but most dealers seem bent upon holding for improved rates. Transactions have, therefore, been on a very limited scale, amounting in fact to about 250 piculs since the 4th instant. Arrivals are 300 bales.

	Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. ₰ Lyons, 5.34.			*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. ₰ Lyons, 5.34.*			
Hanks—							
Best (No. 1/2)	530 to 550	20s. 2d. to 20s. 10d.	frs. 56 to 58	Medium (No. 2½)	470 to 490	18s. 1d. to 18s. 9d.	frs. 50 to 52
Good (No. 2)	500 to 520	19s. 1d. to 19s. 10d.	frs. 53 to 55	Common No. 3	430 to 460	16s. 8d. to 17s. 8d.	frs. 46 to 49

Tea.—The excitement on the American tea duty question, commented on in our last issue, seems to have communicated itself to native merchants, who have become most exorbitant in their ideas of price.

Standard "Good Medium" cannot be bought to-day under $41 to $42 per picul, most parcels shewing little attraction. Fine grades are either scarce or are being at present withheld from offer and range from abont $44 to $45 for only fair quality. Common grades continue relatively much the dearest in the market.

Arrivals come in steadily but in only small lots, the supply being apparently regulated by some guild under Government support, which appears to have the privilege of advancing to the country merchants, and thus obtains a certain control over the goods which enables it to feed the market as circumstances require. By a mere chance the arrangement so far has, this season, been entirely in their favour; but had not the "duty question" come to their aid their present policy would have left the native merchants with a heavy stock of "old crop" teas on hand at the opening next season, and had they endeavoured to work them off by mixing them with new leaf the deception would have been easily detected, and in that case would probably have resulted in a reaction in the New York market against the extreme popularity of Japan teas.

Settlements for the week amount to 2,300 piculs. Stocks are much as before.

Common			$25.00 to 30.00	Fine			$44.00 to $47.00
Good Common			32.00 to 35.00	Finest	*nominal*		48.00 to 50.00
Medium			36.00 to 39.00	Choice	„		53.00 upwards
Good Medium			40.00 to 43.00	Choicest			None.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'		4s. 2¼d.	
„ „ Sight		4s. 1¾d.	
„ „ Private, 6 months		4s. 2⅞d. to ¼	
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months		5.30	
„ „ Private			
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand			
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sig			
On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand		Par.	
„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight		¼	per cent. dist.
„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand		101	
30 days' sight Private		103	
„ New York Bank Bills on demand		par	
30d. s. Private		102	
Gold Yen		410½	
Kinsats		414	

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS'" WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. tf.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

POTTERY WARE.

CHEMICAL STONEWARE,	JARS.
POROUS & GLAZED CELLS,	CLOSET PANS,
FILTERS,	DRAIN PIPES,
BOTTLES (GINGER BEER, ALE SPIRITS &c.)	TERRA COTTA &c., &c.
	CHINA & PORCELAIN.

of the best description, carefully shipped to all parts of the world, by

C. I. C. BAILEY,
THE POTTERY, FULHAM, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.

*** *Orders to be made payable by London Houses.*

Illustrated Price Lists on application. Trial Shipments suggested
FIRST PRIZE MEDAL—Dublin Exhibition, 1872.

Official Report, London International Exhibition, 1871.

"Mr. Bailey exhibits samples of well-made chemical ware, highly vitreous and durable, consisting of acid tanks, retorts, receivers, condensing worms, and other vessels. His contribution comprises among many other things, an ingenious ascension Filter, in which, by a certain arrangement of stoneware discs in the interior, the water is more exposed to the filtering material than in ordinary filters.

N.B.—No Prizes were offered at this Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 22, 1873. S. 26ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to
WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.
Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wunzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRISON & SONS,

EXPORT & GENERAL STATIONERS

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
DIE SINKERS,
SEAL ENGRAVERS,
RELIEF STAMPERS AND ILLUMINATORS,
LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS.
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c., Sent on Application.

HARRISON & SONS,

59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,
Offices } 15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874. 26ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

Yokohama, December 25, 1874. 52ins.

AGENTS ON COMMISSION

WANTED IN JAPAN, TO REPRESENT

F. S. Cleaver & Sons,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS, 72 & 33, RED LION STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON.

Apply by letter, with London references. Particulars may be obtained at the office of this Journal.

Yokohama, December 19, 1874. 6ins.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

DETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,
AND
MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as
MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.
Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.	Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Donkey Engines.	Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
Distillery Engines.	All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Air-pump Engines.	Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Wrought iron Waterwheels.	Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.	Dippers and Cranes.
Cane-juice Pumps.	Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.	Cane Punts.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.	Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Granulating Pans of every description.	Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Patents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to those great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts unanimously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

CAUTION.—Mercandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mark or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Society, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4ins.

JAMES WHITFIELD,

CLARINGTON BROOK FORGE AND IRON FOUNDRY,

WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND,

Maker of the celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners' Tools, Cart Arms, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, GAS AND IRON WORKS, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel, Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Sates, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption,

Aug. 29, 4ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 4.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DEATH.

At his residence No 85. Yokohama, on the 20th January, JAMES JOSEPH ROBERT DALLISTON, Surgeon, aged 54 years.

Notes of the Week.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* announces the birth of an Imperial Princess on Friday the 22nd instant. All officials of and above a certain rank are commanded to present themselves at the palace to make their congratulations.

THE Memorial of the President of the Formosan Commission to H. M. The Tenno, which will be found elsewhere, sums up, in terms of congratulation not unbecoming in the face of a confessed success, the labours of the Board, and begs that its members may be permitted to return to their ordinary duties.

It will be observed that mention is made of the clearing up of "the position of a subject *han*," which can only refer to Loochoo, and a curious commentary on this reference will be found in another translation from a late Peking Gazette. The Japanese will now have to take care that no Loochooans appear in future at Foochow as tribute-bearers. There might be more difficulty in returning to China the Tls 283. 1m. 9c. 8c. remitted to the party of Loochooans as tribute-bearers, though she is so sleepily mechanical that the tender of it might be accepted before the meaning of the act became apparent.

A representation to the Government has also been made deprecating the freedom with which the native newspapers canvass its acts. The Government in reply states that the laws regulating the Press are quite sufficient to prevent any abuse of it and that men must learn to decide for themselves whether comments are good or bad. There is an evident desire on the part of the Government to encourage the growth of political thought and discussion among the people, and to permit free expression of them through the Press. It is also a fact well worthy of notice that among the most prominent representatives of the native Press are men who have held high office under the late Government, but who, instead of showing factious opposition to the present administration, discuss public affairs in a just and moderate manner, indicative of the belief that they are animated by the sole motive of advancing the progress and ministering to the welfare of the Empire. There can be little doubt that the Press is becoming a remarkable power in the country, that the Government is disposed to grant it every possible freedom, and that it is, for the most part, in the hands of a superior class of men.

WE trust that the friends of Japan in America will protest and, if necessary, agitate vigorously against the disposal of the American share of the Shimonoseki Indemnity suggested by General Grant. If we have written about it with some warmth, it is because we feel strongly that the suggested disposal violates the first principles of equity, and would be a grievous slur upon the character of the American people. There is in America a deep and rich stratum of reason and conscience which can be got at, and touched, and made effective to secure a *just* appropriation of this money, which the present scheme of appropriation is not. It ought to constitute a splendid endowment either for the education of young Japanese in America under regulations embodying some such principles as those which we have constantly contended for when writing or this subject, or for the furtherance of educational purposes in this country. The people of the United States may be assured that they cannot keep this money for themselves without defilement, and they will readily acknowledge this if they will be at the pains to investigate the circumstances under which it came into their hands. Our own voice can reach but a short distance, but there are many warm friends of this country in America to whom we would address our appeal, and we trust to them to echo it. This money has become a trust of which the American people are the trustees, and their character and reputation alike must be affected according to the manner in which the responsibilities attached to it are discharged.

Apart from the clever manner in which the exhibition itself is got up—the plaster figures of fishermen in various attitudes, and the less appropriate figures facing them—the cephalopod now on show at Benten is a natural curiosity well worth a visit, but becomes daily less visitable on account of its advanced state of putrefaction. It seems to tally with descriptions of this order which may be found in many works on Natural History. Its power must have been immense, and it is easy to conceive the terror and danger of which such a creature must be the source to any animate being within its reach. The following extract from a work entitled "Sport in North America" may not be without interest to our readers, while it will tend to enhance the interest with which they cannot but view this remarkable object.

The *Cephalopods* are mollusks of the highest order. The nervous ganglions which are grouped around the œsophagus give them a kind of resemblance to the vertebrated animals. They have a lower order of brain, which is protected by a cartilage, which is a rudimentary skeleton, and communicates with the principal muscles. The circulation of the blood is like that of fishes. The eyes of some are quite like those of vertebrated animals, and in all species the sexes are distinct. These characteristics raise them to the foremost rank among the mollusks; nor are they without the dignity of an ancient origin, seeing that their creation dates back to very remote periods of the world's history.

All the known kinds of them are marine, and are carnivorous. Some frequent the open sea, and others hover about the coasts. The shores of the Mediterranean and, above all, those of Greece are infested by them. They cause very great destruction among the crustacea and other fish, and their hiding-places may be discovered by the proofs of their voracity lying about. They injure the fishermen, both by destroying the fish and frightening them from the neighbourhood, and the fishermen take their revenge by killing them whenever they get a chance.

When the Cephalopod attacks its prey, it turns, as it were, on its back; the sack is held up vertically; the arms are stretched out, the calamaries are held horizontally, and then they seize their prey. With the larger kinds, their grasp is irresistible, and the victim soon feels the the bite of the terrible parrot's beak, of which the extending arms are

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the purveyors. Men have been killed in this way, and the abundance of these huge jelly fish on the coasts of Greece renders bathing there extremely dangerous, whilst in the Polynesian Islands they are the terror of the divers. The common Cuttle-fish of the Mediterranean is about two feet long, but there is a species more than three times as large found in the Pacific Ocean.

It is pretty certain, however that Cephalopods are in existence which far exceed in bulk the largest proportions which zoological treatises assign to them. Thus Peron found on the shores of Tasmania a Cuttle-fish, the arms of which were from seven to eight inches in diameter, and six to seven feet long. Messrs. Quoy and Gaymard found in the Atlantic Ocean, near the equator, the remains of a monster belonging to this family, the weight of which they estimated at nearly three hundred pounds; and in the same waters Rang saw one of a red colour, which was of the bigness of a large cask. M. Streenstrup, of Copenhagen, has published some interesting observations upon a Cephalopod to which he gave the name of *Artchiteuthis Dux*, which was thrown, in the year 1853, upon the coast of Jutland. The body, which was cut up and divided among the fishermen for bait, filled several barrows. The pharynx was preserved, and was as large as a child's head. A section of an arm, which was shown to M. Duméril, was as large as an average thigh. Finally, in 1860, M. Harting figured and described several parts of a gigantic creature of this kind which is preserved in the Utrecht Museum; but all these accounts yield in interest to that which was communicated a winter ago to the Académie des Sciences.

THE Report of the Committee of the Yokohama Fire Brigade shows, as usual, the record of good work done, hard, voluntary service willingly performed, and success attending its performance. There is a debit balance against the Brigade of $471.33, attributable in a great measure to the cost of constructing a tank between lots 75 and 76, which will certainly prove a great safe guard against fires, or, at all events, tend to prevent their spread. We trust that this debit balance will be corrected by the liberal subscriptions of the community to a fund which is as important as it is apparently well administered.

SMALL-POX is still prevalent at Yedo and in this place One man in the camp has been attacked and sent to the General Hospital, and the marines are confirmed to barracks as a precautionary measure.

BEYOND the few words which appeared in our daily issue of Wednesday last on the subject of the case heard on the previous day in H. B. M. Provincial Court, we shall say nothing until it has passed its final stage.

A testimonial, very numerously and influentially signed by representatives of all nationalities in Hongkong, has been presented to Captain Warsaw, of the P. M. S. S. *Japan*, expressive of approval and admiration of his conduct on the occasion of the fire which destroyed the vessel under his command.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

WE are much concerned to learn, on good native authority that small-pox in its most virulent form has for some short time past been raging at a large village on the road to Odawara. So numerous have been its victims that it has been difficult to find among the healthy inhabitants a sufficient number able and willing to minister to the sick. A great many have already succumbed to the disease, while others, panic-stricken, have made haste to escape to the hills. We cannot learn that the Government has adopted any remedial measures

COUNT LITTA, lately *Chargé d'Affaires* of Italy in Japan, and Baron de Schäffer, the representative of Austria, proceed westward in the *Tanais* which sailed this morning. Baron de Schäffer is accredited to China and Siam and proceeds, we believe, to Saigon.

THE Public will learn with pleasure that the Dramatic Amateurs purpose giving the Falstaff scenes from Henry the Fourth on Friday week the 29th instant. An amusing farce will follow.

IT would appear that Captain Woolcombe, commanding H. M. S. *Thalia*, has not received instructions from Hongkong in respect of the removal of the Marines. All that is actually known is that the *Adventure* will take them from Hongkong, and that, being in readiness, she will not be long detained there.

WE have to notice with regret the decease yesterday morning of Dr. J. R. Dalliston, Surgeon in charge of Yokohama General Hospital, after some days illness. The deceased was a gentleman of large and varied experience, having practised for fourteen years in New Zealand (a portion of this time as Chief Medical Officer to the Militia Contingent), and subsequently, during the last nine years, in Hongkong and in this settlement. His loss will be keenly felt by many among the less wealthy class of this community, to whom his professional assistance was at all times, in case of need, generously extended.

THE Annual General Meeting of the local Fire Brigade was, as usual, very thinly attended yesterday. The Chair was taken by Mr. A. J. Wilkin. The Report for the past year was read and confirmed, and some formal business brought the meeting to a close.

THE occurrence of a case of small-pox in the British Camp has necessitated the confinement of the men of the Royal Marine Battalion to barracks for the present.

ARE newspapers justified in reproducing in their columns the private market-reports issued by houses of business, brokers, &c.? Mr. P. Maclean, piece-goods broker of Shanghai, has, it seems, decided views on the subject and terminates a correspondence between the Editor of the *Celestial Empire* and himself on this subject by characterising the publication of his reports by the former "as at variance with all his preconceived notions of honesty."

A tiger-royal has just been shot at Ningpo, within five miles from the West gate. He is thus described by a correspondent of the Shanghai papers.

"The beast, a male, was shot by a body of soldiers sent by the magistrate for his destruction. He managed, however, to kill two of his assailants, and tear the side of the neck from another, before he fell pierced by some forty bullets of all sorts and sizes.

I measured the tiger, and found him to be 8 feet 2 inches in length from nose to end of tail; 4 feet 4 inches in girth, just below the shoulders; and 2 feet 2 inches from the eye-brows round the throat. The teeth were magnificently white and the canines fully 3 inches long. He was in such splendid condition that neither vertebra nor ribs could easily be felt. I tried in vain to obtain the animal for the Shanghai Museum; the skin had been already promised to the Taotai."

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tanais*, despatched 19th January.

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries	60 bales.	130 bales.
Waste Silk.....	121 bales.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

January 17th, 1875.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday 17th January, 1875.

Passengers,.....	30,271.	Amount.....	$6,615.22
Goods and Parcels.....			628.46
Total.....			$7,243.68

Average per mile per week $402.48.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1874.

Passengers,....	21,144	Amount....	5,875.31
Goods, &c.			659.16
Total.....			6,534.47

H. I. G. M. Frigate *Arcona*, Captain the Baron REIBNITZ, arrived at Nagasaki on the 11th instant from Chefoo, and was to leave again for the same port on the 14th, her mission being to ascertain the correct longitude of Chefoo and Nagasaki by chronometer, in connection with the German Transit of Venus party. She is expected to return to the latter port about the end of the present month, and then to leave for San Francisco, calling at Kobe and Yokohama.—*Hiogo News.*

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THE HARBOUR SCHEME.

A DISCUSSION has now been going on for some weeks in the columns of this journal, conducted in a very fair spirit on both sides, in regard to a scheme for the construction of a harbour or pier, with the object of affording greater facilities to the shipping and landing of goods in this port. The discussion is not yet at an end, and a good contribution towards it appears in our issue of to-day. But it may be well to say a few words upon the arguments which have so far been adduced on both sides, as they are liable to be lost sight of amid so much correspondence.

X. Y. Z. begins by saying that, in view of the excellence of the harbour and anchorage of Yokohama, such a work is unnecessary, provided there exist the ordinary facilities, such as lighters &c., for the landing and shipping of goods. He does not dispute the conveniences which such a pier would afford to shipping, but cannot see why the Japanese Government should be called upon to spend a sum variously estimated at from one to two millions of dollars on a scheme the direct return for which is doubtful, and which, as general experience proves, is undertaken by private enterprise as soon as trade really experiences the necessity for it. No provision having been made for the levying of pier-dues by any convention with the Treaty Powers, it is clear that the payment of them would be optional, and if they were found heavier than the ordinary charges which they displaced, the facilities afforded by the pier would not be availed of by the shipping in harbour.

In answer to this, A. argues that the additional facilities which such a pier would afford to shipping could not fail to increase the trade of the port, and thinks that native-owned steamers which now make Yedo their terminus will load and unload at Yokohama, their cargoes being conveyed to or brought from Yedo as the case may be. But as the rates of freight from the coast-ports to Yedo and Yokohama are apparently the same, it can hardly be expected that goods will be landed here and incur the expense of carriage by railway to Yedo and cartage to their final destination, when they can be carried by water direct to Yedo, and distributed almost entirely by water carriage to the warehouses of the consignees. In the same letter A. urges "that with the exception of some of the China ports, there is hardly an instance in the world where so large a tonnage is landed and shipped as at Yokohama that some kind of wharfage accommodation is not provided."

In answer to this it may surely be pleaded that we are not so wholly destitute of wharfage accommodation as this sentence would seem to imply. There is the English *katoba* and the Custom House wharf, and though of course these do not permit of vessels coming alongside, they must not be excluded from the question, as they offer fair facilities for the landing and shipping of cargo. These are, we think, equal to the facilities afforded generally in places of equal trade.

X. Y. Z. then proceeds to show the excellent nature of the anchorage, the extent of the shipping and the value of the trade of the port, and argues that this trade cannot afford to pay such dues as would yield a renumerative rate of interest on the money expended on the pier. He adduces the present lighter tariff in proof of this, and shows that it is improbable that the Pacific Mail steamers, which represent half the tonnage of the port and possess the most ample facilities for meeting the requirements of their traffic, would make use of the Pier. He also shows that sailing vessels are under no necessity to avail themselves of these facilities, as urgent expedition in the discharge and loading of their cargoes is not demanded of or advantageous to them. He adduces many cases in which a trade and shipping many times greater than those of this port, enjoy no such special conveniences as those claimed by this scheme for Yokohama, and, especially the case of India, where the Government has firmly adhered to the principle that in matters of this kind private enterprize must be relied on to provide facilities for the requirements of trade. We agree with X. Y. Z. in his view of the reasons why HOLT's and other similar lines of steamers have not extended their operations as far as this country. They have not been deterred by the absence, and will not be attracted by the presence, of wharfage facilities. The absence of a great export trade is the true reason for their steamers not visiting Japan. For reasons, too, above given, he shows that the Japanese-owned steamers have not used and will not use the pier. Admitting that Yedo is not a convenient harbour, a moderate extension of its present facilities, in the shape of more efficient lighters, will meet even the increasing requirements of the trade.

A., in reply, again urges that Yokohama is practically an open roadstead, and that the contrary cannot be pleaded as an argument against the necessity for a pier. He says that landing charges should be proportioned to the cost of the accommodation afforded, and should bear a relation to dues charged in other parts of the world for landing facilities, where from one shilling to one dollar per ton is the rate. He further and again urges that the conveniences afforded by the pier would facilitate and develope trade, and will even show a handsome return on the expenditure such a work involves.

X. Y. Z.'s reply to this letter will be found in our columns to-day, and speaks for itself. Its main drift is to show that the work can hardly be justified, although its convenience is admitted, and, indeed, was never denied.

The great question therefore seems to be, Will the trade of the port be increased by this work? Could not the money which it will cost be far better expended?

In answer to the first question, we must frankly say we cannot think it will produce this result, at least to such an extent as to warrant the construction of the work. We do not for a moment dispute the increased convenience which the pier would afford to shipping. But it should be fairly proved before undertaking such works that they will pay for themselves; and harbour works are among the most costly that engineers can undertake. Not only this. They are proverbial for the manner in which the estimates for them are exceeded, and therefore should only be undertaken after the most careful calculations have been made of their probable cost and probable revenue. Are there any such complaints from the agents of shipping in the port as demonstrate a great crying want? Is there sufficient evidence that the work is demanded by the trade? Will the Pier pay an interest on its cost of construction and maintenance? Until these questions have been answered to the entire satisfaction of the Government, it may be doubted whether money should be spent on what would undoubtedly be a convenience, but has not yet been proved to be a necessity.

THE U.S.S. *Monocacy*, Commander Albert Kouts, arrived here yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. She is on her way from Nagasaki to Yokohama, having put in here in order to repair a slight mishap which has occurred to her machinery. The Transit of Venus party of American astronomers from Peking is on board.—*Hiogo News.*

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OUR SEASON'S TEA BUSINESS.

WE find a subject here which may not be entirely devoid of interest to some of our readers, and we purpose briefly to touch on some of the principal features to be noted in this trade during the past year.

The season 1874-75 opened unprecedentedly early, the P.M.S.S. *Japan*, which left on 25th April last, taking some 200 to 300 pounds "new leaf." This, of course, was only a curiosity like "strawberries in February" at home, but still it gave promise of full arrivals early in the coming season, and these expectations were amply fulfilled. Early in May, parcels of New Crop began to arrive in sizeable parcels, and though the prices demanded were extreme yet they readily found buyers, and by the end of May our tea market was in full swing. The steamers *Vancouver* and *Great Republic* took between them nearly one million of pounds principally "New Crop," and costing as a rule exorbitant prices; both had despatch prior to the 31st May. The immediate effect of this was to hurry forward to this market from the tea districts teas very hastily prepared, and the bulk of early arrivals compared rather unfavorably with the preceding season's parcels to hand at a corresponding period. With increasing supplies the excitement toned down, but still prices ruled high enough to make the bulk of the first steamer shipments anything but satisfactory to shippers, the American consumers having apparently arrived at a maximum figure of 62 to 65 cents for "finest" and "choice" parcels, but paying much more remunerative rates for "low fine" to "full fine" teas; a feature not to be lost sight of for future seasons. Japan teas may be considered as very popular in the States at present, but whether they will continue so at their relatively much greater expense in comparison with China teas, remains yet to be proved, especially if the China growers, taught by recent experience, turn their attention to producing a really good eligible article, and thus regain the ground they lost by their careless preparation of the leaf, and the fraudulent practices indulged in.

The general feeling in the United States seems that Japan Teas should never rule higher than 60 cents gold for full "finest" to "choice" parcels, although in certain towns a few chops of extra quality may even bring 70 cents, but these cost so high here that the margin of profit is very small. The bulk of our shipments consists of from "good medium" to "fines." Our customers in the States expect to buy these at 41 to 43 cents, gold, for the former, and 45 to 48 for the better grade, which no doubt would have been the full average quotations there for the season, had not the unforeseen "Tea duty agitation" stopped in and thus saved some of our "plungers" from otherwise inevitable and disastrous losses.

The sudden or rather precipitate removal of the Tea duty in America has caused an advance averaging nearly $8 per picul in comparison with prices paid while the duty of 15 cents gold was collected. This, however, will soon correct itself. The re-imposition of this duty will cause great difficulty here. The American consumer must of course to contribute a portion of it. But on this side we must recover the advance we permitted to be established on the removal of the duty. This will lead to a sharp contest between buyer and seller and a probable stagnation in the Tea market for the first few months after the alteration has become a *fait accompli.*

Another feature which has more or less effect on the New York market is the heavy and regular shipments fortnightly per steamer, the [illegible] the succeeding steamer generally reaching before [illegible] the first steamer viâ Panama comes to hand. Thus, nearly 1,000,000 lbs. of Teas to arrive are kept floating about on offer during the brisk part of the season. This places a strong card in the hands of the buyers, who are often able to dictate nearly their own terms to eager sellers.

There is another evil which calls for some comment arising from the present state of the Tea Trade in the United States. Induced by the facilities offered by the ample railroad accommodation afforded, many grocers and dry-goods storekeepers come as purchasers, though in a small degree, on this market. Experience alone will teach this class that their legitimate source of supply should be either in the great distributing centres in the Eastern States or in San Francisco. Small credits of £1,000 to £2,000 issued for shipments to Milwaukie, Portland or even St. Louis or Cincinnati are at a manifest disadvantage in comparison with larger and more comprehensive ones issued either for New York or other Eastern cities and San Francisco or Canada. Invoices for their small orders are often required to be composed of four or five grades, irrespective of that period of season when these can be obtained at fair market prices: thus, early in the season, good common "and medium" are relatively much dearer than after the commencement of September. The effect of this is to enhance the cost of all, as a sale made of "medium" in July at $36 will raise the price of "good medium" to $38 and other grades proportionately: the size of the parcel settled is of little importance, and this has become more strikingly evident since the "Guild restrictions" are gaining greater strength. The small buyer, therefore, gets his invoice executed at a much greater average cost than if he had sought the distributing centres at home; and having also started a price for a grade more or less out of season, our market opens high for these when they arrive in bulk.

To return to the present season's business: this country has evidently shewn her capabilities for increasing her tea crop, and it now only remains with the Government to secure "free trade" to both buyer and seller and to abolish the pernicious system of "Guild regulations" which now in a great measure exists. The tea trade of Japan has wonderfully developed within the last four years, and we may look for a steady increase in the country's annual production; but the Japanese Government should remember that they have an active opponent in China, who has already shewn this season in the improvement in the crop of Oolongs that it does not intend to permit one of her staples to be elbowed out of a leading market without a fair struggle, destined to come off this season between its teas and the lower classes of Japans in America, the Oolongs having the decided advantage of price.

The China greens shew to a much greater disadvantage, but here the evil will probably produce its own cure: the general poor out-turn of even the fine classes, and the losses consequent on this, as well as the disfavor with which these teas meet on all markets, will make buyers refuse ill-made undesirable chops, and the producer will have to bestow the same care which used to be given in former years to curing the leaf instead of hurrying it in an immature state to the nearest market for disposal. Thus we may expect to see a decided improvement in China Green Teas.

The result generally will be that the American market will receive a full supply from all quarters, and Japans will have to hold their own against all comers. The cry from America is for "cheap tea," and if she cannot get cheap Japans the tide of popular favour will probably revert to its old channels.

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A brief notice of our export to date may be interesting. Our shipments from Yokohama now amount to some 14,200,000 lbs. in round figures. We have, besides, the cargoes of two sailing craft, viz., the *J. B. Ford* for San Francisco, about 200,000 lbs; the *Laurel* for New York with, from here, about 350,000 lbs. which raises our total to 14¾ millions pounds; the steamers *Alaska* and *Vancouver* leaving during the current month will probably take between them 750,000 lbs. and thus our export, by the close of January, will equal if not exceed 15½ million pounds.

Under these circumstances the great questions for solution are, whether the American market can receive favourably so great a threatened excess in export? and, should the duty question entirely fall through, as was the case last year, in what state will the American tea market be at the opening of next season? These are the questions that most deeply concern us on this side, and to the solution of them we look forward, we confess, with no inconsiderable anxiety.

ADDRESS OF ÔKUMA SHIGENOBU AS PRESIDENT OF THE FORMOSAN COMMISSION TO HIS MAJESTY.

[TRANSLATION.]

Nisshin Shinjisshi, No. 10, *January* 15*th*, 1875.

In the month of January Shigenobu and others, in accordance with the confidential instructions they had received, laid before Your Majesty a project for the chastisement of the savages. In April the Formosan Commission (lit.; board of affairs of the savage land of Formosa) was instituted, and Shigenobu was appointed its Chief to superintend all business belonging to it. In May the Commander-in-Chief Saigo Yorimichi departed to the land of the savages at the head of a force, exterminated the wicked, pardoned the submissive, and remained there a long time encamped. During the same month the Minister Plenipotentiary Yanagiwara Sakimitsu was despatched to China, and in August the High Commissioner Plenipotentiary Ôkubô Toshimichi also was sent to the said country. Toshimichi and the others worked diligently and devotedly in the discharge of the important trust committed to them. In October a convention was exchanged with the said country, and in November Toshimichi and the rest reported the fulfilment of their mission. In December Yorimichi returned in triumph. From the institution of the Commission up to this date a period of eight months had elapsed. Hereupon the wrongs of the sufferers were for the first time redressed, the position of a subject *han* for the first time cleared up, security restored to the mariners of all countries for the first time, and the dignity and influence of the State consequently vindicated.

After our troops had started and were on their way, foreign public servants remonstrated. The Chinese Government hastily despatched an envoy, sent letters and manifested a wide difference of opinion. Some persons not comprehending the views of the Government, began to doubt whether it was justified in the course which it was taking. Others discussed the want of funds, and rumour became so noisy that the State was again imperilled.

Shigénobu and the others nevertheless accepted the responsibility, but day and night they were so busily employed that they feared lest their strength might be unequal to the task. Fortunately, the wise resolution of His Majesty the Tennô never wavered, and the councils of the Government became still more resolute. Great military preparations were made, and the mind of the people, both in the towns and in the country, learnt to recognize the purpose of His Majesty. Some desired to cast away their lives and to die for the national cause, others offered to contribute towards the army expenditure. The civil and military officers united all their efforts, and the great work of chastising the savages became an accomplished fact. We have nothing to be ashamed of before foreign nations concerning this measure, and its glory will not pale before the deeds done in ancient times.

If, while public rumour was clamorous, we had hesitated or drawn back, the injuries done to the sufferers would not have been redressed, the position of a dependent *han* would not have been cleared up, the mariners of the world would never have known security, and a land of cannibals would have been established for ever. Had such been the result, we should not only have been disgraced in the eyes of the world, but it would have been a sign that the dignity and influence of the State were about to fall prostrate. Consequently important interests were involved in the chastisement of the savages.

I humbly pray that His Majesty the Tennô will eagerly carry on the work and carefully ponder; that by reflecting on the past he may be enabled to think out the policy of the future so as to exalt his wise work to the highest pinnacle and glory, and that he will not stop with the chastisement of the savages.

Shigenobu reverently begs that the name of Formosan Commission be now abolished, and himself relieved of the title of President, so that he may attend to the duties of his proper office. As for the collection of the documents of the Commission and the audit of the accounts, this he hopes may be completed by the officials of the regular service in about a month, and a report can then be made, together with a detailed account of all that has been done since the institution of the Commission.

RECORDS OF THE *SA-IN*.

PETITION.

[TRANSLATION.]

(PRESENTED BY) FUJITA KENTARÔ, A FARMER IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE YEHIME KEN, ON THE SUBJECT OF NEWSPAPERS.

Since the new régime "newspapers" of various designations and the "Nisshin Shinjisshi" &c. have been permitted to be established, which print matters of all kinds, from the records of the Sa-in downwards, and publish these throughout the country, so that even in the most remote parts of the realm the actions of the Government, the many discussions of the day and the condition and circumstances of every place are known. This certainly tends in no small degree to the development of civilization.

But there are in these newspapers what are known as anonymous communications, the authors of which either do not publish their names or write under a *nom de plume* such as* "the proprietor of such and such a grass-hut," and the drift of which is to find fault with and cavil at the course pursued by the Government and to rail at the proceedings of the Government Departments, the object (of the writers) being to make the Government authority null and void.

With regard to the nature and intent of *petitions*† (presented to Government) on various subjects, there is of course a difference amongst petitioners, inasmuch as some are learned and others ignorant, some wise and others foolish, but as each has a right to reflect and argue on his own honest convictions, he is perfectly justified in criticizing the policy of the Government, or in pointing out what (he thinks) right or wrong in the action of public departments or prefectures. If the writers (of these anonymous communications) published their names, in the case of one (of these writers) failing to apprehend the true bearings of a question, he would be enlightened (by the Government) on the point as to which he was ignorant and in error, and even if only one individual was thus converted to the right view—this might serve as an example to others and so be the first step to the advancement of civilization.

To say evil things whilst concealing one's name is in short, if we reflect, the language of temporising fellows. Why is it that these persons who have (thanks to the

* It is common in Japan in the case of anonymous writings for the authors to sign himself "The proprietor of the grass-hut near the river Sumidagawa" or "near Asakusa" &c., &c.

† "*Petitions*" here used in contradiction to the "*communications* complained of.

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Government) lived in security hitherto in their country, do not acquiesce in the (recent) change of administration, a change wholly unprecedented in its magnitude? Why is it that they seek neither to learn from experienced men nor to enlighten those who are ignorant, nor desire to recompense the government for the benefits they have received, but with mis-directed energy give vent to obstinate and selfish ideas?

It would be well, I think, if this class of people were warned, and if the Government in accordance with the newspaper Regulations made known by Notification No. 352 of the 9th day of the 10th month of last year the 6th year of Meiji, (Oct., 9th 1873) were to prohibit the printing at the *Nisshindo*,‡ of (communications) having reference either to the Government or laws of the country emanating from persons other than those authorized (to publish such).

The effect of these statements is§ that the country people living in the most remote places and distant corners of the country not only disregard the motive cause and object in view (of these communications,) but even accept these perverted statements for the truth, and thus the (good) intentions of the Government are thwarted and frustrated, and people are led astray into false beliefs.

The opinions I have stated are narrow and the arguments I have brought forward trivial, but in saying what I have I have been actuated solely by a desire to make widely known the benevolent intentions of the Government.

The Opinion of the Department.

With regard to the subject of the petition, there are already laws enacted bearing on the conduct of newspapers, and discusssion is not needed on this point.

As for "people living in the distant corners of the "country believing in perverted statements &c., &c.," as regards all arguments and views (put forward in anonymous communications) the deeming of them good or bad, correct in their reasoning or mistaken, their adoption or rejection, these are matters which newspaper readers can decide for themselves.

The original document has been returned with this expression.

TRIBUTE-BEARERS FROM LOOCHOO.

Memorial from Fuh Kien.

(Peking Gazette, December 15th, 1874.)

Wên-yih, Manchu General-in-Chief and Superintendent of Customs in the province of Fuhkien, memorialises reporting that the junk from Loochoo has returned to that country and that duties have been remitted as the law provides.

It has already heretofore been reported that the junk conveying bearers of tribute from Loochoo arrived at Foochow on the 10th moon of the 12th year (Nov.-Dec. 1873), when exemption was granted according to law from payment of duty on the merchandize imported. The business upon which this vessel came being now concluded, she has returned to her own country, and a report has been received from the office stationed at Nant'ai (the Foochow junk anchorage), to the effect that the envoy on board the junk, Tung-she-hien by name, has handed in a manifest of the Chinese merchandize purchased and placed on board according to which it is found that the amount of duty for which exemption is to be granted is Taels 283.1.9 8. Upon this your slave has given orders, in conformity with the rules in existence, to grant remission of this payment in furtherance of the profound benevolence with which our Sacred Ruler cherishes tenderly those from afar, and has likewise issued a mandate informing the foreign‖ envoy to this effect. It has subsequently been reported by the officer above named that the envoy in question, Tung-she-hien, has proceeded at the head of his official associates, and the ship's company, overflowing with joy and gratitude, to the custom house, where, with faces turned toward the Imperial abode, they kotowed in thankfulness for the celestial grace, and thereupon set sail from the port. It is my duty to lay a report of these particulars before your Majesty.

‡ Name of a newspaper office.
§ *i.e.* those contrined in the anonymous communications.
‖ Yama, Ocean, seaborne, or from beyond the sea; the common designation for foreigners.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Children's Schools.

Children are rarely sent to school before their seventh year—according to the Japanese mode of reckoning age—(between the fifth and sixth year according to ours) and boys and girls in the infant-schools receive their instruction together.

A lucky day is chosen—the usual time is the beginning of the second month,—the scholar takes a present to the teacher, and also cakes for his school-fellows, his parents or relatives providing the usual pencils, paper, desk, inkstone &c. The first lesson is the *I, Ro, Ha*, in the vulgar shirakana, the numerals, the names of persons, countries, cities &c of Japan, in the order imparted. This is the introductory *Tei narai* (hand learning) or writing-school course. To this succeeds the study of the *Shio-soku-órai*. The studies of girls generally conclude with the *Onna-Ima-Gawa*, the *Hiaku-Nin-I-Shiu*—a verse from each one of a hundred poets.

The *Onna Dai Gaku* (Female Great Learning) a work of greater pretension prepared for young ladies of more advanced powers and greater capacity, follows this, and a few kindred works which can hardly be called school-books. Boys are taught to write the Chinese characters from the *San-ji*, and combinations of these characters; then the *Dó-ji-kio*, a child's book; next, the *Dai Gaku* (Great Learning) of Confucius. The Chinese classics follow and the boys' memory of the eye for Chinese characters is fully exercised, but no more.*

School holidays in the olden time, and before the introduction of foreign professors *ad libitum*, were on the 1st, 15th and 25th of each month. Before the latter day, called *Ten jin ko*, the pupil brought the monthly contribution to the teacher, and a copy, to show by comparison with the last, the progress made. Then there is the quarterly copy written without the *Te hon* (original hand-guide) or copy.

The half-yearly exhibition is a great event, a day for the display of best clothes, and the enjoyment of good things in the form of cakes, fruit &c, paid for of course by the friends of the pupils, who have also to make donations to the teacher in winter for providing charcoal to warm the school-room.

The boys and girls are separated, the girls remaining near the teacher, while the boys are placed nearer the door. Or, if there is an up-stairs room, the bigger boys are sent there in charge of the assistant teacher or pupil-teacher.

School parties and picnics generally demand that the pupils be dressed alike, especially the girls, who, in addition to the writing-school attend singing, dancing and music teachers. The wealthy alone can afford to have their daughters taught at home.

Childrens' Sports.

Girls in Japan have their dolls, doll-houses, and toys, and toy kitchen utensils, from the simplest and cheapest to the most expensive and elaborate according to the extent of their pocket-money. Little ladies are to be seen, as in other countries, mimicking their elders. Toy theatres, usually painted on paper, cut out, and glued into the proper shape, with gandily dressed actors representing favourite scenes from popular plays, are universal.

Soft balls made of rush pith, wound round with coarse cotton thread, are made to bound from the ground to the palm of the hand and rebound to keep time to strings of verses, which, however, are little more than repetitions of words. The new year is the time when ball-play is most common.

* One of the results of this application of the powers of memory is a curious aptitude for remembering anatomical demonstration, and therefore a certainty in operating which is of the highest value in surgery.

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Battledore and shuttlecock also comes in on the new year. A crowd of boys and girls in a ring, each with a battledore, drive the shuttlecock from one to the other and a forfeit is paid by whoever misses it—sometimes by a blotch of ink on the face—which does not stain as with us, it should be remembered, though it smears very readily—or a smart slap with the battledore from the other players on the lower part of the back.

Kishago is a game of filliping shells with the thumb or fore-finger nail and making cannons. Other games with small shells, beans or pebbles are numerous, and little bags of small beans are thrown into the air from the back of the hand, others are swept up and the descending ones are caught—our game of kunckle-bones, in fact.

Games common to boys and girls are so numerous that a mere enumeration of them would occupy no small space.

Toys of pith, coloured and dried, when put into hot water, tea or *saké*, expand into flowers, groups of flowers or figures. Fans are thrown at targets. There is wrestling with feet, fingers and hands, from the head, ears, teeth and so on;—games of what we call "French and English" &c.

Kite-flying is exclusively a boy's game, though men amuse themselves by helping boys at it. The kites are of various shapes and vary from six inches to as many feet across. The common shape is square, and it usually bears some painting on it, mostly a face like an American Indian brave, hideous in war-paint. Some of the smaller kites are like shields, fans, butterflies or figures of men with large sleeves, the larger ones rising to a great height and having 'messengers' or 'travellers' sent up the string. Parachutes are not uncommon.

Folding paper into various curious shapes is mostly a girls' amusement, as is cutting out figures which are painted in colours on sheets.

'Cat's cradle,' puzzles, writing or paper with *saké* and burning it, leaving the design drawn unhurt, or writing with the preparation used for blackening the teeth which when dry is invisible: when the paper is moistened the writing becomes visible again.

Shadows on screens on paper-slides, either with cut figures or made with the hands, are common and amusing.

The game known in Europe as *moro*, where one player calls a number, showing at the same time certain fingers, the other player making up the balance, and variations of the game, are common, and is called *Honken*.

Kitsune ken is played by two or three, and then certain portions of the hands represent three things—the two hands held to the ears for the *Kitsune*, or held as if presenting a gun, as the *Teppo* (gun,) and held on the hips as the *Danna* (master.) The forfeit is to drink a cup of *saké*. When ready at the call, one, two, three, he who presents the gun at the fox wins; the fox is shot and loses. If the gun is presented at the master the gun loses; gun to gun, fox to fox, master to fox or *vice versâ*. Master to master does not count, and so round goes the game and the *saké* cup, often to the tune of *geyshas'* songs, almost always in their hired companionship.

A similar game is where papers representing the sun and seasons are substituted for the foregoing, as is also that there the snake, toad and hog are substituted.

Fireworks are of many kinds rocket, wheels, squibs, crackers and so on, and every autumn sees some new kind produced for the amusement of the boys and the conversion of their pocket money.

'*Solitaire*,' and a similar game called *Jiu-roku-musashi*, are common.

Drawing lots, writing names on paper and drawing them blindfold, also writing the names of the young girls and young men present and folding them as we do paper-lights, then throwing the bundle down, those falling together being singled out into pairs and the names afterwards read, are common enough. These and such like games afford much amusement to the young folk.

Infants are amused or quieted in many ways by their nurses and frightened into being good by threats of *Onie* (ghosts.)

Hide-and-seek, Blind-man's-buff &c are well known.

A blind boy, with a kerchief over his eyes and his companions round him, throws a tea cup at one whom he calls by name. Should he hit the one he calls, they change places.

Who stares longest without winking is a boy's game, and girls surreptitiously try to brazen each other out in the same way. But woe betide them if mamma or nurse catch them and tell papa!

Bamboo stilts are very common among boys in Japan.

Birdlime is much used to catch sparrows, bats, dragon-flies and locusts.

Dragon-flies are caught by tying a female to a switch with fine thread. The male comes and is easily caught.

Mantis-fights are got up by putting two of these insects under a glass.

Pitch-penny; Tops, humming, peg and whip, are frequently made of shells.

Boys may be seen blowing bubbles through reeds, the water consisting of an infusion of the tobacco stem with alum in it.

Pop-guns, spring-guns, squirts, cross-bows, traps of many kinds, slings, games of racing and jumping, games similar to draught and chess of many varieties, are universal.

Toys are very numerous from cup-and-ball to hobby-horses. Pumpkins are scooped out and a candle is put inside.

Puzzles are very numerous and ingenious; sticks with rings to be taken off, or of thin wood to be put together in some design.

Chains of flowers, shells, or pressed flowers, the leaves being pressed between folds of soft paper leaving their form and colour on the paper, are common.

The list is far from exhausted, but the foregoing is enough to give a fair idea of the amusements and pastimes of the native children.

CONSTRUCTIVE ART IN JAPAN.

By R. H. Brunton, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 13th January, 1875.

In the paper which I read before the Society on this subject last year I said, that if agreeable to the Society I would continue the subject on another occasion.

I, in that paper, gave a description of the evidences of constructive ability displayed by the Japanese before they had availed themselves of the assistance of Foreign experts. The continuation of the subject I then thought might suitably consist of a description of the improvements which these have succeeded in effecting. In setting myself to this task, however, I find it is one which is involved in considerable difficulty. In the first place the results which have been attained are so few and of so limited a nature that there is but little to be said concerning them, and in the second place the efficiency or practical advantages of such results are subjects of so debateable a character that, to treat of them from that point of view would form a paper hardly suited to a society of this kind. If therefore, in attempting to fulfil a promise which I formerly made, I have not succeeded in forming a very valuable contribution to the proceedings of the Society the difficulties surrounding the subject which I have alluded to above are my only excuse.

In the minds of the modern Japanese there seems to be the same desire for the adoption of a dwelling constructed after a European mode, as for the adoption of European clothes. They argue, with a shew of reason, that the one is necessary to the other. Thus when sandals or clogs gave way to boots, and the loose flowing robes to the tightly fitting European dress, it became necessary to discard the old system of squatting on mats and to adopt wooden floors with carpets, and to sit on chairs and at tables. Europeanized dwellings are therefore now common. The style of building most generally adopted throughout the country in these new houses is a bad copy of the houses to be found in the European settlements. It is almost unnecessary to describe these. They, however, display novel points in the practice of house building which are worth mentioning on that account only. The foundations consist of a stone wall generally about 8 inches thick and 2 feet high. On this wall is laid a wooden sole plate which is about 6 inches square, and into which the wooden uprights forming the walls of the house are morticed. The uprights are also about 6 inches square are placed from 2 to 3 feet apart so that when they are still uncovered they

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appear like a forest of posts. There are very thin laths placed longitudinally along the uprights at distances of 6 feet or so apart which are secured to them by wooden pins Diagonal struts or ties are very seldom used and the stability of the building is therefore dependent on the stiffness of the different joints in the framework, assisted by the nails used in the different parts of the erection. The roof is formed of timbers very much larger than is required for strength, and is laid with mud and tiles much in the same way as I have described in my former paper as is adopted in Japanese temples. Inside, the houses are generally lined with planks about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick on which wall paper is placed, the ceilings of the rooms being executed in the same way. In some of the better class of houses, however, the walls and ceilings are lathed and plastered but this is by no means general. Outside the walls there are sometimes fixed laths to which square tiles are nailed—the joints of the tiles being pointed with plaster—sometimes the walls are plastered without any tiles and in those houses which are intended to be of the best description thin stone flags, of a thickness of about four to eight inches, are built on one another and kept in their places by small iron dogs attached to the woodwork. In some of the houses iron stove pipes are let through the walls surrounded by a stone, but the more pretentious have fireplaces and chimnies erected with stone in their interiors. These are generally about five or six feet square at the base, are generally badly built, and as they project through the roofs they must be in some cases thirty or forty feet high. They can only be kept upright by the floor or roof beams which project against them, and are a constant source of dread and danger.

This is the new species of building common in Japan and foreigners are doubtlessly responsible for it: even at the present day very few houses in the foreign settlements are built after a more secure or substantial style, and in Japanese hands it has, if anything, become worse. When foreigners first arrived in this country they may have had reasons for adopting this method of construction. 1st.—It is, somewhat similar to the Japanese method and those who commenced building might have been glad to adopt it on that account as the work would there be more or less familiar to the only workmen who were available at the time. 2nd.—It has the advantage of only requiring the very cheapest and most easily procured materials, and so is well suited for temporary purposes or for hasty erection. 3rd.—It is supposed by some persons to be the best construction to resist earthquakes on account of its elasticity and on account of the wooden frame work preventing the outside lining of stones or other covering from being precipitated inwards on the occasion of a shock. The first reason in its favour does not now exist in such strength as formerly, because, although really efficient workmen are still very difficult to procure, there are now in this country many Europeans of experience who, by their superintendence and direction can efficiently cause to be executed almost any species of building. For merely temporary buildings it may still be, on account of its cheapness, the best, but if the construction is to have any pretensions to be a lasting erection, or one which has to afford effectual protection from outside disturbances, I have no hesitation in saying that the system is the most uneconomical. From the fragile nature of the materials which compose the outside casing, whether these are stone flags, tiles or merely plaster, the walls are in want of constant repair, and are never water or air tight. The wooden framework from its insufficient covering decays with great rapidity and it is in all points excessively and dangerously weak. The third reason in its favour, viz, its efficacy to resist earthquakes, is one which opens out a large field for discussion on which I may have something to say further on.

In copying this system of construction therefore I need not say that, in my opinion, the Japanese have been led into an egregious terror. And it is really a pity to see such buildings as the new Custom House and the New Town Hall in Yokohama, the new Government offices in Yedo, all of which should be buildings of real stability and durability, built on this principle. These erections have all somep retensions to architecture, they have each cost very large sums of money, and being efforts at improvement in the way ofc onstruction, it is most unfortunate that the system adopted was not one formed on a more sound and substantial basis.

Since the great fire which happened in Yedo in 1872, the minds of the local authorities there have been greatly exercised in reference to the construction of buildings which will afford greater resistance to the spread of fire. A very creditable effort has been made in the new Boulevard at Yedo—where small brick houses have taken the place of the slight wooden erections which are general in all Japanese towns. These new buildings are built with brick which has been coated with Portland cement plaster. The walls of the houses are of course perfectly uninflammable, and fireplaces with properly constructed chimneys are placed in each wall. These houses present no perfect immunity from fire, but there can be no doubt that from the use of uninflammable material in the walls, and by a well-devised system of construction they offer great checks to the spread of fire, and the danger of taking fire is immensely lessened. The buildings have evidently been designed so as to retain as for as possible the Japanese system of house with open fronts and moveable partitions; they are two storied and contain four small rooms, and have a small verandah in front supported on brick columns. They seem to be a very suitable species of building for the class of Japanese occupying them and they most certainly present an infinitely better exampere of building to the people than the European houses which I have just described.

The principal and most important move made by the Japanese Government towards introducing into this country a better appreciation of the art of building and, at the same time, furnishing the country with those results of the ingenuity and labours of our great engineers which have revolutionized the civilized world, is the establishment of the department of public works and the prosecution of the undertakings under its care. The construction of two lines of railway after the English model cannot fail to to instil into the minds of the many Japanese employed in connection with them, the advantages of the principles of building adopted in Europe. Although one of these lines does not unfortunately present many features worthy of imitation, the other one in the excellence of the details of the workmanship upon it, whether in brick, stone, or iron, supplies a model of the greatest value. The lesson that these works afford the Japanese should be of the greatest use to them. The various natural products of their country have in them been moulded formed and brought into combination with each other so as to form structures of precisely the necessary strength, and of the most certain durability.

The graving docks and various other works at Yokoska also present to the Japanese another phase of constructive art from which they may learn the properties and use of another species of material. While the Lighthouses, though humble specimens of construction, and labouring under the disadvantage of being placed in such situations that few people see them, afford, I hope, their quota of information.

That the Japanese have not benefited so fully as they might by the lessons given them in the carrying out of such works, I think, can be safely affirmed. This has been occasioned more by a restlessness of mind and want of application than by want of ability. Their natural presumption of knowledge is proverbial, but in addition to this there has not been established to my knowledge any definite system of education among workmen. The methods of manufacture in all countries by means of which the cheapest, the best finished and only reliable articles are produced are well known to consist of keeping each workman confined to one very narrow branch of labour. In this way he becomes expert in that particular line and is able to produce work with a rapidity and of an excellence otherwise unattainable. In building, a stone mason, a bricklayer or a carpenter is obliged to serve a weary apprenticeship of 5 or 6 years, and after that has been completed a long probation of many years on a merely nominal pay before being considered or trusted as an efficient workman. In Japan, on the contrary, bricklayers or masons are procured ready made; a Japanese carpenter is a mason one day and a bricklayer the next. And the introduction of the system of apprenticeship—by which the intelligence and energy of youths are brought

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to bear on one particular branch of labour—has not, so far as I am aware, been thought of. This defect may be due in a great measure, to the exigencies of the country which has only lately commenced to adopt these improvements, but I fear it is also occasioned by the restlessness of disposition which is a well known feature in the Japanese character.

The materials used for building have been but slightly developed within late years. Wood, which still maintains its supremacy as the principal and the most commonly-used building material has not improved in quality. It is of a most treacherous character as at present to be purchased in the market, this being due to a want of care in felling the timber, in seasoning it and in drying it. No trials have yet been made so far as I am aware of the strength, durability or weights of Japanese wood, so very little can be added to the information I gave in my former paper concerning it. There can be little doubt, however, that the extra demand for timber caused by the commencement of public works of magnitude, and by a desire for larger and more extensive edifices is causing a denudation of the forests of the country. The rapidity of decay in the material itself and, the wholesale destruction to which it is exposed by conflagrations keep up a steady demand for this the stock building material of the country, but if, to this is added the demand caused by the various improvements which have been instituted, the supply is unable to keep pace with it. With a recklessness which I fear is a characteristic of the people the forests are being taxed beyond their powers—timber itself has increased in cost within the last five years to twice or thrice its former price—and fears not unnaturally arise of certain climatic changes springing from the clearing of large of tracts of country of their former forests.

Bricks were introduced by foreigners some years ago and are rapidly getting into extensive use. They do not, however, as yet attain to that excellence of manufacture which make them at all a desirable building material. The process of brick-making, like all other work requiring skill, can only be carried out to perfection by experts. While the Japanese are well acquainted with the manufacture of various porcelain and terra-cotta articles for use or ornament, and succeed in this most admirably, the making of bricks, so as to turn out both a cheap and reliable article, is a process requiring so entirely different methods of work that their knowledge in the former is not of much avail to them. The selection of the clay, its puddling and the shaping of the bricks are at present all done more or less carelessly and without method, but it is in the burning of the bricks that their principal defect lies. Their kilns are formed in the shape of a cone and are when charged generally filled to the top with bricks. A wooden fire is inserted at the bottom and the heated air is allowed to find its way through the large mass of bricks to the top of the kiln.—Those bricks at the bottom, we naturally find, are overburnt and cracked while those on top are quite insufficiently burned. A very small proportion only of really reliable bricks is therefore got from each kiln. I am informed that very excellent bricks are procured in Kobe and Osaka, which are made at Sakai, but I have not had an opportunity of testing these. I have, however, put bricks from various other parts of the country to the ordinary tests and the results are anything but satisfactory.

The ordinary bricks in use in London absorb after immersion in water not more than 1/15th of their own weight and they withstand a pressure of 800 lbs. on the square inch. The ordinary bricks made in Yedo absorb 1/5 of their own weight of water, and will not stand more than 300 lbs. per square inch; that is to say, they are three times as porous as they ought to be and less than half of the strength they should be. Bricks made in various other parts of the country shew almost the same results. The best which I have had opportunity of trying were those made at Hakodate; they stood fully the standard crushing strain but absorbed far too much water. Such bricks are in my opinion quite unfit for building purposes. Their actual strength, when new, may be sufficient for the small erections built in Yokohama, but their porosity renders them liable to rapid disintegration, and to actual rapid destruction from severe frost, while houses built of them must, under any circumstances, suffer from continually damp walls. A very excellent instance of the character of the Japanese bricks may be seen at Hakodate, where a series of large godowns recently erected by the Kaitakushi are in ruins, owing to the splintering and reduction to powder of the brickwork in their walls, caused by one winter's frost. A partial remedy for the badness of the bricks may be to coat the walls with lime or cement plaster, but even with this I fear that sufficient moisture will find its way to them as to have a very deteriorating effect upon them. Another and a very grave reason against the ordinary use of brickwork as at present carried out in this part of Japan is the almost useless character of the lime mortar. Bricks in a building are held together by the lime mortar between them and if this mortar does not possess the necessary connecting qualities each brick is dependent on itself and the edifice which is constructed of them is deprived of almost its entire stability. Good mortar requires clean sharp sand and newly burned lime. Such sand in the neighbourhood of Yokohama is difficult to procure and is almost never used and the Japanese seem to have a pride in using only the oldest lime which from long keeping has entirely lost its virtues.

The system of construction best suited to withstand earthquakes is a consideration which should always hold a prominent place in the design of any erection in Japan. I have not been able, though I have made considerable efforts to do so, to procure any information either to verify the particulars I gave in my former paper regarding earthquakes or to make additions to that. While we are perfectly aware, therefore, of the liability of the country to shocks of destructive violence we are not aware of the nature of the shocks or the localities in which they may be expected to be most severe. It is to be hoped, however, that with the assistance which the Japanese Government now possesses both as regards instruments and professional men, that before long we may have a regular system of observations affording us this information. I have formed the opinion that the heavy roof and the light framework in Japanese erections are ill-suited to withstand these shocks, and I believe my opinion to be sustained by the truest principles of mechanics. This, however, is hardly the place to enter into a disquisition upon that subject. I am also of opinion that a solid erection, properly constructed, will afford the greatest safety during an earthquake and at the same time is the only one which will give reasonable security against fire, wind or the other natural disturbances. An appliance has been devised by a well known English engineer for the purpose of counteracting the disturbing force of an earthquake, the principle of which is very simple. It was said by him that the movement given to the foundations of a building is transmitted with accelerating force to its summit, and that to destroy this the simplest method was to make a break in the continuity of the structure. The designer, therefore, proposed that buildings should be made in two parts, the lower part to be firmly embedded in the earth, the upper to rest on balls which are made to roll in inverted cups. A sudden movement in the lower part would not then, be transmitted to the upper on account of this break or joint in the structure, and the experiments made shew that in point of fact this theory was perfectly correct. He procured this idea from seeing in Japanese drawings the uprights of their houses resting on round stones, imagining this to be done in order to give them as slight a hold of the earth as possible. But from enquiries I have made this does not seem to have entered the minds of the Japanese, and the only way they can account for the uprights being placed on round stones is to keep the wood away from the moisture of the ground and because round boulders are more easily and cheaply procured than square stones. The impracticability of this scheme, which, however, deserves a fuller trial than it has yet had, arises, in my mind, from the fact that a house resting on balls is liable to be swung and rocked about in gales of wind to such an extent as to render it unfit to live in. I may mention that the tables on which the apparatus of some of the Japanese lighthouses rest are constructed with this joint, but they have been found to be unsuitable for the reason I have just stated, viz. that when touched or trod

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upon they shake and roll too much. It is quite possible, however, that some alterations might be effected on the design to obviate this difficulty, and if this were accomplished there can be no doubt that it would afford great immunity from earthquakes shocks. Any scheme which will afford this should be welcomed in Japan, but at the same time it is in my opinion a great mistake to sacrifice the whole comfort and the safety of dwellings from their dread enemies fire and wind to a supposed protection from so remote a contingency as a severe earthquake is in Japan. The building most truly suitable is one which to the fullest extent provides a protection from both these disturbances.

Wooden houses, on the supposition that they are best during earthquakes, are not well fitted to withstand the other disturbances to which they are much more frequently exposed—and solidly constructed houses, while they are less inflammable, and less liable to damage from bad weather, whether they are well calculated to resist an earthquake shock or not, at all events have this advantage that they will always afford their inmates time to escape. The more solidly constructed a building is the longer it will remain standing, even though solidity is no perfect protection against the rage of an earthquake.

The matter of cost is an important one in regard to works of this kind, and there is not an unreasonable fear that to erect a solid building means a large expenditure. This, under present circumstances in Japan, is probably the case, though not to that extent which might be imagined. The present want of good material and the dearth of efficient workmen enhance the cost of good work, but we must hope that these hindrances will soon be removed, and that in a short space the towns of Japan will consist of something better than rows of tinder-boxes.

NUIHAKUYA.

Nuihakuya! What can it mean? What can such an ugly ill-conditioned looking word denote or signify? Something to eat? No, no, my friend, you must try again. Mayhap an ancient custom, a rusted suit of armour, or a quaint and curious piece of laquer-ware? A goodly margin, truly, for conjecture sir! but yet, not wide enough. As likely might it be a sandalled pilgrim, beads and bell complete, an Eta's daughter, cotton-clad, with rosy features hid beneath a huge reed hat, and playing plaintive melodies on *samisen* from door to door, or else a hollow-chested man with shoulders rounded from much stooping, an anxious face, and yet a not unhappy looking one, a pleasing physiognomy overlaid by a cloud and pinched here and there—perhaps by want—who knows?—into wrinkles and crows' feet, and a pair of owls eyes which blink in the sunlight and require to be rubbed with the back of his hand before he can fetch a focus to regard your face. How he shades his forehead as you draw aside the paper window, and covers up his dilated pupil with a red-edged eyelid, and regards you curiously from between a scanty growth of lashes—more likely *he's* Nuihakuya: and, in good sooth, so he is. And a Nuihakuya is an embroiderer, a worker in needlework devices, a stabber of silken clouts. You'd like your crest upon your best silk jacket, would you? Or perchance you want a gold embroidered present cloth? Present him with a sketch or leave it to his fancy and—my word on it—you must be hard to satisfy indeed, or else he'll please you. Poor fellow! Whose life is harder than is his? Grey dawn sees him at work and "candle time" will find him covering up his frame with tissue paper, and sighing that the days are still too short. A squalid home is his, and difficult to approach by reason of the rotten boards which roof the drain before his house. Does he often take a holiday? you ask him. No! no! he's bad at walking, he will tell you, his legs get cramped with constant kneeling at his work, besides the times are harder than they used to be, and—with a toss of his head towards where his wife is nursing something which looks like a bundle of clothes, and a semi-circular sweep of his chin in the direction of some half dozen other olive branches—he has many mouths to feed. He used to like an outing well enough, but now he's shy and the sunlight hurts his eyes. And yet for all his hermit life he has a strange acquaintance with outside objects. Are such things told to us in sleep? Or is the human brain [illegible] with knowledge? For how else explain the fact that this poor drudge can limn with colored threads his fields of purple iris, his many-feathered flocks of birds, a bamboo grove, a fleet of ships at sea, a fluttering falcon, and who can tell how many other pleasing figments, and never leave his village home to see and study subjects such as these and those? How many curious looking frames he has: embroidery easels; drums with glowing satin stretched instead of sounding parchment; hollow squares, with here and there a half formed picture shewing through the paper cover! Long trestle-shaped arrangements muffled up and dismal looking, and yet supporting naught more terrible than a gold emblazoned banner or an ornamented *Obi*. He'll show you with becoming modesty his handiwork, and preface every object with a "this is but a poor affair" or "that's a paltry business," and should you praise his skill, he'll gravely bow and thank you while he gently deprecates your praise. But for all his quiet manner and humility, he cannot hide the blush of pleasure which mounts into his pallid face. A poor faded ghost of a blush to be sure it is, but nevertheless the best he can afford, the very best his watery, ill-fed blood can muster up in honor of your kindly interest. His fare is very simple, mainly rice and and pickled cabbage, with now and then a thought of fish perhaps, and once a year a little *sakê*. If such thin grewsome stuff as this can feed and nourish up ideas so artistic as are seen upon his web, what possibilities are there not in Beef and Burgundy? How delicate a tracery should woodcock's thigh and sparkling hock produce! Beef and Burgundy! Woodcock's thigh and Sparkling hock! forsooth, to him of "many mouths to feed," and but a *bu* or so a day to do it with! Not but he has sometimes doubled that amount, he'll tell you, and once or twice when trade was brisk, has hired a helper too. But that is only seldom, and it is a rare good day which brings him in a *bu* and a half. Why not change his occupation, then? Nay! he's over old for that, besides was not his father's father Niuhakuya before him. Nay, more he likes the work; Lord love the gentleman, his heart quite expands as he sees his work progress. He can wander amongst the flowers without so much as stirring from his seat, his sun grows warm and warmer as he lays on golden threads, and he's pensive with his silver moon ere yet her crescent is complete.

YOKOHAMA FIRE BRIGADE.

Report of the Committee.

The following report was read at the Annual Meeting of the Association on the 20th instant.

The Committee of the Yokohama Fire Brigade have much pleasure in presenting their Annual Report to the residents and the Agents of the Fire Insurance Offices, and in submitting the accounts of the Hon. Sec. and Treasurer for the past year.

They are glad to able to state that the subscriptions collected during the year shew bnt a small decrease on those of 1873.

Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure are attached to this report, and shew a small balance in favour of $471-33,100.

The expenses for the year much exceed the amount subscribed, owing to the heavy cost of sinking a Fire-well, building an Engine House, and other improvements the Committee deemed neccessary, and it may not be out of place to urge that it is in the interest of all concerned, insured, and insurers to support the Brigade by liberal contributions, and thus reduce the chance of loss by fire as much as possible.

The Steam Engine involves a monthly expenditure of about $80 viz., $60 salary to the Foreign Engineer attached to it, and remainder for sundries, as coal, two Assistants, etc.

A House has been erected for the Engine, with noccessary accommodation for a Foreign Engineer, at a cost of $359 79cents.

Another heavy item is the sinking of the Fire-well, between Lots 75 and 76. This well contains upwards of 16,000 gallons of water, sufficient to keep the "Relief" (belonging to the Brigade) and the "Victoria" Steam Engines at work for upwards of 3 hours and then the inflow is enough to keep one Engine working.

Since the last General Meeting, which was held on the 20th Jaunary, 1874, the Steam Engine ordered from Messrs. Shand, Mason & Co has arrived, and some dozen gentlemen have come forward and volunteered their services to work it at any time it may have to turn out. At Drills and Fires these gentlemen have shown great activity in getting to work, and work steadily.

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The following is the list of fires that have occurred during the year:

THE FOLLOWING FIRES HAVE OCCURRED DURING 1874.

January 31, at No. 36, Foreign Concession, cook-house.
February 8. at No. 9, Foyeing Concession, French Naval Hospital.
March 12, at No. 60 and 61, Foreign Concession, destroying the entire block.
March 12, at No. 81, Foreign Concession, godown.
March 13, at Nos. 128 and 129. Foreign Concession, destroying the German Hotel, bakery, and two dwelling houses.
March 25, at Semiyosh'cho, Native Town, Japanese houses.
April 21, at No. 145, Foreign Concession, out-houses.
April 21, at No. 102, Foreign Concession, cook-house.
October 8, at the back of the Custom house, cook-house.
December 2, at No. 116, Foreign Concession, dwelling-house.
December 5, at No. 183, Foreign Concession, godown.
December 16, at No. 159, Bluff, dwelling house.
December 21, at No. 28, Foreign Concession, fire confined to one room.
December 30, at No. 80, Foreign Concession, destroying the entire block.

The Brigade now possesses one steam engine and 800 feet of leather hose; two hand engines and 1,900 feet of canvas hose; buckets, ladders, etc, etc.

Although the hand engines are still in good order, the Cemmittee would recommend that they should be replaced by one or more new ones, as the funds at the disposal of the incoming Committee may warrant.

The Committee have much pleasure in testifying to the satisfactory manner in which the Superintendent, Mr. Davis, has discharged the duties of his post.

The Committee cannot close their report without thanking those gentlemen who have so kindly volunteered to work the Brigade Engine.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Benson, Fraser, Dodds, and Leckie (Mr. Hurlbut having temporarily left the settlement), now beg to tender their resignation, and trust that the community will be satisfied with the result of their labours.

For the Committee,
JOHN LECKIE,
Hon, Sec. and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA FIRE BRIGADE, IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN LECKIE, HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

1874.			Cr.
Jan'y 1.	By Cash balance from 1873		$1,071 76
Feb'y and March	„ Amount of annual subscriptions:—		
	Firms, etc. ...$ 945		
	Insurance Co. 1650		
	Chinese Guild 200		
		$2,795 00	
			$3,866 76
1874			Dr.
Feb. 23.	To Bill on London, favour Shand, Mason & Co., balance of steamer, £52.17.3@4/2½		$ 250 61
„	„ Landing charges on Engine		1 50
M'ch 26.	„ Bill on London, favour Shand, Mason & Co., on account sundries ordered, £80@4/3½ ...		374 63
„ 30.	„ Ground Rent for 1874		87 28
June 8.	„ Building engine-house		359 78
July 11.	„ Bill on London, favour Shand, Mason & Co., balance of sundries ordered, £16 15.4@4/2½		80 08
Aug. 4.	„ Fire well		576 00
„ 14.	„ Landing charges on Hose, Helmets, etc. ...		1 50
Dec. 31.	„ Axes		6 00
„ „	„ Engineer's wages from 26th March to date ...		548 00
„ „	„ Working expenses and repairs		1,110 05
„ „	„ Balance		471 33
			$3,866 76

E. & O. E.

JOHN LECKIE,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Yokohama, December 31, 1874.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday evening, 13rd instant, at the Grand Hotel, C. W. Goodwin Esq., V. P. in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved, and it was announced that the following gentlemen had been elected ordinary members of the Society since the last general meeting: Dr. Elmore, Chargé d'Affaires for Peru, Messrs. J. C. Hayllar, Q.C., Hongkong, J. Smedley, E. S. Benson, and S. Cocking,

The Rev. E. W. Syle then read the "Itinerary of two routes between Yedo and Niigata" by Captain Descharmes.

Sir Harry Parkes observed that Captain Descharmes had described a very interesting, and a very extensive tour through the Northern, Western, and central Provinces of Japan. He regretted that, owing to the want of a good map, those who had heard the paper read would not fully profit by the information it contained until it appeared in print. The same want had been felt on previous occasions, and would continue to be felt when papers of travel were read before the society. He would therefore suggest the preparation of a map of Japan on a large scale, to be exhibited at the meetings of the society, which should show in a manner that would at once catch the eye, the Provinces and Kens, principal towns, mountain ranges, rivers, roads, and other important geographical features of the country, as far as these were at present known or might become known. The routes described in the papers read before the Society might also in some instances be marked upon it. Its use would then be felt, not only when papers were being read, but also by travellers planning a tour or an excursion, and wishing to profit by the experience of those who had preceded them. He believed such a map could be constructed at small expense, and he was satisfied that it would prove of great utility to the society.

Mr. Cargill, in seconding the suggestion, remarked that any Foreign maps of Japan he had seen were very incomplete, while the Japanese maps, some of which were very excellent, had for those who could not read Japanese, all the characteristics of the old maps of Africa—a mere coast outline on a sheet of blank paper. Mr. Cargill also enquired what the expense of preparing a map would be, and whether the funds of the Society could afford the outlay, or whether a special subscription would be necessary.

Mr. Syle said that the matter had been under consideration. He thought that if the Society determined on constructing such a map as that referred to, Mr. Brunton should be requested to superintend the execution of it. He was afraid, however, that the funds of the Society would not admit of the undertaking at present.

In reference to what had fallen from Mr. Syle, Mr. Brunton said that he would be glad to superintend the execution of large maps for the use of the Society. He would propose that they should be made to a scale of 2¾ miles to an inch and should be in six sheets viz: one sheet for the island of Yezo,—one sheet for the Main Island, to extend as far as Lake Inabashiro—second sheet for Main Island to extend as far as Lake Biwa. Third sheet for the remainder of the Main Island. One sheet for the island of Sikok, and adjoining coast. One sheet for the island of Kiusiu, and adjoining coast. The probable cost of executing these completely and in a finished manner would be about $400, the principal items in which sum consist of the Chinese, or Japanese, draughtsmen. Then maps might be enlarged from Japanese maps, many of which are of very considerable accuracy. In fact so accurate are they that some of the present charts used by navigators are compiled from them.

The maps so made would be useful only for hanging on walls, and tracing journeys on with a pointer. They would not be suitable for measuring from, or for photographing or otherwise copying.

Mr. Brunton then read his paper on "Constructive Art in Japan."

Mr. Cargill acquiesced in the observations made by Mr Brunton on the indifferent material used in building, such as spongy bricks, lime that had lost its essential quality, and indifferent timber which began to rot as soon as it was put to use, and that as for the grotesque but pretentious specimens of

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the foreign style of architecture in Yokohama, to which he had drawn attention in the New Town Hall and Custom House, he might have added the new Post office, and the British Consulate, the latter being especially hideous. As for the adaptation of buildings to resist earthquakes, and the general use of timber in Japan for the temples and other costly structures which, from their antiquity, seem to have resisted shocks that had proved so disastrous to many towns, he presumed that timber was deemed well suited for resisting those terrible visitations. In other countries the same idea prevailed. He had heard people in San Francisco taking comfort from having so many of their houses built of timber, and being on that account more safe. The town of Wellington in New Zealand is wholly built of wood, private dwellings, public buildings, and churches, including even lofty steeples, that neighbourhood being subject to constant severe vibrations of the earth, and no other building material being deemed safe.

Sir Harry Parkes was of opinion that the light and elastic style of Japanese architecture had no reference to the necessities, or apprehensions occasioned by earthquakes. It is a primitive style of building taken chiefly from the Chinese, who are said to have followed the tent as their model in the long sweeping roof, supported, not on walls but on timber uprights. The Japanese have no experience of solid structures. To them in building timber is a material of first necessity, and scarcity of supply would be very seriously felt. It is probable that although the country within districts easy of access has been denuded of its timber belts of forest still remain which cannot at present be made available for want of means of transport. Forestry laws and the construction of roads evidently demand the serious attention of the Government.

In answer to the Chairman, Mr. Brunton said that from the various authorities which he had consulted he could not discover that the system of lightness and pliability in the construction of houses had been adopted in any country subject to earthquakes—except Japan. Certainly in South America and South Italy the buildings which were now erected were of a most solid description—and those men who were authorities on the subject had, so far as his investigations had carried him, unanimously given a preference to strength as distinct from lightness or elasticity. In a building wanting in strength, its overthrow becomes certain when the velocity of the earthquake wave is such as to produce oscillation sufficient to destroy the equlibrium of its upright parts. But in buildings where the mass or inertia is great, and the connection of the different parts of the walls is proportionately good oscillation is checked, and it may be said that overthrow is impossible—except of course in cases of irregular upheaval or cracking of the earth's surface, or when the foundations of a building are destroyed. In such buildings fractures may certainly be caused at weak places in the walls, but their great advantage is, that on account of their immunity from overthrow, they give their inmates time to escape. The great destruction of buildings in Lisbon Naples and elsewhere by earthquakes has been shewn to be entirely owing to the faulty character of the masonry—there having been instances in the vicinity of the latter place where the front half of a wall has come down leaving the back half standing, shewing that there was no band or connection whatever between the two.

In regard to concrete he believed that no substance could be found more suitable for building in earthquake countries, and he founded this belief on the grounds that there was no joint whatever in a concrete wall, that the whole building was as one stone, and that the connection between its parts was equable and thorough throughout. He could not conceive that a well-built concrete house could possibly be overthrown so long as its foundations were left intact.

Mr. Syle observed concerning the supposed absence of any system of apprenticeship among Japanese workmen, that in China there was no such deficiency; but on the contrary, that every workman—especially every bricklayer—seemed to be provided with two apprentices.

As to the supply of timber in China; it had become the custom in some districts, to cultivate hill-sides, and crop them annually strip after strip, for thirty successive years; at the end of which time, the first portion will have grown up again. For building purposes, large quantities of fine lumber, brought across the Pacific from Oregon, were disposed of at Shanghai. Also a good deal of magnificent hard wood brought up from the Straits, in the Singapore junks.

Prof: W. E. Ayrton remarked that he was not sure whether it had yet dawned on the Japanese that porosity was an objectionable character in bricks, since he remembered when, some months back, he visited Tskudashima where bricks were manufactured in considerable quantities by the convicts there, the Governor of the prison pointed out with great glee how a stack of black bricks absorbed pailful after pailful of water as it was thrown over them. He thought all must agree that Mr. Brunton's severe criticisms of the new buildings in Tokio and Yokohama were most just, especially as regards the pastrycook style of architecture, the one most in vogue, which produced residences like sugared cakes, of layers of white plaster hiding a framework of unseasoned and ill-jointed wood. The builders of these houses appeared to have exercised the greatest ingenuity in combining the flaws of Japanese dwellings with the vices of second-rate European suburban villas; for where, in the modern Japanese house was the graceful roof-curves, the quaintly-moulded corner tiles, the grand entry with its curved scrolls, the picturesque eaves, the ingenious arrangement of rafter, and decorated panels of the Daimio's home? Whilst warmth and solidity, so rightly esteemed as most important characteristics of European buildings, were conspicuous by their absence.

He could scarcely agree with Mr. Brunton that the new brick houses in the Odori of Tokio, the main street of the metropolis of Japan, were satisfactory; since he considered the pretensions to the classic style displayed in the architecture had produced a result not more happy than the absence of all architecture in the more flimsy structures previously referred to.

He doubted whether Europe's ancient Gothic architects would approve of the new mongrel red-brick buildings of Tokio, that bear so strong a resemblance to national school-houses. In addition, to a race like the Japanese who loved brightness and sunshine, who passed the greater portion of their lives in the open air he could imagine nothing more distasteful than the small windows, absence of verandahs, and general gloom of a medieval building.

What was really wanted in this country at the present moment was an architect who had thoroughly mastered the varieties and styles of the European schools of architecture, and who, in addition, had also studied the ingenious development of wooden structures in the United States. Such a man after arriving here would with similar industry study Japanese buildings and their extreme siutability, in many respects, to the climate of the country and the tastes of the people. He would then be in a position to evolve buildings that did not as now combine the evils of all styles, but which, instead, bore evidence that the best points of native and imported art had been judiciously selected. We might then have buildings possessing the beauties of the yashiki and the conveniences and comforts of a first-rate English building.

The Meeting then terminated.

Correspondence.

THE HARBOUR SCHEME.

To the Editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail*.

20th January, 1875.

Sir,—Your correspondent A. is becoming warm in his advocacy of the Harbor works. Surely if according to A. the scheme "is such a complete and perfect one," it will stand discussion. The facts I have adduced speak for themselves, and considering the earnest advocacy of A. it was evidently worth while disproving these facts if possible rather than concluding that it *would be* supererogatory to offer a flat contradiction to them. If this is a specimen of the hasty and injudicious manner in which this scheme is being pushed forward before the Japanese Government, it is to be regretted. It is also worthy of note on this point that Mr. Brunton, who is supposed to be

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the promoter of this scheme, is now addressing the principal shipping firms here asking for information regarding detention of goods, charges for landing, shipping, &c. It would have been thought that the engineer of such a work would have acquired this information before maturing his plans.

A. again falls into error by calling the Yokohama anchorage "an open roadstead," and remarks "that that does not militate against the necessity for a wharf." If it were an open roadstead it would militate very considerably against a wharf; but A. is not quite clear here as to the difference between a wharf and a pier. The work proposed is a concrete pier, and in an open roadstead even this would prove of very doubtfut utility. The calculation at 10 cents per ton on shipping was not based, as A. infers, merely on what vessels paid in the river ports in China, but was the extreme rate in my opinion which vessels visiting this port could afford to pay. In reply to A.'s query I would inform him that certainly there is a distinction between a wooden wharf on a river bank and a concrete pier in an open roadstead, &c., &c., and that this distinction was apparent to me when I made the incidental reference to the 10 cents charge per ton. It was also apparento me that some of the wharves in China have cost probably as much per foot as the proposed pier is estimated to cost, taking into consideration the price of land, material, and the treacherous peculiarities of the river. It is impossible to frame the Pier dues on what the work costs. The wharves in Shanghai for instance must have cost vast sums of money, but many of them are entirely useless through the silting up of the river. "The coat must be cut according to the cloth." In these case. you cannot draw the comparison between "other parts of the world where similar facilities are offered at rates of from one shilling to one dollar per ton." Where such rates are charged there are certain advantages which makes it worth the while of vessels to pay such charges, and it is ridiculous to suppose that the trade of Japan for many years to come would admit of such an extra impost upon it. Why, in the Suez Canal (the most costly work of the kind of modern times) the rate is only 8/6 per ton.

I confess I do not understand the drift of your correspondent's remark regarding the simile of the pier (not wharf) acting as a platform to a Railway station &c. My view was that such a work at all is unnecessary, and this, without paying any attention to the length of the Pier. I showed that at a cost of $1,000,000 with the entire Foreign shipping using the Pier at a rate of 10 cents per ton it would not pay 3½ per cent on the expenditure. The $1,000,000 I conclude will only carry the Pier about half the estimated length, which would be into a depth of water too shallow for the majority of the shipping to use it, therefore it would necessarily show a more disastrous result. If the Pier costs $2,000,000 according to my showing it will not pay any interest at all on outlay, although taking the money at 7 per cent., which is really about 1½ per cent. less than the Government borrows its money in Europe.

If the Japanese Government have been dazzled with the idea that this pier is to act as a feeder to the short section of railway between Yokohama and Yedo, they will certainly find themselves disappointed in the result. Yedo, as I before remarked, and not Yokohama, is the terminus, and situated as it is on the shores of a magnificent bay, goods coming by sea, until a trunk line of railway is in existence, will be unable to stand the transport by railway for the few miles before they reach their destination when the goods can be carried to their destination by water without any palpable additional cost. Water carriage in all countries is invariably cheaper than land carriage until railways have been developed. When the coasting trade of this empire has to compete with the railway through to the producing districts, then the question of competition will become more equal between railway and water carriage. But of what avail will that be to the proposed pier? The steamers will then, even less than now, be able to use the pier or railway between here and Yedo, and the pier has every chance of becoming a white elephant to Japan, as useless from a renumerative point of view as the Pyramids of Egypt, without being nearly so interesting as a specimen of constructive art.

The most that can be said in favour of the scheme is that it will be a great convenience to the foreign trade of Yokohama. But that it will increase this trade is more than doubtful. A similar plea might be urged for covered ways in the principal thoroughfares between Yokohama and the Japanese town; business on rainy days is almost at a standstill on account of the objection the Japanese have to leave their dwellings with the chance of getting wet. No doubt this measure would be a great convenience to the people and would facilitate the business of the port, but who will argue that such an expenditure is necessary or would prove remunerative?

Another point which apparently has been lost sight of is the fact that the population of Yokohama and suburbs is steadily decreasing, and the people are gradually returning to Yedo, where the cost of living is so much cheaper. A walk through the reclaimed districts to the westward of Yokohoma will at once convince an observer of this fact. Two years ago it was difficult to find an empty house in this quarter and now a very different state of affairs exists.

A. professes to find satisfaction in my estimate of a return of 3½ per cent interest, on the supposition that money could be got at 7 per cent interest for constructing the Pier, that the entire foreign shipping visiting Yokohama would make use of it at 10 cents per ton, and that the extreme cost of the Pier would be $1,000,000. But it is evident that the Pier will cost nearer $2,000,000, and that the money cannot be obtained under 8 or 8½ per cent, so that it would return no interest whatever on outlay.

This evident deduction A. is pleased to term "a handsome return on the expenditure," but it is to be observed that he is only giving his opinion (not upon an investment of his own) but upon what he considers is "a handsome return" to the Japanese Government upon their investment. It is therefore fortunate for the Japanese Gouernment they have not to rely upon the estimates of your correspondent in this matter.

It is to be regretted that A. should allow himself to be disturbed by the manner in which this discussion has been conducted. The subject was one of great general interest, and the best mode was adopted which offered to secure the most complete ventilation of it. This apparently had its recommendations for your correspondent, and if instead of finding fault on such immaterial points, he had confined himself to disproving the facts and figures brought against him, he would certainly have assisted towards a more satisfactory consideration of the subject.

It is no possible concern of mine how the Japanese Government expend their money, or if they choose to pitch $2,000,000 into the Yokohama bay. I shall probably benefit by the convenience of the pier as much as any of my fellow residents, but at the same time it is perfectly evident to me that such a project, if adopted, will be the means of preventing the carrying out of works of equal public convenience but more general benefit.

Your obedient servant,

X. Y. Z.

DAVISON V. ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The following is a copy of the report of the referees in the case of J. Davison *v.* Oriental Bank Corporation:—

TO C. W. GOODWIN, ESQ., ASSISTANT JUDGE, H. B. M. COURT, KANAGAWA.

SIR,—We have the honour to report that in accordance with the instructions contained in your order dated 30th October last, we have now taken the accounts in this case, and we certify that at the date of the verdict, say 17th October, there was due by defendants to plaintiff the sum of Mexican dollars five thousand two hundred and eighteen, and nine cents (say $5,218.9), as per enclosed statement of general account.

We further enclose statement of cash account, and schedules A, B. C. D. E. and F, and have the following remaks to offer thereupon:—

STATEMENT OF CASH ACCOUNT.

In the accounts handed in to us by plaintiff, the amount that had been received by him on account of sales of goods was stated at $26,272.58

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Defendants claimed that plaintiff had received 27,167.32
Fortunately both parties agreed that the amount paid out of the receipts by plaintiff into defendants' bank was 18,584 39

After a careful and laborious comparison of the items of cash received in plaintiff's cash-book, with the items of sales made in the memorandum salesbook we fix the amount of receipts by plaintiff at $26,335.58; thus plaintiff has retained on account of total charges the sum of $7,751.19.

All outstanding accounts for sales made to be collected by defendants.

SCHEDULE C.—DUTY.

Claimed by plaintiff	$4,317.68
Statement by defendants	961.68
We find the amount should be	943 20

The greater part of the goods, duties upon which plaintiff claims, were not hypothecated to defendants *until after* they were landed, consequently do not come within the scope of the verdict. The above sum of $943.20 is the whole amount we find to have been disbursed by plaintiff on goods, the documents of which at the time of landing were held by defendants.

Interest on duty we have disallowed, as we find that plaintiff's receipts covered him for this outlay.

SCHEDULE D.—LANDING CHARGES.

Claimed by plaintiff, $430.50, being at the rate of 30 cents per package.

We certify to this rate as being reasonable; but for the reason given above in regard to duty, we have disallowed the charge on the greater portion of the goods, and certify to a sum of only $78.52.

STORAGE.—SCHEDULE E.

Plaintiff claims an average rate of 35 cents per package per month. We consider that this rate is by no means unreasonable, and accordingly confirm it. As regards dates from which storage has to be reckoned: we have taken it, on those goods landed for account of defendants, from date of landing, and on those transferred to defendants subsequently to the landing, from date of transfer. The rate of 35 cents per package, in our opinion, is rather below than above the usual tariff in Yokohama; and, moreover, the storage of the goods in question must have been unusually troublesome. Many of the packages, from their shape and character, must have been of bad stowage. Nor was it a case of out-and-out warehousing, in which the goods were taken delivery of in quantities; for we find that very often only one or two packages, and sometimes even part of a package, were delivered at a time.

It has been urged upon us that the goods were of small value, and could not stand such a rate of storage. This plea, however, seems to be without foundation, for we find that the average value was at least $110 to $120 per package, or quite equal to that of a bale of shirtings or yarn.

It has also been urged upon us that many of the packages were small. We have given due attention to this statement, but—and especially as there evidently was a good proportion of bulky, some very bulky, packages—this fact does not appear to us to weigh down the considerations on the opposite side of the question.

We may state, moreover, that defendants brought witnesses from French and German houses, who, it was understood, had a special acquaintance with miscellaneous goods of this character, and their evidence was to the effect that they would be ready, under agreement, to store similar goods at a fixed charge of 10 cents per package, plus an *ad valorem* bonus of 2½ to 5 per cent. Now, such a method of computation, taking the lowest figure of 2½ per cent., would make the storage account up to $6,600, or more.

The storage extends over a period commencing May, 1873, and ending at the date of the verdict; the total gives an average of 9½ months for 1,702 packages. The amount of this account is $5,659.15.

FIRE INSURANCE.—SCHEDULE F.

Plaintiff claims ¼ per cent per month. This is in accordance with the usual tariff in Yokohama, and we consider it to be fair in the present instance. Insurances can be effected more cheaply when goods are covered a lengthened and definite period; but as regards the goods in question, there was no definite agreement as to the period during which they would be deposited, and the quantity was liable to fluctuation day by day.

An agent who covers goods under such circumstances, has to risk an outlay which he may never get back, and, consequently, must charge in proportion.

Fire insurance companies charge ½ cts. per cent. for a month's policy.

As with storage charges, we have disallowed fire insurance on goods not actually landed for account of defendants, until from after the date of their transfer to defendants.

The *period* over which the fire insurance account extends, is the same as that of the storage account.

The *values* for the insurance are taken for the most part from the amounts marked upon the delivery orders which plaintiff gave to defendants. This information is wanting in the delivery order of 20th August, 1873, and plaintiff claims that he entered this batch of goods on his insurance list at $60,000. There is, however, no definite record to prove this, and as the letter of hypothecation for said goods given by F. Beato to defendant mentions insurance for $54,000, we have allowed only this lesser amount.

Total of fire insurance account, $6,288.41.

In conclusion, we would only remark that owing to the long period over which the transactions to which these accounts refer have extended—to the want of any definite arrangements between the parties—to the absence of periodically closed accounts and the great difficulty in following dates or particulars which have slipped past without record,—it has been a matter of much difficulty to satisfactorily determine many items. We believe, however, that in all but a few minor cases, when we have had to decide according to the balance of such evidence as there was, we have been able to arrive at a well-grounded settlement.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
A. J. WILKIN,
H. J. HOOPER, } *Referees.*

Yokohama, 13th January, 1875.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, ESQ.

January 18, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION *vs.* E. WALLACE.

This was a claim for $8,700, balance of account.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for plaintiff; defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Dickins, before commencing, wished to make a slight amendment in the petition plaintiffs had filed. He stated that the debtor summons had been served in the usual way on defendant, and no definite answer had been filed to it. He therefore thought defendant would not contradict that he had committed an act of bunkruptcy. He should like to hear what items, if any, the defendant disputed. He understood that defendant asserted that he was not indebted at all.

Defendant said he was acting without legal advice, and hoped the Court would make every allowance for any legal errors he might commit. He disputed the claim altogether. The fact of the matter was this: In 1868 and 1869 he sold two bills to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They were drawn on Mr Rivington, of Hongkong, who accepted them, but never met them, and the Bank, instead of protesting them in the usual way, returned them, but to Yokohama, and this branch of the Bank debited them to his account. Another bill of his on Mr. Sands, of Hongkong, was treated in the same way. The Bank by doing this, he said, deprived him of all legal remedy he had against Rivington and Sand, and, therefore, he coutd not see why he ought to pay. Part of the total sum claimed was for interest,

Mr. H. Cope, acting manager at Yokohama of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, testified that the Bank purchased the bills in question, and that on their not being met in Hongkong they were returned, and placed to defendant's debit. He believed it was the custom for a bank to protest dishonoured bills, unless there was some reason for not doing so. He could not remember what the cost of protesting a bill in Hongkong was, but it might be from $5 to $10.

After some discussion,

Mr. Dickins prayed that the Court order defendant to amend his answer, and to state distinctly and definitely in it his objections to pay the various items mentioned in the petition.

His Honour granted the motion, and the next hearing will take place on February 2nd.—*Herald.*

H. B. M. PROVINCIAL COURT.

Tuesday, January 19th, 1875.

W. G. HOWELL *versus* C. D. MOSS and J. R. ANGLIN,
PROPRIETORS OF THE *Japan Gazette.*

This was an action for libel for the publication of a letter offensive to the character of the plaintiff. The damages were laid at $1,000.

The following gentlemen were empanelled as a jury:—Messrs Plummer, Palmer, Blakeway, H. Moss and Noble.

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Mr Dickins appeared for the prosecution. The defendants were represented by Mr G. P. Ness.

Mr Dickins proceeded to open the case on behalf of the plaintiff. The action, he stated, was brought against the proprietors of the *Japan Gazette*, a newspaper published in Yokohama. It was not necessary to comment upon the enormity of the offence for which the plaintiff sought satisfaction at the hands of a jury; it was sufficient to ask their earnest consideration of the charge and the letter which formed the ground of the action. Of this letter he proposed to submit a printed copy.

Mr Ness objected to the Jury being supplied with the letter in question, in which the pleadings of the other side were interpolated.

His Honour thought there could be no objection to the Jury being permitted to have the printed copy of the letter. He should warn them, however, that the portion embraced in brackets should not receive their attention.

Mr Dickins resumed—It was not alone in that Court that the defendant was put on his defence as to his character, a character built up during his whole residence of twenty years in the East; he was also on his trial before the Public. This larger Court comprised the gentlemen of the East,—the jury a committee of that Court. His client had two modes open to him of seeking redress for the injury his reputation had sustained—either by criminal or civil action for damages. He had chosen the latter, as he courted the fullest investigation into his conduct and motives which had been so cruelly assailed by the writer of the letter published by the defendants. It was open to them to plead justification in extenuation of its libellous statements This the defendants had not dared to do, knowing that the facts were of a defamatory nature and were false. Without going at length into the subject of the nature of a libel I may inform you, briefly, that any publication which tends to bring any person into contempt or ridicule, or can be construed as reflecting upon the moral character of a person following any particular profession or a trade, if printed, is a libel. As an extreme case which shows the tenderness of the English law of libel I will refer to the case of "Fray vs. Fray" (34 Law Journal: Common Pleas 45). The plaintiff and defendant in this case were brother and sister and the libel consisted in a letter written by the defendant, alleging that the plaintiff and her mother felt a pleasure in putting him to the utmost possible expense by proceedings in Chancery. This was held not to constitute a libel and was overruled.

The Counsel then proceeded to call witnesses.

Mr John R. Black, sworn.—I am a newspaper proprietor and printer in Yedo. I was formerly proprietor of the *Japan Gazette*.

(The Counsel for the defence here admitted that the defendants were the proprietors of the journal in question.)

Mr Ness proceeded to cross-question Mr Black.

To this Mr Dickins objected, but subsequently withdrew his objection.

To Mr Ness.—I am a newspaper editor.

(Mr Ness was about to ask the witness certain questions as to his opinion of portions of the letter, but His Honour decided that he could not permit them) continued: I only know from information I have received that an agreement exists between the plaintiff and the Japanese Government. (The Counsel was proceeding to cross-examine the witness, but Mr. Dickins objected for two reasons. First, that the witness's evidence was "hearsay" and could not be received and secondly that it tended to show justification which had not been pleaded.)

Cross-examination resumed.—Had I been writing on the Formosa question I should have referred to several authorities: to the public papers of Yokohama; to the Official departments of the State; the American Legation and to my own experience. I have repeatedly referred to authorities with reference to the Formosa troubles. The diplomatic correspondence of Mr Low, American Ambassador at Peking, on the subject was among these.

His Honour thought these replies did not bear upon the subject and recommended their abandonment. Further, that as the plea of justification had not been put in the Counsel was barred from asking questions tending to show that the comments of the defendants were in any sense justified.

Mr Dickins.—Besides, the evidence given by the witness is, I submit, utterly irrelevant.

His Honour.—Certainly.

Mr Ness.—With the permission of the Court I propose to amend my plea to that of justification.

His Honour.—That I certainly cannot permit.

Mr Ness.—I propose to address your Honour upon the admissibility of evidence after the adjournment.

[*The Court here adjourned until 2 o'clock.*]

On resuming, Mr Ness proceeded to address the Court with the view of showing that the plea "not guilty" allowed of his proving by evidence that a reasonable exercise of the liberty of fair comment might be urged in justification.

His Honour, however, decided to reject such evidence as being excluded by the plea of "not guilty," and as tending to justification, which justification has not been pleaded.

Mr Ness requested that note might be taken of his objection.

Mr Griffith Howell, sworn: I am on the staff of the *Japan Mail*. I recognise the numbers submitted to me as published at the office of that journal.

To Mr Ness: I recognise the numbers you produce, dated during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875, as having been published at the *Japan Mail* office. I know nothing of an article headed "Probity of the Press" which appeared in the *Japan Herald* in the month of March, 1874.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr Ness stated that he did not intend to call any witnesses. He, proposed, however, to read certain letters from the *Japan Mail* from 1870 to the present date, showing that the line of conduct of that journal afforded fair ground for the comments of the letter written by "Fair Play.'

His Honour, however, objected to receive them as evidence on the grounds already alleged and as not being shown to be provocative of the letter in question.

Mr Dickin's said: There is no more cowardly mode of attack than a libel. As poison works secretly and insidiously upon a man's constitution, so libel operates upon the moral character, which it gradually undermines unless its destructive ravages be counteracted. By old Greek and Roman laws it was severely punished by heavy fine, and in some cases even by death, while the common law of England awarded heavy penalties to this offence from the earliest times. No mode of attack can be meaner than that by a newspaper libel, and it is difficult to understand how the proprietor of a journal can have been induced, as in this case, to lend himself to the degradation of spreading defamatory matter. However contemptible the letter in question may be in its literary aspect, its effects are nevertheless indestructible. The defendants are worse even than the writer. He, possibly, might be able to plead his wounded feelings, or might be goaded to attack his adversary by the recollection of past offences, while the publishers of the letter have not only endorsed his enmity but have in cold blood, as it were, afforded him the utmost publicity within their power to disseminate his calumnies. The letter, I have said, is a libel, and by libel I mean that which disparages the general character of another person, or of an individual following any profession or business—the proprietor of a newspaper for instance. The libel is contained in the letter which follows.

Mr Dickins here proceeded to read the letter signed "Fair Play" commenting at length on those passages which are more particularly referred to in the observations embraced within brackets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter to the London *Times* signed W. G. H. dated Yokohama June 19th, is naturally attributed to the genius of the *Japan Mail* (*the plaintiff being meant thereby*); and we shall be assured that it was written, in order to put the Formosan embroglio truly, fairly, calmly, and dispassionately before the English public (*it being thereby insinuated that the plaintiff's said letter of the 19th June, was written for the purpose of falsely, unfairly and improperly putting the conduct of the Japanese Government with respect to the pending Formosan affair in a wrong light before the English public, while the plaintiff was receiving money or subscriptions from the said Government under an engagement to afford support to the policy of the same*). At the time the letter was written, there was some sort of agreement between the Japanese government and *Japan Mail*, which, if the latter had any object in originally seeking and the government had any object in assenting to, meant this, and nothing else:—That the *Japan Mail* was content to sell some kind of benefit to the government, which it was supposed to be worth the government's while to purchase, by subscribing for one hundred and fifty copies of the paper. W. G. H. may write what he pleases, either in the *Mail* or to the *Times*, but nothing that he can say can give any other complexion to the contract, in the eyes of common-sense people, than that the government, or some prominent member or members of it, was or were led to believe that the *Japan Mail* would so trim its sails as to make all circumstances fair winds for Japan (*it being thereby insinuated that the "Japan Mail" had sold its support to the Japan Government*); and that the government would find a fair and generous support from the proprietor of the *Mail*. It was an unfortunate moment for the government and for the *Mail*

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when the rival editors of the *Herald* and *Mail* came together, and that explanation was given which enabled the former to apply the prod to the latter on the subject of the subsidy. Thenceforth, wriggling like a spiked eel, the *Mail* tried to serve two masters. The small sense of justice it still retained felt that it must not altogether lose sight of the compact; whilst its pride did not like the admission that it was a hireling. The inevitable consequence was that it blew hot and cold; and its sickly attempts to appear independent and at the same time fair towards the government has been too much for the risibility of its readers for many a day. That must be bad enough for such a tender skin; but alas! the circulation of the paper for the ensuing twelve months has been jeopardised to the extent of one hundred and fifty copies; and that's enough to make any free and independent editor wince, if not weep.

The letter of W. G. H. to the *Times* was sent when its writer was virtually under engagement to the government. Its canting, candid style but renders its singularly uncandid statements the more glaring and reprehensible. The story of the origin of the Formosa trouble; the chicanery attributed to Soyejima; the colouring given to Mr Le Gendre's connection with the Government, with the embassy of Soyejima, and with this Expedition; the glance at the Saga insurrection and its effects; the picture of the divided Japanese cabinet; and the declaration of the illegality of the course taken by Japan; all shew a bias—a strong personal bias; a bias totally antagonistic to the country, and to the action of the man who gave the *mot d'ordre* to accept the proposals of the *Japan Mail* and to make it the foreign mouthpiece of the government.

The letter is a tissue of erroneous statements from begining to end. It has just enough of truth to give a peg to hang the distortions on. What says Tennyson?

> "And the parson made it his text that week, and he said likewise,
> That a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies;
> That a lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with outright,
> But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight."

(it being insinuated by the quotation and the paragraphs immediately preceding it that the plaintiff in his said letter to the London "Times" of the 15th of June last was guilty not only of lying, but of that worst species of lying in which the lie is cloaked by a modicum of truth).

The letter may safely be left to the numerous readers in this country who, having larger knowledge of the facts than home readers have, are able to estimate its truthfulness, and to award to the writer the condemnation he merits (*it being thereby again insinuated that the plaintiff in writing his said latter of the 19th June was guilty of deliberate falsehood*). Well may it be asked what object the writer could have, in so discrediting the Japanese government, from whose exchequer he so largely benefited? (*it being thereby insinuated that the plaintiff was unfaithful and ungrateful to his employers the Japanese Government*) Imputing motives to any man is to be reprehended; but remembering the acrimony with which the *Mail* has always dealt with those government matters, on which it has always been proved to be so singularly ill-informed, it can only be surmised that W. G. H. was anxious to ensure the failure of the Japanese government, in case it should require a fresh loan, by representing it as unworthy, and as the victim of a set of official rogues.

It is well that W. G. H. is neither the only, nor the earliest, writer who has addressed himself to the *Times*. It is to be wished that it could be said he was not the most uncandid and double-faced. With those who objected to his arrangement with the Japanese Government no sympathy need be wasted. Some, at least, of those who cavilled at it would have been glad had the contract gone their way. But a writer is most heartily to be condemned, who, while accepting value for services rendered, with his left hand, permits his right to indite most injurious statements, if true, to such a widely circulated and powerful paper as the *Times (it being thereby insinuated that the plaintiff while employed by and receiving money from the Japanese Government maliciously and dishonourably gave the utmost weight and publicity possible to statements injurious to the said Government and false in fact and known to be so false in fact and injurious in nature to the plaintiff at the time he made them public.)* The injury done to Japan may have been irretrievable

The importance of the subject must be my apology for so great a trespass on your columns.

I am, Sir,

FAIR PLAY.

In concluding, Mr Dickins characterised this letter as a mere explosion of abuse and virulence, utterly without argumentative sequence, indicative of strong personal hostility and, worse than all, not an honest criticism. The agreement with the Government gave, he alleged, no colour to the charges with which the letter teemed. He would read the preamble which indicated the object with which this agreement was entered upon which was as follows:—

"In view of the importance of diffusing information regarding "the state of affairs in the Empire of Japan and arousing attention "to it in the principal cities in Europe and America the following "agreement has been entered upon between the Government of "Japan on the one side and W. G. Howell, Proprietor of the "*Japan Mail* on the other side."

Thus the object of the Government was to diffuse information upon the condition of the country, nor need this be wondered at considering their newly awakened relations with foreign countries. It might perhaps be inferred that this involved some *quid pro quo*, and that the plaintiff was expected to advocate the views of the Japanese Government when such a course became desirable. But this was never sought by them, and by a subsequent clause of the agreement my client effectually excludes any such demand being made upon him and excuses himself from any services which he cannot conscientiously extend. The clause is as follows:—

"The said W. G. Howell in view of the unwritten, but "universally recognised laws and traditions which guide al "honourable journalism shall be at full liberty to express and "publish his own opinions in a true and impartial manner "upon any matter communicated to him by the Japanese Govern"ment, or any matter soever upon which he may see fit to com"ment, and shall be as free in this respect as if he had no connection "with the Japanese Government."

My client naturally as an honest man reserved this right to criticise, but it was to criticise "measures not men"; and while his natural tendency has been to judge the people of this country with an appreciation of their aspirations towards a higher civilisation, he has unsparingly criticised those errors which seemed likely to betray the country into disappointment and to sow the seed of future troubles. Counsel here cited the case of Campbell *v.* Spottiswoode, in which the printers of the *Saturday Review* were cast in damages on the ground that a newspaper article cannot be justified by privilege. He closed his address by reminding the jury of the importance of protecting the individual against the license of the press, which had too frequently been pushed to outrageous extremes in this community

Mr Ness proceeded to address the Jury on behalf of the defendants. The letter, he contended, was not libellous. It was a fair comment upon the understanding which was supposed to exist between the plaintiff and the Japanese Government, and had His Honour not refused to admit as evidence the extracts from articles which he had proposed to adduce from preceding issues of the *Japan Mail*, he could have shown this. He commented upon the nature of the agreement, and contended that it might have been inferred from it that some support was promised to the Japanese Government as the plaintiff had within his own discretion the power of dispensing the copies subscribed for in such manner as he pleased. (Mr Dickins denied this, and showed that it was otherwise provided for in the agreement.) With reference to the poetical quotation he failed to see that it possessed the importance with which it was sought to invest it. He concluded by urging the Jury to mark by their verdict their appreciation of a fair freedom of comment to which, he thought, the letter confined itself.

His Honour then proceeded to charge the Jury. He pointed out that the defendants had possessed the power of justifying the libel if true, but that they had wisely taken another course. He briefly indicated the conditions of a libel, and directed them to consider carefully the letter of "Fair Play" with the view of understanding how far its insinuations brought it within these conditions. The imputations, he said, were of a grave and offensive character, and as justification was not pleaded it was for the Jury to exercise their judgment in determining the wrong inflicted, and, if a wrong had been inflicted, to find damages accordingly.

After some few minutes consultation the Jury returned a verdict of "Nominal Damages—One Dollar."

The consideration of the question of the costs was deferred.

H. B. M. PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.—Assistant-Judge.

January 22nd, 1875.

MURATA YAICHI *v.* W. RANGAN.

Plaintiff claimed in this case 100 *yen* the value of a pack-horse which defendant had taken from him in August; 25 *yen* the value of harness and 40 *yen* as the loss he had sustained by the withdrawal of the pack-horse which was his means of support.

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Plaintiff deposed that on the 26th August, as he was leading his horse on the Bluff road it had, in passing a narrow part of the road, in some way injured a vehicle which was standing on it. The horse in the vehicle ran away and he assisted in stopping it. On his return he found that the defendant, to whom the vehicle belonged, had seized his horse. He had since endeavoured to get it back from him, but was told that it would not be given unless he paid for the damage to the carriage and $4.50 the cost of the horse's keep.

Mr Rangan, testified that the vehicle referred to was his. He removed the pack-horse which he found kicking his carriage, and put it at livery. He had endeavoured to find the owner with the view of having it removed, but the plaintiff had never applied to him. The horse meanwhile had died.

The foregoing evidence was corroborated by the defendant's *betto*.

A Japanese inspector of police said the man was too poor to pay damages.

His Honour said that the defendant was not justified in seizing the plaintiff's horse, and that he should award him $150. If he had any claim against the plaintiff for damage to his carriage he must bring it in the Japanese Courts.

THE CULTIVATION OF USEFUL PLANTS.

[The following abstract from Dr. Hooker's Report on Kew Gardens has been communicated to the *Straits Times* by Mr. James Collins, Economic Botanist at Singapore.]

Under the head of "Interchange of Plants and Seeds" Dr. Hooker reports that large quantities of Mahogany seed have been procured, and sent to the East Indies and Mauritius, and of Teak Seed to the West Indies. Some interesting remarks are given on the subject of Coffee and Eucalyptus, which I quote in full:—

"The Liberian Coffee, stated to be a most prolific variety, has been raised in quantity from seed sent by T. B. Freeman, Esq, from Cape Coast. A Ward's case of this variety has arrived in good order at Ceylon, and other plants of it have been sent to the East and West Indies. As the Coffee disease (a fungus, *Hemileia vastatrix)* and the Borer (a beetle) continue their ravages in the Coffee plantations of Madras and Ceylon, it is much hoped, though scarcely to be expected, that the Liberian variety may prove less liable to the attack of the insect and fungus, or either of them.

Seeds of *Eucalyptus globulus* have been distributed, on demand, to all parts of the world, and especially West Africa, under the prevalent belief that plantations of this tree will dry the soil of swampy districts and suppress malaria: it is also a widely-spread idea that its foliage is a powerful febrifuge. But I have failed to discover that these reputed virtues have any certain foundation. This *Eucalyptus* is a native of a dry and cool climate (Tasmania and Victoria), and all attempts to cultivate it in the various damp tropical regions to which it has been sent from Kew have proved failures. In temperate and various sub-tropical climates it is admirably adapted to clothe unforested ground."

Dr. Comrie, the Surgeon of H. M. S. *Basilisk*, however informed me that he had tried the Eucalyptus oil with marked effect in lowering the temperature in fevers. Dr. Schomburgk, the Director of the Botanic Gardens, Adelaide, gives also a good account of the "Sheep bush" of the Cape of Good Hope *(Pentzia Virgata)* which has been successfully introduced into South Australia from seeds received from Kew in 1869. The leaves and branches of this plant have an aromatic bitter taste, which is said to be much liked by sheep, and imparts a fine peculiar flavour to the mutton.

The Cinchona plants (from which quinine is prepared) sent to Jamaica from Kew, are doing well, and the late Governor Sir John P. Grant, K. C. B., reports that there are 200 acres planted with these trees. Bark from 3-year-old plants has been examined and the results reported "as highly satisfactory as regards the prospect of Cinchona Cultivation in Jamaica."

Pineapples, Oranges, and Bombay Mangoes are doing well in Jamaica, and it is believed that the fruit of the latter will form an important article of Export to New York. The Vanilla, Pepper and Mangosteen plants are doing well: the Mangosteen has not, however, fruited yet. The culture of tobacco is becoming important and is well spoken of.

From Trinidad Dr. Hooker has received specimens of balata gum to be reported on. It is yielded most probably by the *Mimusops globosa*. A part of this specimen was sent to me, but in the hurry of leaving England I had not the opportunity to report on it. It is, however, a very fine specimen, even better than that of British Guiana, and would meet with a ready market in England. Balata gum, I may mention by the way, is somewhat between India-rubber and Gutta Percha, partaking of the characteristics of both.

Dr. Hooker also reports that in Mauritius the Government are taking active steps for the conservation and increase of the forests there.

Dr. Hooker also reports that living plants of the true Para India Rubber tree (*Hevea Braziliensis* or *Siphonia elastica* as it was formerly called by botanists,) have been sent to India under the care of Dr. King. The seeds from which these plants were grown I obtained from Cameta on the Amazon in Brazil from Mr. Farris, and purchased them for the Indian Government. Happily the Indian Government shew every disposition to follow out the suggestion I submitted in my report to them on "Caoutchouc," to cultivate these plants, for the fact must not be lost sight of, that for regular and sufficient supplies of staple vegetable products recourse must be had sooner or later to cultivation, and the sooner the better.

Dr Hooker quotes some interesting remarks on the Cinchona Plantations in India, which I give in full.

"On Nov. 11th, 1873, 25,000 lbs. of bark from the Nilghiri plantations were sold in London, and fetched an average price of 2*s*. 10 *d*. per lb. The total sum realized was 3,490*l*. One parcel of *Cinchona officinalis* sold at the very high price of 5*s*. 9*d*. per lb.

"Of dry bark 33,000 lbs. were used on the Nilghiris by Dr. Broughton, in the manufacture of a cheap febrifuge, the estimated value of which is 3,300*l*. Within the year 50,000 lbs. more of bark are to be harvested, the estimated value of which is 6,700*l*.

"The total income from the Nilghiri plantations alone will thus come to 13,490*l*. in 1873, and will be greater in future years: This is considered to be a very satisfactory interest on the whole outlay since 1860."

Dr. Peccari, in New Guinea, has also found that quinine in large doses is an almost infallible cure in small-pox.

The history of the Cinchona plants and their cultivation is a very interesteng one, and I may at some future period give some account of it.

Chocolate and Ipecacuanha are doing well in India, although with regard to the latter, Dr. Hooker informs us, that it is not yet ascertained whether it will succeed without special culture.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 18th January, 1875.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress in which he vindicates the intervention in Louisiana on the ground of the lawlessness of that State. He asks instructions from Congress.

President Grant recommends the restoration of the Duty on Tea.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1. 26ins.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18, *Britains Pride*, British barque, Ratsey, 190, from Nagasaki, January 13th, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 18, *St. Kilda*, British ship, Atkins, 865, from Sydney, 24th November, Coal, to Order.

Jan. 19, *Black Prince*, British ship, Inglis, 750, from London, September 8th, General, to Smith, Baker and Co.

Jan. 19, *Pride of the Thames*, British barque, Brown, 379, from Nagasaki, January 10th, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 21, *Monocacy*, U.S. gunboat, Captain Kouts, from Kobe.

Jan. 21, *La Plata*, German schooner, Rueter, 164, from Hamburg via Kobe, January 17th, General, to Simon, Evers & Co.

Jan. 21, *Alaska*, American steamer, Van Sice, 4,011, from Hongkong, January 13th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 21, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1870, from Shanghai, January 14th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co

Jan. 21, *Montgomeryshire*, British steamer, Butler, 1,146, from London November 10th, General, to Order.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19, *Tokatei*, British barque, McKinnon, 1,077, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 19, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by Messrs. Maritimes.

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Jan. 19, *Carnarvonshire*, British barque, Doncaster, 388, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Gilman and Co.

Jan. 20. *Washi*, British steamer, Hescroff, 221, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Jan. 21, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong.—M. M. Braga, two child, and Chinese, Kanagi, Otori, 2 Jap. officers, and Kuntze. For Saigon.—D. Schaeffer, Austrian Minister. For Marseilles.—Mr S. Beretta, Le Counte Litta, Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Echeman, J. Chapsal, Struve, Hesselberg, Petrowski, Glasenapp, Yamazawn, Madame Croome, Mr. J. de Vrenges.

Per American steamer *Alaska*, from Hongkong.—Mr W. B. Skidmore. For San Francisco.—Mrs Smith, Miss Reed, Capt Nicholas Shoan, Messrs C. Koopmanschap, C. P. Monroe, N. E. Falk, Capt E. R. Warsaw, and officers of the *Japan*.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.—Messrs Morris, Van Buren, Capt Salterthwhite, Mrs Craven, Mrs Hausche and child, Messrs E. C. Kirby, J. Lawson, 2 Japanese, and 34 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Messrs R. J. Blackburn, C. Robertson, R. Henderson, and W. Blethen.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai.—Messrs A. Barnard, L. Medarde, M. Beach, and 3 Japanese in the cabin, and 12 others in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanais* for Hongkong:—

Silk—For Marseilles	... ...	60 bales.
,, London	... ...	130 ,,
Waste Silk	... ...	121 ,,
Treasure	$25,600 Hongkong.	
,,	$7,000 Singapore.	

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai—

Treasure ... ... $285,715.

REPORTS.

The British barque *Britains Pride* reports: experienced heavy weather during the last three days of the voyage.

The British ship *St. Kilda* reports: experienced heavy weather for the last three weeks. Has been within 100 to 200 miles to port for the last fourteen days. On the 12th instant in a heavy gale lost the main topgallant mast and split several sails.

The British ship *Black Prince* reports tolerable weather during the voyage.

The British barque *Pride of the Thames* reports: experienced pleasant weather and a good run up to near Rock Island; rough weather afterwards. Has been five days making the distance.

The American steamer *Alaska* reports: experienced head winds and moderate weather during the passage.

The British steamer *Montgomeryshire* reports having experienced heavy weather during the whole of the passage.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Alaska	P. M. S. S. Co	23 instant
Hongkong	Bombay	P. & O. Co	26 instant

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Alaska	Van Sice		San Francisco
Bombay	Davies		Hongkong
Courier	Lemmscheffsky ...		
Golden Age	Coy		
Montgomeryshire	Butler		
Naruto	DuBois		
Volga	Noudedeu		Hongkong

SAILING SHIPS.

Black Prince	750	Inglis	Kobe
Britains Pride	190	Ratsey	
La Plata	164	Ruster	
Laurel	638	Davies	New York
Myrtle	35	Poley	
Penrith	521	Moignard	Hiogo
Pride of the Thames	379	Brown	
Rachel	283	Firth	
St. Kilda	865	Atkins	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British transport...	Thalia	...	Captain Woollcomb
U S corvette ...	Lakawanna ...	...	Captain McCauley
French gun boat ..	Decrés	...	Captain Bosc
Russian gun boat ..	Haidamack ...	...	Captain Tartoff
U.S gun boat ...	Monocacy ...	...	Captain Kouts

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.;

FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—,, "Ocean" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str. "Annie Braginton"

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk"; "Crocus" str"; "Evelyn"; "Gaucho"; "Walton."

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Montego;" "Mora."

FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."

FROM GLASGOW.—

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thomas Hilyard"; "James Paton"; "Indian Empire"; "Abano."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Surprise." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO —

FROM SWANSEA.—

FROM HAMBURG.—"Mathilde."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" str.; "Diomed" str.; "Hector" str.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO &c.—"Scotland" str.; "Min" str; "Pardo" str.; "Abbotsford" str.; "W. Batters" str.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Satsuma."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar"

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Jan. 24th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Jan. 18th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Jan. 31st
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Jan. 29th
HAKODATE	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Feb. 2nd
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Jan. 26th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Jan. 28th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Jan. 24th

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 9 A.M. 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.

American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,

French Church,.....8.30 ,, 10 A.M.

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,,	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.										During past 24 hrs.				
		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Jan. 16	30.13	48.0	32.5	28.5	22.0	.112	.610	N.	.03	10	40.0	25.0	32.5	.00	2
Sunday ...	„ 17	29.87	51.0	38.0	35.5	31.8	.179	.784	N. W.	.39	10	37.0	29.5	33.2	.24	4
Monday ...	„ 18	29.84	55.5	43.0	39.0	33.7	.193	.695	N. N. E.	.18	5	41.5	33.5	37.5	.19	6
Tuesday ...	„ 19	29.79	52.5	38.0	34.0	28.1	.150	.657	N. W.	.13	1	47.0	28.0	37.5	.00	2
Wednesday ...	„ 20	29.74	57.0	38.0	34.5	29.5	.160	.700	N. N. W.	.05	1	43.5	26.5	35.0	.00	0
Thursday...	„ 21	29.77	51.5	36.5	32.5	26.5	.139	.644	N. N. E.	.18	1	43.5	25.0	34.2	.00	1
Friday	„ 22	29.75	53.5	36.0	31.5	25.3	.131	.621	N.	.36	3	39.5	27.0	33.2	.00	1
Mean ...		29.84	52.7	37.4	33.6	28.1	.152	.673		.18	4	41.7	27.7	34.7	.06	2

J. H. SANDWITH,—*Lieut.*,
R.M.L.I.

CAMP, Yokohama, January 23d, 1875.

The Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March*, 1864*)*.

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester,
And 10, Cornhill, London.
7, Water Street, Liverpool.
4, Hanover Street, Glasgow.
23, Cowgate, Dundee.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, June 30, 1868.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 3, 1872.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise l'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, JANUARY 23RD, 1875.

Cotton Fabrics.—A more buoyant feeling has been observed in the local market during the course of the closing fortnight, and as dealers have exhibited an inclination to operate in imported goods, fair transactions have taken place. Several steamers bringing goods contracted for to this port are now almost due, and buyers have therefore been satisfied to supply only their more urgent wants. Hence prices have a tendency downwards.

Yarns.—The observations made upon the position of the piece-goods market may be applied to Yarns also. Transactions have been fairly large, but pending the arrival of the steamers now expected business is restricted to the satisfaction of pressing requirements alone.

Woollens.—A fair enquiry has existed for Woollen fabrics during the closing fortnight, but sales have only been possible upon the basis of a somewhat lower range of quotations which holders of stocks appear to have readily acquiesced in. Plain *black lustres* have been disposed of in fair quantities at low rates, and *Mousselines* have been in enquiry. For the latter, however, sellers have been willing to accept irremunerative prices. *Black Italians* have met with a fair demand, while *broad-cloths* and blankets have been comparatively neglected.

Iron and Metals.—The market for bar iron, for which fair prices had been obtainable after the departure of the last mail, closes with a weaker tendency and the trade is without any activity. We quote rates as follow.

Kerosene.—The market is somewhat bare of stocks. There are none held by importers.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.	
Grey Shirtings:—	
7 lbs. 38¼ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.90 to $2.12½
8 „ ... ... 38½ „ 44 in. „	
8 lbs..4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. „	2 25 to 2 55
9 lbs. ... ... „ 44 in. „	2.70 to 2.95
White Shirtings:—	
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal „	2 50 to 2.60
64 to 72 „ ditto... ... „ „	2.70 to 2 80
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. ... „ „	1.50 to 1 60
7 „ ... ... „ „	1.80 to 1.90
Drills, English—15 lbs.... ... ... „	3.20 to 3.40
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... ... per doz.	0.45 to 0 80
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.
ditto (Dyed) ... ... „	
Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.90 to 1.00
Velvets (Black) „	8 75 to 9.50
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ...per pce.	0 90 to 1.00
Taffachelass single weft 12 yds 43 in „	2.60 to 2.75
ditto (double weft) „ „	
Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe ... ... „	7.00 to 8 00
Cotton Yarns.	
No. 16 to 24 ... ... per picul	$34 00 to 37.50
Reverse ... ... „	nominal
„ 28 to 32 ... ... „	39.00 to 41.00
„ 38 to 42 ... small stock. „	42.00 to 47.50
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.	
Plain Orleans ... ...40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 25 to 7.70
Figured Orleans ... ...29—30 yds. 31 in	4 50 to 5 25
Italian Cloth ... ... 30 yds. 32 in.	2 25 to 0 36
Camlet Cords .. ...29—30 yds. 32 in.	6 25 to 7.00
Camlets Asstd. ... ...56—58 yds. 31 in	18.50 to 19 00
Lastings Japan ... ...29—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50

GOODS.	PRICES.
WOOLLENS.—*Continued.*	
Plain Mousseline de Laine .. 30 yds. 30 in.	0.18½ to 0.19½
Figured do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0 32
Multicolored do. ... 30 yds 30 in.	0.30 to 0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Presidents... ... ... 54 in. to 56 in	0.70 to 0.85
Pilots ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Union ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.45 to 0.49
Metals and Sundries.	
Iron flat and round ... ... per pcl	4.00 to 4.75
„ nail rod assorted ... ... „	4 20 to 4.80
„ hoop ... ... „	4 80 to 5.20
„ sheet... ... ... „	5.00 to 7.00
„ wire ... ... „	8 00 to 9 00
„ pig ... ... „	2.00 to 2 25
Lead ... ... „	7.00 to 7.50
Tin Plates... ... ... „	8 50
SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag ... ... per picul.	4 75 to 4 90
in Basket ... nom.... „	4.60 to 4.70
China No. 1 Ping fan „	8 40 to 8 60
do. No. 2 Ching-pak „	7.70 to 7.90
do. No. 3 Ke-puk „	7.30 to 7 80
do. No. 4 Kook-fah „	6 70 to 7.00
do. No. 5 Kong-fuw „	6 30 to 6.50
do. No 6 E-pak „	5 50 to 5 90
Swatow... ... ... „	4 20 to 4 30
Daitoong ... ... „	4.40 to 4.50
Sugar Candy ... ... „	
Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ... „	
Rice Japan... ... ... „	
Kerosene ... ... case.	3.60 to 3.75

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The endeavours made by buyers to bring down prices have hitherto failed to produce any great impression on the market. Concessions to the extent of $10 to $15 on *Hanks* have occasionally been obtained in the course of the past fortnight; but on the whole native dealers seem to be bent upon holding their good parcels for improved rates. *Oshius*, for which there is an active demand, remain as quoted in our last.

Settlements since the 7th instant barely amount to 300 bales, and the stock is computed to be about 1,600 bales.

The export to 31st December last is 6,853 bales and it is not improbable that, if the present low range of prices be maintained, the total export of the season may be short of 14,000 bales.

Tea.—Since our last Overland Issue a steady though not important business has been done although buyers are limited to three or four houses. Prices show a marked advance, "Good Medium" not being obtainable under $42 per picul.

Settlements for the period amount from piculs 3,800 to 4,000. Stocks are rather lighter and supplies have apparently been withheld for the last few days.

There now seems some possibility of the duty question being carried in the United States, a change which will occasion great trouble and dissatisfaction at the opening of next season. The Japanese merchants will fail to see the necessity for the enforcement by buyers on this side of a lower scale of prices than has been ruling during the current season, and we may look forward to a restricted and dragging business at the opening of next.

The *J. B. Ford* has had despatched for San Francisco with about 150,000 lbs. Tea and the *Laurel*, which arrived here from Kobe to fill up, will leave at an early date for New York direct.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.	PRICES.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex.6m/s.at 2s.2¼d.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.35 @ 6 m/s.
Silk:—	per picul		
HANKS. Extra	$550.00 to $570.00 „	20s. 10d. to 21s. 7d.	frs. 58 to frs. 60
HANKS. Best No. 1 to 2	$520 00 to $540 00 „	19s. 10d. to 20s. 6d.	frs. 55 to frs. 57
HANKS. Good No 2	$490 00 to $510.00 „	18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.	frs. 52 to frs. 54
HANKS. Medium No. 2½	$465.00 to $480 00 „	17s. 5d. to 18s. 5d.	frs. 50 to frs. 52
„ Common No. 3	$430 00 to $450.00 „	16s. 8d. to 17s. 4d.	frs. 46 to frs. 48
„ Inferior			
OSHIU Extra	$550 00 to $580.00 „	20s. 10d. to 21s. 11d.	frs. 58 to frs. 61
„ Best No. 1	$520.00 to $540.00 „	19s. 10d. to 20s. 6d.	frs. 55 to frs. 57
„ Good	$480.00 to $500.00 „	18s. 5d. to 19s. 1d.	frs. 51 to frs. 53
„ Medium	$430.00 to $460.00 „	16s. 8d. to 17s. 8d.	frs. 46 to frs. 49
„ Inferior			
KAKEDA Best	$520.00 to $570.00 „	19s. 10d. to 21s. 7s.	frs. 55 to frs. 60
KAKEDA Good			
HAMATSKI Average	$420.00 to $440.00 „	16s. 4d. to 17s.	frs. 45 to frs. 47
SODAI Best			
„ Good			
Tea:—			
Common	$27.00 to 30.00 „		
Good Common	$32 00 to 34.00 „		
Medium	$36.00 to 39.00 „		
Good Medium	$41.00 to 43.00 „		
Fine	$45.00 to 48 00 „		
Finest	$50.00 and upwards.		
Choice	None.		
Choicest „	None		
Sundries:—			
Mushrooms...	$50.00 to 58.00 „		
Isinglass	$25.00 to 46.00 „		
Sharks' Fins	$18.00 to 32.00 „		
White Wax...	$12.00 to 13.00 „		
Bees Do.	$39.00 to 44.00 „		
Cuttle fish	$12.50 to 14.75 „		
Seaweed, ...	$ 1.40 to 3 00 „		
Gallnuts	$10.50 to 11.50 „		
Tobacco	$ 6 00 to 9.50 „		
Sulphur	$ 2.20 to 2 80 „		
Wheat	$ 1.20 to 1.60 „		
Shellfish	$13.00 to 40.00 „		
Camphor	$14.00 to 16.00 „		
Bêche de Mer	$19 00 to 55.00 „		
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces	$ 3.40 to 5.50 „		
100 to 200 „	$ 2.10 to 3.20 „		
Copper	$16.00 to 23.50 „		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

On London,	Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¼d.
„ „	Sight	4s. 1¾d.
„ „	Private, 6 months	4s. 3d.
„ Paris,	Bank Bills 6 months	5.30
„ „	Private	5.35
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand		73
„ „	Private Bills 10 days sight	73½
On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand		Par.
„ „	Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ per cent. dist.
„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand		102½
	30 days' sight Private	103
„ New York Bank Bills on demand		100½
	30d. s. Private	102½
Gold Yen		401½
Kinsatz		415½

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre.

SECOND AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE,

SEASON 1874-75.

Friday, January 29th, 1875.

The Performance will Commence

—WITH—

THREE SCENES FROM THE FIRST PART OF

SHAKESPEARE'S

Play of Henry IV.

Falstaff.....Mr. Spurgeon.
Prince Henry.....Mr. Newcome.
Poins.....Mr. Fredericks.
Bardolph.....Mr. Vernon.
Peto.....Mr. Toddles.
Gadshill.....Mr. Coventry.
Sheriff.....Capt. Walsh, R.M.
Francis.....Miss Matthews.
Dame Quickly.....Miss Ella Herbert.

SCENE I.—ROOM IN TAVERN, IN EAST-CHEAP.
,, II.—ROAD BY GADSHILL.
,, III.—ROOM IN TAVERN.

Between the Second and Third Scenes the Curtain will be dropped for a space of THREE MINUTES. The Audience are respectfully requested NOT TO LEAVE THEIR SEATS, as there will be no further delay,

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE COMIC DRAMA

By

Charles Mathews, Esq.,

"LITTLE TODDLEKINS."

Brownsmith.....Mr. Fredericks.
Barnaby Babbicome, Esq.....Mr. Vernon.
Captain Littlepop.....Mr. Newcome.
Amanthis.....Mrs. Spurgeon.
Annie Babbicome.....Miss Matthews.
Susan.....Miss Ella Herbert.

Costumes, &c., By Mrs. Davis.

The Performance will Commence at 9 o'clock Punctually.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co's, where also a plan of the Seats can be seen, on and after Monday, the 25th instant.

A new plan of numbering the Tickets has been adopted, which it is hoped, will effectually prevent errors in securing Seats.

Tickets, $2 Each.

Yokohama, January 2[illegible] td.

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INSURANCE.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

London.—2, King William Street.
Glasgow.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

BERLIN.

THE UNDERMENTIONED are authorized to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama, June 25, 1874. 12ms.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness.	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keeper. and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872. 12ms.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

—:o:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for th leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, an Bordeaux, France.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund ..... 775,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq.

AD. ANDRE, Esq.	A. F. HEARD, Esq.
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.	H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq.	S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, Esq.

MANAGERS.
SHANGHAI.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
YOKOHAMA.....T. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG.	FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.	HIOGO.
BOMBAY.	AMOY.
CALCUTTA.	SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

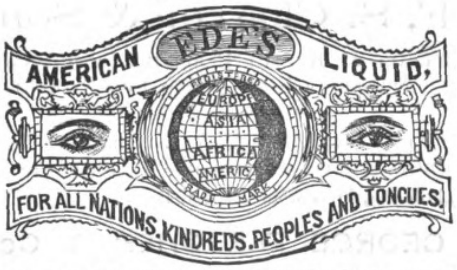
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

SIGHT IS THE GREATEST GEM OF NATURE.



Has been proved by thousands to be the best ever offered to the Public.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT WILL RESTORE THE ORGANS OF VISION.

Dimness, aged, weak, watery, sore, bloodshot, kells, cataracts, specks, colds, inflamed, near sighted, over-worked, and every disease of the eyes, cured in a few dressings. Thousands of Testimonials can be seen. Send a stamped envelope for testimonials, and judge for yourself. Some of the most wonderful cures ever effected in men, women, and children, in the United Kingdom, the majority of whom had been pronounced incurable by the Hospital Surgeons and other eminent Oculists.

☞ **Wanted, Agents at all Foreign ports.**

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. worth twenty guineas a bottle.

N.B.—None are genuine that do not bear the name, JOHN EDE, upon the stamp as well as upon the bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOHN EDE,

BIRCHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

Export Agents:—BARCLAY & SONS, Farringdon Street, London, England. 52ins.

Yokohama, January 16, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRISON & SONS,

EXPORT & GENERAL STATIONERS.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
DIE SINKERS,
SEAL ENGRAVERS,
RELIEF STAMPERS AND ILLUMINATORS,
LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS.
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c., Sent on Application.

HARRISON & SONS,

59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,
Offices } 15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874. 26ins

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

Yokohama, December 25, 1874. 52ins.

AGENTS ON COMMISSION

WANTED IN JAPAN, TO REPRESENT

F. S. Cleaver & Sons,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS, 32 & 33, RED LION STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON.

Apply by letter, with London references. Particulars may be obtained at the office of this Journal.

Yokohama, December 19, 1874. 6ins.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.
Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
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Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

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CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



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Aug. 1. 26ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 62 ins.

JAMES WHITFIELD,

CLARINGTON BROOK FORGE AND IRON FOUNDRY,

WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND,

Maker of the celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners' Tools, Cart Arms, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, GAS AND IRON WORKS, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel, Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption.

Aug. 29, 4ins.

CAUTION.—Merceandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, RACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said ladel and trade mak or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Society, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4ins.

THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 5.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd December, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs. W. G. HOWELL, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, suddenly, on the 19th instant, Mr. HUGH LANG, Editor and Proprietor of the *Shanghai Evening Courier* and *Shanghai Budget and Weekly News-Letter;* aged 43 years.

Notes of the Week.

THE small-pox epidemic is apparently on the decrease in Yedo, but during the last week it has unfortunately gained in virulence here. At this moment there are twelve cases in the hospital, two only of which, however, present unfavourable aspects.

IN our issue of the 9th instant we took upon ourselves, after due enquiry, to question a statement made by the Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in his speech at the annual meeting of shareholders, to the effect that some of the Yokohama exchange operations of the year 1873 had been frustrated by an unusual and unexpected issue of Japanese paper currency at that time. We stated that "no such issue was traceable, and that until we had sufficient evidence to substantiate the statement, we should continue to regard it as without foundation."

The soundness of our position was immediately afterwards questioned by the *Japan Herald,* which sought to traverse our statement by saying that there was an issue of paper currency to the extent of seven and a-half millions of *riyos,* and that this would account for the fluctuation in exchange alleged by the Chairman of the Bank to have frustrated an otherwise well-based operation.

It is certain, however, that had any such large issue been made, a change in the relative values of paper and gold must have betrayed it, and there is no evidence of any such change having been produced by such means. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that any such issue of paper money had taken place, it would naturally have resulted in an increase of value in the gold coin, nor can it be pleaded that this would have had the effect attributed to it by the Chairman of the Bank. There certainly was, during the latter part of the year 1873, a very large export of gold coin from this country, the object of which, whoever may have been the shippers, perplexed us very much at the time, as neither the state of trade, nor the price of gold, nor the rate of exchange seemed to warrant it. But it is wholly impossible to attribute this export to any unusual or excessive issue of paper, which, as a matter of fact, did not take place and we can only infer that an entirely erroneous view has been taken of the causes of the unprofitable operations, the onus of which it has been sought to place on the shoulders of the Japanese Government.

THE service which may be rendered to knowledge by a few energetic and cultivated men is exemplified in the Journal of the Transactions of the German Asiatic Society issued this week—but too late to enable us to take more than a cursory glance at it. It opens with a paper upon the Japanese orders of nobility by the President and German Minister Resident, Herr von Brandt. Dr. Hoffmann next contributes a paper upon the Manufacture of *Shojio, Sake* and *Myrin.* The typhoon of the 13th September is next brought under consideration in a contribution by the President. Some excellent notes by Dr. Müller on Japanese music, follow, the tunes thrown into our form of musical notation, and the native instruments, with the metheds of playing them, illustrated by some graphic and admirable wood-cuts. The fifth paper is upon the territorial changes which have taken place in this Empire since the time of Jimmu Tenno. The sixth treats of the funeral ceremonies of the Shinto religion. A seventh treats of the Pharmacopœia of Japan, the work of Dr. Geerts, who has rendered such good service to the sister English Society. The tenth paper embraces the records of a journey in the South-western part of Yezo from the pen of the late Dr, Ritter, who recently fell a victim to small-pox. This is followed by a paper on the Ancient Dress of the Japanese, also illustrated. Then comes one on Studies in Natural History in Japan by Dr. Rein; another upon the Ainos by Professor Dönitz—of great research and interest—another upon the freshwater—moss-inhabiting insects; one upon a Japanese butterfly producing sounds; and lastly one on a curious case of malformation in a cat.

IN view of the diverse nationalities represented by the patients at the General Hospital, is it sufficient that the medical man in charge should speak only one language, viz, English? We are strongly inclined to think that if the emoluments were divided between two medical men, combining three languages among them, the usefulness of the Hospital would be increased, and the subscriptions as well. The post is not so much one of profit, as of honour; and the work might be divided between two gentlemen with advantage to the interests of the Hospital and the community.

THE following particulars relating to Ta-tsing "The Sublimely Pure" Dynasty which succeeded the Ming dynasty in 1644 will not be uninteresting at the present moment. The late Emperor Tung-chi was the eighth of his line, and was born on 27th April 1856, being the only son of Hien-fung, the previous Emperor. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father on the 22nd August 1861. On the 2nd of November 1861 the Regency of eight appointed by Hien-fung to administer the Government during his son's minority, was overthrown by a Palace revolution, and the principal members of the Regency were executed. The reins of government were taken possession of by the Empress Dowager, the Empress-mother and Prince Kung, who in reality governed the Empire until the Emperor by proclamation assumed the government on the 23rd February 1873.

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THE effect of the decision of the Assistant Judge in the motion heard by him on Thursday last relative to the costs of the suit in which the proprietor of this Journal was the plaintiff and the owners of the *Japan Gazette* were defendants, is liable to be misunderstood. Although the smallness of the costs awarded us appears, and, indeed, is, absurd, yet, it must be remembered, that had the case been tried in England, we should, under a similar certificate given by the Judge, have been entitled to exactly the same costs as would have been awarded to us had we obtained the whole of the damages claimed.

A translation of an article from the *Nichi-nichi Shimbun* lately appeared in this journal in which the following proverb was quoted as coming from the Spanish; "Do not sign the letter you have not read, and do not drink the water you have not examined." The fact that such a Spanish proverb exists was doubted a few days afterwards in one of the local papers. But the Japanese writer was correct, the proverb in the original running as follows:—*Ni firmes carta que no leas, ni habes agua que no veas.*

IT is also curious to observe that a Japanese writer in the same journal, in commenting lately upon the question of representative institutions and the action of the Sanghi on this question, makes the following quotation from Antony's Speech in "Julius Cæsar:"—

> O masters, if I were disposed to stir
> Your hearts and minds to mutiny and rage,
> I should do Brutus wrong, and Cassius wrong,
> Who, you all know, are honourable men.
> I will not do them wrong. I rather choose
> . . . . . to wrong myself and you,
> Than I will wrong such honourable men.

Another article on the subject of the proposed House of Commons is headed "To be, or not to be, that is the question."

BY an advertisement in our daily columns it will be observed that the Japanese have established a line of steamers between this and Shanghai in opposition to the P. M. S. S. Co. They can only hope to achieve anything approaching success by extremely careful management.

A telegram from China received to-day reports "Succession disputed."

WE shall not hesitate to admit that the announcement made some few weeks since that the Dramatic Amateurs had decided to give some portions of one of Shakespeare's comedies occasioned in our minds some apprehension as to the result. That the effort was laudable and deserving of success, a step in advance and, as we hoped, subversive of the reign of burlesque among us we truly believed; but upon weighing our fears against our hopes we must allow that the former appeared gravely to preponderate. Nor were we alone in our anxieties. For independently of the fear that a Society of performers, kept together by no stronger bond than the ambition to please, or possibly to shine, may at any trying moment exhibit its want of cohesion in some untoward defection, there is the ever-present prejudice with which the mind turns to the performance of amateurs. A Hamlet on the boards of Drury Lane of whose previous life and *entourage* we are absolutely ignorant appeals to us with all the undiminished prestige of the philosophic Prince, while the Hamlet of every day life—Hamlet who appraises the merits of tea, lauds his chop of shirtings or draws bills of costs—comes before us loaded with the undignified associations with which he is inevitably coupled in our imaginations and suffering from the apparent anomaly which the opposition suggests. The performance of last night, however, has fairly dispersed the apprehensions which attach to amateur enterprise when it soars beyond the region of carpet piece or burlesque into the exalted atmosphere of pure comedy. The play itself, an admirable historical commentary on the times, is one of those jumbles with which Voltaire reproaches our stage. But in the whole range of Shakspeare there is no drama in which the action is more unflagging, the characters more varied, or the story more simple and free from intrigue, and whether in the cabinet or on the stage none can be more entertaining. The difficulty of filling the central character, indeed, has rendered it difficult of adequate representation. For what intelligence can search and comprehend all the nooks and corners of this wondrous compendium of wit, gluttony, license and cowardice, the "mad Prince's" favourite? To what one mind are all the traits of the poet's conception revealed? And were even these conditions realized, the physical requirements of the part are so seldom found associated with the intellectual alertness which should give them the briskness that renders the possessor "not only witty in himself, but the cause that wit is in other men" that few, we imagine, have borne away with them from its representation a tithe of all its merits.

There is, we believe, no amateur performer east of Calcutta, or probably of Constantinople, to whom the part of Falstaff could have been committed with greater certainty of an honest rendering than to the amateur who filled it last night. His intelligent appreciation of the poet, an unforced and flowing humour and a keen insight into the opportunities afforded for dramatic effect and situation were displayed with that admirable judgment and sense which to our mind lift this gentleman to a rank rarely attained by the unprofessed performer. Always forcible and earnest, in the later scenes he played with a richness of humour that we should not have been disposed to augur from his previous representations. The humour was, it seemed to us, here and there somewhat too saturnine, and the gradations of temper less finely marked than we should have deemed fitting to the occasion, but on the other hand the delineation was marked with the propriety of a cultivated school of acting, sobriety of gesture, and freedom from the extravagances which some actors are not ashamed to employ. The chief defect we have to notice in Mr. Spurgeon's characterisation is its want of breadth, and as we have stated our impression that no brush can fill so vast a canvas, he may be assured that he errs, in our opinion, in very good company. The defect was not redeemed by any special qualifications of voice or figure, and truly admirable as was his make-up, it was, in itself, inadequate to confer the sense of reality.

The performance, however, was remarkable as exhibiting Mr. Spurgeon's powers in a new direction in which we shall hope to see them yet more largely exercised.

Mr. Newcome's delineation of the "mad Prince," while withal wanting in dignity and nobleness of demeanour in its early scenes, satisfies us that we shall be justified in requiring much better things of him. He visibly amended in the course of the play, and in the last scene evinced a fitting appreciation of his royal birth and its attendant dignity, delivering his share of the dialogue with excellent point and effect. We may however venture to point out that the blank verse at the close of the first scene was spoken without due care and that its meaning suffered in consequence. It is important that this monologue, which furnishes the key to the Prince's disreputable companionship, should be given "with good emphasis and discretion." Of the elegance with which Mr. Newcome dressed the part it is right that we should express our appreciation, though we venture to suggest that even in descending to the habits of his boon companions the Prince should retain the privilege of remaining always covered. We must admit that we cannot remember if stage tradition has it otherwise.

Mr. Fredericks made good use of the rôle of *Poins* which he filled with ease and with excellent tact. The part is, it is true, one of but slender weight. He is employed chiefly as a foil to Falstaff, who would otherwise possess undue prominence: Mr. Fredericks' judicious treatment of the rôle recommended itself by its repose and sobriety. Miss Mathews did something for the trifling part of *Francis*, while *Bardolph* (fitted with that carnavalesque nose which is almost as rich a mine of wit to *Falstaff* as his own fatness is to others), *Peto* and *Gadshill* formed a highly orthodox band of henchmen. Lastly due credit must be given to Miss Herbert's performance of the hostess. That the play had been carefully rehearsed was apparent from the unusual smoothness, and much credit is due to the actors for the assiduity which this bespeaks. The scenery and dresses were highly creditable,

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"Little Toddlekins" is one of those ingenious constructions which English playwrights raise upon French foundations, and bears "Palais Royal" pretty plainly stamped upon it. The absurdities of the situation—a man of thirty years of age, encumbered by a previous marriage with a daughter of forty-eight—are practically endless, and the conception of its difficulties follows upon its statement. Mrs. Spurgeon as *Amanthis* surpassed all her former exploits in the broad drama, and yet so delicately was this effect produced, so tranquil and thoroughly womanly were gesture and action, that the abundant applause which she occasioned was a tribute rather to the anomalous position of the woman than to the skill of the actor who so successfully personated the part. It was an excellent specimen of high-class farce. Mr. Fredericks played the young father with some spirit, but with insufficient variety, and seemed scarcely at ease in his "patter" speeches to the house. But the part taxes the memory heavily and this must plead for any insufficiency. Mr. Vernon found a congenial part in *Mr. Babbicombe*, whose ailments he represented with provoking humour and comicality, while *Capt. Littlepop* was represented with spirit enough by *Mr. Newcome*. The slight female parts, *Annie* and *Susan*, received commendable treatment at the hands of Miss Mathews and Miss Ella Herbert.

A small orchestra formed of amateurs performed some operatic selections in the intervals of the plays.

We observe that the performance will be repeated on Tuesday next, with the view of affording to those who were unable to attend last night another opportunity of witnessing these excellent plays.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

THE snow-fall which began on the morning of the 24th would seem to have extended over a considerable area of the adjacent country. It appears to have lasted about twelve hours.

SMALL-POX appears on the increase in the settlement, and several fresh cases, including one at the Camp, were reported yesterday. It is presumed that this will delay the departure of the Marines.

IT may interest our readers to learn that no fresh cases of small-pox have occurred in Yedo during the past four or five days among the European community, although the disease is still carrying off numbers of the native infant population. It will be remembered that the duration of the last visitation did not exceed six weeks, and there is fair room to hope that the improved sanitary arrangements in, and the better drainage of the settlement may limit the present epidemic to a like period.

THE Second of the series of Amateur theatrical performances was given last evening, by the Dramatic Union of the German Club. We shall content ourselves with saying that "Der grade Weg der Beste" was given with its full breadth of humourous situation and pleasantry and that the performers (among whom we may be perhaps permitted to specify notably the representatives of the Kandidat *Krumm* and of the *Schulmeister*) succeeded in amusing their audience thoroughly. The story of this little piece is as follows:

Major Von Murten, a veteran officer, finds himself placed in the embarassing position of having to select a clergyman for the parish living which is in his gift, and as a successor to the former incumbent whose young widow enjoys his hospitality and protection. Perplexed by the difficulty of choosing, he resolves that *Amalie* shall select the most suitable of the candidates who may offer himself for the holy office, though coupled with the condition that she must also be prepared to take the object of her choice as husband. She pleads the difficulty of so perplexing a situation, but reconciled to it by the necessity of her lot, consents to further *Von Murten's* intentions, disclosing as she does so that her heart was long since given to a student, who loved her in return. The first of the candidates to arrive is *Krumm*, who has taken unusual precautions to excite popular feeling in his favour with the view of influencing his patron's judgment, and who has also learnt that the successor to the living must first win the graces of the widow. But *Amalie*, distrusting his appearance, (with which she has made herself acquainted by peeping through the keyhole), has resolved to put him to the test, and determines to substitute the Major's house-keeper *Frau Krebs* for herself as the relict of the late incumbent. *Krumm* though at first repelled by the homely features of the house-keeper soon yields to the account she gives of the more solid charms of her presumed property, and hastens away to bring her the betrothal ring. Meanwhile *Wahl*, the second candidate, has arrived. *Von Murten* delighted with his appearance and modesty, and the intimation that the medals he wears were won at Düppel and Königgrätz, apprises him that he has gained his goodwill and adds the condition upon which the living shall be his. To this *Wahl* exhibits strong repugnance, and at length admits that his heart is prepossessed and that he will not marry. He is about to resign his candidature when *Amalie* enters the room, and the lovers, recognising in each other the object of their former devotion, readily embrace the proposals of the veteran that they shall marry. *Krumm*, who returns bearing the ring, learns that the living is not to be his, that his indirect mode of soliciting it has failed and that, after all, THE DIRECT ROAD IS ALWAYS THE BEST.

Of *Bädeker* less must perhaps be said. The subject was ungrateful, and, it must be allowed, somewhat unentertaining. The analysis thus describes it:—

Dreese, a barber of a provincial town, liable to fits of excitement which he has been advised to dispel by gymnastic exercise, and travelling with his daughter, has given himself out as a petty judge in order to secure a certain social standing. *Feodor*, also a barber of the watering place visited by *Dreese*, and desirous of the society of the pseudo-judge and his daughter, pretends to be a young *attaché* to a Legation, and introduces himself by restoring to *Dreese* the "Bædeker" which the latter had lost. *Feodor* and *Laura* mutually fall in love, each one fearing that the position of the other will militate against their union. *Dreese* opposes *Laura's* choice, and makes arrangements to quit the place, prior to which an attorney, *Queke*, comes in to seek *Dreese's* opinion on a knotty point of law. *Dreese*, having forgotten his "Bädeker" (which contains his money), returns to the hotel for it and misses his train. Furiously angry, he sends for a barber on whom he thinks he may vent his anger. *Feodor* appears, each discovers the true position of the other, and all social bars to the union of the lovers are removed.

The two pieces constituted a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

H. M. S. *Adventure* sailed from Hongkong for Yokohama viâ the Coast ports of Japan on the 26th instant, and may, therefore, be expected in the course of the ensuing week. No time has yet been fixed for the departure of the Marine Battalion.

THE Annual Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club was held at the room of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Russell Robertson, Esq. The accounts were read and passed, and a Committee elected for the forthcoming year.

THE question of costs in the case of W. G. Howell *versus* the Proprietors of the *Japan Gazette*, was brought up yesterday morning in Chambers. The right of the Judge to certify was admitted, and the only question was whether, under the circumstances, he was justified in certifying. After considerable argument the Judge decided that he was so justified and characterised the libel emphatically as a wilful and malicious one, adding that, to his mind, the inuendoes in the pleadings appeared even less strong than the occasion warranted. The amount of costs was afterwards discussed, and was finally settled at $25, the judge being of opinion that under the tariff, and in view of the damages given, he could not allow more than the taxed costs of a suit under $200 in value, notwithstanding the hardship to the plaintiff. The costs of the motion were then asked for, but finally no order as to these was made, the judge taking the view that strictly the question of costs ought to have been determined at the trial and the adjournment into Chambers was especially for the convenience of both parties.

AN intimation reached Yokohama yesterday that Mr. A. von Knobloch, German Consul at Kobe, had died by his own hand. No reason for the act has been discovered.

A number of men are required to supply the place of the foreign Municipal constables who have hitherto been drawn

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from the military forces quartered here. Application should be made to the Municipal Director.

A fire broke out last night at about a quarter past eight o'clock in the shed recently built to accommodate the goods traffic at the Railway Station, Benten. By the time the engines arrived the fire had obtained a fast hold upon the structure and all efforts to extinguish it proved in vain. The damage done, is, we believe, however, confined to the building.

THE entertainment given last night at the Gaiety Theatre was so good that we can hardly speak of it justly without being accused of exaggeration. The care and study exhibited, the finish of execution, the mastery of detail, the thoroughness and true excellence which characterized every step of the performance, did the gentlemen whom the public has to thank for it, the highest credit.

The scenes from Henry IV. present difficulties wholly unknown to all but those who have attempted to represent them, the chief of which is, of course, the character of Falstaff—one of the greatest creations of the human mind. The difficulty is to play this character at all. It is the despair of professional actors and has slain many a fair reputation. It is so vast, and rich and full, so incomparably greater than any part in the same field of art, that it demands the very highest powers in the professional actor, and, on such occasions as that of yesterday, powers ordinarily quite unknown to the Amateur. Yet Mr. Spurgeon's versatile and—we do not wish to flatter him—wholly exceptional powers were equal to the occasion, and gave us a rendering of the character of really great excellence. We may not dilate here upon the chief points of merit though we may do so elsewhere, and must content ourselves with saying that he was well supported throughout, and that the effect of the whole was excellent in a high degree.

After these scenes Charles Mathews' "Little Toddlekins" was given, Mr. Spurgeon playing the "Infant" with a really rich humour which kept the house heartily amused during the whole performance. Babbicombe was hardly less excellent, and the other characters were generally well sustained. The evening was a great and complete success.

THE departure of the *Adventure* troopship, though fixed for the 15th proximo, will be contingent upon the preparations of the French troops. Should these not be sufficiently advanced to permit of their leaving on that day, the sailing of the *Adventure* will be delayed.

We learn that Captain Roper has assumed temporary charge of the S. S. *Ly-ee-moon*, Captain Stevens having been taken ill and compelled to remain at Nagasaki. The *Ly-ee-moon* reached Amoy on the evening on the 13th.—*China Mail.*

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. Str. *Bombay*, despatched 26th January:

	England.	France.
Sundries	84 bales.	28 bales.
Total.....	112 bales.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

27th January, 1875.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 24th January, 1875.

Passengers.....39,653.	Amount.....	$8,342.85
Goods and Parcels.....		604.95
Total.....		$8,947.80

Average per mile per week $497.10.

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1874.

Passengers.....30,600.	Amount.....	$8,049.00
Goods and Parcels.....		538.61
**Total ..... **		**$8,587.61**

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KOBE AND OSAKA.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 24th January, 1875.

Passengers, 17,436¼.	Amount.....	Yen 3,939.485.
Goods	,,	115.70.
Luggage, Parcels	,,	102.725.
Total Amount.....		Yen 4,157.91.

A Fire broke out at Himeji (Banshiu) at 12.40 a.m. on the 19th instant, but was confined to the destruction of about a dozen houses.—*Hiogo News.*

A Telegraph station was opened at Otsu for the public reception of messages for the first time on Wednesday last.—*Hiogo News.*

ABOUT a week ago a raid was made on a Chinese house in Main Street and four men were arrested on the charge of smoking opium. The next day three were released, but one is still kept in custody.—*Hiogo News.*

To show the popularity of the Chinese Imperial Government Loan, we need only state that the number of Bonds to be allotted was 3,000, while the number applied for was 20,171.—*China Mail.*

A Rumour is current that some Russians up country from Hankow overheard Chinamen saying it was a pity the gunboats had come up to the city as it would interfere with the projected general massacre of foreigners which had been arranged for an early date. We give this for what it is worth. —*Celestial Empire.*

We hear that Mr. Russell Sage has been replaced as President of the P. M. S. Co. by Mr. Alexander; and that Mr. W. H. Fogg, formerly of Shinghiai, has become a director of the Company. It is reported that Mr. Fogg takes the managing directorship, which has been held by Mr. Rufus Hatch, but we have been unable as yet to get confirmation of this. The *Great Republic*, with the next mail, left San Francisco on the 2nt inst., and the connecting steamer is due here on 5th February. The next homeward mail from here, following that which closes to-day, will be on the 2nd proximo, to connect at Yokohama with the *China*, leaving Hongkong on the 1st.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

WE hear that the steamer *Min*, which has sailed for China and Japan, has been bought for the Japanese Government by Messrs. Matheson & Co.—*L. & C. Express.*

LIGHTHOUSE FOR JAPAN.—A large number of lighthouses have during the last few years been constucted in Edinburgh for the Japanese Government. They have been ordered through Messrs. Stevenson, the eminent lighthouse engineers, from whose designs the whole of the apparatus has been constructed. One of those lights is at present to be seen in the workshops of Messrs. Dove and Co., engineers, Green-side-lane, who have made the mechanical portion of the apparatus and fitted up the glasswork. This light is one of those known by the name of First Order Dioptric Holyphotal flashing light. The rays are acted upon by name of glass lenses and reflecting prisms, the whole of which are built together and placed on a revolving carriage, which is driven by clock-work. The effect of the revolving motion is to bring the large lenses with their attached cupolas of upper and lower prisms successively in front of the light, thus producing the appearance of a series of flashes. The large lamp placed in the centre of the apparatus is constructed to burn paraffin, and is fitted with Captain Dody's burners, which are at present being introduced into all the Scotch lighihouses. The cost of an apparatus of this description, with the lantern in which it is placed, is about £3,400.—*London and China Express.*

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

ON Wednesday morning last, the Assistant Judge heard the motion relative to costs in the suit for libel tried by him on the Tuesday week previous, in which the Proprietor of this Journal was the plaintiff, and J. R. ANGLIN and C. D. Moss, Proprietors of the *Japan Gazette*, were the defendants.

The costs, intended to have been given by the Jury, were awarded by the Judge on the only scale on which he could amend the misapprehension of the Jury. The remarks of the Judge on the hearing of the motion are also to be well noted in connection with his decision. He characterized the libel emphatically as a wilful and malicious one, and added that the pleadings on the subject of the inuendoes contained in it were not even as strong as the occasion warranted. It may also be noted that the Jury was in no sense one similar to the special jury before which such a case would be heard in England. The *camaraderie* which exists among men who, with one exception, were of the some class of life as the defendants, is a fact the mention of which imputes no conscious act of unfairness to them. But questions of character affecting men in an altogether different walk in life should be tried by those who have a personal knowledge of what is the bearing, and what the effect, of an imputation on the character of a person so situated. Had the proprietors of the *Gazette* possessed a spark of true courage or manliness they would have apologized for their act, pleading, what may possibly be true, that the letter was inserted by mere inadvertence. It was, of course, sent them by some person animated by a feeling of cowardly vindictiveness against us, and they may have been too stupid to understand the true bearing and enormity of their act until it was too late to repair it, except by a frank confession of their guilt and the offer of a suitable apology. By refusing or neglecting to make this they made themselves accessories after the fact to a shameful act, and though their punishment from a pecuniary point of view has not been serious, they have to bear the far severer penalty of being convicted of an offence of a singularly odious and disgraceful nature.

As regards the remarks which have been made on the case elsewhere, we shall leave them to the judgment of the public, reserving, however, to ourselves one point on which we will, as briefly as possible, say a few words. Our object in doing so is simply this. During the past three years the circulation of this Journal has greatly increased, and a large proportion of its present readers know little or nothing of its history prior to that time. Statements, therefore, prejudicial to its character, publicly made, demand notice.

It has been said that this Journal has been pursued by those it has attacked. It is perfectly true, and we will enumerate the cases.

In 1870 we were told, on what seemed excellent authority, that a local tradesman named BERTRAND, a Frenchman, of whom, of course, we knew nothing, had kicked a Chinese in the stomach and caused his death. We mentioned the alleged fact with a natural indignation, and asked whether BERTRAND was to be tried for manslaughter. He immediately came to us, and with singular good humour said we had been led into a mistake, and that the report was wholly untrue. We instantly contradicted it in our columns, and expressed the regret we most unaffectedly felt at our mistake. Subsequently, and, as we discovered, instigated by other persons, he brought a suit against us, gaining one farthing damages, the costs of his suit of course falling on him.

The second suit was brought against us by a merchant-consul, whose use of his consular seals and consular position in aid of equivocal and notorious transactions with Japanese merchants had not only caused these poor men cruel loss, but were said to have led to the suicide of one of them, who could not return to his province to face those on whom his own credulity or want of judgment had entailed ruin. But though we drove the trader from Japan and stopped these doings, we were somewhat incautious in our attack and the suit went against us. Three leading foreign merchants of the place, however, enclosed to us, in a letter infinitely more valuable than its enclosure, the sum of the judgment, as a tribute to the service we had rendered to honourable trade in this country.

Shortly afterwards the enormous charges then habitually made by certain lawyers in Yokohama were brought to our notice. One victim came to us with a bill for over $900, sent in to him for three days work! He could ill afford the money; he could procure no abatement of the charge; and he dilated on the cruel hardship of it with no unmanly anger, yet with a rankling sense of its gross injustice. We attacked these charges and those who made them, and an attempt was made to repel our attack. One lawyer, of whose extortions at that time we had never so much as heard, brought his action and lost it. Within a few months he left Yokohama. A second came on, and gained a verdict, the amount of which was instantly enclosed to us anonymously by some spirited and generous man, whose name even to this day we are ignorant of. The decision was appealed against, and a new trial was ordered. But it was ultimately agreed to refer the case to the Assistant-Acting-Judge as Arbitrator. He gave his decision in our favour. One of the notable features connected with this case was that we had placed in our hands a letter from one of these lawyers to a mercantile house of first rate standing here, *offering his services to reduce the enormous bill charged by the other.* But our attack immediately threw them into close alliance, though the result was a defeat to both.

These are the suits which have been brought against this Journal, and it is for the public to judge whether or not they are honourable to it. As to suits which it is alleged might have been brought, it may be sufficient to say in the language of the law, *De non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, eadem est ratio.*

It is said that we might have repelled in our own columns the attack which constituted the late libel. We refuse to adopt any such course. We will not bandy words with any paper on the subject of our character. It is enough that when such attacks become libellous we hand them over to the law. The idea of etiquette in such matters implies the idea of some respect, equality or relationship; and we must be excused from entertaining any such ideas in connection with such journals.

We have only to add that the columns of the *Japan Mail* have never contained an anonymous letter reflecting upon any other paper in this country, though they have been sent to us in scores. When we have felt it our duty to remark upon these journals, or upon any individual whose public conduct demanded such reflection, we have done it in our editorial columns.

As regards the question of any undue influence brought to bear on this journal, the charge is refuted by the columns of the paper and the evidence adduced in the case under consideration. Nor should we be doing justice to the Japanese Government were we to omit to mention the fact, that while anxious to turn to national

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account the large amount of information regarding this country which has been given to the public through the columns of the journal, it has never, by the smallest suggestion, sought to influence our opinion, or made, directly or indirectly, the slightest protest against those opinions, unfavourable to its course of action, which our views, whether sound or unsound, led us to take of the course most calculated to advance the national welfare.

CHINA.

THE death of the EMPEROR OF CHINA, coming, as it does, so suddenly after the humiliation inflicted on the Chinese Government at the hands of this Empire, must in all probability be fraught with important consequences. The means adopted for the settlement of the Formosan quarrel were perhaps the best possible at the moment; but they betray a national condition on the part of China which would be regarded with unmixed contempt were not its probable consequences so full of danger. To say that China is the vastest aggregation of human beings under one government on the face of the earth conveys but a feeble idea of the forces it contains, and of the mischief they would cause were the equilibrium which is now better or worse maintained among them, gravely disturbed. But there are certainly causes at work tending to disturb, if not to destroy, this equilibrium, and we are in no slight apprehension that its present unstable nature may result in consequences, which, should they come about, will not affect the Chinese alone.

In the first place there would seem to have long been a conviction on the party of the Chinese, properly so called, that the rule of the Tartar dynasty has nearly reached its legitimate and even possible term. It is more or less associated with the idea of foreign subjection, and has lately been connected with the grievous humiliation of the Formosan affair. The mind of the considerable numbers of Chinese brought into greater or less contact with Europeans or European modes of thought, has been greatly affected by this contact. They seem restless and uneasy with the prospect of organic change, which, whether it come with more or less travail and agony, cannot now be very long delayed. There are beliefs which, like certain kinds of prophecy, have a tendency to bring about their own fulfilment, and the belief that a dynasty is dying is one of these. The minds of men become detached from that which partly was supported by them, and which partly afforded them support. Sentiments which tend to produce adhesiveness and cohesion lose their strength. The magnet has parted with its power of attracting and retaining, and the particles which once acknowledged and obeyed its supremacy, fall from it and lie ready to obey another form of domination.

It is certain, too, that for some years past, and especially latterly, disaffection has been growing throughout the Empire, and hardly a mail from China arrives without bring the announcement of some disturbance of greater or less severity. Another source of trouble is the manifest weakness of the Chinese finances, a weakness so marked as to have forced the Government into the market as borrowers on the occasion of the late Formosan trouble; and if, as a correspondent suggests, the whole of this affair was concealed from the late EMPEROR, it is clear that a condition of affairs exists little calculated to bear any such strain on the executive as would arise in case of serious rebellion.

The telegram which announced the death of the late EMPEROR reported that all was quiet in Peking,* and in view of the recently announced appointment of the Empress as regent for one hundred days pending the indisposition of the EMPEROR, it is not impossible that the malady with which he was attacked had previously proved fatal, and that this short regency was adopted in order to keep the fact dark. It is said that the PRINCE of TUN will be chosen to fill the vacant throne, the succession clinging apparently to families rather than to individuals in any certain order. All we know of this Prince is that he is an old man, the elder of the late EMPEROR'S uncles. He has taken no important part in the government of the country, but for some time has occupied the position of Commander-in-Chief of the army of Peking. But in view of the condition of affairs to which we have just alluded, is it not probable that the extreme age of the EMPEROR elect will of itself tend to precipitate the trouble and disunion we so much dread? The theory of paternal government does not easily lend itself to a throne filled by a dotard or a protracted regency. Rather, indeed, are these contingencies and expedients serious bars to its effective working, and we shall be surprised if the now pending occupancy of the throne assumes this form. So far as the Chinese themselves or the interests of foreigners, are concerned, a ten years of regency is the equivalent of ten years more of obstruction, blindness and marking time instead of marching forward. Now that TSENG-KWO-FAN is dead, LI-HUNG-CHANG is probably the leading man in the Empire. He is a pure Chinese, and represents such enlightenment as may be found among the higher order of Chinese officials. Whether, or by what means, he may form a party and bring his views into the ascendant, it is impossible to say; and it would, we think, be a mistake to suppose that the great mass of the Chinese people desires organic change. It is one thing for those who have lived under the mild and free rule of England, whether in Hongkong, Singapore, or elsewhere, to feel such a desire. These constitute but a small fraction of the vast mass of their brethren, whose sentiments and views are almost wholly confined to the small questions which make up their routine of daily life. As for political thought, in the sense in which it exists among the European races, or as it is vigorously beginning to exist in this country, it is virtually unknown in China, and its creation would demand the existence of elements now almost wholly absent from the minds of the Chinese people.

So far as the interests of foreigners are concerned, they are, as in this country, identical with the interests of the natives. If it is our interest to construct railways and send them machinery or cheap manufactures, it is equally for their benefit that they should use and enjoy these advantages. So adaptable is the spirit of a free commerce, that even if their vast and still unearthed stores of coal and iron make them our competitors in these trades, we shall be quite ready to place other commodities within their reach which it will pay us equally to exchange with them. The more prosperous and progressive they are, the better we shall be pleased; and any change which takes place at Peking calculated to produce this result will be hailed with satisfaction by Europe.

* A telegram received as we go to press [illegible] cession Dis-

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ITINERARY OF THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BETWEEN THE 3RD AUGUST AND THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

By Captain DESCHARMES, Chasseurs d'Afrique.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 13th January, 1875.

My principal objects in this journey were to travel northward in the direction of Lake Inawashiro; thence to pass through the province of Aidzu; to reach Niigata by the course of the river which flows from Lake Inawashiro; and to descend the West coast southwards to a point favourable for reaching Fusiyama through the mountainous province of Shinano to Kofu, and from Fusiyama to reach Tokio by one of the well-known roads.

The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days were dedicated to Nikko, the itinerary and features of which are well known.

From the 10th the itinerary may offer some interest to those who may wish to visit less frequented parts of the country.

10th August.—From Nikko to Imaichi—a well-known road. From Imaichi the path tends northward towards Owatari (2 *ri*) through a picturesque country. The river Daiyagawa (the torrent of Nikko) is passed, afterwards that of Kinagawa, which is much ravined, deep and rapid, and abounds with a fish called *ai*. Packhorses cannot pass this stream, and the next station on the left bank being 30 *chô* from the river a considerable delay in the journey takes place. Halt for the night at Funania, a village of small importance.

11th August.—From Funania to Ishigami.

From Funania to Tamania (1 *ri* 28 *chô*) about 8 *chô* past Tamania is a rapid torrent which can only be passed by fording. It is about 30 metres broad, and is often impassable. It is called by the country people the Arakawa. From this torrent to Takauchi (2 *ri* 10 *chô*) the road is wooded picturesque, and the stream swift; the general direction East.

From Takauchi to Ishigami 3 *ri*. Two unimportant streams may be forded, and just before reaching Ishigami, a considerable stream, often impassable, named Hokigawa, running from N. to S., has to be crossed. The general direction of the road is N.

From Ishigama to Kiwattahada, 5 *ri*. The last three *ri* traverse the great plain of Nasunohara. This plain appears about ten to fifteen *ri* long and from three to five broad, and is covered with grass and fern, like all the *hara* in Japan. There are few or no trees, and little water or trace of cultivation. No house is to be met with until Kiwattahada, a village consisting of a few cottages. One *ri* before arriving there the traveller is still among the mountains. Beautiful streams of fresh water are to be met with, and vast dry beds of torrents, indicative of terrible storms, and bearing enormous blocks of stone and uprooted trees. From the plain of Nasunohara Mount Tsukubsan may be seen towards the S.E., and the vast chain of the Nasusan running from S.W. to N.E.

From Kiwattahada to Muronoi, three *ri*, over a very bad road, and with a second *hara* to traverse. Before reaching the village of Murunoi, a considerable torrent named Nakagawa is reached and must be forded. From Muronoi to Yamoto, 2 *ri*. Leaving Muronoi the gorge of the Nasusan is reached. The road becomes extremely difficult, in some places very muddy, sometimes steep and covered with rocks. The gradients are very sharp. In fine weather the neighbouring summit of the Nasusan may be seen with fine effect, the view embracing a vast expanse towards the S. W. and E. and presenting a magnificent *ensemble*.

13th August.—Halt at Yumoto.

The village of Yumoto consists of some 30 houses built solely to receive the bathers of the summer season. A torrent of mineral water runs through this open gorge from S. to N. at the foot of mount Nasu. The only street of the village is in this gorge and runs parallel with the stream. Wooden pipes convey the water into the middle of the street by two conduits, the one bringing cold, the other, hot, water. Five square tanks of two compartmente occupy about 30 metres of the road between these two streams. The mineral water contains sulphur in small quantities and alum. The temperature is very high (from 60° to 62° C.) but it can be reduced in the tanks in a few minutes to a more moderate level by a simple and ingenious system of cocks, by which the streams of hot and cold water can be regulated at will. These mineral waters are called the Shikano yu (the waters of the stag.) Tradition relates that the first persons who made use of them were led thither by observing a deer which had been wounded by hunters, its instinct leading it to resort to the waters.

The village was formerly much larger than at present. It is overlooked, in front, by several temples sufficiently well preserved, at least externally. It was built at about 800 metres distant from its present site. But a terrible flood in 1857-58 destroyed the whole village, and in order to avoid the repetition of a similar catastrophe, it was rebuilt higher up the valley. It contains only about a hundred inhabitants; its only trade consisting in a little sulphur and some vegetable products used in dyeing. In winter a few deer are killed, and, though rarely, bears of a small species. It is a good game country, and possesses woodcock and pheasants. In the neighbouring stream *ai* and *yamame* (trout) are caught.

To the north of the village, and after an ascent of a few minutes, the tourist is brought face to face with Nasu, a beautiful and imposing mountain. It consists of three principal peaks, one of which, called Chausugatake, is an extiuct volcano. The Nasusan is properly speaking a well-defined volcano. It still emits smoke and subterranean sounds. The crater appears to be about 200 metres in diameter. The sides are arid and bear traces of eruptions of lava. The last eruption is said to have taken place in the year 1730. The ascent to the crater is easy; and that of the neighbouring peak, Bishamon, can also be made. This station would afford an agreeable resort in summer; the air is fresh and the nights are cool; but the bad state of the roads would for a long time render access to it difficult for the majority of travellers, and almost impossible for European ladies.

Another hot spring station is to be found at a place called Shiwobara, towards the West of Nasu, and to the N. E. of the road from Nikko to Aidzu, which passes not far from here. It is possible to go direct from Nasu to Aidzu by the neck of the Santagré, but the roads are very bad, by the confession even of the natives.

14th August.—From Yumoto to Idoyo.

Leaving Yumoto, the left bank of the river is passed, and the traveller descends the slopes E. of the Nasu. For 4 *ri* these slopes are well wooded, bnt the roads are muddy, full of ruts and impracticable after rain. Not a house is to be met with until the miserable hamlet of Tsunago is reached, consisting at most of 70 souls, and absolutely destitute of resources. From this point to Shirakawa, a great uncultivated plain must be passed marked with the peculiar characteristics of the *hara*: the distance is 2 *ri* 15 *chô*.

At Shirakawa the great northern road from Tokio to Sendai in Aidzu is regained. Shirakawa is a large town of about 2 kilometres in circumference, with a large trade in silk. It is the ancient Shiro. At some distance to the West the road branches off to the N.E. towards Sendai, and N.W. towards Aidzu. In this latter direction, and at 2½ *ri* from Shirakawa, is to be found the village of Idoyo —18 to 20 houses.

Leaving Idoyo the road takes a general direction northward. The country is very undulating and well wooded, and the following villages are passed:

Kamigoya.....	..(1 *ri*, 20 *cho*).
Makinouchi	1 „ 15 „
Naganuma	1 „ 2 „

At the latter point you leave the Onkaido (or great road) if it is desired to go direct to the Lake Inawashiro. Formerly a *shira* was standing in this important place which is one of the gates of the province of Aidzu, either by the direct road or by the defile which leads to the Lake Inawashiro. To reach the latter point it is necessary to proceed by way of Takinohara (1 *ri*) with one relay of horses, passing through a pretty valley variously cultivated, bounded on the N.E. by the mountains of Iwaki. On dismounting, the defile or neck of Oyuwake is entered. The road follows, at a rounded angle, a stream which runs from N. to S. Both banks are covered with thick wood rendered useless by want of roads. The

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right bank is formed by a somewhat remarkable mountain Achimangatake, the ascent of which is prolonged for about 2 *ri*. Nearly at the summit a single post-house is to be found, called Oyawake, and at 1,000 m. above this point one of the finest views in Japan may be enjoyed. It extends towards the South and South-east with an immense horizon bounded by the lofty mountains of Sendai and Oshiu.

Still continuing to climb these steep slopes, the traveller leaves, with many regrets, this magnificent country and arrives at the boundary which divides the waters of the Pacific from those of the Sea of Japan, a venerable gate and a feudal barrier informing him of his entrance into the province of Aidzu. This boundary is hardly reached before a rapid descent towards the north is commenced, and a view is gained as superb as that which has just been left behind. A succession of the mountain-chains of Aidzu and Sendai extends to the North. At a turn of one of the angles of the path Lake Inawashiro is seen in a hollow, shining like a mirror in the last rays of the setting sun. But the steepness of the slopes which lead to the foot of the valley soon eclipses this panorama, and after three *ri* of easy walking we arrive at the village of Nakiji, close to Lake Inawashiro.

Nakiji is about three kilometers from the eastern extremity of Lake Inawashiro. Taking boat on the lake it may be traversed towards the N. E. as far as the point where it flows into the basin of Aidzu, from whence Wakamatsu may be reached on foot. But strong westerly winds are frequent on the lake, and at such times the passage is almost impossible in the wretched boats ordinarily employed. Under these circumstances the route to Aidzu must be regained by crossing from Nakiji to Fukura.

Inawashiro is one of the largest and most picturesque lakes in Japan. It is fed by two streams which flow from the East and North-east and measures about 4 *ri* in all directions. It is surrounded by mountains of no great elevation, except that of Bardaisan on the North shore, one of the highest in Aidzu. On the same shore there are a few villages where salmon and *masu* are caught, and a fish, peculiar to certain lakes in Japan, called the *akahara* (red-belly). A small trade is carried on between Wakamatsu and the different points of the lake. But the total absence of roads in the neighbouring regions renders all commercial movement difficult, and it may be said of this place, as of the whole of the interior of Japan, that the growth of public wealth would derive considerable impulse from the opening of good roads. The main roads (called *on'kaido*), like that of Aidzu, are the only ones laid out and these are only intermittently repaired, and even these are detestably bad in respect of the inequality of the surface and the steepness of the slopes. The reform of these is a work of paramount necessity to the Japanese Government and would be productive of the best results.

The shores of Lake Inawashiro may be recommended as an agreeable summer resort, although it should be stated that they are entirely destitute of all resources for European life. The temperature is cool, and in winter the streams are frozen for several weeks.

If desirous to regain the Tokaido, the traveller must take the route from Nakiji to Fukura which is undulating and picturesque. From Nakaji to Harajiku, by Fukura, there are five *ri* to traverse, over a good country. The mountains assume a bolder character as you approach Wakamatsu.

The slopes from mount Kanehori and Takizawa are steep. Towards the North lie the vast plain of Aidzu and its capital Wakamatsu which is reached after a march of 8 or 9 *ri* from Nakiji,—a fatiguing walk on account of the disintegrated filex which forms the soil from Ou[kaido for several kilometers before reaching Wakamatsu.

Wakamatsu is the capital of the ancient province of Aidzu. It is a considerable town, but possessed formerly a far larger population than at present. The Castle of the Princes of Aidzu, situated on a hill at a short distance from the town, has been destroyed and razed to the ground. The town is situated nearly in the centre of a great oval plain, of from 10 to 12 *ri* in its longest diameter, and constituting what is properly called the Aidzu country. This plain is fertile, cultivated with rice, and watered by many rivulets which descend from the surrounding mountains, and which unite in the principal stream which flows out of the Lake Inawashiro.

Besides Lake Inawashiro, there are in the basin of Aidzu, two other lakes or lagoons; the waters of these three lakes uniting to form the river which flows towards Niigata. A fourth lake named Kosemura, which is said to be situated on the N. E. slope of the mountains of Nikko also discharges its waters into the same basin, which also carries a large volume of water in the Japan Sea.

Correspondence.

HARBOUR IMPROREMENT.

To the Editor of the "*Japan Weekly Mail.*"

January 29th, 1875.

Sir,—When, in my last letter to you, I expressed my intention of ending my part in the discussion on the New Harbour Scheme, I did so with confidence in the correct judgment of the majority of your readers, deeming it unnecessary to combat the various arguments brought forward by X. Y. Z. any further than they tended to mislead. I still retain the same confidence, notwithstanding your condemnatory article, but, at the same time, I think it might be well in consequence of that article to make one more contribution, as otherwise my silence might be misconstrued by some.

I should, first of all, desire it to be remembered that my advocacy of the Harbour Scheme in print is not direct. I wrote for the purpose of combating what I considered to be an unmeaning antagonism to it perched upon the pinnacle of philanthropy and public benefit to the country.

Any warmth which I may have displayed is therefore due to the inconsistencies of my opponent, not to my advocacy of the scheme, and, being warm, I venture to submit, is more interesting and useful than being vapid which is a noteable characteristic in your correspondent's effusions.

To talk of anything contained in my letters to you as being "specimens of the hasty and injudicious manner in which this scheme is being pushed before the Japanese Government" seems to me so unfair that you must allow me to express surprise at your having allowed it to appear in columns generally so free from such unfounded aspersions.

To say that Mr. Brunton "is the promoter of the scheme" is to show an entire want of knowledge of the courtesies due to professional men. It is equivalent to accusing a lawyer with *promoting* litigation among his constituents. The duties of an Engineer are to carry out his instructions, and to offer such advice as his position entitles him to give in connection with works placed under his charge. And any Engineer who steps beyond this is always more or less a subject for suspicion.

To put your correspondent right on a small point, I may tell him that the proposed scheme is understood to consist of a *pier* running into the Bay, in such a manner that it can, at all times, be used as a *wharf*. The terms "wharf" and "pier" therefore need cause no confusion in the mind of X. Y. Z.

Again, the Yokohama Anchorage is to all intents an "open roadstead." There is a fetch from N.E. of over twenty miles, and between this and twelve miles for nearly 180 degrees of the compass.

If I may venture the suggestion, I should say that this proposed work, whatever its demerits are, should not be judged of from the narrow standpoint of the foreign trade of this place as at present exists. If its entire use was the accommodation of the foreign owned vessels now visiting Yokohama, there might be some just grounds for doubting its profitableness. But while we have good grounds for hoping that there are prospect of an increased activity in business, the proposed works partake more of the character of a national undertaking. Yedo is the capital of Japan, and there is a growing tendency to centralize in it the various trades and manufactures as they spring up.

On account of the Shinagawa anchorage being unsuitable for the feeblest traffic, and incapable of improvement, except

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at an enormous cost, Yokohama must be the port for Yedo. And owing to the want of any harbour on the coast between Sumidzu or Simoda on the south and Sendai on the north, Yokohama must be the outport for the produce of a large portion of this island.

Increased harbour facilities at Yokohama therefore constitute a natural, if not an advantageous, method of developing the native trade. You admit the great convenience of such a work, but throw doubts on there being any requirement for it. Allow me to ask where does a great convenience end and a requirement begin? To what public work that was ever thought of would such an objection not apply? If such arguments were used against the Railway before its construction, with how much greater force might they not have applied to that work in something of the following manner? "A Railway between Yokohama and Yedo is, no doubt, a great convenience, but can it be said to be a requirement? The Japanese will not be able to afford to pay railway fares but will continue to use the mode of travel which they have been accustomed to and which suits their habits. The European intercourse between the two places is small and unimportant. On what therefore is the Railway to depend for support?" It was made, however, and, if not remunerative, it supplies, fairly well, a convenience which has been taken full advantage of, and which is the nucleus of a more extended system.

The present goods traffic on the Railway, averaging from 600 to 700 dollars per week, though small, argues well for the extent to which it is capable of development with the necessary extensions of the line both here and in Yedo, and the trade of Japan, whatever its extent, is certainly as capable of paying for such conveniences as that of other countries.

Your admission, judged as I presume it was, from the existing trade of the port, I deem to be a powerful argument in favour of the scheme, and the large and valuable steamers now in Japanese hands or being built, the projects of the Government for opening up mines and developing manufactures, the running of mails by native Steam-ship Companies, afford additional arguments for it.

I might further submit that the construction of a complete and suitable wharf at Yokohama, the only available port for an immense portion of the country, seems to be as reasonable a step towards the development of the resources of the country as could well be made, always remembering that it is not a costly work, that it can be quickly and easily accomplished, and is allowed on all hands to be a "great convenience." It will tend to draw trade to Yokohama, and will form the starting point for the various feeders in the shape of roads or railways which will in all probability hereafter be made.

This, I beg to submit, is the light in which the scheme should be viewed, and, with your leave, I will now proceed to the somewhat thankless taste of answering X. Y. Z.'s objections.

The arguments used by X. Y. Z. against the necessities for the pier, founded on various examples of harbours in other parts of the world, have this great defect, that, just as each range of hills has a different contour, so has each natural harbour its own peculiarities. In judging of the necessity for any artificial improvement to a harbour, therefore, it is most misleading to compare it with other places. There are local circumstauces and considerations which, in every case, render such a comparison fallacious. Thus, the peculiar formation of the harbour at Bombay renders the construction of wharves a work of such expense and difficulty that, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear on the Government in regard to the state of the harbour, and the immense discontent arising from the present want of accommodation, it has, up to within a recent date, hesitated to give the necessary support to its improvement. This, as well as the want of wharfage accommodation at Calcutta, is a crying evil which finds its vent in almost every Indian paper, and it is childish to argue that the Japanese should emulate such a state of matters. X. Y. Z. has himself given a very suitable instance of the fallacy of making such comparisons. He has compared Yokohama with Shanghai, and states that, because the Chinese have not thought of erecting wharfs at Shanghai, this is a reason for the Japanese not doing so here. Of course it is unnecessary to say that Shanghai is differently situated in every way, and the comparison is therefore not just under any circumstances. But he has informed us that many of the wharves already erected have already silted up so as to become useless. May not this circumstance, due entirely to local causes, be quite sufficient to account for the absence of more wharfage accommodation than at present exists at Shanghai? I do not wish to assert that it actually is the cause, but I merely wish to point out how local circumstances may and do affect such matters. In like manner at Marseilles, to which another comparison is drawn, it was found necessary to build a quay wall in nearly 60 feet depth of water, which was exposed to the whole sweep of the Mediterranean, and the expense of this amounted to about 15 millions dollars, but if this cost exceeded what was originally expected and the works have in consequence not been profitable, can it be fairly argued that similar results are likely to occur at Yokohama when the pier is to be built in a sheltered bay with no more depth of water than is necessary for the vessels using it? At Southampton, in the same way, if the shareholders in the Harbour-trust fear losing their dividends from the abstraction of the traffic carried by the P. & O. vessels, I hardly think there is any cause for a similar fear in reference to Yokohama. There is no London with its great trade and wonderful docks near here, and no place which can be made a port within hundreds of miles. An extraordinary piece of argument crowns this portion of X. Y. Z.'s reasoning. As the Japanese are supposed to have miscalculated the probable returns from the "harbour works and canal into Missisippi Bay," therefore the proposed harbour works at Yokohama will be unprofitable! He draws this deduction with perfect seriousness, and if this is not his meaning I fail to discover it, because he surely does not desire to bring instances to prove that traffic is very often overestimated in all parts of the world. No one will be bold enough to question this.

The assertion of X. Y. Z. that private enterprise has, "in the four quarters of the globe supplied the want of the harbour accommodation when that want was felt," is misleading and incorrect. The actual fact is that of all Public Works. Harbours are the ones which have received most assistance from governments. In England, where Public Works as understood in other countries are unknown, harbours of refuge, trading harbours, docks, river improvements, quays &c. are chiefly carried out by Government funds under the contracts of the loan commissioners. The Governments of France, Germany and Russia invariably supply money for harbour works, while in India the government is now engaged in making the necessary enquiries preparatory to extensive harbour improvements. Harbours are and always will be essentially national undertakings, though they undoubtedly are at times assisted by local enterprise.

The arguments used by X.Y.Z. against the probabilities of the Shinagawa trade using the new pier, are founded on the assumption that to carry goods five miles by water is cheaper than to carry them 20 miles by rail, and that therefore this trade will not be brought to Yokohama. This is plausible enough. But it must be remembered that these five miles of water are at the head of a Bay exposed to seas having a fetch of from 15 to 20 miles, and are open from North east to Southwest; that they extend over a mud flat on which the water is at times not sufficiently deep for either cargo boats or steam lighters; that two or three rivers enter on them causing currents so rapid as sometimes to prevent the passage of boats, except at favorable states of the tide; that in whichever direction the wind blows there difficulty in reaching the ships or in returning from them, and on very many occasions it is utterly impossible to do so at all. No increased appliances will effect any satisfactory improvement at this anchorage, or render it at all fit for any ordinary traffic. And X. Y. Z.'s reasoning regarding the comparative cost of water and land carriage, while outwardly correct, is equally deceptive with his other arguments when closely applied to the case in point.

X. Y. Z. doubts the probability of sailing vessels making use of the proposed wharf. Sailing vessels, on the contrary, are

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the class of vessel which are the sufferers by the present state of matters. It is not uncommon for them to take two months to discharge, and so tedious are the delays generally that ship-owners at home have on many occasions refused to allow their vessels to come here on account of these. This fact is well known. At the wharf, and with the assistance of steam cranes, a vessel may be discharged in a few days, and whether a return cargo is expected or not, it is improbable in the extreme that they would refuse to accept the facilities offered them. It may be true that vessels require time "to refit and to recruit their crews after a long voyage," but one or two months' work at discharging cargo is not a very favourable opportunity in which to accomplish this. I should imagine that it would be necessary to get the cargo out first, and refitting can be done afterwards, as found convenient. Compulsory detention for this purpose would at all events probably be found inconvenient. The ingenuity of X. Y. Z.'s argument, therefore, is only equalled by its shallowness.

The Mail Companies, especially the Pacific Mail, will no doubt be disinclined to give up their present appliances for some time, but, eventually, there can be no question that they will use the wharf. The ensured safety to cargo, the certainty as regards time, and the protection afforded by the pier are advantages too important not to be made use of. Their coal hulks will probably be given up, and coal depots moved to positions contiguous to the railway, in which manner the coal—that all essential to the navigation of the present—can be moved about with cheapness and dispatch. This will doubtlessly take time to accomplish, and need not be expected to be done at once.

If by offering increased facilities the proposed work does not improve the trade of the port, it will, at all events, add to the amount of shipping visiting it. What I have already stated as regards sailing-ship owners, is equally true as regards the owners of steamers. They likewise dread Yokohama from the delays which their vessels experience, and the loss to them of a few days unncessary detention of their large and valuable steamers is quite sufficient to deter them from allowing their vessels to come here.

I did not "infer" that X. Y. Z.'s proposed charge of 10 cents per ton for using the wharf was based on what was paid in River Ports in China. I took his own word for it, written in his, former letter with most unquestionable clearness. He now says that "in his opinion it is the extreme rate which vessels visiting this port could afford to pay." He omits to give any grounds for such an opinion, and what the reason in his mind may be for a vessel coming to Yokohama being unable to pay the same amount as is usually charged in any other artificial port, I cannot divine. The freights to Yokohama are not the hindrance, the general value of the cargoes is not the cause, and the class of vessels is one to which, on all accounts, quick despatch is all important. He also says that the rates of one dollar or one shilling per ton are charged at other places for "certain advantages," but, that "the trade of Yokohama could not admit of such an extra impost upon it." There here seems to me to be some confusion in regard to the advantages likely to be derived from the pier, and the amount of trade which will go over it. If one vessel used the pier she would be afforded the same facilities as if fifty used it. The amount of trade therefore or the number of vessels using the pier, has little to do with the most suitable charge to levy on each. These "certain advantages" are just those which this scheme proposes to supply; and in judging of the most suitable rates to charge, the amount of work executed in obtaining these advantages, which are dependent on the situation of the wharf, is certainly one consideration which should not be lost sight of, as also are the immunity from risk and the certainty as regards time which it affords compared with what existed before its erection. Thus in a navigable river no ordinary weather is sufficient to hinder the shipping of cargo with ordinary appliances, and a wooden wharf on its bank, while giving increased facilities, is generally a cheap and simple erection. On the other hand in an open roadstead, subject to frequent and heavy gales of wind, the delays and losses in connection with the shipping of cargo may become most vexatious, and the construction of a wharf to improve this state of matters may be a difficult and costly work. Whatever charges may be decided on for the new pier, therefore, these are, in my opinion, the considerations which should lead to a decision regarding them.

If X. Y. Z. does not understand my simile regarding the platform of a railway station, I will attempt to make it more clear to him. A platform in a railway station is a facility afforded for the purpose of enabling goods or passengers to be transferred to or from the trucks or carriages. These are always made of suitable length to accommodate the traffic likely to use them. From the information upon which X. Y. Z.'s objections to this new pier is based, its length is 5,000 feet and its cost is about $1,000,000. From a very cursory knowledge of the Bay it may be discovered that, at a distance of about six or seven hundred feet from the point of the English Hatoba, there is a depth of water of over three and a-half fathoms, this being sufficient for the majority of vessels.

The scheme therefore affords say 4,300 feet of available quay-wall for $1,000,000, being at the rate of $233 per foot. Estimating seven vessels as the number likely to use the wharf (this we may take as being the probable number of foreign vessels actually working cargo at one time), each of which is 300 feet long, a length of pier of 2,100 feet is sufficient for the present foreign trade. This length at $233 per foot amounts to $489,300, and I have to re-assert that a sound economist would base his prospects of renumeration on this expenditure. Should this estimate of seven vessels be found to be too small, another length of pier to suit the requirements can be added, the cost of which will be rapaid by the traffic using it. The conclusion of X. Y. Z. that $1,000,000 will only carry the pier about half the estimated length, and that there it would be in too shallow water for the majority of shipping to use it—and his assertion that the whole scheme will cost $2,000,000, an assumption for which he has not the smallest grounds, which he is guilty of misrepresentation in making without certain foundation, illustrates forcibly the looseness of his arguments.

The statement that an Engineer's estimate of Harbour Works is always exceeded, may be true as regards works in excessively deep water, or in very exposed situations; but there can be no reason for such a result in a sheltered arm of the sea such as Yokohama Harbour, and where there is no great depth of water.

Just one other specimen of X. Y. Z.'s argumentative powers. He asserts that the population of Yokohama is decreasing. This may be so, though I am inclined to doubt it; but in what way does this affect the harbour scheme? Does he intend it as an argument against the scheme? And if so, does he imagine that the results arising from the execution of the work is to be felt no further than Yokohama and its suburbs?

I am not disturbed so much at the manner in which this discussion has been conducted, as imputed by X. Y. Z., as at the way in which it was commenced. While I am firmly of opinion that perfect ventilation of a subject of this kind can produce no other result than a good one, I certainly think that when a writer to the papers lays claim to highflown and philanthropic motives of saving the Japanese from their own want of understanding or from their incapable adviser, he should be very certain that he has good grounds on which to work.

I have attempted to show the unsoundness of the foundation of X. Y. Z.'s arguments and assertions. If I have not fully succeeded, it is, I can assure you, only because I feel the necessity of sparing my own time and your valuable space.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

To the Editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail.*

Yokohama, 29th January, 1875.

Sir,—The startling intelligence of the sudden death of the young Emperor of China, fraught as it may possibly be with grave consequences to a third of the population of the world is an event which will command universal attention. Although we have as yet no particulars, it is a fact that up to the end of last month in official circles in Peking the Emperor's

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recovery was believed in, and the suddenness of the event, and the antecedent circumstances attending it, are ominously, if not suspiciously worthy of note.

It is well known that the late Emperor was a youth of considerable force of character, and fully conscious of the responsibilities attaching to his exalted position. Numerous instances have been recorded showing these traits of character. But from his infancy he has been surrounded by party intrigue, and his endeavours at independent action have invariably been met and defeated by the strong opposition and intrigues of the Court party.

A remarkable instance of his sympathy with the poorer classes was reported last autumn in Peking on the occasion of his return from the military review in the park outside the Tartar city. He was struck by the industry displayed in the garden of a peasant by the way side, commanded that the man should be brought to him, and showed his approbation of the qualities which this neatness and order evinced by bestowing on him a mandarin button, at the same time purchasing the vegetables in the garden for the use of the palace.

The Emperor's treatment of Prince Kung is not generally understood, and has been attributed to mere caprice, but it affords another instance of the consciousness he entertained of the responsibility of his position.

The Formosa question was no doubt the indirect cause of Prince Kung's disgrace. It must be remembered that an Imperial Edict dated 11th May, 1872, had been issued ordering the immediate punishment of the savages in Formosa for their treatment of the shipwrecked Loochooans. This, it is needless to say, had never been carried out, for reasons best known to the parties responsible. On the question being taken up in the practical manner it was by Japan, it was incumbent that this disobedience of the Imperial orders should be kept from the knowledge of the Emperor, and there is every reason to believe that he was in blissful ignorance throughout that any such question was on the *tapis*, much less did he know that it was likely to involve his country in war with Japan; and it is to be observed that all reference to the Formosa trouble has been studiously kept out of the Government Gazette and that the indemnity was paid out of the Foreign Customs. But, unfortunately for Prince Kung, the Formosa trouble occurred at a moment when the Emperor had set his heart on rebuilding Yuen-ming-yuen, and the remittances expected from the provinces were obliged to be applied to meet more vital necessities, and no satisfactory explanation could be given to the Emperor why his instructions regarding Yuen-ming-yuen were disregarded. The consequence was the disgrace of Prince Kung, for general disrespect to his sovereign.

His subsequent reinstatement, in deference to the will of the Court party, was a blow to the authority of the Throne, and clearly showed the Emperor to be virtually powerless and entirely in the hands of that party. Looked at from an Asiatic point of view, it appears to be at least injudicious that a proud Manchu Prince like Kung, smarting under the humiliation of public disgrace, should be reinstated, and that the young Emperor should be left dependent on such an adviser.

From the circumstances antecedent to his reported death, it appears to be not at all unlikely that the Emperor died in the middle of December, as the prescribed ceremonies to be performed by him on the 21st December were deputed to Prince Tun, the elder brother of Prince Kung, now 73 years of age. And on the 23rd December we find the Empress Dowager (not the Emperor's mother) assuming the reins of Government during the period of the Emperor's proposed retirement until the 2nd March.

Another curious fact is that at this moment Prince Kung has had his salary trebled, and Prince Tun doubled, and the Mongolian princes about the Court have received pecuniary awards. The troops likewise are not forgotten, as half a month's pay has been bestowed upon the entire Manchu and Chinese garrison.

It is quite possible that the Danish Envoy, having important business to transact, pressed for a reception which rendered the concealment of the Emperor's death no longer possible.

In conclusion, it will be observed that the event must have taken Li Hung-chang (the guardian of the Throne) by surprise, for on the 23rd December, believing in the Emperor's recovery, we find him leaving Tientsin for the Capital of Chihli. Li's loyalty to the reigning dynasty has never wavered, and if any danger threatened, his place, in virtue of his office, would have been at the side of his Sovereign.

Yours faithfully,

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail.*

Sir,—Without offering any opinion or wishing to interfere in the discussion now going on between A. and X. Y, Z. on the subject of Harbour Works, it is important that neither of them should injure the credit of the country by conveying to those who may not be otherwise informed, erroneous ideas regarding the country's financial condition.

In your issue of the 20th instant you publish a letter from X. Y. Z. in which the following appears—"If the pier costs "$2,000,000, according to my showing, it will not pay any in- "terest at all on outlay, although taking the money at 7 per "cent which is really about 1½ per cent less than the Govern- "ment borrows its money in Europe."

This seems to be a rough calculation by mixing up the 9 per cent loan with the 7 per cent loan, and assuming an average without knowing how much of the 9 per cent loan has been paid back. Further on, X. Y, Z. says "money can- "not be obtained under 8½ per cent."

When Japan borrowed from the foreign public in London for the first time in the year 1869, she paid 9 per cent. A large amount of this loan has now been paid back and the balance is diminishing yearly. The amount offered in London when this loan was issued, was nearly double the sum asked for. When Japan borrowed again in the same market in the year 1871 she raised £2½ millions at 7 per cent, the amount offered to her being five times the sum asked for.) Instead therefore of having to pay 8 or 8½ per cent for money now, there is every reason to presume that a third attempt in the money market would be an improvement on the second, as the second was on the first.

It is true that China has just borrowed on terms equal to about 8½ per cent, but the transaction is a small one, and has apparently been hastily arranged.

In the face of the premium which the Japan 7 per cent stock now bears, it is manifestly unfair to associate Japan with 8 or 8½ per cent.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 25th January, 1875.

Dear Sir:—In the "Budget of Japanese Notes" printed in the *Japan Mail* of February 23rd, under the heading of children Schools," the following statement has attracted my attention:

"———especially the girls, who in addition to the writing-school attend singing, dancing and music teachers."

Now either this account of what an average Japanese girl is taught conveys a different impression from what we suppose to be the reality, or else there are branches of instruction which receive attention from the Japanese, concerning which we are in great ignorance.

The latter I suppose to be the case; and the great value and interest of those weekly instalments of information contained in the "Budget" before mentioned is highly appreciated by those who desire to know more about the daily life of the "common people" so-called, as distinguished from the more picturesque performances of Daimios, Samurai and Ronins. If the writer of the *Fu So Mimi Bukuro* would supplement his interesting account of the Japanese Musical Instruments by giving us some information as to the kind of "singing, dancing and music" taught to Japanese children, he would be making a valuable contribution to our knowledge of what intimately concerns the social life of the nation. We cannot forget the profound saying "Let me make the songs

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of a people, and I care not who makes their laws;" neither should we ignore the fact that if the Japanese are to have a happy *home*-life they must have good *home* music. At present so far as we can learn—music is either cherished, somewhat jealously, by the guardians of the sacred rites; or else, flying off to the opposite extreme, it is left in the hands of the *geyshas* and their companions.

Now music,—especially vocal music—is too valuable an element to the work of education, and too precious a part of the wholesome and elevating influence of family and social life, to be consigned to the seclusion of the cloister or abandoned to the entertainment of the dissolute: it must be claimed as part of the school-training and home life of Japan.

Referring to my former letter on this subject in the *Japan Mail* of August 24th.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

ONGAKU.

Law Report.

H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., *Assistant Judge.*

January 26, 1875.

BATAVUS & Co. *vs.* ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents of the S. S. *Braemar Castle.*

This was a claim for $156 for damages sustained owing to the non-delivery here of a case of varnish ex *Braemar Castle.*

E. Batavus sworn: I am a Dutch subject, and keep a store at No. 71. The case not delivered was one containing tins of copal and oak varnish. It was consigned to us. Defendants promised to send us the case up from Kobe, where the *Braemar Castle* had gone to discharge other cargo; several steamers arrived from Kobe, but it it did not come. Defendants then asked us to wait till the vessel had finished discharging the rest of her cargo at Shanghai, when the case no doubt would be found on board. We waited so long that I refused to have anything to do with the varnish when defendants wanted me to take delivery of it. We have lost the sale of the case of varnish, as the man now refuses to take delivery of it owing to the long delay. It arrived here by a P. M. steamer on December 10, 1874, and the *Braemar Castle* was here in the beginning of the month of November, when we ought to have received it. We could only get about $80 for the case of varnish now. There is plenty in the market, and when we contracted to sell to arrive there was very little, and a good price could be got. $80 is about the invoice price of the case. I was willing to keep the case at the invoice price if defendants would have paid me $76—the profit I would have made had I received the case when the *Braemar Castle* was unloading at this port, but they refused to pay this, so I then made a claim at the Consulate for the full amount, $156, and let defendants keep the case.

To defendants (by Mr. D'Iffanger): The case contained tins of copal and oak varnish. The invoice value was about $80. The price I sold it at to arrive was high; there was none in the town then.

Mr. D'Iffanger said he was prepared to contest the claim of the plaintiff on two points. First,—because plaintiff could not, by virtue of a special clause in the bill of lading, abandon the goods because they could not be found when the steamer was here. He then read the clause, which was to the effect that if any goods could not be found when the steamer had arrived at their port of destination, and that if they were afterwards found at another port they could be shipped to their destintion (at the expense of the steamer) by the first steamer going there. Secondly,—he would contest plaintiff's claim in part, that was to say he admitted (and it said so in the bill of lading) that the steamer was liable to make good to plaintiff his loss of market sustained through the delays before he received the case; but at the same time he thought the contract plaintiff had made (to sell to arrive) was an unusual one, and the price higher than the market one, and therefore he thought $75 (the loss plaintiff said he had sustained) to be excessive. He had calculated the profit plaintiff would have made at the market price, and it was $21, which sum he considered due by the ship to plaintiff, and he had paid that amount into Court.

His Honour said that under the bill of lading plaintiff was only entitled to the loss of market. But he would have to take the case of varnish.

Mr D'Iffanger then called Mr E. Townley to prove the market price of varnish. He (Mr Townley) deposed that the price of copal and oak varnish at present was $8 a gallon; that is the retail price. Both kinds in November and December last year were bringing $10 a gallon; it was scarce then.

To plaintiff: He should expect to get $8 a gallon for it. He thought he could sell it at that price now. He could have got as much as $12 when it was scarce.

Plaintiff stated to His Honour that copal and oak varnish could now be got for $6 or $7.

His Honour said he should reserve his decision, as he wished to refer to some authorities as to what rate the compensation to plaintiff ought to be calculated at.—*Herald.*

THE CHINA LOAN.

If getting in debt be a sign of progress, the Chinese Government has made a small step in that direction. The new Chinese loan of two millions and a quarter taels, secured as it is on the Foreign Customs' Revenue, will doubtless meet with ready acceptance at the proposed rate of nearly 8½ per cent. Economically speaking, the proposed loan has much to recommend it; but it is characteristic of the false position which China holds among nations, and the bad name its Government has earned for itself, that it has had to go into the market at a rate so much less favourable than has the Government of Japan. The securities offered are, as we have stated, ample, provided care is taken that the revenues assigned are duly placed aside for the intended purpose. There is no reason to believe that the Chinese Government is other than desirous to do its duty in this respect; in fact, we believe that those who control the executive are quite sensible that in a matter of this sort thorough honesty is their best and only policy; and their good intentions are guaranteed by the statement that a certain portion of the Customs' revenue is assigned to the introducers of the loan, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, in trust for the bondholders. So far, we believe the loan to be satisfactory, but there is a question to be asked the reply to which is not of so clear a nature. We are not told the object of the loan, nor what are the circumstances which have impelled China to go into the market, and become a debtor to Europe. Were the money raised to be devoted to some useful project, as in Japan, we have little doubt that China bonds would rapidly become a favourite in the market. It has been our unpleasant duty lately to comment on the extremely unsatisfactory state of Chinese finance, and the issue of this loan lends considerable proof to the arguments that we have advanced, that China in this respect has fallen into a position whence she sees little hope of extricating herself. Yet this condition of affairs has occurred in a time of profound peace, when the empire is settled—so far as China can for years hope to be settled within the eighteen provinces—and when the only external foe to be guarded against is the Ameer of Kashgar. It is true that the threatened rupture with Japan cost a good deal of money; but it augurs ill for the finances of a power like China, that the few weeks of preparation really undertaken should have so utterly exhausted its resources as to need an application to foreigners for capital. Had the finances of China been in a moderately sound condition, they should without difficulty have borne this strain, but so involved had they become, that it rendered necessary the present appeal to right them again. These circumstances are not hopeful for the future of the empire, as the government is at present administered; and now that China is about to take the first leap and become a debtor to the world at large, it will behove her to see that her revenues are administered in a less extravagant manner than at present. That the empire is capable of occupying a high financial position, no one who has studied the economy of the country, its resources, both mineral and agricultural, and the character of the people, can doubt. But all these things are rendered nugatory by a Government feeble and yet grasping, and which by unluckily always adopting the very worst means to an end, has succeeded in involving itself in its present complication, The breakdown of Chinese finance when exposed to the light strain put upon it by the threatened rupture with Japan, cannot, however, but have left its impress on the minds of those who direct the Government. If the mere rumour of a war with a small power like Japan so seriously interfered with the car of State, the consequences of any serious difficulty with one of the Great Powers would be overwhelming. When China was ignorant of the ways of the rest of the world, as at the outbreak of the first war, it seemed but a slight thing to offend a Power like England. Men there were in abundance, and the rude munitions of war within the experience of Chinese mandarins were readily obtainable without any very great expenditure of money or discomfort to the country. Experience has twice shown China that things have changed, and

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that even such measures as might have been effective in 1840, in 1875 would be of no avail. Even within that brief space the expense of war has probably quadrupled, and what China was unable to do then, with a comparatively uncrippled exchequer, is now altogether beyond her utmost endeavours. As we have pointed out, the very measures recently adopted to increase the revenue of the empire are in reality sapping its existence; but we fear that, although known to many Chinese officials, these unpleasant facts have not yet presented themselves in their nakedness to the *de facto* Government of China. The present loan may afford a breathing space to enable some relief to be introduced, but we fear that this will hardly be its result. To amend its ways, unless under the extremest pressure, would be contrary to all the traditions of China's policy. The slight relief afforded will, we anticipate, not be turned to the most useful, or to any useful, purpose. The terms of the loan are as we have stated fair, but one point attracts comment. Issued at £95 per £100 bond, the repayment of the principal by lot will effectually prevent the scrip ever rising above par. The future quotations of the loan will thus never be a fair criterion as to public opinion with regard to Chinese financial resources. Perhaps, on the whole, this will be an advantage; though it might, on the other hand, be useful if the Chinese Government had some external means of ascertaining the effect on its own credit of amelioration in its exchequer.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The interest which the Royal Family, down always to its newest, smallest baby, has for the general public has long been the chief commonplace of satire. It is pretty well agreed that there is inexplicable exaggeration of feeling in the way in which the subordinate members of this high group are regarded. Not much difference is made between those who have political importance and those who have none. It is not the fault of the personages themselves. Indeed, our Princes and Princesses, if it did not come to them so evidently by nature, might be said to be always taking pains to show themselves under precisely the same aspects as less exalted people. But, do what they will in this way, they cannot quite succeed. There is an enthusiasm in the public which idealizes Royalty in spite of itself.

In all the comments made on the subject a suspicion shows itself that the disproportion of sentiment is traditionary among Englishmen; nevertheles we fancy that within the last generation there has been an enlargement of it. Princes and Princesses, whenever they appear, create more enthusiasm than they used to do. The time of this increase of sympathy agrees with the extraordinary development of our large towns, and it is in the midst of these suddenly multiplied populations that the more conspicuous displays of the loyal emotion take place. Rustics are not nearly so impressionable. Part of the explanation doubtless lies in the increased size of the town crowds. When men come together in a multitude the mass become excited by mere sympathetic contact. But this would only apply to the occasions of Royal appearances. The family is a matter of abiding newspaper interest. It must be borne in mind that it is the only family group of any social exaltation that the town people know anything of. In the country districts there is upon every large estate the noble family in the neighbouring castle or hall to be watched and talked of; there is an ascending scale from the squire to the earl or the duke. In the towns there is but one family whose affairs can be intelligibly talked of by everybody, but of this one everything is known. The curiosity respecting Royalty is, in its lowest aspect, an apotheosis of the common instinct of gossip.

Explained or unexplained, it remains true that the Royal Family is the most general interesting social topic that we have. But this interest, in the nature of things, is not a constant quantity. The sympathetic attractiveness of the Royal circle varies greatly, as the group of which it consists alters in the common vicissitudes of life. And immense change has passed upon this family within the last few years.

During the very early years of her Majesty's reign the interest in Royalty, by a kind of unavoidableness, was extreme. The spectacle of a girl ascending a throne like that of England had in it a kind of picturesqueness, and even of pathos, rare in history. By far the greater number of our monarchs have been elderly at the time of their accession. The Queen's youthfulness was a special enhancing circumstance, the recollection of which now stands about at its lowest degree of effectiveness. Middle-aged men have lost the mere attractiveness of youth, while the fact that they are no longer young touches nobody. By-and-by, when age begins to show in the Queen, the remembrance that she ruled when a girl will revive by force of contrast. The younger people who may wish to know how dramatic it made our public affairs for a time can refer to Mr. Disraeli's political romances, where, like the artist he is, he introduced it effectif vely. And the Queen added interest to interest, for Royalty owed to her marriage a domestic rehabilitation. It had fallen to an exceptionally low point in respect of numbers. There were Royal births - the palaces became busy with family affairs. This means of interest has told largely ever since. A few noisy politicians have tried to turn the facts to bitter account, but the numbers of the Royal Family have given it a bulk and conspicuousness, increasing its powe; of drawing and holding attention, With so many representatives Royalty has been often seen. It has exercised full personal assertion. The train of its domestic events has multiplied. The death of the Prince Consort and the illness of the Prince of Wales must be excepted as very sombre events; but there have been many of the opposite kind: wooings, weddings, christenings, visits—all festivities; all pleasant; all (so far as the world knows) satisfactory. There have been bits of romance, even, in some of the matches. Few families so large have been so free of things unpleasant. And one necessary result of the numbers of the family has been to offer to persons of different tastes a choice of favourites.

It may be worth while to think for just a moment how differently the interest of the family would have distributed itself if the Prince Consort had survived. The unfair use made in some quarters of the Prince's direct foreign extraction had already dwindled; long before this time (supposing that in these later days he had kept clear or certain dangers which need not be mentioned) it would have become antiquated, inappreciable. Apart from his political importance, he would have had a weight of another kind. The date from which our modern commercial prosperity reckons in popular estimation is the year of the Great Exhibition, and from his wise connection with that scheme he would have passed as the originator of all this subsequent success. His real share of help in these matters would have been exaggerated by the unavoidable language of public compliment. To-day probably, with his cold accumulative nature and increased experience, there would have been few personages in Europe of equal importance. Against his will, he must always have been credited with too much of what properly belonged to the Queen. And as result of it all, he could not have avoided obscuring the Queen a little. The position of our Prime Ministers, so far as the apparent grouping of the political personnel goes, is very different from what it would have seemed with the Prince still in front of them. His removal has added decidedly to their apparent importance; but that consideration is outside our subject. The Prince of Wales could not have competed in the public eyes with his father. His public doings would unavoidably have had more of a perfunctory look; his private tastes would have seemed trivial beside the Prince Consort's very grave pursuits, In a word, the public aspect of the family would in scarcely any respect be the same if Prince Albert had lived till now. However, all this is of the past.

The Queen is most interesting to those who are fifty years old, or about that age. She is connected up with all their associations; they have the early dramatic memories of her which we have mentioned. But men and women of fifty are not the majority. Of the merely numerical bulk, young people who stand at various stages below their first quarter of a century from a great part. Taking them into account, it is too obvious that the Queen has waned in interest. With all her increased claims on public respect, they cannot look on her as an older generation do; they could not have done so even if her retirement had not taken her from their eyes. There is no help for it. Youthfulness in Royalty can interest the old; age can and does arouse sympathies in the young. The Queen is neither young nor old. There will be a sudden increase in the popular conception of age in the Queen whenever Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone cease to be the chief moving figures in our affairs. Earl Granville, on the Liberal side, would affect the position in this way very little; all the other leading Liberals are very new men. On the Conservative side there are none who would stir this feeling largely. Lord Derby's is is not very recent, but the public has not done thinking of his father, and that prolongs an odd juvenility in him. The Marquis of Salisbury will remain young politically for some time to come. On the retirement of the chiefs of the two parties the Queen will be recognized as the most experienced person in the kingdom still acting in affairs. This must increasingly give to her a high political interest; and, as age advances, pathetic feeling will again be stirred on personal grounds also. The Queen obtains great respect now; if she lives to be very old, she will have a reverence such as no English monarch before her has had, or probably has deserved, for many and many a generation.

If we look at the family as a whole, we shall see that, in the natural order of things, it is breaking away. It is no longer a group under

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one roof. They are separating on hearths of their own. All of them do not stay within our shores, and removal tells on public sentiment. The Princess Royal was a general favourite while she was with us, but she is nearly lost to the younger part of of the commnnity. When she has become the Empress of Germany, the imperial lustre will eclipse what remains of the old homely memory. By-and-by the Duke of Edinburgh must go, taking with him the Imperial Archduchess, whose coming here was a little passage of domestic romance. Another circumstance will shortly change the position of the Princesses and Princes. Hitherto, nearly all the members of Royalty, with the single exception of the Prince of Wales, have stood on the same level, two steps below the throne. As the Prince of Wales's family grows up a diversion of attention towards it is unavoidable. We have now three generations of Royalty in the direct line; and the collateral character of the junior branches of the first descent will soon be forced upon us. It will yet be several years before the Royal boys and girls growing up in Marlborough House furnish stock gossip for the public, but as they do so the Princes and Princesses who have interested us hitherto must suffer eclipse. It would be inexcusable not to say that the entrance of the Princess of Wales into the Royal circle of England has been a clear gain to the interest of the group. The feeling she creates about her is wholly and profoundly pleasant and, if attention does not pursue her, she satisfies it fully whenever she is either seen or thought of.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 27th January, 1875.

Mr. John Bright at Manchester urged the disestablishment of the Church.

Herr Eisendeck appointed German Minister to Japan.

Mr. Bristowe submitted estimates to Congress proposing reimposition of the coffee duties.

London, 25th January.

The Great Powers have intervened to avert a Turco-Montenegrin conflict. A collision is nevertheless apprehended. The Porte has consented to a trial of the question by the mixed tribunal sitting at Montenegro.

Prince Leopold better.

Garibaldi has visited Rome and met with an enthusiastic reception.

Obituary.—The Rev. C. Kingsley.

London, 14th January, 1875.

A City of Paris loan for 220,000,000 francs will be issued immediately, in bonds of 500, interest 20 francs each. The issue price is unfixed.

London, 13th January, 1875.

The report that Germany has recognised Alphonso was premature; the recognition is deferred until the decree suspending two Protestant journals, and closing a chapel at Cadiz, is rescinded.

London, January 14th, 1875.—President Grant's policy regarding, Louisina threatens disruption of the cabinet.

The report that Germany has recognized Alphonso is premature. His recognition is deferred until the decree suspending two of the Protestant Journals and closing of the Chapel at Cadiz has been rescinded.

A City Paris loan of 220 millions is to be issued immediately in Bonds of 500 francs bearing interest at 20 francs each; the issue price has not yet been fixed.

The German gunboats have returned from Santander.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,160, from Hongkong, January 19th, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Jan. 27, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,016, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Jan. 27, *Vancouver* British steamer, Shaw, 1,917, from Hongkong, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 28, *Traviata*, German barque, Brechwalde, 271, from Takow, January 11th, Sugar, to Chinese.

Jan 28, *St. Thomas* Swedish barque, Hjorth, 340, from Nagasaki, 23rd January, Coal, to P. Von Hemert.

Jan. 29, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,144, from Shanghai and Ports, January 21st, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S Co.

Jan. 29, *Ping on*, British steamer, Boswell, 900, from Formosa, January 22nd, Sugar, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

Jan. 30, *Gustav*, German brig, Johannsen, 237, from Takow, Sugar, to Walsh Hall & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemascheffsky, 491, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co

Jan. 23, *Laurel*, British barque, Davies, 638, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Jan. 24, *Alaska*, American steamer, Van Sice, 4,011, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 26, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Jan. 26, *Britain's Pride*, British brig, Ratsey, 190, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 26, *Rachel*, British barque, Firth, 287, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Wilkin and Robison.

Jan. 27, *Pride of the Thames*, British barque, Brown, 379, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.

Jan. 28, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 28, *Penrith*, British barque, Moignard, 521, for Kobe, General, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.

Jan. 30, *Vancouver*, British steamer, Shaw, 2,200, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 30, *Montgomeryshire*, British steamer, Buttlin, 1,446, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per P. M S. S. *Alaska* for San Francisco.—From Yokohama: Mrs Henderson and child, Mr and Mrs Steele and nurse, Mr and Mrs Ramie, Miss Janie McDonald, Mr and Mrs Geo. D. Rowan, Mr and Mrs Lieberman, Prof. Watson, Prof. Young, Count Batthyany, Messrs Conrad, Woodward, Comstock, Newlin, Sober, Waleryke, Cohen, Meyendorf, Leavitt, Gartner, Tappan, Rangen, Edwards, and Tittman. From Hongkong: Mrs Smith, Miss Reed, Capt Warsaw, Capt Shonu, Messrs Koopmanschoff, E. P. Monroe, H. E. Falk, and H. J. Falk. From Shanghai: Mr Jno. Lanson; Messrs J. T. Doyen, Henry Burrett, John Allen, A. A. Pilkington, John Burnett, and about 800 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—Mr and Mrs Cope and family.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong.—Messrs Brutti os Valdo, Anmer, Babut de Marez, and Dubref.

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong.—Mr Fa Reda, J. Newton, M. Ullename and 6 Chinese in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, for Shanghai.—Captain Salterthwaite, Messrs R. S. Corning, H. Sylva, C. Riddle, Derma, Dubref, S imiya, Omura and wife, P. Kemperman, and Von Knobloch.

Per American steamer *Nevada*, from Shanghai.—Mr. Kirby, U.S.N, Dr. Dew, U.S.N., Mr and Mrs. Atkin, infant and 2 servants, Mr. W. Beauchamp, Miss Manani, 7 Japanese and 6 Europeans, in the steerage. For America.—Mr. Marquart, Mr. and Mrs. Wyon, and 2 Europeans, in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong:

Silk	112 bales.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong.—

Sugar	3,3?0 bags.
Soap	495 boxes.
Iron	594 packages.
Alum	120 bags.
Naval Stores	169 packages.
Merchandise and Sundries	510
Total	5,298

Per American steamer *Nevada*, from Shanghai:

Treasure	$131,218.68

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Malacca* reports heavy weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Malacca* reports: left Hongkong on the 20th instant at 6.30 a m, experienced strong monsoon gale with high sea to Tung-ying; thence to Yokohama strong N.W. winds with violent squalls. On the 23rd instant at 8 a m. in Lat 26 deg. 50 N., Long. 122 deg. 16 E., passed a steamer supposed to be the French mail. Arrived at Yokohama on January 27th at 6h 8m.

The Sweden barque *St. Thomas* reports strong northerly and N. W. winds throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Ping on* reports heavy N. E. gale for two days after leaving and afterwards west and N. W. winds to arrival.

The schooner *Tori* arrived from the Bonin island; brings information of the death of the former master, Pease.—It is supposed that he was murdered by the coloured woman he lived with who was assisted by a negro who is living on the islands. Had it not been for this accident the vessel left here with the intention of going to the South Seas after Beche de Mer. She brings up some oil, corn and tortoise shell, and reports a very stormy passage of sixteen days.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co	2 Feb.
Shanghai & Ports	Nevada	P. M. S. S. Co.	4 instant
San Francisco	Vasco de Gama	P. M. S. S. Co	12 instant

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MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Malacca	Bernard	Hongkong
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	
Naruto	DuBois	
Nevada	Williams	Shanghai and Ports
Pingon	Boswell	
Volga	Nondedeu	Hongkong

SAILING SHIPS.

Black Prince	750	Inglis	Kobe
Gustav	287	Johnansen	
La Plata	164	Ruetor	San Francisco
Myrtle	85	Poley	
Pride of the Thames	379	Brown	
St. Kilda	865	Atkins	
St. Thomas	340	Hjorth	
Traviata	271	Breckwalde	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British transport	Thalia	Captain Woollcomb
U. S. corvette	Lakawanna	Captain McCauley
French gun boat	Decrés	Captain Bosc
Russian gun-boat	Haidamack	Captain Tartoff
U.S. gun-boat	Monocacy	Captain Kouts

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Hector" str.
FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Scotland" str.; "Abbotsford" str.; "Min" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str "Annie Braginton"
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk"; "Crocus'str"; "Evelyn"; "Gaucho"; "Walton."
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Montego;" "Mora";
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thomas Hilyard"; "James Paton"; "Indian Empire"; "Abano."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Surprise." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO —
FROM SWANSEA.—
FROM HAMBURG.—"Mathilde."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" str.; "Diomed" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Pardo" str.; "W. Batters" str.; "Oleander."
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Satsuma."
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Feb. 7th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Jan. 18th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Feb. 13th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Feb. 5th
HAKODATE	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Feb. 2nd
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Feb. 9th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Feb. 4th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Feb. 12th

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 9 A.M. 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 „
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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LONDON	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
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SHANGHAI	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs. Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday	Jan. 23	29.95	50.0	35.5	29.0	17.0	.091	.439	N. W.	.05	1	39.0	22.6	30.7	.00	1
Sunday	„ 24	29.95	51.5	31.5	29.5	26.7	.140	.791	N. W.	.11	10	39.5	28.0	33.7	Snow.	1
Monday	„ 25	29.84	52.5	34.0	28.0	17.1	.089	.456	W. N. W.	.04	1	29.0	20.5	24.7	.00	2
Tuesday	„ 26	29.65	50.5	30.0	26.5	20.4	.104	.634	Calm.	.00	4	36.0	22.0	29.0	.24	1.
Wednesday	„ 27	29.71	50.0	36.0	31.0	23.7	.122	.573	N. W.	.03	1	37.5	22.5	30.0	.00	0
Thursday	„ 28	29.85	48.5	36.0	30.0	20.4	.104	.492	Calm.	.00	1	41.5	20.0	30.7	.00	1
Friday	„ 29	29.55	50.0	28.5	24.5	16.5	.089	.567	Calm.	.00	10	37.5	20.0	28.7	.00	0
Mean		29.78	50.4	33.0	28.3	20.2	.105	.564		.03	4	37.1	22.2	29.6	.03	0

CAMP, Yokohama, January 30th, 1875.

J. H. SANDWITH, *Lieut.*, R.M.L.I.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, JANUARY 30TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cottons.—The market for imports has not undergone any material change since the issue of our last. 7lb. and 8¼lb. *Shirtings* are dull; low makes especially are difficult of sale; for 9lb. 44 in. fair inquiry. Low and medium *Yarns*, 17/24 stock lots are eagerly bought up, 28/32 continue to be asked for likewise 38/42, but sales to arrive are almost impracticable. Stocks are moderate. *Velvets* are in moderate demand, and prices somewhat firmer. Other goods call for no comment.

Grey Shirtings:—					
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.90 to $2.12½	
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	nom	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„	2.20 to 2.55	
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2.75 to 2.95	
Taffachelass Single				2.60 to 2.75	
No. 16 to 24			per picul	34.00 to 37.00	
Reverse			nom.		

White Shirtings:—					
56 to 60 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce.	2.50 to 2.60	
64 to 72 „	„	„	„	2.70 to 2.80	
Turkey Reds	25 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.90 to 1.00	
Black Velvets				8.75 to 9.75	
English Drills				3.20 to 3.45	
Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe				7.00 to 8.00	
No. 28 to 32			per picul	39.00 to 42.50	
„ 38 to 42			small stock nom.	42.00 to 49.25	

Woollen Fabrics.—Business in woollens is rather more active. *Black Plain Orleans* is more inquired for and would doubtless be paid for a little higher, but for a want of discretion on the part of importers. *Mousselines* have been dealt in to some extent, but here also there are too many offers. *Blankets* are fairly saleable; *Italian Cloth* is in good demand, while the only transactions in *Cloth* were some sales by public auction, when ridiculously low rates were obtained.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.		6.25 to 7.75	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.		4.50 to 5.25	
Italian Cloth	30 yds.	32 in.		0.25 to 0.37	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.		6.25 to 7.25	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.		18.50 to 19.00	
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.		13.00 to 14.50	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.		0.18 to 0.19	

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.		0.28 to 0.32	
Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.		0.30 to 0.40	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.			1.00 to 1.30	
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.			0.75 to 0.85	
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.			0.45 to 0.55	
Union	54 in. to 56 in.			0.70 to 0.85	
Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.		per lb.	0.45 to 0.48	

Iron and Metals.—No change in the market, but in general a decidedly weaker feeling prevails.

Iron flat and round			per picul	$4.00 to $4.75	
„ nail rod			„	4.20 to 4.80	
„ hoop			„	4.80 to 5.00	
„ sheet			„	5.00 to 7.00	
Iron wire			per picul	$8.00 to $9.00	
„ pig			„	2.00 to 2.25	
Lead			„	7.00 to 7.50	
Tin Plates			„	8.50	

Sugar:—Formosa in bag			per picul	4.70 to 4.80	
in Basket			„	5.20 to 5.30	
China No. 1 Ping fah			„	8.50 to 8.70	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak			„	7.60 to 8.00	
„ No. 3 Ke-pak			„	7.10 to 7.40	
„ No. 4 Kook-fah			„	6.70 to 7.00	
China No. 5 Kong-fun			per picul	6.20 to 6.50	
„ No. 6 E-pak			„	5.20 to 5.70	
Swatow			„	3.70 to 3.90	
Daitong			„	4.30 to 4.50	
Japan Rice			„		
Kerosine Oil			„	3.70 ot 3.90	

EXPORTS.

Silk.—No change to report in the condition of this market. Still clinging to the hope of better rates sellers are generally unwilling to meet the low offers induced by the discouraging advices received from Europe and hold back the better part of their stocks. Deliveries since the 21st instant are 325 piculs, a great portion of which no doubt are deposits against temporary loans. Arrivals are 175 bales.

	Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. & Lyons, 5.35.			*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. & Lyons, 5.35.*		
Hanks—						
Best (No. 1/2)	520 to 540	19s. 10d. to 20s. 6d.	frs. 55 to 57	Medium (No. 2½)	465 to 480	17s. 5d. to 18s. 5d. frs. 50 to 52
Good (No. 2)	490 to 510	18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.	frs. 52 to 54	Common No. 3	430 to 450	16s. 8d. to 17s. 4d. frs. 46 to 48

Tea.—Business has been rather modified for the closing week, purchasing still being in the hands of a few firms. Settlements, principally Medium grades, for the period since last weekly issue, amount to 910 piculs, shewing no quotable decline so far in prices, though sellers are rather more anxious to close.

Arrivals for the same period amount to some 540 piculs, so stocks shew but little alteration on last figures and range about 8,000 piculs merchantable Tea.

The steamer *Vancouver* which sailed for San Francisco this morning took a full cargo from this of packages and the schooner *La Plata* is reported loading for San Francisco en charterers account.

Common		$25.00 to 30.00	
Good Common		32.00 to 35.00	
Medium		36.00 to 39.00	
Good Medium		40.00 to 43.00	
Fine		$44.00 to $47.00	
Finest	*nominal*	48.00 to 50.00	
Choice		53.00 upwards	
Choicest		None.	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

On London,	Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¼d.
„ „	Sight	4s. 1¾d.
„ „	Private, 6 months	4s. 3d.
„ Paris,	Bank Bills 6 months	5.31
„ „	Private	5.36
„ Shanghai	Bank Bills on demand	74
„ „	Private Bills 10	

On Hongkong	Bank Bills on demand Par.
„ „	Private Bills 10 ds. sight ¼ per cent. dist.
„ San Francisco	Bank Bills on demand 102½
	30 days' sight Private 103
„ New York	Bank Bills on demand 100½
	30d. s. Private 102½
Gold Yen	411½
Kinsatz	416½

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre.

A SECOND PERFORMANCE OF THE SCENES

—FROM—

HENRY IV.

AND

"LITTLE TODDLEKINS,"

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 2nd.

COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

Tickets, $2 Each.

Yokohama, January 30, 1875. td.

NOTICE.

IN compliance with a general request, and to enable those to witness the Performance who were last evening prevented from doing so by the departure of the American Mail, the scenes from Henry IV. and "Little Toddlekins" will be repeated on TUESDAY EVENING, the 2nd Proximo.

Yokohama, January 30, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Liabilities of Mr. HENRY SYLVA, in our firm, ceases from this day.

CHESHIRE & Co.

Yokohama, January 26, 1875. 2w.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HAVING been taught by Foreign Artists we undertake to produce first-class Photographs. Should the first likeness not give satisfaction, we will take others, without extra charge, until our patrons are completely satisfied. If necessary we will attend at our patrons' residences.

USUI,—Artist.

CORNER OF OTAMACHI, NEAR THE KENCHO.

Yokohama, January 12, 1875. tf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND

MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

(Corner of Cheapside,) London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to

WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS

Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

LONDON.

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October 8, 1874. 52ins.

INSURANCE.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.
GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

BERLIN.

THE UNDERMENTIONED are authorized to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama, June 25, 1874. 12ms.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

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Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

INSURANCE.

The Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester,
And 10, Cornhill, London.
7, Water Street, Liverpool.
4, Hanover Street, Glasgow.
23, Cowgate, Dundee.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, June 30, 1868.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 3, 1872.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,
o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRISON & SONS,

EXPORT & GENERAL STATIONERS.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
DIE SINKERS,
SEAL ENGRAVERS,
RELIEF STAMPERS AND ILLUMINATORS,
LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS.
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c., Sent on Application.

HARRISON & SONS,

59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,
Offices } 15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874. 26ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

Yokohama, December 25, 1874. 52ins.

AGENTS ON COMMISSION

WANTED IN JAPAN, TO REPRESENT

F. S. Cleaver & Sons,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS, 32 & 33, RED LION STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON.

Apply by letter, with London references.
Particulars may be obtained at the office of this Journal.

Yokohama, December 19, 1874. 6ins.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES, and well known all over the world.

Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.
Donkey Engines.
Distillery Engines.
Air-pump Engines.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.
Cane-juice Pumps.
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.
Granulating Pans of every description.
Cattle Pumps.
Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Dippers and Cranes.
Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Cane Punts.
Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

JAMES WHITFIELD,

CLARINGTON BROOK FORGE AND IRON FOUNDRY,

WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND,

Maker of the celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners' Tools, Cart Arms, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, GAS AND IRON WORKS, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel, Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption.

Aug. 29, 4ins.

CAUTION.—Merceandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mak or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Socity, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4in

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund ..... 775,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq.

AD. ANDRE, Esq.	A. F. HEARD, Esq.
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.	H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq.	S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, Esq.

MANAGERS.
SHANGHAI.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
YOKOHAMA.....T. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG.	FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.	HIOGO.
BOMBAY.	AMOY.
CALCUTTA.	SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

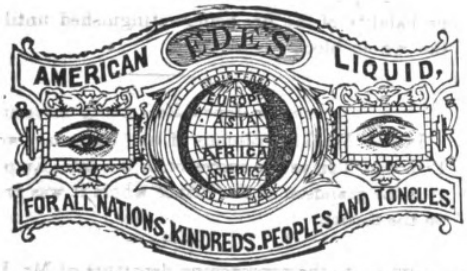
Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

SIGHT IS THE GREATEST GEM OF NATURE.



Has been proved by thousands to be the best ever offered to the Public.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT WILL RESTORE THE ORGANS OF VISION.

Dimness, aged, weak, watery, sore, bloodshot, kells, cataracts, specks, colds, inflamed, near sighted, over-worked, and every disease of the eyes, cured in a few dressings. Thousands of Testimonials can be seen. Send a stamped envelope for testimonials, and judge for yourself. Some of the most wonderful cures ever effected in men, women, and children, in the United Kingdom, the majority of whom had been pronounced incurable by the Hospital Surgeons and other eminent Oculists.

☞ **Wanted, Agents at all Foreign ports.**

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. worth twenty guineas a bottle.

N.B.—None are genuine that do not bear the name, John Ede, upon the stamp as well as upon the bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOHN EDE,

BIRCHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

Export Agents:—BARCLAY & SONS, Farringdon Street, London, England.

Yokohama, January 16, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS'" WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. tf.

POTTERY WARE.

CHEMICAL STONEWARE, POROUS & GLAZED CELLS, FILTERS, BOTTLES (GINGER BEER, ALE SPIRITS &c.)	JARS. CLOSET PANS, DRAIN PIPES, TERRA COTTA &c., &c. CHINA & PORCELAIN.

of the best description, carefully shipped to all parts of the world, by

C. I. C. BAILEY,

THE POTTERY, FULHAM, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.

*** *Orders to be made payable by London Houses.*

Illustrated Price Lists on application. Trial Shipments suggested
FIRST PRIZE MEDAL—Dublin Exhibition, 1872.

Official Report, London International Exhibition, 1871.
"Mr. Bailey exhibits samples of well-made chemical ware, highly vitreous and durable, consisting of acid tanks, retorts, receivers, condensing worms, and other vessels. His contribution comprises among many other things, an ingenious ascension Filter, in which, by a certain arrangement of stoneware discs in the interior, the water is more exposed to the filtering material than in ordinary filters.
N.B.—No Prizes were offered at this Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 22, 1873. 8, 26ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 6.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DIED.

At Kobe, Japan, on the 27th January, ARVED VON KNOBLOCH, late Acting-Consul for the German Empire,—aged 24 years.

Notes of the Week.

IN our Summary of the events of the year 1874 we referred to the attention which the subject of female education is now receiving in this Empire, and the efforts which are being made to advance it. The *Nichi-nichi Shimbun* states that Her Majesty, the Empress, hearing that a school, called the *Shihangako*, was to be established in Tokio to prepare young women as teachers, expressed her deep sense of the importance of their duties, and the necessity which existed for imparting a higher education to the women of this country. The illustrious lady gave further effect to her words by a munificent donation of five thousand *yen* (dollars) towards the institution, in the success of which every native of this country is interested.

The future historian of the movement which is taking place in this country will record many errors both of omission and commission, many sound steps taken and subsequently abandoned, some unsound ones taken and persevered with in the face of remonstrance and of demonstration, not the less perfect because it was at the time prophetic, of the evil consequences of those steps. But he will be forced to acknowledge that a true spirit of enlightenment actuated the Government of the country on the vital question of the education of the people, who in their turn, responded to this by showing a deep desire for knowledge, and by bestowing the most laudable determination on the acquisition of it. The benefaction of Her Majesty is imperial alike in its origin and its amount, and will not only give an impetus to the excellent cause in which it is bestowed, but will produce in distant countries a profoundly favourable impression in regard to the sense of responsibility entertained by Her Majesty of her exalted position, and of the duties which it entails upon her.

A translation from the *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* which will be found elsewhere explains an obscure passage in the recently published memorial to the Throne by Okuma Shigenobu, on surrendering into the hands of His Majesty the Mikado his portfolio as President of the Formosa Commission.

Major Murata, well known at our rifle-range as an accomplished native marksman, has been detached on special service to visit France and Prussia in order to make himself familiar with the rifle-drill of those countries.

A fire broke out at 2.30 p.m. on the 4th inst. at a village called Itabashi Mura, near the town of Odawara, and after raging for above two hours, destroyed no less than 148 dwellings.

AMONG the passengers by the last French Mail from Yokohama was Mr. Ernest Satow, Japanese Secretary to H. B. M. Legation, who has gone to England on a year's leave, partly on private affairs, and partly with the view of publishing there a work which promises to be of vast utility to all students of the Japanese language. His friends will reconcile themselves for the loss of his society by the hope that his visit will conduce to his personal interests, and the advancement of that study in which he has so greatly distinguished himself. They will, however, not the less miss the valued intercourse of one whose pursuits embraced a wide range of thought, and in whom the 'philosophic mind' which the poet associates with years has borne fruit in youth, the envied treasure of its possessor, the source of instruction and pleasure to his friends, and of advantage to a circle, external to these, who imbibed knowledge from his papers on Japanese subjects published in these columns and elsewhere, often unconscious who was their instructor, or what further claims he possessed on the esteem and admiration of those with whom he was more intimately acquainted.

As we go to press a large fire has broken out and seized the block of native buildings in Homura between the road leading up to the cemetery and Hegt's road. There is little probability of the fire being extinguished until it has cleared the whole block.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

IN our Weekly columns of last Saturday we spoke of the Prince of Tun as the successor to the late Emperor of China. It is the grandson of the Prince whom it was proposed to place on the throne.

OWING to the approaching departure of Mr. E. C. Kirby for Kobe, where he proposes to reside permanently, the Yokohama General Hospital Fund is deprived of the valuable services he has gratuitously rendered it for some years past in the capacity of treasurer. Other arrangements will be made as soon as may be possible, but, pending these, we are requested to announce that Mr. Henry Allen will be pleased to receive subscriptions and donations.

THE repetition of the performance at the Gaiety Theatre of last Friday took place last night and showed the improvement which might be expected in a second representation. The part of Falstaff was more filled out, and assumed broader proportions (both mental and physical) than before. The Prince was more at his case, aud if the gentleman who played Poins had not been suffering from a severe cold, there would also have been some added points of merit to note in his very attractive pourtrayal of the character. The attention given by the house to the Shaksperean scenes was quite extraordinary, and showed how easily an audience will yield to the fascination of the poet when once the feeling is surmounted tha

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he is unintelligible, unattractive, and of another age—a feeling by no means uncommon among many who constantly hear of him but do not make him a constant companion.

The farce which followed—*Little Toddlekins*—was also played admirably, and kept the house in genuine and hearty laughter during the whole time that it occupied the stage. Mrs. Spurgeon's *Amanthis* is really a wonderfully clever piece of ludicrous nonsense, and there were two or three added finishing touches last night which even made an improvement on the rendering of the previous Friday.

A telegram from London announces the death of Lord St. Leonards.

Some few weeks since we stated that in compliance with a request from the Government of Corea, the Japanese purposed to despatch a political emissary thither, but that his departure had been countermanded. Mr. Moriyama, who has been selected for the mission, will, we understand, leave Yedo in the course of a few days.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*:

The *Kazoku*, (*Daimios* and *Kugés*, in fact the present nobles of Japan), who reside at Tokio have recently established a society among themselves and have made their meeting-house at Nagato cho. They have decided to form and are now preparing a library, which is to contain Japanese, Chinese, European and American books. These books are to be lent to any who may desire to read them. The object of the Society is to diffuse useful knowledge among their countrymen and to aid them in attaining civilization. The late Tycoon has presented to the Society through Katz Awa, the Minister of Marine, many volumes of books and some thousands of *yen*.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in Tskidji Yedo and before it could be extinguished a large number of native houses perished.

The P. & O. Steamship *Massilia* with London Mails to the 25th December sailed from Hongkong for this port on the 4th instant at 5 o'clock p.m.

Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress, having been informed that an institution was to be established in Yedo for instructing young women as teachers, expressed her deep sense of the importance of improving the education of the women of this country, and gave further effect to her words by a munificent donation of 5,000 *yen* to the institution.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Volga*, despatched on the 2nd February:—

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries	234 bales ...	50 bales.
Waste Silk	62 bales.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

February 5th, 1875.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday 31st January, 1875.

Passengers,.....29,983.	Amount.....	$6,450.92
Goods and Parcels.....		784.76
Total.....		$7,235.68

Average per mile per week $401.89.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1874.

Passengers,....23,269	Amount....	6,625.84
Goods, &c.		554.82
Total..		7,180.16

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Patients treated during January, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained Dec. 31st 1874.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained January 31st.	Total Treated.
1st.....	0	7	2	2	3	7
2nd	0	9	2	0	7	9
3rd.....	6	6	3	0	9	12
4th	0	1	1	0	0	1
Charity.....	5	2	0	1	6	7
Total.....	11	25	8	3	25	36

A gloom was cast over the community yesterday by the death, under painful circumstances, of Mr. A. von Knobloch, Acting Consul of the German Empire at these ports. Shortly after one o'clock, the Clerk of the Court, having occasion to go to the office of the deceased, found him stretched out on a sofa, his head leaning over the side, and a pistol with one barrel discharged lying in a pool of blood by the side of the couch. Dr. Thornicraft was quickly in attendance, but death must have been almost instantaneous, as the bullet passed through the head of the unfortunate gentleman, entering above the right ear.

During his short residence in Kobe deceased had not only earned the respect of his own countrymen, but also of all with whom he was brought in contact, and his untimely end has deprived his country of an energetic and painstaking public servant.—*Hiogo News.*

Since the above appeared in the *Hiogo Shipping List* of Thursday last nothing of importance has come to our knowledge with respect to this melancholy event. An inquest was held at German Consulate, Mr. Voigt, the first assessor of the Court, acting as Coroner, but the particulars of the sitting have not transpired.

The funeral is to take place 4 o'clock this afternoon, the ceremony having been delayed pending the arrival of the brother of the deceased from Yokohama.

Mr. Kemperman of the German Legation has arrived this morning by the *Golden Age*, from Tokio, and has assumed charge of the Consulate. Dr. Focke the Consul is expected to arrive in April next, but it is possible his departure from Europe may be hastened by a telegram.—*Hiogo News.*

The first fall of snow of the season, in quantity worth noticing, took place yesterday afternoon.—*Hiogo News.*

From the Tokio Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, February 3rd.

My address to the Throne of the 4th instant contains the following passage:—

"After our troops had started, and were on their way, foreign public servants * remonstrated."

Your Excellency having asked for an explanation of this passage, on the demand of the Foreign Representatives, it becomes necessary that I should state that the Foreign Representatives did not remonstrate against the despatch of Japanese troops to Formosa, but some of them, stating that their Treaty relations with China obliged them to take this course, protested against the employment, by Japan, in the Formosan Expedition, of their ships and subjects or citizens, until it was known whether such employment would or would not be regarded in a hostile light by China.

I humbly make this representation.

(Signed) OKUMA SHIGENOBU SANGI.

To His Excellency
Sanjo Dajo Daijin.

* The term used may also be translated "Foreign Ministers."

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THE RECALL OF THE MARINES.

THE approaching departure of the battalion of Royal Marines which replaced the 10th Regiment of Foot some three years and a-half ago, renders it desirable that we should say a few words upon the circumstances which led to the occupation of this settlement by British troops, and demanded their stay here up to the present moment. It is the more necessary to do this because there is no little misapprehension on the subject even in the minds of men not consciously or willingly unfair in their judgment of England's action in the East, but who do not appear to have given the requisite attention to her course in this matter; while it may also be of some service to reply, once for all, to the unfounded aspersions made upon her motives by those who are never so well pleased as when they can repay the debt under which she has placed the subjects and citizens of all the Western Powers in this country by the abuse and detraction which are the natural weapons of envy and ingratitude. It is curious to observe how much trouble and ingenuity is expended by men travelling in one plane of thought to account for the actions or utterances of others moving in an altogether different plane; and this different sphere of motion is, in fact, often the true key to the divergent judgments formed by men upon questions or actions which are capable of the simplest and readiest explanation to men in possession of it. An untruthful, tortuous, or mean man is actually without the power of understanding the action of one of opposite qualities, his criticisms upon which reflect, not any actual truth, but the qualities of his own mind, often assuming the garb of a virtuous indignation inexpressibly ludicrous when its origin is considered. The actions of nations are liable to be similarly misunderstood, and, in the case under consideration, the policy of England and the action of her Minister here have given rise to remarks which are perhaps rather to be deplored from the common mental condition which they reflect, than from any misapprehension they may have caused in the minds of reasonable people.

Those who are familiar with the history of this country and its foreign relations from the date of the signing of the ELGIN Treaty to the present moment, will be aware that in the year 1863 an order was issued from Kiotô for the expulsion of foreigners from this country, nor does it greatly concern us that the object actually aimed at by the MIKADO's party was the embroilment of the SHOGUNATE with Foreign Powers. The order was actually transmitted to the Foreign Representatives, on whom the decision of the issue was forced whether foreigners should be expelled from the country or remain in it. The communication was as follows. *

I communicate with you by a despatch.
The orders of the Tycoon, received from Kioto, are to the effect that the ports are to be closed and the foreigners driven out, because the people of the country do not desire intercourse with foreign countries. The discussion of this has been entirely entrusted to me by his Majesty. I therefore send you this communication first, before holding a conference respecting the details.
Respectful and humble communication.

OGASAWARA DZUSHO NO KAMI.

24th, June 1863.

The British Chargé d'Affaires, Colonel NEALE, at once replied in the following note to this communication, which was also answered by the French and American Representatives in the same sense:

"*Yokohama, June 24th*, 1863.

"The Undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'affaires, has received, in common with his colleagues, and with extreme amazement, the extraordinary announcement which, under instructions from his Majesty the Tycoon, his Excellency has addressed to him.

"Apart from the audacious nature of this announcement, which is unaccompanied by any explanations whatever, the Undersigned is bound to believe that both the spiritual and temporal sovereigns of this country are totally ignorant of the disastrous consequences which must arise to Japan by their determination thus conveyed through you to close the opened ports, and to remove therefrom the subjects of the Treaty Powers.

"For himself, as Representative of her Britannic Majesty, the Undersigned has to observe, in the first instance, that the rulers of this country may perhaps still have it in their power to modify and soften the severe and irresistible measures which will, without the least doubt, be adopted by Great Britain most effectually to maintain and enforce its treaty obligations with this country and, more than this, to place them on a far more satisfactory and solid footing than heretofore, by speedily making known and developing any rational and acceptable plans directed to this end, which may be at present concealed by his Majesty the Tycoon or by the Mikado, or by both, to the great and imminent peril of Japan.

"It is therefore the duty of the Undersigned solemnly to warn the rulers of this country that when the decision of her Majesty's Government, consequent upon the receipt of your Excellency's announcement, shall have in due course been taken, the development of all ulterior determinations now kept back will be of no avail.

"The Undersigned in the meanwhile has to inform your Excellency, with a view that you may bring the same to the knowledge of his Majesty the Tycoon, who will doubtless make the same known to the Mikado, that the indiscreet communication now made through your Excellency is unparalleled in the history of all nations, civilized or uncivilized; that it is, in fact, a declaration of war by Japan itself against the whole of the Treaty Powers, and the consequences of which, if not at once arrested, it will have speedily to expiate by the severest and most merited chastisement.

"With respect and consideration.

(Signed) "EDWD. ST. JOHN NEALE."

But this policy of the Court at Kiotô soon began to bear fruit. The PRINCE OF CHÔSHIU closed the straits of Shimonoseki to the passage of foreign vessels, numerous assassinations of foreigners took place, and no foreigner's life was secure. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, the British Minister, then in England, returned with all speed to Japan, and, realizing the serious aspect of affairs, requested that a British regiment might be sent to this country from Calcutta, and a detachment of troops from Shanghai, where a British force was then stationed. The simple fact is that but for the practical manner in which the protests of the Treaty Powers were followed up, foreigners would have been compelled to leave the country, and the condition of affairs was so threatening that nothing less than an imposing alien force in this country could have ensured the safety of the foreigners of all nationalities. It fell mainly on England to provide this force, and at one time there were no less than eighteen ships of war in this harbour, and twenty-five hundred men of all arms encamped ashore. But far from there being any desire on the part of the English Government to keep more men here than appeared absolutely necessary, every effort consistent with the safety of its subjects was made to reduce this force, and in the summer of 1865 the contingent of marines was sent home and several detachments of troops returned to Shanghai. In 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the treaties, Hiogo was to be opened, and every effort was made by the Tycoon's Government to evade this obligation. The feeling against foreigners was still very strong, and it is quite certain that, but for the presence of a British force, not only would the opening of Hiogo have been indefinitely delayed, and a bad precedent set in regard to the binding nature of solemn engagements, but the insecurity to foreign life and property would have driven every foreigner from the country.

Subsequently to the Revolution in which the Shogunate fell, and after the country had somewhat quieted down, the British Government, at the instigation of its Minister in Japan, again considered the propriety of withdrawing its troops from Yokohama, and in order that a force more readily moveable than troops of the line should be employed for the protection of the settlement, it was proposed that a battalion of marines should be substituted for the force hitherto quartered here. In other words, not only was there every disposition shewn to reduce the occupying force to a minimum, but the character of the force itself was changed in order that the susceptibilities of the Japanese, and the objections to military occupation which

* Vide Mr. Adams' History of Japan, Vol. I.

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fall seriously on those who are forced to maintain it, should be considered and provided for in every possible manner. While this change was being discussed, however,—and it must be remembered that the intercharge of despatches between this and England, with the references required at home, cannot be done in a day—a plot of a very serious nature for the murder of foreigners was discovered. This threatened so much danger that the Japanese Government made a request that the troops should not be removed. In the autumn of 1873 the time seemed again approaching when the desirable object could be effected; but the sky became suddenly overcast, and the dissatisfaction in the provinces issued in the Saga insurrection, the attempted assassination of IWAKURA, and the subsequent, and, we venture to think, consequent, expedition to Formosa. At such a time, and in such conditions, the removal of the force could not have been recommended, though just prior to this sudden change it appeared to ourselves, we must frankly confess, possible and even desirable. The events of the next fortnight proved that our hopes were premature, and at no time during the year just passed was it possible. It must be manifest that no minister entrusted with an ultimate decision upon a question of this nature will run any risks in regard to the real issue it involves, which is nothing less than the safety of those of his countrymen whose lives and properties are committed to his safe keeping. A happy-go-lucky policy upon a question of this nature is not one which comports with the dignity of England or the views of Englishmen.

Without taking what may justly be called a sentimental view of this question, we have not disguised our own desire for the approach of the period when it might be possible to remove all foreign troops from this soil. But looking back calmly upon the circumstances we have shortly narrated, we cannot think that the great responsibility attaching to the step could have been safely undertaken before the present moment. It was well that it should taken as soon as possible; the question is whether it could have been wisely and safely taken sooner. This view and this question have been constantly present in the mind of British Minister, and the charge that the presence of our troops in this country has been used as a menace to extract concessions or to settle questions which would not otherwise have been arranged, is as unworthy as it is untrue, and specially unworthy as coming from Englishmen. The presence of a force such as we have had here to guard our lives and property is in many respects a drawback to a Minister, for it is sure to be used against him by foreign and native opponents, and the handle which has been made of it in the anti-English press elsewhere has been the source of frequent comment.

Nor must we forget all the great advantages which the Japanese have derived from it. It is no light thing that they should have gone though all the travail of the past seven years without adding to their own internal troubles complications which the rash undisciplined acts of the men they have too often shewn themselves unable to control, might easily have produced. But for the presence of this small and well regulated body of men, whose presence has never been unnecessarily obtruded, and whose conduct for the most part has been beyond all praise, outrages upon foreigners might have been committed the punishment of which would have been a source of the gravest perplexity to this Government, though the enforcement of it would have been absolutely necessary at whatever expense. It is easy to cry out against this occupation, which the improved condition of the country now happily renders necessary no longer. But it has been, under all the circumstances of the case, a boon alike to ourselves and the Japanese, and while both may be congratulated that the period of it has drawn to a close, the one may not be reproached with, nor the other be ungrateful for, it,

We would not be understood to set a money value upon feelings and susceptibilities of a nature not to be assessed by money, but it is a curious fact that the sum spent in this country by the troops England alone has been obliged to maintain here, is just about equal to the whole amount paid as the Shimonoseki Indemnity, and we may be sure that the peasantry and small farmers in this neighbourhood will long deplore the departure of a number of men whose sturdy appetites have added to the comfort of every cottage within miles of us.

We must be brief in what more we have to say of the battalion. It has formed for over three years an important integral part of the life of this settlement. Both officers and men have been with us in our sports and our amusements. Our social gatherings have been enlivened by their presence, and hospitalities and courtesies dispensed and accepted on both sides have borne fruit, which, so far at least as we ever heard, no such "little speck" as the poet speaks of, ever threatened with decay. But on both sides we are Englishmen, and this forbids alike much sentiment or many words at parting. The battalion will, we are persuaded, preserve Japan green in its memory; and, on our side, we are as little likely to forget it as it is to forget us.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE Meeting of yesterday did the best thing possible in regard to the provision for medical attendance at the Hospital. It stipulated for the appointment of two visiting doctors; it prescribed that one of them at least should possess a knowledge of the French language; and instead of appointing them then and there by a ballot, which would have been as unwise a step as could possibly be taken, it elected a committee to make these appointments, providing specially in the resolution passed for this purpose that the medical men so appointed should hold their power under the general committee which manages the affairs of the institution. It is obvious that a public meeting is not the kind of body which could have addressed itself to the business of these appointments with any sort of satisfactory result. Not five of the subscribers present could have any definite views in regard to the relative merits of the candidates and their suitability for the post, while it was of high importance that these qualifications should be determined with a care which could only be taken by a specially appointed body. Such a body necessarily feels a sense of responsibility which it would be wholly impossible to infuse into the mass of the subscribers at such a meeting as that of yesterday, and the danger of grave possible errors was certainly avoided by the transfer of the power of appointment from the body of the subscribers to a committee representing them. We may also venture to state without incurring the charge of flattery, that the sense of the meeting was fully reflected in the choice of the committee, which represents the various nationalities of the subscribers with considerable accuracy, while it provides the new consultative ingredient shewn by the previous discussion to have been absent from the constitution of the general committee.

But the task of the special committee, besides being weighty in its bearing on the interests of the Hospital, is one which presents some serious difficulties to the members composing it, and it may be well to say a few words upon what appears to us the chief of these.

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The new features of the resolution passed yesterday are, that there shall be two visiting medical men instead of only one, as heretofore, and that one of these must possess a knowledge of French. Now, it is obvious that these two gentlemen, unless both are of the English-speaking races, must have a language in common in which to consult upon the management of the hospital and the treatment of their patients. In old days this language might easily have been Latin, which would have formed the basis of the education on both sides, and though MOLIERE long ago, and a good many others since his time, have shewn us that the Latinity of doctors is not very pure, it would at all events have been adequate for the purposes desired. But these days are passed, and it must be confessed that French is no more a necessary part of an English medical student's education than English is part of the average French medical student's *curriculum*. For the obvious reason that French is the most generally understood language of Europe in Europe, the French are but little conversant with other languages than their own, though the English run them pretty hard, and the Americans beat them hollow—for reasons equally obvious and unimpeachable. It ought, of course, not to be hard to find a French-speaking English doctor, and an English-speaking French doctor, if one had a very large choice of candidates. But it strikes us that we may try and yet easily fail to find both these, combined with the other qualifications absolutely necessary for the most efficient discharge of the medical duties of the Hospital. You may find a medical man of either nationality possessing the desired accomplishment; but that proves nothing as regards his efficiency in other respects. The choice is practically narrowed to two men who both possess a knowledge not possessed by one man in five, possibly not by one man in ten, of either nationality, unless, of course, you elect two Englishmen or two Americans, one of either of whom speaks French. In other words, four men out of the five on both sides are excluded from the possibility of holding the appointment, and if the fifth man is elected, it will be rather because he speaks another language besides his own, than because he possesses the highest professional qualifications for the post. For, as we have already said, it is idle to suppose that two men of different nationalities (other than English and American) can be elected who cannot confer in a common language. As each man takes his alternate week of attendance, he must learn the state of each patient and the regimen which is being pursued in regard to him. This demands a fair mastery over the language of conference, and, on our statement of the probabilities of the case, taken at their best, it is four to one that the man possessing the requisite accomplishment is not otherwise the best man for the post. From an *à priori* point of view it might possibly be urged that the very possession of this extra accomplishment is in itself an argument in favour of superior professional efficiency, as it implies either a more liberal education, or that capacity for the acquisition of knowledge which is one of the characteristics of a man more gifted than the average of his fellows. But though we might grant the presumption of more liberal education, we should argue nothing of a man's capacity from the accomplishments in question. They are often the results of opportunities denied to other men, or of circumstances by no means conducive to that accuracy of knowledge, and to that power of seeing things in their real relation to each other, which are the true tests of a well-trained mind.

This, then, appears to us the greatest of the difficulties which the special committee has to face, and we are inclined to think that it will not diminish because it is faced, as it doubtless will be, with intelligence and courage. It must, however, be met and surmounted.

The devotion of these few words to a subject of special moment at this time must not prevent our making what we conceive to be due acknowledgments to the committee of management during the past year; and if we couple these with the name of Mr. HENRY ALLEN, it is not for the purpose of making an invidious distinction, but because the assiduity, sound practical sense and constant vigilance over the affairs of the institution, which extorted from us last year a similar expression of thanks to this gentleman, have been largely the causes which have contributed this year to that sound condition of the Hospital finances of which the Report of yesterday afforded proof. To the efficient discharge of the onerous and self-imposed task of Treasurer undertaken by Mr. KIRBY, whose retirement from it, enforced by his departure from Yokohama, will be a source of loss and regret to the subscribers, the institution also owes a debt of sincere gratitude.

THE SILK TRADE OF JAPAN.

WE deem it not amiss at the present moment to draw the attention of our readers to the position of the most important export staple of this country, viz.: Raw Silk, the quality of which this season is so inferior as to cause great anxiety to shippers.

The decline in the quality of Japan silk is not a new feature, but has been long noticed, and often reported upon. Various causes have been alluded to as likely to have brought on the evil, such as cold or rainy weather during the progress of the crop, want of judgment in the selection or the adaptation of cocoons to the Silk required, carelessness on the part of the women in reeling. But even if we were to admit all these causes united, they would hardly account for the extent of the damage done to Japan Silk within the last six or eight years; and it appears somewhat strange to us how few people have thought of including amongst the determinating causes the consequences that would ensue from the export of the large quantities of Silk-worms' eggs which have been shipped year after year to Europe, to regenerate the diseased breeds of France and Italy.

In the opinion of some men of experience the gradual deterioration of Japan Silk may, nay, must, reasonably be ascribed, in a higher ratio than to anything else, to the export of Silkworms' eggs. A few years back this suggestion was thrown out by some members of the Silk trade of this port; but there were not wanting others who were opposed to their views as too extreme. We may, however, observe that those who never exported Silkworms' eggs had less chance of being biassed in their opinion than their opponents who more or less dealt in that article.

The report of the Committee of the Silk trade which was made in April, 1871, stated boldly that, in their opinion, the shipment of Silk-worms' eggs to Europe was doing a great deal of harm to the quality of the Silk produced in this country. That it was impossible by the terms of the Treaty to interfere with this branch of exports, was readily acknowledged. The French and Italian houses were too strongly interested in procuring sound seed from this side, to admit openly that any great harm did or could accrue therefrom. Moreover, the prices which the exporter of Silk-worms' eggs paid to the native dealers during the course of a few years, made it far more advantageous for the latter to turn their cocoons into seed than into Silk. And, inasmuch as the foreign buyers required the best seed that could be produced, and gave for it prices

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three or four times higher than the natives, no one need be surprised at the eagerness with which the choicest seed from all parts of the country was brought down to this in preference to the inland markets.

The inevitable consequence was that whilst the greater portion of the best seed left the country, the native growers had to shift with the next best they could get, and at such moderate cost as they could afford. But it must be acknowledged also that the second or inferior qualities of seed could not be expected to yield silk equal to that which was produced in Japan before the export trade in silk-worms' eggs began in 1865.

There is therefore little room for doubt that the bad quality of Japan silk, which is causing so many bitter complaints both here and at home, arises, to a great extent, from the now apparent scarcity of prime seed left in the interior.

As an instance of what we have just mentioned, we may say that the province of Sinchiu, in which a large proportion of the best Silk-worms' eggs was made in former times, ranks now below Yonezawa, or Shimamura in Joshiu, for silk-worms' eggs; whilst the Silk from Sinchiu is about the worst that has been seen this season.

The Silk from Shimonita, which was once reputed almost the best of Japan, began in the season of 1873-1874 to show evident signs of degeneration; in the present season it is showing further marked symptoms of decline. If we bear in mind that the Shimonita growers obtain their seed from the adjoining province of Sinchiu, we may from that fact draw our own conclusions. We might quote many more instances, but we suppose that these two cases now in point will bear us out sufficiently.

Under existing circumstances, what course can possibly be advised or recommended? Far from us the idea of soliciting the interference of the Japanese Government with the producers of, or the dealers in, Silk-worms' eggs in the interior. The native authorities have hitherto always been too prone to meddle, and too ready to regulate the commercial pursuits of their subjects, whereas we are firmly convinced that the latter would be best left alone to take care of their own interests. Besides, prohibitory measures would at present be hardly of any avail. The disease which, for upwards of twenty years, prevailed amongst the silk-worms in Europe, has nearly, if not quite, passed away; seed can now be reproduced in France and Italy from native or mixed breeds with such success as enables one to foresee within a not remote period the cessation of this article of export from Japan.

We hear from various Japanese merchants that their eyes are opened to the evil. Besides, the balance of profits which has accrued to the dealers in silk-worms' eggs of the interior, must have been considerably reduced by the bad results of the two last seasons. There is therefore little encouragement for them to bring more seed to Yokohama for export, and, in consequence, we venture to hope that, after a season or two, the cessation of that branch of trade will be mainly instrumental to the return of a quality of Silk equal to that which existed in the five or six years which followed the opening of Japan to foreign trade.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

[Translation.]

(*From the "Nisshin Shinjishi" of Feb. 2, 1875*)

A few days since I discovered an incredible and lamentable circumstance, which I wish to communicate to your journal and to ask the opinion of enlightened persons upon it. If you will allow me a place in your pages, I shall consider it the greatest possible happiness.

Independence.

Tokiô.

I have seen in No. 316 of the *Choya Shimbun*, under the head of foreign news, the following paragraph. (Here follow some extracts from a paragraph which lately appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* about the Loochooan Tribute-bearers to China.)

When I read this, I turned the newspaper away from me with indignation. But after a little I reflected that probably it is after all not true, and at any rate not worth taking any notice of. I have since come to the conclusion that is not so. This circumstance affects us in no small degree. For it is clear from Loochoo having been constituted a *han* that it belongs to Japan, and that it is Japanese territory is placed beyond a doubt even in the eyes of foreigners by the solid proof afforded by the expedition against Formosa. But now we hear of the Loochooans sending tribute-bearers to Fokien. What tribute can they have to take? The Loochooans, it seems, are stupid and inconsistent enough to do so. But if so, what object is there in stationing foreign-office officials at Loochoo?

It seems that this affair took place in December last. If Loochoo is to make it obscure to what country her allegiance belongs by sending tribute to China and doing homage to Japan, the Formosan expedition was the act of madmen. What excuse could we have for complaining of the murder of Loochooans? But the Chinese have already admitted that the Formosan expedition was justifiable, and have paid a large indemnity. From which it appears clearly that they also well know that Loochoo belongs to us. What object can the king 王 of Loochoo have had in sending tribute-bearers? And if the Chinese know well that Loochoo belonged to Japan, what object could they have in receiving tribute-bearers? Nor were they content with simply receiving them. The memorial goes so far as to speak of the Emperor's "cherishing tenderly the men from afar." This is grievously wrong. If the Chinese Emperor received the memorial graciously, he must have been utterly mistaken when he admitted the justice of the Formosan expedition, and paid an indemnity.

Can our government pass over this matter? The stupidity of the Loochoo king and the blundering of China are alike unparalleled. What will foreigners say when they hear of this? The mere sending of Tribute-bearers for once is no great matter in itself, but it has an important bearing on our international rights. If the Chinese were to use this circumstance as a pretext for asserting a false claim to Loochoo, who can tell whether it would be possible to avoid difficulties again arising between China and Japan? I have now explained how it is that I think this an incredible and at the same time a lamentable circumstance. I hope it may be inquired into, and a just and enlightened decision may be found with respect to it. The honour of our government is involved.

ITINERARY OF THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BETWEEN THE 3rd AUGUST AND THE 8th SEPTEMBER.

By Captain Descharmes, Chasseurs d'Afrique.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 13th January, 1875.

(*Continued from our last.*)

The mountains which surround the plain of Aidzu are majestic, and many are very lofty, among others the Bandaisan to the North-East, the form of which is remarkable; Miyojingatake to the South; and the Itoyosan to the West. This latter mountain, even in summer, is not exempt from snow, and furnishes ice which is cried about the streets of Wakamatsu.

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At a distance of one *ri* from the the town there is a very celebrated place of resort, named Shigashiyama. It is a collection of tea-houses in a deep ravine formed by a stream of considerable volume. From the clefts in the rocks which form the right bank, streams of hot water flow; and many resort to the spot to enjoy the cool air and take the benefit of the warm springs, which are of a temperature of about 50-55° C; but they have neither taste nor smell, and do not appear to contain any salt.

On leaving Wakamatsu for Niigata, the western route must be taken, which is a metalled road running through rice fields, and in as detestable a condition as can be imagined.

From Wakamatsu to Bangé is 3 *ri* 10 *cho*—a considerable commercial town.

From Bangé to Funato, 1 *ri*, 20 *cho*. At the latter place a bridge of boats must be passed, constructed similarly to those used in Europe. The aspect of the river is picturesque. On leaving it the neck of the mountain called Tabanematsutogé has to be attacked by a very steep ascent of from 5 to 7 kilometres. From the summit, on which there are two tea-houses, a fine view may be enjoyed. The descent is by an abrupt and picturesque path towards Nozawa, a large town which must formerly have been much frequented. The road, which preserves a generally western direction, passes over the remarkable shoulder called Kurumatogé.

In all these mountains the lacquer tree *(urushi-no-ki)* is found, which is tapped by horizontal incisions in the trunk. It is almost useless to say that the aspect of the country from Wakametsu is picturesque in proportion to the badness of the roads, and the steepness of the slopes. These conditions are unfortunately universal throughout the whole of the interior, and if the eye is pleased the lower limbs are tortured. The tourist should therefore be well shod, and fortified with a patience which does not belong to all Europeans. From all these points of view the country situated between Nikko, Aidzu and Niigata deserves special mention.

The river becomes navigable at Tsagawa, which, in virtue of this position, has become the important centre of a commerce and carrying trade. From this point Niigata can be reached by water in a day when the stream is strong. The distance by land between the two places being from 18 to 20 *ri*, an estimate may be formed of the rapidity of the stream, here called the Tsagawa. When the water is slack, a halt must be made for the night and Niigata reached the next day, the native boatmen being justly unwilling to descend the river during the dark hours. The rapidity of this form of locomotion is not without some disagreeables. For 4 or 5 *ri* after leaving Tsagawa a number of rapids must be passed, and the river, being hemmed in by steep rocks is much of a torrent, studded with rocks, and all the skill, coolness and constant practice of the boatmen are required to avoid grave and frequent accidents. The boats are long and narrow (7 *ken* by 3 to 4 *shaku* broad,) a kind of canoe in which it is well not to indulge in any unnecessary movements, and two men, standing, one in the stem the other in the stern, direct a course in which the smallest error may cause the wreck of the whole freight upon a rock. After three or four hours of this exercise, the mouth of the defile is reached, the river becoming broader and more calm as its mouth is reached; but the sand-banks and eddies render the navigation dangerous at night.

The overland route from Tsugawa to Niigata at first follows the left bank, crossing the very difficult pass of Iwaya. It crosses the river afterwards at a ford, and winds about in a bend on the right bank. This road is only taken in going from Niigata to Tsugawa; the ascent of the river by water occupies from five to seven days, and it is impossible to pass its rapids without great trouble. This part of the basin of the Niigata river is contiguous to coal and copper mines, rich enough, it is said, but not productive on account of the want of good roads.

The approach to Niigata is dull and desolate, the open plains and environs being sandy and uninteresting. The town is very regularly built, the streets are clean, well-kept and rectilinear, and a number of canals keep the town in communication with the river. The population is estimated at over 50,000, and represents the entire commercial importance of all the West. It is at the same time the centre of pleasure and recreation for the whole of the district. The climate seems to differ sensibly from that of the other side of the Pacific; the heat is very great in summer, and the winter is cold and long. As is usual on this side of the Japan Sea the houses are all fronted with a covered verandah, which allows of exercise when the snow covers the streets. The roofs are built at very open angles and weighted with heavy stones. The typhoon which passed over Nagasaki and the South on the 20th August 1874 ended its course northwards, appearing in Niigata on the 21st from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. The maximum intensity was during the hour between 8 and 9 p.m. Every house was more or less injured, but the destruction was less severe than at Nagasaki on the night of the 20th. The typhoon swept the whole coast from south to north on the 20th and 21st.

The most serious bar to the ultimate development of Niigata is the existence of a very dangerous sand-bank at the mouth of the river. Besides the waters which come from Aidzu, of which, on account of their volume, bring down vast quantities of sand, the river Shinano, the largest in Japan, flows through Niigata, gathering on its course all the waters of the central chain of the West, which again by their vast volume contribute to the blocking up of the port of Niigata. An attempt has been made to remedy this condition of affairs by the construction of a canal, which, however, has been abandoned or account of its defective plan.

The island of Sado, noted for its gold mines, is about 15 *ri* from the coast. Most of the junks in which the traffic between this island and Niigata is carried on, put into port at Teradomari, south of Niigata, to escape the dangers of the bar.

A detailed description of the island of Sado and of the works there, which are under the direction of Europeans, will shortly be given by recent explorers. Although Niigata is an open port it contains very few European residents (5 or 6 in 1874.) There is no doubt that the making of carriage roads from this point to Aidzu would contribute greatly to the extension of business.

From Niigata to Takeno-machi the road follows the shore, passing sometimes through sand, sometimes through paddy-fields or pine woods, and offering little worthy of note.

From Takeno-machi the road, diverging from the South, runs through rich paddy fields towards the East, skirting a bold ridge which projects into the sea, and the very steep declivity of which does not admit of an easy road by the shore. The sea is again struck to the West and South-west, the road traversing the remarkable pass called Saigatabatoye, from the summit of which a splendid view of the rich plains of Echigo in the back-ground can be enjoyed, while the Sea of Japan and the island of Sadow lie in the foreground. On emerging from this pass the little port of Teradomari may be seen, a fishing village about two kilometres in length and well situated. (It would make an agreeable watering place.) From Takano-machi to Teradomari the distance is 5 *ri*.

Leaving Teradomari there is no other road than the sea-shore, which is of fine sand with a gentle slope more agreeable to the bather than the pedestrian. According to circumstances the tourist can follow the coast on foot, or engage a small vessel to go southwards coasting along with a fair wind. Idzumozaki (4 *ri*) may thus be reached, a very large fishing village, 4 kilometres long, and of considerable commercial activity. There are some pleasant tea-houses near the shore, and the beach is very agreeable.

(To be Continued.)

KAJIYA.

What can it be? It's surely a Batrachian, a monster toad preparing for a spring? It can't be human? And yet on nearer approach a close inspection shews that the object in question *has* some claims to kinship with the human family, for it is after all but a sooty boy engaged in chopping charcoal. A sorry specimen in truth he is. An anthropoid, a mere semblance of a man, whose shrunken body, balanced upon a pair of great splay feet, and sunk between attenuated legs—the coarse square jointed knees of which are seen

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above his head as he squats at work—seems out of all proportion to his monstrous growth of limb. His face is pinched and weazened-looking naturally, and none the less so for his close-cropped hair, and huge outstanding bat-like ears. A grotesque creature, a goblin youth. A thing to see o'nights in troubled dreams. An object of wonder, but most of all of pity. For, on his poor soot-grimed face, are plainly seen the tracks of tears. A scanty and a bitter washing truly. On that account the more discernible perhaps. Poor half-starved wretched creature, he's so overpowered with his misery that he has not eye or ear for aught around him, and even as he chops his charcoal up he sobs. The pitiless north-east wind blows none the milder because of his scant and tattered clothing, but yet it is surely as pitiful as the hard-featured pock-marked woman who has just now shuffled across the road to bestow a cuff upon his ear and call him *chikusho*. A cruel looking woman, bleared and smudged by disease, and so coarsened by want and hardship, that she has not pity enough left in her to induce her to stay her hand and remit the blow which, to say truth, for all the effect it has, might as well have been withheld. For what to him so miserable is a pain or ache the more or less? It but begets a high-pitched groan and a half-pronounced involuntary "*aita*." He's used to it, it's plain. His life seems but a dreary one, and his occupation hardly worthy of a human being's energies. He powders charcoal for the Blacksmith's fire. A greedy little make-believe of a fire which always wants replenishing, and trimming and blowing up, and yet for all the trouble bestowed upon it but a mean concern after all. But then the Forge itself is but a mean concern too, befitting the village in which it stands, and which is not much better. For it's old and out at elbows. A ramshackle, antiquated village, a drowsy place with thatch roofed houses moss encrusted, and here and there so weak about their lower regions that they must needs be propped and pillared up with poles, and slanting beams, which, stretching far into the roadway, trip up unwary passengers, and endanger carriers' loads, and careless packhorse leaders' legs. Small wonder if such a place has a sorry looking smithy and as sorry looking a smith. For a lean attenuated little pantaloon is he. A bony fellow, so smoke-stained and begrimed that it is hard to tell where his body garment ends and his flesh commences. He's always very busy and may be seen at work any day of the year, seated upon the earthern floor, before the charcoal fire aforesaid, above which niggard heap and suspended in full view, will be observed the family rice pot. Not as a spur to exertion, be it remarked, but designedly and of cunning aforethought to catch such stray rays of caloric as rising above such lowly occupation as the heating of an iron rod, would otherwise be lost. Would that they could reach the shivering child outside! But whilst the fire glows, what is the shivering child to the sturdy smith? Sturdy, forsooth? Save the mark! Well, if so strong and full bodied an adjective, is out of place, there are others well deserved and fit. Feebler designations, finnikin of words, requiring haply less of effort—chest expansion—for their use. Wiry little smith. Hard-working smith. Earnest, Aye, so hard-working and earnest that a helper would not come amiss. But he can't afford a helper, so his foot is pressed into his service, and whilst his hands are busy with the glowing metal he blows the bellows with his toes. Such manifold employment of his limbs produces a weird and puzzling effect upon a bystander. It confuses one to look at him. He's surely half a dozen persons jumbled up together. That leg of his, for instance, as it pulls the bellows piston slowly in and out at funeral time, but ill accords with hands which do their duties at quick step. Such a body, it is conceivable, would with difficulty be appropriately fitted with a head, and so it is in this instance. For a face more out of keeping with the remainder of the body is rarely seen. Broad and flat and expressionless, it seems to take no interest in the complicated operations going on below it, not a glimmer of intelligence seems to find its way through the great round brass-rimmed spectacles which hide a good third of his visage in addition to their special office of improving his eyesight. Yet that he has a modicum of brains is plain enough, for his work, though rough perhaps, is excellent, and the clink clink of his hammer, heard at times far into the night, would seem to shew that he's in request and never lacks employment. But let it not be supposed that his hammer's cheerful note is the only music heard about the ancient smithy. Far from it; for issuing from behind the paper doors which screen off the dwelling from the forge, the *Samisen's* lively twang and the sounds of children's voices, shrill and high pitched, may be daily heard, and when by reason of the summer heat the doors stand open, the arts and graces may be seen to dwell beneath one simple roof. Without, the worker in metal, sweat stained and labouring, whilst, within his wife, arrayed in silk, instructs in dancing and deportment. What quaint little pupils she enlightens. Wonderfully dressed, and perfumed too. Their chubby little faces so bepainted that they look like wooden dolls. Aye, and their heads so shaved and their hair so tied and teazed that nature could hardly recognize her handiwork. Nor are the motions of these puppets less unnatural than their persons. Arms akimbo—heel and toe and round about. Toe and heel and round about again they go, each little dancer raising now and then a wooden arm and laying it on its head, or slowly waving up and down a paper fan and keeping time the while with a piping recitation. A curious country surely where the little ones are made to look like dolls! Elsewhere the dolls are made to look like children. Well will be such saltations never so conventional, for all that the family pot requires filling, and so the dance must be kept up and the clang of the hammer must not intermit or else the wherewithal to boil it may be waiting.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Annual General Meeting of the subscribers to the Institution was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock p.m. in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chair was taken by Sir Harry S. Parkes K. C. B. The meeting was very numerously attended by subscribers and by others interested in the welfare of the Institution. The minutes of the preceding Meeting having been read

Mr. A. J. Wilkin proceeded to read the following report of the Committee whose term of office had expired:

REPORT OF THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TWENTY MONTHS ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1874.

The Committee have to report that since the last Public Meeting was held, viz.: in June, 1873, the Hospital has held on its way quietly and steadily.

During the twenty months commencing 1st April, 1873, and ending 30th November, 1874, 204 patients have been treated during a total time of 6 784 days. This total is composed as follows:—

1st-class,	168 days	against for	preceding 15 months	216 days.
2nd „	919 „	„	511	„
3rd „	4,073 „	„	2,479	„
4th „	478 „	„	173	„
Charity,	1,086 „	„	1,592	„
Total	6,784 days.		4,971	days.

Thus while the aggregate varies little from that of the period preceding, the number of 1st-class patients shews a diminution, that of the 2nd and 3rd, a considerable increase: and it is satisfactory to observe, the number of those who have had to seek the assistance of the Hospital as charity patients, has again decreased.

The cash account is attached, and shews a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $50.53, but with liabilities as shewn in dependencies of $1,548.09.

Remembering what the financial position of the Hospital was at the close of 1871, and also bearing in mind that the subscriptions for 1874 which amount to about $2,500 have yet to be collected, Your Committee think that this must be considered satisfactory. However they trust they may rely upon the friends of the Institution to meet the subscription list with their accustomed liberality.

An analysis of the accounts according to the method adopted by the Commission for 1871 shews that the "Variable Expenses" have been at the rate of 67½ cents per day; "Establishment Expenses" have been at the rate of $1.10 per day, together $1.77½; as against respectively $1.12 and $1.05,—together $2.17 for 1871. when, too, the number of patients was considerably larger than now. The rate for the period immediately preceding the present was $1.91 or 13½ cents in excess of the period under review.

This result has not been attained without a careful supervision of the Expenditure, and the Committee wish to cordially acknowledge that the Steward in charge has heartily seconded their endeavors to make the administration economical.

To Mr. Kirby, who for so long has acted as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, the friends of the Hospital owe their best thanks, and now that Mr. Kirby's probable absence from Yokohama compels him to give up the post, the Committee trust that some one among them may be disposed to take his place.

Your Committee much regret to have to record the recent decease of Dr. Dalliston, who for more than 4 years filled the post of Surgeon to the Hospital.

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During the illness of the late Surgeon, and since his death, Staff-Surgeon Hilston, R. N. has kindly attended to the duties,—permission to do so being accorded by the Senior Naval officer.

It now devolves upon the General Meeting to elect a permanent successor. A wish has been expressed that the appointment should be divided between two medical men, and it is understood that a proposition to that effect will be brought before the meeting.

Owing to the illness of and death of Dr. Dalliston, the usual Surgeon's Report is wanting on this occasion, but the Statistics of Diagnosis and Nationality are attached hereto.

The Committee owe their acknowledgments to Signor Chiarini, who kindly gave in last October a "Benefit" on behalfof the funds:—the half proceeds of which about $600, formed an acceptable aid to the treasury.

A "Hospital Sunday" has been arranged for the 21st instant when collections will be made in the various places of worship, and Bishop Petitjean has besides, kindly volunteered to have a monthly collection.

It is hoped that by these means, many sums which otherwise from various causes, would not appear on the subscription lists, will thus be secured in aid of this deserving charity.

The epidemic of Small pox lately prevailing has made considerable demands upon the special accomodation which exists for patients attacked by this disease, but these demands have been as satisfactorily met as is possible under the circumstances. To maintain small pox huts, which are wanted only once in a term of years, however difficult-is not less a necessity.

In conclusion, although the health of the Settlement has continued upon a much improved scale-and it is matter of thankfulness that it is so, Your Committee would remind you nevertheless, that the sick and the sick poor will never cease from our midst, and that they claim our kindly consideration and our practical help and care.

Yokohama, February 3, 1875.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GENERAL HOSPITAL
31ST MARCH, 1873, TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1874.

Dr.			
March, 1873.			
To Balance			144.04
REVENUE.			
To patients accounts		8,540.33	
To Donations and Subscriptions...		3,664 26	12,204.59
			$12.318 63
Cr.			
By Steward's Disbursements and Native Wages		2.787.47	
„ Steward's Salary, 21 Mos, at $75... ...		1,575.00	4.362.47
„ Medicine, J. North & Co.		423 70	
„ Medical Hall, old Account		200 00	
„ Dr. Dalliston, 19 Months		1,900.09	
„ „ old Account...		75.50	2,599.20
„ Ground Rent		353 39	
„ Repairs		462.25	
„ Insurance		220.00	1,035.64
„ Milk		216.78	
„ Domoney & Co.		475 96	
„ Lane, Crawford & Co.		3,144.50	3,837.24
„ Wines		100.00	
„ Aerated Waters		59.55	
„ Beer...		10.00	169.55
„ Coals			212.00
„ Stationery		13.55	
„ Advertising		3.50	16.75
„ Two Coffins			18.00
„ Soap...		16.75	
„ Towels		30.00	46.75
„ Loss on Exchange, Hongkong Note ...			.50
„ Cash in hands			50.53
			$12,348.63

E. & O. E.
Yokohama, 30th November. 1874.

E. C. KIRBY,
Per W. COWDEROY,
Hony. Treasurer.

ACCOUNTS AGAINST THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Messrs. G. Domoney & Co., June to November inclusive...	$561.72
Messrs. J. North & Co.,—Oct. $29 70, and Nov. $26 85 ...	56.55
Dr. Dalliston, October and November	200.00
Lane, Crawford & Co., April to November...	730 72
	$1,548 99

E. & O. E.
E. C KIRBY,
per W. COWDEROY,
30th November, 1874.

Mr. Cargill thought that the report they had just heard afforded unquestionable evidence of the prosperous condition of the Institution and the improvement which had been effected in its arrangements. The report referred to the necessity for the election of a new medical officer in the room of the late Dr. Dalliston, and this he presumed would furnish subject for discussion. In the meantime he would propose that the Report be received.

The motion was seconded by Mr. T. Wallace and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that the next business before the meeting would be the election of a Hospital Surgeon. Opinions had been expressed that it would be desirable to have more than one medical officer and it would be well therefore to obtain the sense of the Meeting upon the subject generally.

Mr. Sichel thought it would be well that the meeting should first decide as to the eligibility of appointing more than one medical officer.

Mr. Piquet acquiesced in Mr. Sichel's proposition, and thought it desirable that the point should first be settled by the Committee.

Mr. Winstanley considered it highly necessary that the Meeting should be made acquainted with the views of the Committee upon this subject.

Mr. Sichel thought that it would be preferable that they should have two medical officers attached to the General Hospital. He would not be disposed to recommend that their appointment should rest with the present Meeting, but would rather propose that a Committee of seven, consisting of various nationalities, should at their leisure enquire into the question and investigate the merits of the several candidates for office. The election, if left to the Meeting, would probably be decided in favour of the most popular candidate, whereas a Committee could decide the election at its leisure. He would propose, therefore, "That two medical officers be appointed to the Hospital, but that the total payment to them be the same as has been hitherto made to one."

Mr. John Walsh seconded the motion.

The Chairman said that the next question before the Meeting was the mode of appointment of the Committee.

Mr. Wiggin thought that the election should rest with a Committee of seven, and that this Committee should be nominated by the Chairman.

Mr. Brower seconded the motion.

Mr. Howell said that so far as he could remember the Committee of 1871 had been appointed at the Public Meeting. The duty, he thought, would be best discharged by the present Meeting, and he would therefore, in this view, move as an amendment "That the present meeting do appoint a Committee, to consist of five members with whom should rest the selection of two medical gentlemen"

Mr. Rickett seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dickins thought that the number proposed by Mr. Howell's motion was practically too low. In order to have a wider representation of the various nationalities here it would be desirable to increase the number of members. He would recommend seven.

Mr. Mitchell seconded this amendment.

Mr. Geisenheimer was of opinion that the medical staff of the Hospital should represent two nationalities, and that one member should speak French as well as English. It must, of course, be understood that the officers so appointed should be under the control and direction of the General Committee and not of the Special Committee to which they would in this case owe their appointments. He would propose the following resolution, which appeared to him to embody those which preceded it, and which he thought fully met the necessities of the position. It was this:—

Be it proposed, that this General Meeting of subscribers appoints a special Committee of seven subscribers whose task it shall be to elect so soon as possible amongst the applicants for the vacant post of Surgeon of the Yokohama General Hospital in the room of late Dr. Dalliston two medical officers of different nationalities, one of whom at least should speak French as well as English and that such officers, when elected by this committee, shall be considered as duly appointed and shall notwithstanding their election by a special committee, be answerable to and under the control of the ordinary Committee of the Yokohama General Hospital.

Mr. Sichel seconded the motion.

Mr. Howell observed that the feeling of the Meeting was obviously in favour of a larger number on the Com-

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mittee. He would therefore withdraw his amendment in favour of Mr. Geisenheimer's motion.

Mr. Wilkin presumed that it would be understood by the Meeting that two medical officers would not necessarily be simultaneously in attendance. The arrangement would most probably be this: Each attendant would take a period of duty of, say, one month, and would at its expiration continue to attend such cases as had been entered during his turn of duty until discharged as cured.

Mr. John Robertson suggested that if the Meeting were in possession of particulars as to the numbers of patients treated of the various nationalities, and the respective subscriptions received, it would largely assist them in arriving at a conclusion.

The Chairman said that this could not be very accurately determined as he had only the list of subscriptions before him and was unprovided with that of donations. But it would no doubt be found sufficient for the purpose. The subscriptions amounted to $2,400 and comprised $610 English ; $600 American ; $450 French ; $345 Swiss $265 German and $120 Dutch ; while of the cases treated 79 were English ; 25 American : 20 Asiatic ; 22 French ; 16 German aud 35 of other nationalities.

Mr. Vouillemont said that he felt satisfied a large increase in the number of patients might be expected if a French-speaking medical officer was appointed.

Mr. Geisenheimer's resolution was then put to the Meeting and carried unamimously.

A ballot was then taken with a view to the election of a Special Committee and the following gentlemen were found to be nominated:

Messrs. R. Robertson ; A. J. Wilkin ; T. Walsh ; H. Allen ; F. Geisenheimer, Vouillemont, H. Ohl.

The Chairman reminded the Meeting that it had still before it the appointment of a Committee to serve in the room of the Committee whose term of office had expired.

Mr. Cargill thought that the interests of the Hospital had so largely benefitted in the hands of the Committee now about to resign that they should, if possible, endeavour to secure their re-election, always supposing that they would be willing to serve again. It was necessary, however, to supply one vacancy by retirement and, he would propose that Mr. Piquet's name be added to the Committee roll.

Mr. Walsh seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilkin thought that in view of the occasional difficulties in procuring a quorum they would act more judiciously in enlarging the number of their Committee, and he would propose as an amendment that to the names already given those of Mess. Vouillemont, Harris, Ohl and Dickins should be added.

Mr. T. Walsh seconded this amendment which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman remarked that with an enlarged Committee he hoped there would be little difficulty in supplying the vacancy caused by the retirement of their late Honorary Treasurer, Mr. E. C. Kirby, to whose assiduity and excellent services to the Institution he paid a flattering tribute. He thought that the Report which had been laid before them afforded much cause for congratulation. The Institution was evidently in a satisfactory condition, extending and likely to extend its sphere of usefulness, and the numerous attendance that day evidenced the warm interest felt by the community in its welfare.

Mr. Wilkin said that all that remained was to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his countenance on this occasion. He had been one of the earliest and warmest supporters of the institution, and his presence among them on that day evidenced the undiminished interest with which be watched its progress and success.

The Meeting then separated.

Correspondence.

THE HARBOUR SCHEME.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 6th February, 1875.

Sir,—It will be remembered that your correspondent A. in his letter of the 15th instant, announcing his intention of ending this discussion, considered "it would be supererogatory to offer a flat contradiction" to the facts I adduced in support of my argument that the proposed pier must prove an unremunerative work. However, he appears to have changed his mind referring to your leading article on the plea "that his silence might be misconstrued by some," he has traversed my arguments in a letter occupying nearly five columns of your last issue, but with what effect the following remarks will show.

In the first place your correspondent wishes it to be understood that his advocacy "of the harbour scheme in print is not direct, but was written for the purpose of combatting unmeanning antagonism, &c."

The unmeanning antagonism consisting in my doubting the necessity for such a work or that, it would prove remunerative and recommending caution before launching into a costly work of this description. But it can easily be imagined that to A. who shows such deep interest in the scheme, and is so intimately acquainted with its details and who has such confidence in it as to characterize it "complete and perfect" should look upon any one holding a less confident view than his as an antagonist.

If my mention of Mr. Brunton as the promoter of the project was calculated to cast any reflection, it would seem that A was hardly the party to resent it. I maintain I am perfectly justified from that has actually appeared in the Foreign and Japanese press, from common report, and from the correspondence I have seen from Mr. Brunton soliciting information on this subject since this discussion has been going on, in characterizing him as the promoter of the measure, and in doing so I have yet to learn that I am stating anything which Mr. Brunton resents. In fact I should think that to be engaged in the construction of Harbor works infinitely preferable to that of Light-houses, and especially must this be the case if he is or the same opinion as A with regard to the beneficial results of such a complete and perfect work and the vast benefit it is to prove to this country. To me it seems that to be associated as the promoter of a work under such circumstances would be worthy the ambition of the most renowned civil engineer.

Having entered into these explanations in reply to A's censures I will proceed to answers seriatim and show the fallacious arguments he uses in reply to my statements.

A. first proceeds he says "to set me right on a small matter" and remarks that the proposed scheme is understood to consist of a "*pier*" running into the Bay in such a manner that it can, at all times, be used as a "*wharf.*" He is again incorrect in this, it will thus form a quay (!) This is no mere quibble, as a wharf is generally understood to be a wooden structure on a river bank or the shore and often affords covered protection against the weather. The present plan is a "pier," as I understannd it, with quayage accommodation, in fact any covered protection under the circumstances would be liable to damage with every gale.

I quote A's second statement in its entirety as I must draw particular attention to the fact that he is precise, and although using compass measurements quotes to degrees not points, he says "Again the Yokohama anchorage is to all intents an open roadstead. There is a fetch from N.E. of over 20 miles and between this and 12 miles for nearly 180 degrees of the compass."

The following contradictions to this statement will be as well to note here. In the paragraph drawing a comparison with regard to the works at Marseilles he says "the pier is to be built in a sheltered Bay with no more depth of water than is necessary for vessels using it." Again, at the end of the last paragraph but two referring to the improbability of the estimate being exceeded "but there can be no reason for such a result in a sheltered arm of the sea such as Yokohama harbour and where there is no great depth of water. In the face of these manifest contradiction I now proceed to examine the facts and measurements A. adduces in proof of the exposed position of the anchorage. So that there should be no mistake I refer to the English Admiralty Chart No. 2687 of the Gulf of Yedo, from the surveys of Lieutenant Maury, U.S.N., Captain Sherard Osborn R.N.C.B., &c., published with corrections to December 1870.

A N. E. bearing from the English Hatoba cuts the Northern shore of the Bay a little to the eastward of Tsrumi-gawa at 3¾ miles from the Hatoba, but off this shore a mud flat partly dry at times extends into 6 feet

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water for 1½ miles in the direction of the hatoba. So that from the English Hatoba to the shore of the Bay is only 3⅔ miles and to the edge of the mud flat is only a little over 2 miles, this is the N. E. bearing where your correspondent states there is a fetch of 20 miles of sea.

Again on reference to the chart the Northern shore will be found to continue round to a N. E. by E. bearing, off which point runs the Kawasaki spit partly dry at times into one fathom water at an E. N. E. bearing, just inside the Red buoy placed at the extremity of the spit. So that in reality the fetch of the Sea only commences at this point across a bight of a bay in no portion of which is not anchorage ground. Mandarin bluff forms the southern boundary of the Yokohama anchorage and it bear S.E. from the English hatoba, but at this bearing it cuts the French hatoba, therefore, to give A the full benefit, I take the centre of the anchorage where the large P. M. S. Steamers usually lie, from which position Mandarin bluff bears S. by E. ½ E. 1½ miles distant and on this bearing it is in one with Kanon-saki point. Therefore from the land at Mandarin bluff S. by E. ½ E. to the land at Kawasaki point N. E. by E. is 9½ points of the compan instead of 16, and 107 degrees instead of 180 degrees. To any one pretending to a knowledge of this subject an error of this kind must be inconceivable and more especially under the circumstances of this discussion and I leave your correspondent to justify such conduct.

It can hardly be true to talk of the Yedo or Shinagawa anchorage "being unsuitable for the feebleat traffic." The population of Yedo according to the lowest estimates is placed at 600,000 and in past times has been much larger.

It is unnecessary to repeat my opinion that until communications with the interior of the country are far more developed than at present, that Yedo in spite of the Pier will mon opolize the Coust trade. The facilities for landing and shipping cargo at Yedo or Yokohama are capable of improvement, and at a very moderate outlay. It is also unnecessary to repeat my opinions as to why the coast steamers will be unable to make use of the pier nor do A.'s arguments meet the question. He rambles about it acting as a feeder, a feeder to what? To a short section of a line of railway running to a position away from the commercial quarter of the capital when the goods can be carried to their destination by water without paying any extra charge. If the country had canal or road communications into the interior than the pier might possibly be of some use, but merely to act as a feeder to a short section of railway running to the same destination to which the goods are in course of transit by water appears to my mind preposterous. Every traveller in the interior calls attention to the great necessity for roads and Captain Descharmes, in his paper read before the Asiatic Society strongly expresses his opinion of this important necessity, the pier when these communications are carried out has something to feed, in the mean time itself will starve. A. next proceeds to show that harbours have their own natural peculiarities, and then lays down an arbitrary rule that "In judging of the necessity for any artificial improvement to a harbour, therefore, it is most misleading to compare it with other places, &c. He apparently has forgotten that in his previous letters he has himself shown a somewhat remarkable disregard to this incomprehensible axiom, it will be wondered how it is possible to judge of any work unless comparison is made in degree with similar works. It may be worth while to show in A's letter what little attempt he has paid to his own axiom. In his letter of the 22nd December he writes "A harbour such as that of Yokohama is like a Railway line without stations, &c.

In the same letter—"With the exception of some of the China Ports there is hardly an instance in the world where so large a tonnage is landed and shipped as at Yokohama included in A that some kind of wharfage is not provided" It will be remarked that A. offered no proof for this assertion, whereas I specially mentioned many of the principal shipping ports of the East which I challenge A. to disprove!

Again in letter of same date A. remarks—"The annual tonnage visiting Yokohama exceeds that visiting Southampton and the character of the trade at both places is similar."

And lastly in his letter of 15th January. He inquired. "If he may not be allowed to ask whether no distinction is to be made between a wooden wharf on a river bank and a concrete pier in an open roadstead." Are the dues to bear no relation to the dues charged in other parts of the world where similar facilities are offered and where one dollar to one Shilling per ton is the usual rate.

I will ask if these are not comparisons with other places, and if it is not really too absurd for your correspondent after having indulged the length he has in comparisons to have the audacity to turn round and object to my comparing the traffic and works at different places.

With regard to Bombay your correspondent is palpably in the dark. In my previous letter I have shown the period when private enterprise turned its attention towards providing suitable wharves, &c., and the following Companies have been in existence for some years viz: The Colaba Land Company Limited, with a capital of £3,200,000, Frere Land & Pier Company Limited capital £120,000, Mazagong Land Company, capital £150,000. He also has no ground for asserting that "the peculiar formation of the harbour of Bombay renders the construction of wharves of such expense and difficulty, &c.," far from this being the case, by the late Indian papers Captain Bythesea, R.N., V.C., the special agent of the Home Government has expressed himself in favour of the extention of the wharf accommodation instead of docks, &c.

At Calcutta likewise wharfage has been provided to meet the requirements of the port by private enterprise.

Your correspondent states that I draw a comparison between Yokohama and Shanghai to the effect "that because the Chinese have not thought of erecting wharfs at Shanghai this is the reason for the Japanese not doing so here" I am not aware of having drawn such a comparison, and must leave A. to point this out.

With regard to Marseilles the Breakwater forming the sea wall of the Docks "Imperial, Napolean, D'arenc Du Lazaret, De la Joilette is not built in 60 feet but in 5 to 6 fms. water or from 30 to 36 feet. And it was unprofitable as far back as the year 1865 when the tonnage by the port was estimated at three million tons and it was then enjoying all the advantages of the P. & O. Overland traffic.

With regard to Southampton your correspondent himself made the comparison and I showed its fallacy. I maintain my position that Harbour works, &c., as a rule in England except in few instances where by act of Parliament harbours of refuge (which are necessarily national undertakings authorized by the state out of considerations of humanity as well as security against attack) are invariably carried out by private funds under Municipal control. The principal harbours of refuge in England sanctioned by the State are those of Dover, Portland and Holy head and sums for their construction were included in the annual budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and subject to a vote of Parliament.

I therefore appeal to your correspondent to substantiate his stutement that "in England trading harborus, docks, river improvements, quays &c., are chiefly carried out by Government funds under the Contracts of the loan commissioners."

Who has ever heart of such a Board, how is it constituted, who compose it, what are their duties and where is its habitat (?) until proof is offered on these points I must ask your readers to receive this statement with caution. I conclude this very responsible Board with their onerous duties must he under somebodys control and must get the money to loan from somewhere, but I have failed to find any sums voted to any such body in the Partiamentary estimates I have been able to refer to.

I have heard of the Thames Conservancy in London, the Liverpool and Birkenhead Dock boards in the Mersey, The Clyde trust, the Dundee harbor trust, the Swansea Dock boards &c., &c., but I have get to learn of any such unique Board being in existence with the responsible powers your Correspondent awards them.

The continental governments doubtless carry out the Harbour works with national funds, these are necessary for the national security and are usually protected by formidable fortifications.

Japan is an insular power and the belt of sea which surrounds her is like England her security against attack.

The assertion of your Correspondent that the Govern-

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ment of India is making inquiries preparatory to extensive harbour improvements is not justified by fact.

On the abolition of the Indian navy some ten years since the Indian station was formed by a squadron of Royal Navy vessels under the command of a Commodore, and it was subsequently raised to an Admirals command. Of late the attention of England has been directed to her Asiatic possessions, and especially to what is taking place in Central Asia almost on her Indian frontier.

The question of the reconstruction of a new Indian navy has been raised and the Home Government have deputed Captain Bythesea, R.N., V.C. to report on Marine matters generally, he is now in India engaged on this task and naturally whatever bears strategically on the subject will be included in his report and doubtless the Harbour accommodation of India will be a portion of it, but your Correspondent can hardly be justified himself in assuming and leading your readers to believe that the Government themselves contemplate extensive Harbour works. Your Correspondent is again widely out with regard to the Shinagawa anchorage and states it is open from N.E. to S.W. or 16 points of the compass. Instead of which from the centre of the Yedo anchorage in 4½ fathoms water the *land* of Kawasaki spit bears S. by W. ½ W. 3 miles distant and the spit running off into one fathom which really acts as a breakwater bears South, and the *land* to the Northward of Tonegawa point distant 5 miles bears E. by N. ¾ N. or from land to land the Shinagawa anchorage is only open to 11¼ points of the compass instead of 16, and virtually only open to the fetch of sea for about 8 points of the compass. I have already clearly shown that sailing vessels if they meet with any un-necessary delay in discharging at this Port, is their own fault, as by virtue of the Bills of Lading they hold the power in their own hands, and can compel consignees to take their cargo when they are prepared to deliver it, they also have the power as I have said before to land such cargo as delays them. It is therefore idle for your correspondent to assert that these vessels "are the class of vessel which are the sufferers by the present state of matters" and that shipowners have refused to allow their "large and valuable vessels" to come here in consequence of the delay.

Is Yokohama the only port in the world favored with the "large and valuable vessels" he describes, and does your correspondent really believe with the evidence before him of the captain of vessels holding the remedy in their own hands, that it is for this reason that shipowners have refused to allow their vessels to come to this port, and if such is the case, if the trade of this place has been injured by this action, are the goods still lying in the worehouses of Europe or did the owners of the goods find other shipowners gifted with more common sense and comprehension as to the nature of a Bill of Lading to bring on their goods (?)

A. now comes to the question of the Foreign mail steamer companies and at last has doubts that they will use the Pier. If report is to be believed the P. & O. Company, P. M. S. S. Company and Messageries have all replied unfavorably to Mr. Bruntons letter and the latter company already have a steam lighter coming out to meet the requirements of their traffic.

A. concludes this paragraph of his letter by remarking on the shallowness of my argument, that it was indespensible for sailing vessels after a long voyoge to have time to refit and recruit in harbour, as he states that "he should imagine that it would be necessary to get the cargo out first and refit afterwards." This is entirely in keeping in my idea wite the hasty conclusions Ahas arrived at throughout the discussion of this subject.

In the first place it is quite unnecessary for vessels to take any such time to discharge here if the vessels interests are properly cared for. In the next place the first duty of an officer who knows his work is on arrival in harbor to see his ship secure and straight both below and aloft. According to A., the ship should be allowed to remain at the risk of ship and cargo for a lengthered period while the cargo is being discharged. This is certainly a "fresh water sailors" view of a seamans duty and I must be allowed to express a hope if A. has anything to do with the proposed Harbor works that he possesses a more rudimentary knowledge of Harbor engineering than he has shown himself to possess of either seamanship or simple chart measurements.

A's view of a seaman duty may probably account for the instance he gives of a vessel having her boats washed away from her davits while at anchor in the harbor, the captain was probably carrying out these amateaur nautical ideas of your correspondent and had omitted to see to the proper securing of the boats or the trim of his ship.

But so great is A's infatuation with the scheme that with evidence before him that three fourths of the Foreign tonnage visiting Yokohama will not use the Pier, he consoles himself with the idea that they soon will do so, and proceeds to draw on his imagination and states "eventually there can be no question that they will use the wharf." He draws a pretty picture of coal hulks given up and depots moved to positions contignous to the railway, &c. But I cannot follow A in this "flight of fancy" but will give a few more practical reasons for thinking the contrary. In the first place taking the P. M. S. S. Co. which represents nearly half (and more than half if the coal ships that bring her supplies are calculated) the Foreign shipping entering this port what would this Company gain by using the Pier, increased facilities as A states, no, they already possess ample facilities for their traffic and can turn over at least 4,000 tons of cargo in 3 days.

Their vessels are able to load and discharge at the same time on *both* sides of the vessels at different places, at the Pier they will only be able to do this on one side and I fail to see increased facility given in this. Again the P. M. S. S. are fully alive to the necessity of quick despatch and as they have often to both load and discharge cargo at the same time, they take considerable risk on themselves but to reduce this risk to a minimum they load and discharge from covered lighters in charge of trustworthy persons. How would loading and discharging from an exposed quay facilitate this work and who would be responsible for the safety and protection of the goods? with all the necessary confusion incident on the loading and discharging of one out of many vessels which we are asked to believe would be lying alongside the Pier at the same time.

In addition to this, vessels lying alongside the proposed Pier would be liable to damage and strain with every gale, as they would be secured broadside to quarters from which the most violent winds blow; and in going alongside or in casting off from the proposed pier much time and delay must naturally arise if the vessel is to be properly secured.

But the most convincing proof to my mind of the unremunerative chance the Pier will have is that directly it is built the shipping will naturally all crowd up above it and enjoy all the advantages of lying at anchor in smooth, water without having to pay for them. Is it to be expected that the cargo boat interest will give up all idea of competition. Vessels cannot be forced to use the Pier and if any arbitary measures were adopted by the authorities against the native cargo boat owners, will that prevent foreign private enterprise from competing with the Pier, if there is a fair chance of profit. Therefore the Pier will supply the cargo boat interests with means of competition ruinous to itself.

I cannot see how Foreign vessels can be prevented from using that part of the Bay to the northward of the Pier when constructed. The upper portion of the Bay will become as crowded as was the case with the English hatoba when the steamers were running to Yedo. And those unfortunate vessels who are caught alongside the Pier broadside to a typhoon and who are compelled to haul off will find a difficulty in doing so from the danger of fouling vessels at anchor in the confined space above it.

The Japanese Government may have been led to believe that by carrying out these Harbour works they may be able to get an equitable scale of Harbour dues allowed at the Revision of the Treaties, but they may rest assured that independently of this they are entitled to demand a revision of these dues and place themselves on an equality with other nations.

In giving my estimate of ten cents per ton I certainly gave evidence upon what I based this estimate viz: the *present* cargo boat tariff and I further gave the Hongkong tariff in contradiction to A's assertion that Yokohama was singular in respect to the dificiency of wharfage facili-

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ties. The rates of freight ruling must naturally form the basis in a calculation of what special charges a vessel can afford to pay out of her earings, but A is too dense to recognize this fact.

The special advantages referred to in my letter were those which an export trade, or high freights ruling at neighbouring ports would offer to a vessel to use expedition in her discharge; these were the inducements I alluded, to which would make it worth a vessel's, while paying wharfage dues, &c. But without understanding what advantages were referred to. A., at once assumes that his scheme is to be the "panacea for all evils" and states "that these advantages are just what his scheme proposes to supply." The Export and Import trade is $35,000,000 is it possible that A. can believe that his wonderful scheme can increase this trade irrespective of the requirements of the country ?

The opinion I gave to the effect that the proposed Pier would probably cost nearer $2,000,000 than $1,000,000 was based on the following grounds. But first it must be observed that I did not assert it as a fact that the Pier would cost $2,000,000 and therefore the misrepresentation lies with A. in this instance as well as in his first letter where he states I called Yokohama "the best natural harbour in the world, my statement being *one* of the best, a slight difference to one who lays claim to such accuracy of discernment as to be able to distinguish when a thing is not only "complete" but "perfect."

In forming the opinion on the probable cost I was guided by the discussion of the question of Harbour works conducted in the Institute of Civil Engineers of England in which the celebrated Engineer G. P. Bidder, V. President of the Institute calls attention to thefact of the estimates of these works being invariably exceeded, and he refers to Dover the original estimate of which was £2,500,000 now increased to £5,000,000 and which Mr. Bidder states will take a hundred years to complete and will cost England £40,000,000 ; also that the original estimate for Portland was £500,000 and will be £1,500,000, and the original estimate for Holy head was £600,000 and in 1858 £932,000 had already been expended—I also had in mind the remarks of Lord Salisbury (Chief Secretary of State for India) who called attention to this subject a few months since at the examination of the Students of the Engineering College. These are the grounds upon which I founded my opinion and taking these into consideration together with Mr. Brunton's reported elastic estimate of "over" a million or "above" a million and also A.'s proclivities to exaggerate calculations against himself I am yet to be convinced I am far wrong.

One word with reference to to the proposed plan.

It appears very doubtful if the position selected is a good one, as it would seem inevitable that a Pier running nearly across the head of this Bay will soon silt up by the enormous deposits of soil brought down by the streams which drain the extensive valleys running into the head of the Bay. The admirable qualities of the holding ground all over the Bay is due to this cause.

The proposal to build the Pier of Concrete is open to the grave objection that no evidence has been given that the Japan lime possesses the all important and necessary hydraulic properties for a work of this description.

The proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers draws attention to the paramount necessity to the most careful investigation of this matter before undertaking works of this kind, and illustrates the example of Algiers, Greenwich pier, Woolwich river wall, St. Leonards sea wall and Walton on the Naze Essex which apparently had secumbed to the attacks of the sea. The following is the result of the investigations extending over several years of Mr. Feburier quoted by the Institute "That only eminently hydraulic limes ought to be employed in the composition of mortars exposed to the action of the sea."

In conclusion A. inquires if I imagine the results arising from the execution of this work "is to be felt no further than Yokohama and its suburbs." Infatuated A! Mecca and Kerbela have their attraction for the followers of Mahomed, and A. apparently expects equal devotion to be exhibited far and wide for his beneficient work.

He possibly pictures Mr. Holt or equally celebrated shipowners flocking here in their "large and valuable" vessels attracted by this "complete and perfect" work which is to prove of such in estimable benefit to Japan. But I cannot follow him in this "flight of fancy" and therefore take leave of him until he is more practical in his views and more accurate in his assertions.

Yours truly,

X. Y. Z.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir.—I regret to see that occasion has been taken of the delay in the arrival of the *Great Republic* to indulge in an unworthy jeer at the expense of a Company to whom this community are indebted for an efficient line of well appointed, well managed mail and passenger steamers which has been running for the last nine years.

The steamers composing this Company's fleet were models of comfort and excellence a few years back, and to maintain the efficiency of their service the Company appears to have turned its attention to meet the improvements of the age, directly they were enabled to overcome the obstacles to the construction of iron steamers in America.

In England we have too long continued a bad principle of sacrificing breadth for length as necessary for a high rate of speed, but in America they have succeeded in combining breadth with speed and obtaining naturally a more buoyant and safer description of vessel. This principle is exemplified in the new P. M. S. steamers, and just as England in the past followed American models for her clippers, so sooner or later she will follow America and adopt her principle of marine architecture.

What the Public looks to is safety to life, and if we look fairly to what the P. M. S. Company has done in this respect, and remember the peculiarities of their native passenger trade, they have established a claim to public confidence. The steamers are commanded by popular and efficient officers, and the company has been a liberal one ; and I cannot but feel that we shall have cause for sincere regret should any misfortune overtake it.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

"JAPANESE NOTES."

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 6th February, 1875.

Sir,—"Ongaku" asks for fuller information on certain points.

The Notes now appearing are merely transcripts of Odds and Ends, collected during the last few years, and are given to the public as being more suggestive than exhaustive.

Your correspondent is certainly right in attributing "great ignorance" to the great body of your readers and of other residents, as to the real life of the Japanese common people. Home life, such as we appreciate, is a thing unknown in this land, but the *music* (save the mark!) of the *geysha*, and of the professional music teacher are widely different. Your correspondent's last paragraph is inapplicable to the native of the past and present. Let us hope the future has better things in store for (literally) the "better half" of the natives; ignorant though they be, and low as is their social status, they are still superior to the male native in goodness of heart and all that man should look for in man.

Before our "Budget" is exhausted your readers will have before them more that bears on these subjects.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DZUIE-SHITZU.

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THE SWAN.

(From the Japanese.)

All in a soft and silent dream
A bright bird, on a dimpling stream,
  Floated through sheen and shade:
The blue wave from her snowy breast
Fell swiftly, though, with wings at rest,
  She scarce an effort made.

To me she seemed to glide along
As easily as childhood's song
  When summer skies are fair,
For who could see the busy feet
That 'neath the flowing waters beat
  With endless toil and care?

Somehow I mused on lofty life
That showed no trace of storm or strife,
  But swept serenely on,
Harmonious as the laws that guide
The throbbing star, the swelling tide,
  While sunlight round it shone.

But none can tell the anxious thought
By which *that* stately course was wrought
  Between its banks of flowers,
The sleepless watch, the secret pain
That almost left the spirit slain,
  The weary working hours.

KAJIN.

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq.

February 2nd, 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION *vs.* E. WALLACE.

The plaintiffs in this case claimed $8,700 a balance of account The case had been heard in January, but the hearing was postponed for the defendant's convenience.

The defendant to the suit admitted the correctness of the major portion of the items constituting the account, taking exception to three of these only, viz.: a draft drawn by him upon Rivington. Hongkong, for $1,980 on the 14th September, 1868; another, for $2,475 on the 30th November, and a draft of $2,856 upon Mr. Sands. He admitted having drawn these bills which were dishonoured on presentation, but claimed exemption from liability for repayment upon the grounds that the Bank had not protested them in the usual manner upon the failure of the drawee to accept them. It would seem that the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Hongkong had taken a legal opinion as to the necessity for protesting the bills, but having in view Rivington's circumstances he was advised that it would not be requisite to incur the expense of doing so. They were, instead, returned to Yokohama and the failure of the drawee to accept was notified to the defendant and the bills placed to his debit. The amounts were posted up in his pass-book and interest charged upon them in the usual manner. On behalf of the Bank Mr J. G. Hodgson, the accountant, stated that a sum of $8,719 was the correct balance standing to the defendants debit. Letters were read bearing upon the subject of the dishonoured bills: one dated 7th October 1869 from the defendant to Mr Jackson, at that time Acting-Manager of the Yokohama Branch of the Bank, apprising him of his intention to sell a parcel of silver *bus* (though at a disadvantage) with the view of reducing his debt, and adding in a postscriptum that Rivington had not paid him anything on account of the dishonoured bills. Another letter from Hongkong dated 9th January 1869 explained the reasons for the non-protestation of the bills. Other letters dated respectively 29th January and March 19th referred to hopes that the defendant was acting in the matter and explained that it would have been useless to prevent Rivington from leaving the colony as he was "cleared out." Other letters, dated June and October, 1869, urged upon defendant the necessity for doing something to diminish his debt, and further correspondence passed having reference to the unpaid draft on Mr. Sands, of Hongkong, amounting to $2,850 which the latter had not honoured, paying the amount to Messrs. Wa Hee, Smith & Co, to whom defendant was indebted. Mr. Grigor, Manager of the Yokohama branch between the years 1867 and 1871 had some recollection of defendant's having objected to the accounts, and from a perusal of the correspondence appeared to think that [illegible] to his liability existed in his mind. Had the claim been indisputable he assuredly would not, be said, have allowed it to rest so long in abeyance but would certainly have been slow to use pressure in a case where the bills had not been protested. Mr. Hodgson on being recalled stated that no account had been rendered to the defendant from the 9th October, 1869 to the 5th December, 1874, but that he could not remember if the amount of Sands' dishonoured bill $2,850 was comprised in it. It was not unusual to leave a dishonorod bill in abeyance for 13months; its being debited would depend on circumstances. The defendant's account with accruing interest had been made up in the Bank's books from year to year and it was with the view of obliging him that 13 months were permitted to elapse before it was debited to it. The witness added that it was not usual to charge interest on bad debts.

Friday, February 5th, 1875.

Mr. J. G. Hodgson, cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I decline to tell you whether I should enter the amount of interest on what are deemed bad and doubtful debts in the half-yearly accounts of the Bank.

Mr. Ness insisted upon a reply.

His Honour thought that an answer should be given.

Mr. Hodgson: We charge interest upon all debts, but when a debt is considered bad or doubtful it is not included in the half-yearly account. A special account is kept for and interest therein charged on bad and doubtful debts. The interest was passed in a lump sum, but not previous to that date. We pressed for payment of the two unpaid bills on the 2nd October, 1869. It was arranged to place certain charges on arms due by the Bank to Mr. Wallace's credit. The balance was $4,317.30 on the 31st December, 1870, including Mr. Sand's draft, but [not including interest: including interest it would be $5,300. We expected the charges referred to would go far to reduce this amount. Mr. Wallace did not refuse to deliver the last parcel of arms until the charges were paid so far as I can remember.

Mr. Wallace proposed that a sum of $2,000 should be handed to him and that the balance only should be required to go to the credit of his account. (A letter, dated 5th December 1874, from Mr. Cope to Mr. Wallace was here read, threatening legal proceedings). These proceedings were instituted subsequently to the refusal to deliver these goods. I cannot say whether it was a few days before or after first hearing that I began to look up correspondence. I cannot trace the correspondence of the 5th and 7th February with Mr. Grigor. I have obtained no trace of these letters whatever. I cannot say if the Bank has received them. I was present at an interview on the 1st January 1871 between Messrs. Jackson and Wallace: I believe it was then understood that certain charges should be placed to his credit. I heard a portion of the conversation which took place in the general office. Mr. Jackson instructed me to debit Mr. Wallace's account with Ma. Sand's bill and to credit him with the charges as per memo., Mr. Wallace said nothing on this occasion. I did not hear what took place in the private office. My impression was that Mr. Wallace acquiesced in the propriety of his being debited with the account of Mr. Sand's draft. Mr. Wallace has not to my knowledge denied his liability on those bills. I don't remember if he objected to his account being debited. I don't know if he objected to the Manager. I do not know if he made any unofficial objections.

To Mr Dickins.—During these four or five years no pressure was put upon Mr Wallace solely with a view to his own convenience. The object was to allow Mr Wallace time to diminish his balance by reason of future profits. In case of non-payment we give notice of dishonour. It is the practice of Banks to pass due bills to a special account in which they are dealt with. We looked upon the debt as valid, though doubtful as to whether we should secure payment of it. Mr Wallace has never given notice to the Bank of its being indebted to him. Exclusive of the two bills of Rivingtons there would have been a debit balance of $63 in October 1869. On the 4th November there would have been $300 to his credit on this supposition. Mr Wallace made no demand for this sum. (Correspondence between Mr Wallace and the Manager of the Bank was here read and a reply to a letter read in witness' cross examination dated December 5th in which he proposed that a sum of $2,000 of the charges upon the needle-guns should be paid to him and the balance placed to his credit.) The total charges from date of storage would be $3,588.98: of this $2,746.32 had been placed to his credit on the 31st December 1870. In addition to this a sum of $271.80 was placed to Mr. Wallace's credit. The entries on either side of a pass book are looked upon as binding. Mr. Wallace has not to my knowledge objected to any of the entries. Any official objection

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would, in the ordinary course of business have, reached my ears. I have in my official capacity of accountant verbally asked him to send in his book.

Edward Wallace, examined by Mr. Ness:—I am a Commission Agent. I have read the account current of the Bank. It is incorrect. I dispute the items dated 5th April, 1869, $1,980; 24th June, 1869, $2,000; 31st December, 1869, $2,850. I sold a draft on Rivington, Hongkong, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for $2,500. on the 30th November, and on 14th December one for $2,000. Both are entered in my book. I have never seen a protest of them. I have had a notice from the drawee in Hongkong, in reference to them, dated the 17th January, 1869. One of the drafts was presented to me in January, 1869, by Mr. Gibson of the Hongkong Bank. I refused to pay it as it was not protested. I made a memorandum at the time that I refused payment. It corroborates my statement. I can produce it if necessary. Mr. Grigor wrote to me on the 8th February, 1869, asking my reasons for the non-payment of the bill. I had seen him in the interval. I refused payment to him on account of the indulgence allowed to the drawee in the case of Mr. Rivington and also on the ground of non-protest. I sent a reply to Mr. Grigor's letter on the 9th February (Press copy produced). I subsequently, on the 11th February, received another letter from Mr. Grigor informing me that the second draft had not been paid. To this I replied to the same effect as to the other. Both letters were sent by me and received by Mr. Grigor. I produce his signature in the chit-book. I received no reply to my last letter. I cannot remember having heard from Mr. Grigor on the subject of those drafts; I received no subsequent application for payment from him. I cannot remember having received a letter of 25th June 1869 asking for payment on account of my alleged balance of $10,000. I cannot remember having sent any reply. I cannot recollect having received a pass-book. Rivington's two drafts appear here, as a debit against me. I made objections to this at the time. I swear I made marks at the time to indicate my objections. In October 1869 Mr. Jackson wrote to me upon the subject of my balance. In explanation of the letter in which I state that I had not yet received any payment from Mr. Rivington on account of the bills, I wish to say that Mr. Jackson showed me a letter from the Hongkong Manager in which reference was made to the possibility of my obtaining something from Mr Rivington's relations in London. The postscriptum was added in consequence of a remark made to me by Mr Jackson. I proposed in my letter to sell certain *bus*. They were worth from $5,000 to $6,000. My charges on James' arms at the time of my writing the letter were $200 or $300—making in all some $6,200. My pass-book shows $11,100 debit in October 1869. The payment of $6,200 would, I consider, clear off the *correct* balance due by me to the Bank, as I did not acknowledge my liability on account of Rivington's drafts which were included in it. I never made any payment on account of Rivington's bills. I have had no application made to me until December last for the amount of Rivington's unpaid drafts, so far as I can remember. I did not consent to Mr Cresser's giving any indulgence to Mr Rivington.

The Court at this point adjoinned until Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 10 A.M.

H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., *Assistant Judge.*

E. S. BENSON *vs.* A. JAFFRAY.

February 4, 1875.

In this case plaintiff brought an action to obtain an order from the Court that certain Japanese, occupying premises on lot 123 for the purpose of trade, should be ejected.

Plaintiff's petition is as follows:—

1st.—That he is the owner of lot numbered 123, in the foreign settlement of Yokohama.

2nd.—That on the 18th day of May, 1872, he leased the whole of said lot to defendant for the term of five years, and that defendant is now in possession of said lot under said lease.

3rd.—That after the date of said lease, and before the month of May, 1873, certain small tenements were erected on a portion of said lot by defendant, and occupied by Japanese subjects, who were carrying on business and trading.

4th.—That at the present time there are three small tenements on said lot occupied by Japanese, who have in store and offer for sale a variety of European and Japanese goods.

5th.—That by the conditions of the Certificate of Title issued by the Japanese Government for this lot, no Japanese subject can legally enter into possession of any land or tenement in the foreign quarter; and that a violation of this condition renders the Title Deed null and void, and the buildings on the land become the property of the Japanese Government.

6th.—That in the month of May, 1873, the plaintiff addressed three letters to defendant, notifying him that the occupation of a portion of said lot by Japanese was contrary to the rules and regulations under which it was granted, and that a clause in the lease to defendant prohibited him from sub-letting the whole or any portion of the lot without the written consent of the plaintiff, and plaintiff requested defendant to cause the Japanese to vacate the premises.

That subsequently, namely, on the 25th day of November, 1874, the plaintiff again addressed defendant a letter, requesting him to have the Japanese removed.

7th.—That by the terms of the lease the defendant cannot sub-let without the plaintiff's written consent. Plaintiff has never given such consent.

8th.—The plaintiff, therefore, represents that his title to the land is in danger; that one of the clauses in defendant's lease has been violated; and plaintiff, therefore, prays that the defendant may be ordered to remove the Japanese traders from said lot, and prohibited from permitting any similar business being carried on in future on any portion of the property.

Defendant's answer was to the effect that the houses were his, and that the Japanese living in them were paid as employés for selling his goods.

His honour said he could only consider if any damages had been sustained by plaintiff. He claimed none. In this case a piece of land was let by plaintiff to defendant, and defendant was not obliged to know anything about the terms of plaintiff's title deed, nor bother himself about it. Defendant was entitled to use the land as benefitted him most, provided he did so fairly according to the terms of his lease. If plaintiff suffered damage through defendant's proceedings, provided he had failed to keep within the terms of his lease, he could bring an action for damages. But certainly a man had the right to use his property to his best advantage.

Plaintiff said he had brought the case because the Japanese authorities had complained; and the letting of tenements to Japanese subjects in the Foreign Settlement was in direct contravention of his title deed, and might render it null and void, and then the land on the lot, together with the buildings on it, would revert to the Japanese Government. [Paragraph to this effect read.] He therefore prayed that his Honour would grant him relief by ordering defendant to eject the Japanese holding shops for the purpose of trading.

His Honour said he had nothing to do in the present case with regard to what might be the terms of the plaintiff's title deed. He (plaintiff) ought to have inserted a clause in his lease preventing defendant from sub-letting any portion of the land or premises on No. 123.

The lease was produced and handed into Court. It was not disputed by the defendant.

Defendant stated that before he leased the premises a Frenchman had erected a tenement and let it to a jinrikisha man.—*Japan Herald.*

Plaintiff then asked what relief he would be entitled to if defendant's proceedings rendered his title deed null and void?

His Honor said he would he could not see that plaintiff would be entitled to any. He ought to have protected his title in the lease he had made with defendant.

Plaintiff stated he would like to call a police sergeant who was in Court. He said this officer had been instructed towards the end of last year to make inquiries amongst the Japanese who held shops in the Foreign Settlement as to their names, the nature of their business, and to whom they paid their rents. This officer had drawn up a report, and it stated in it that two Japanese who held shops on defendant's premises paid rent to him monthly.

His Honor, as the men who held these shops were in Court, decided to hear their statements direct. He would, however, hear the evidence of the police surgeant.

Sakakibara, cautioned, said in November last year he was directed to make enquiries as to whether Japanese were doing business in the Foreign Settlement. He did so, and found that on lot 123 there were three Japanese shops in which various goods were sold. One shop sold foreign wines and liquors, another Japanese dry goods, and the third second-hand articles of various kinds.

To his Honour: They are Japanese stores.

The three men who held the shops were in Court, and after considerable discussion, his Honour decided that plaintiff had the right to first examine.

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employed as a servant at No. 123, in the Settlement. His duties were connected with a furniture shop at No. 123.

To his Honour: He did not pay any rent. He received wages for his services. He never told any person he paid rent. A man named Peter Claussen paid rent.

Sakakibara, recalled: In reply to His Honour, he said last year he met three Japanese men, one of whom was the present witness, and he spoke to them. He recognised two of the men now in Court—Moske and Genkitchi. Moske told him he paid $5 a month rent.

This answer was interpreted to Moske and he then said that he told Sakakibara (the sergeant) at that time that he (Moske) was employed by a foreigner named Peter Claussen, and that the foreigner paid rent. He was not at that time in defendant's employment.

Sakakibara to His Honour: The first time he went to Moske's he said he was a servant and paid no rent. On hearing this he went and asked the other man, Genkitchi, and he admitted he paid $5 a month. On hearing this he again went to Moske and taxed him with it, and after some pressing Moske replied that he and Genkitchi both paid rent to defendant for the shops. The third man told him he was employed by defendant to sell the goods that were in the third shop, and that he received a salary for so doing, as well as a share in the yearly profits.

Sakakibara was then asked to look at the three men in Court, and he utterly failed to identify the third man.

His Honour asked plaintiff if he desired to call another witness.

Plaintiff said he would call Genkitchi (the 2nd man). He did not wish to recede from the case.

Nakagawa Genkitchi, cautioned: He sold articles de Paris, and confectionery. He carried on that business on lot 123. Defendant at the present time owns the goods. On the 11th month last year a Frenchman owned them.

Defendant to Court: This witness, may it please your Honour, was either a lessee or servant of that Frenchman he speaks of, who occupied that part of lot 123 at that time.

Witness continued: After the 11th month last year the goods became the property of defendant. He paid defendant no rent. He was defendant's servant. He never paid any rent at any time.

To his Honour: He never told Sakakibara (the sergeant) that he paid rent, but he simply told him his master paid it.

His Honour here advised plaintiff to accept a non-suit, which plaintiff was willing to do.

His Honour had a few more questions to put to the last witness: He slept in the native town. He had no family, but he had lodgings with a man who had. He rendered no other services to defendant than those of selling goods for him.

To defendant: He was registered as a foreigner's servant in the Kencho. [Witness produced his registration ticket, on which it said that he was employed by defendant at No. 123. It was dated 28th December, 1874.]

His Honour non-suited plaintiff, remarking that he had failed to prove his case, and that the Japanese were servants of defendant, and as such entitled to do business for their master. However, as plaintiff had accepted a non-suit, that would not prevent him bringing a similar action against defendant when he was in a position to prove his case.—*Herald.*

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2, *Lyee-moon*, British steamer, Roper, 611, from Takow, Sugar, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Feb. 3, *Montego*, British barque, Griffiths, 316, from Liverpool, general, to Simon, Evers & Co.

Feb. 3, *Carl Wilhelm*, German barque, Bertelson, 239, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Nethd. Trading Co.

Feb. 5, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 4,200, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 6, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,200, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960 tons, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Feb. 2, *Ping On*, British steamer, Boswell, 650 tons, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Feb. 2, *La Plata*, German schooner, Ruber, 164 tons, for San Francisco, Tea, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

Feb. 3, *Nevada*, Am. steamer, Furber, 2,145, for Hiogo, general, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 3, *Tokei Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,117, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Mitsubishi.

Feb. 5, *Traviata*, German barque, Boldle, 271, for Takow, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per P. M. S. S. *Vancouver*, for San Francisco.—Messrs. Robertson, Blackburne, Henderson, Marquart, M. Vall, A. de Aranova, Mrs. and Mrs. Durney and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Wyon.

Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong.—M.M. Ah Tam and Ah Kee. For Marseilles.—Mr. Ernest Satow, Mon. and Madame Schwartz, Mon. and Madame Atkin and child, Messrs. Francisco Diaz and servant, Manuel Fernandez Seal, Augustin Baisozo, Francisco Bulnes, Sadaske, Capt. Denniston, Mon. and Madame Holtz and 2 childrens, Mon. and Madame Orny, Madame Musy.

Per Jap nese steamer *Tokio Maru*:—For Kobe: Mr. P. Petrocochino, Mr. and Mrs. Miyabe Yosekoto and child, Messrs. J. Jelovitz, Yamanaka Jimbei, Ewajio, Nobootaro, Negishi, Orai, Nambu, Isuda, Mori, Okamoto, Nakashima Nobuyuki, Uchida, Sungimuraya Futaro, Sheoya, Takata, Fujisashi, Muraji, Nakaya, Kikuchi, Jiro, Tsurumori, Takino, Koike, Hakira, and Kimbei. For Nagasaki: Messrs. Enrique Dupuy de Lome, S. J. Clark, R. H. Wighton, W. Jamieson, and C. S. Pass. For Shanghai: F. Grimaldi, Iwasaki Yohoske, A. Vivanti, and L. Dupont Syle. 38 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Nevada*, for Shanghai: Capt. Harris and wife, Mrs. Oshima and child, Miss Lebaron, Dr. G. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Curney, Miss Domoney, Messrs. H. Reuter, C. Huch, C. H. Jubin, W. T. Buckley, Ichikawa, Yokoba, Kingdon, Omu, 89 in the steerage for Kobe. For Nagasaki: 123 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Great Republic*, from San Francisco:—For Yokohama. Dr. A. R. Platt and wife. H. Viney, Mr. and Mrs. E. McLease, H. McIntosh, U. S. N., Rev. M. Borchard, and 2 in the steerage. For Shanghai: Miss G. Gaswood, Mrs. Colby, Hon. W. Stuart of Blantyre. Houston Boswell, R. Brenan, F. Hillyer and wife. For Hongkong: L. Van Vleit, Gen. I. Shepard, R. B. Shepard, H. C. Woodhouse, Bing Yow, and 295 in the steerage.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, from Hongkong: Messrs. Van Ordt, D. Jongh, A. Margelidon, La Pere, Lecomte, La Pere, Hayabuse, Okamura, Ono, Saykama, Kayasawa, Ejichi, Pateman, Shimusitami, Madame Letoquer, Mrs. Hill, M. de Kermick, Hawagita, Suoe, J. Milian, and Bonare.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—

Silk.—Marseille	234	Bales.
London	50	„
Waste Silk	62	„

Treasure $224,100, London.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Lyee moon* reports strong head wind throughout, with a heavy cross sea.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Vasco de Gama	P. M. S. S. Co	12 instant

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Great Republic	Cobb		
Lyee-moon	Roper		
Malacca	Bernard...		Hongkong.
Menzaleh	Pasqualini		Hongkong.
Naruto	DuBois		
Tanais	Reynier...		

SAILING SHIPS.

Black Prince	750	Inglis	Kobe
Carl Wilhelm	239	Bertelson	Chefoo
Gustav	237	Johannsen	
Montego	316	Griffiths...	Kobe
Myrtle	35	Poley	
St. Kilda	865	Atkins	
St. Thomas	340	Hjorth	Nagasaki

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British transport...	Thalia	Captain Woollcomb
U. S. corvette ...	Lakawanna	Captain McCauley
French gun boat ...	Decrés	Captain Bosc
Russian gun-boat...	Haidamack	Captain Tartoff
U.S. gun-boat ...	Monocacy	Captain Kouts

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Scotland" str.; "Abbotsford" str.

FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str. "Annie Braginton"

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk"; "Crocus'str"; "Evelyn"; "Gaucho"; "Walton," "Min." str.

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mora."

FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."

FROM LONDON, FOR HIOGO.—"Arkright."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."

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FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thomas Hilyard"; "James Paton"; "Indian Empire"; "Abano."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Surprise." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—
FROM SWANSEA.—
FROM HAMBURG.—"Mathilde."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" str.; "Diomed" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.— "Pardo" str.; "W. Batters" str.; "Oleander."
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Satsuma."
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Catharina."

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A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 9 A.M. 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

CAUTION.
BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

—:o:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

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Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1. 26ins.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs. Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Jan. 30	29.71	49.0	35.0	33.0	30.1	.165	.813	W. N. W.	.11	1	29.5	19.5	24.5	.00	1
Sunday ...	„ 31	29.98	51.0	35.0	28.0	14.5	.079	.387	N. W.	.08	0	35.0	12.5	28.2	.00	1
Monday ...	„ 1	29.55	50.0	36.0	31.5	25.4	.132	.622	S. W.	.36	9	38.5	24.0	31.2	.00	0
Tuesday ...	„ 2	29.77	51.5	35.0	30.5	24.0	.123	.605	N.	.00	1	47.5	22.0	35.0	.00	1
Wednesday ...	„ 3	29.87	51.5	31.5	27.0	18.9	.097	.551	N. E.	.05	2	38.0	20.5	29.0	.00	1
Thursday...	„ 4	29.71	52.5	43.5	32.0	29.1	.157	.556	Calm.	.00	1	46.0	26.0	36.2	.00	1
Friday	„ 5	29.78	54.5	40.0	35.0	27.7	.147	.556	S. W.	.20	1	48.0	21.0	34.7	.00	2
Mean ...		29.79	51.4	36.5	31.8	24.2	.128	.584		.11	2	40.3	22.2	31.2	.00	1

J. H. SANDWITH,—*Lieut.*, R.M.L.I.

CAMP, Yokohama, January 5th, 1875.

SUMMARISED OBSERVATIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

From observations on the Bluff (100 feet above sea level), at 9 A.M. daily, the mean reading of the barometer last month was 30.16 inches on the 2nd; and the lowest 29.55 inches on the 29th, instant.

The mean temperature of the air was 31.5 degrees.

The highest day temperature in the shade was 47.0 degrees on the 19th, and the lowest night temperature was 19.5 degrees on the 30th instant. The extreme range, therefore, was 27.5 deg.

The difference between the mean dew point, and the air temperature was 5.9 degrees.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was .652; complete saturation being represented by 1.

The general direction of the wind was Northerly.

Rain and snow fell during the month to the amount of .87 inches.

There were 26 days on which no rain or snow fell; the maximum fall in one day was .244 inches registered on the morning of the 17th, and 26th, inst.

Earthquakes.—Shocks at 0.28 and 0.35 A.M. 14th instant, the second of about 2 minutes duration.

Slight Shocks occurred on the morning of 31st instant at 0.35 and 0.37 A.M.

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J. H. SANDWITH,—*Lieut.*, R. M. L. I.

CAMP, Yokohama, January 1st, 1875.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—The market has during the past week shown great languor in respect both to Shirtings and Yarns and we have to report a nominal business. Prices are unchanged, but tend downwards.

Grey Shirtings:—			White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.90 to $2.12½	56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.50 to	2.60
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „ nom		64 to 72 „ „ „	2.70 to	2.80
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„ 39 in. „	2.20 to 2.55	Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.90 to	1.00
9 lbs.	„ 44 in. „	2.75 to 2.95	Black Velvets	8.75 to	9.75
Taffachelass Single		2.60 to 2.75	English Drills	3.20 to	3.45
			Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe	7.00 to	8.00
No. 16 to 24	per picul	34.00 to 37.00	No. 28 to 32 per picul	39.00 to	42.50
Reverse	nom.		„ 38 to 42 ...small stock nom. „	42.00 to	49.25

Woollen Fabrics.—The market is quieter and but few transactions are to be reported. The discouraging intelligence from Europe has had the effect of inducing holders on this side to offer a slight reduction in former rates with the hope of effecting business but there are no buyers. Prices are nominally unaltered.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.32
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.30 to 0.40
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.37	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.25	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.45 to 0.48

Iron and Metals.—The market for iron continues exceptionally dull.

Iron flat and round	per picul	$4.00 to $4.75	Iron wire	per picul	$8.00 to $9.00
„ nail rod	„	4.20 to 4.80	„ pig	„	2.00 to 2.25
„ hoop	„	4.80 to 5.00	Lead	„	7.00 to 7.50
„ sheet	„	5.00 to 7.00	Tin Plates	„	8.50

Sugar.—Large arrivals of new crop Formosa Sugar have taken place in the closing week and sales to the extent of about 9,000 piculs at $4.30 are reported. The condition of the market is decidedly weaker.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.30	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	6.00 to 6.30
in Basket	„	4.00 to 4.10	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	5.50 to 5.70
China No. 1 Ping-fah	„	8.50 to 8.70	Swatow	„	3.40 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.60 to 8.00	Daitong	„	4.30 to 4.50
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	7.10 to 7.40	Japan Rice	„	
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	6.60 to 6.90	Kerosine Oil	„	4.00

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Deliveries for the past week are 250 piculs making a total of 580 piculs since the 24th ultimo. It is difficult, however, to determine the figure of actual settlements, as many parcels are delivered as deposits against advances. Common and Medium Hanks are weak at previous quotations; prices for other sorts remain unchanged. A few bales of native "filatures" have fetched $600 to $630, and we hear that coarse Oshius and Hamatski have been bought for native consumption at the parity of $425.

Arrivals since the 21st ultimo barely amount to 275 bales and the Stock is reduced to 12,000 or 13,000 bales.

	Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. & Lyons, 5.35.			*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. & Lyons, 5.35.*	
Hanks—					
Best (No. 1/2)	520 to 540	19s. 10d. to 20s. 6d. frs. 55 to 57	Medium (No. 2½)	465 to 480	17s. 5d. to 18s. 5d. frs. 50 to 52
Good (No. 2)	490 to 510	18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d. frs. 52 to 54	Common No. 3	430 to 450	16s. 8d. to 17s. 4d. frs. 46 to 48

Tea.—Business for the past week is almost nominal and prices are weaker, but in absence of operations no change can be quoted.

Arrivals have been on a limited scale, but stocks here are still considerable for present late period of the season.

Settlements for current season to the end of January are about 128,000 piculs for Yokohama alone.

Common		$25.00 to 30.00	Fine		$44.00 to $47.00
Good Common		32.00 to 35.00	Finest	*nominal*	48.00 to 50.00
Medium		36.00 to 39.00	Choice	„	53.00 upwards
Good Medium		40.00 to 43.00	Choicest		None.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'		4s. 2¾d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
„ „ Sight		4s. 1⅞d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ per cent. dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months		4s. 3d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	102½
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months		5.30	30 days' sight Private	103
„ „ Private		5.35	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on d		3	30d. s. Private	102½
„ „ Private Bills/1		4	Gold Yen	411½
			Kinsatz	415½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund ..... 775,000 Dollars.

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On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

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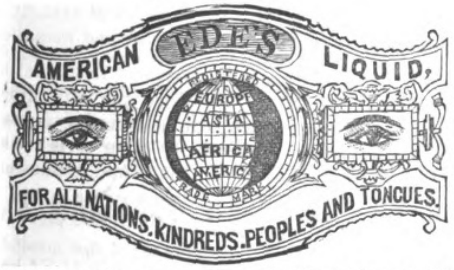
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

SIGHT IS THE GREATEST GEM OF NATURE.



Has been proved by thousands to be the best ever offered to the Public.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT WILL RESTORE THE ORGANS OF VISION.

Dimness, aged, weak, watery, sore, bloodshot, kells, cataracts, specks colds, inflamed, near sighted, over-worked, and every disease of the eyes, cured in a few dressings. Thousands of Testimonials can be seen. Send a stamped envelope for testimonials, and judge for yourself. Some of the most wonderful cures ever effected in men, women, and children, in the United Kingdom, the majority of whom had been pronounced incurable by the Hospital Surgeons and other eminent Oculists.

☞ **Wanted, Agents at all Foreign ports.**

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. worth twenty guineas a bottle.

N.B.—None are genuine that do not bear the name, John Ede, upon the stamp as well as upon the bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOHN EDE,
BIRCHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

Export Agents:—BARCLAY & SONS,
Farringdon Street, London, England.

Yokohama, January 16, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' " WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. tf.

POTTERY WARE.

CHEMICAL STONEWARE, POROUS & GLAZED CELLS, FILTERS, BOTTLES (GINGER BEER, ALE SPIRITS &c.)	JARS. CLOSET PANS, DRAIN PIPES, TERRA COTTA &c., &c. CHINA & PORCELAIN.

of the best description, carefully shipped to all parts of the world, by

C. I. C. BAILEY,
THE POTTERY, FULHAM, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.

*** *Orders to be made payable by London Houses.*

Illustrated Price Lists on application. Trial Shipments suggested
FIRST PRIZE MEDAL—Dublin Exhibition, 1872.

Official Report, London International Exhibition, 1871.

"Mr. Bailey exhibits samples of well-made chemical ware, highly vitreous and durable, consisting of acid tanks, retorts, receivers, condensing worms, and other vessels. His contribution comprises among many other things, an ingenious ascension Filter, in which, by a certain arrangement of stoneware discs in the interior, the water is more exposed to the filtering material than in ordinary filters.

N.B.—No Prizes were offered at this Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 22, 1873. Sz. 2sizs.

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HARRISON & SONS,

EXPORT & GENERAL STATIONERS.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
DIE SINKERS,
SEAL ENGRAVERS,
RELIEF STAMPERS AND ILLUMINATORS,
LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS.
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c., Sent on Application.

HARRISON & SONS,

59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing Offices } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,
15 & 16, Gt May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874. 26ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

Yokohama, December 25, 1874. 52ins.

AGENTS ON COMMISSION

WANTED IN JAPAN, TO REPRESENT

F. S. Cleaver & Sons,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS, 72 & 33, RED LION STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON.

Apply by letter, with London references.
Particulars may be obtained at the office of this Journal.

Yokohama, December 19, 1874. 6ins.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,
AND
MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as
MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.
Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.
Donkey Engines.
Distillery Engines.
Air-pump Engines.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.
Cane-juice Pumps.
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.
Granulating Pans of every description.
Cattle Pumps.
Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Dippers and Cranes.
Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Cane Punts.
Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plant (Coolers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for

Yokohama, March 1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

JAMES WHITFIELD,

CLARINGTON BROOK FORGE AND IRON FOUNDRY,

WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND,

Maker of the celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners' Tools, Cart Arms, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, GAS AND IRON WORKS, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel, Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption.

Aug. 29, 4ins.

CAUTION.—Merchandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mark or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Society, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4in

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 7.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

AMONG our translations this week under the heading "Spirit of the Native Press" is one of an article on the Island of Saghalin, by the writer who lately treated the subject in a previous essay which we published and shortly discussed. Admitting the able manner in which he has handled his subject, what possible inducement could Saghalin offer to foreign colonists? With Australia, Canada and America open to colonizing enterprise—countries where men can bring up their children in the spirit of the laws under which their fathers have lived; in climates agreeable to their constitution; and with educational and religious provision made for them, without which they will not emigrate; what possible attraction could Saghalin offer to Europeans? What race of any value as a race of colonists would migrate thither? The writer seems to have overlooked this feature of his case, and, to our mind, the fact that he has done so converts his letter into an unpractical essay. The tortoise is excellent, but there is absolutely nothing for it to stand on.

THE question of the colonization of Yezo bears indirectly upon the Saghalin question referred to above. And two translations will be found elsewhere referring to this matter. One is that of a letter addressed by General Capron to Mr. Nishimura Sadaaki (acting for the President of the Kaitakushi Department); the other the reply to it.

We are not inclined to agree with General Capron in his recommendation that young men should be sent to Europe or America in the interests of this Department, for the acquisition of mere theoretical knowledge. It is possible that were they sent to Australia or some of the western parts of America, to see how enterprise, muscle, freedom and capital win, in a few years, whole districts from the domination of nature to that of man, some good might result from the expenditure this course would involve. What these young men should be taken to see is, not old countries, but countries where the European system and genius show their conquering power—a power exhibited not in the war of man against man, but of man against savage nature. This demands blood and muscle, courage, enterprise and *inducement*. It is no use giving patches of ground to the indolent ne'er-do-weels of whom the writer of the article on Saghalin speaks. It is the younger sons of the good blood of England who have made the colony of Victoria what it is; and this means the employment of capital

That so little has actually been effected in Yezo, in spite of the enormous expenditure in the Kaitakushi Department, is not, however, General Capron's fault. His advice has been sound and practical, and his remonstrances against the neglect of it vigorous and unceasing. In season and out of season he has tendered this advice and made these remonstrances, and the reply to his letter acknowledges this in ample terms. It is to the obstructions placed in his way by the machinery of Japanese officialdom, that the lamentable disproportion between the vast sums of money spent by the Department and the results of this expenditure, must be traced. There is no use blinking this fact, that, for all practical purposes, the work done in Yezo during these years amounts to nothing. There are some newly cultivated patches here and there, and some forced settlements elsewhere There have also been some good surveys made, and considerable additions to our knowledge of the geography, geology and mineralogy of the Island. But there is no more root in the thing than in an artificial flower; no more life in it than in a straw man. If anything of permanent use is to be done in this Department, it must be placed under some one who will work day and night at it, and leave a thriving colony behind him as the result of a life's labours. All that has been done up to the present moment is mere play and fiddle-faddle, and it would be as absurd to ignore this as it would be unjust to blame General Capron for it. Let his advice upon the subject of the fisheries alone be taken, and in three years Yezo would exhibit a vast improvement. At present it is little more than a constant drain upon the Imperial Treasury. It should be so governed as to yield a handsome surplus, and this surplus should be applied to its further development.

THE next mail for Europe will carry from this country a gentleman whose services to it have been of no ordinary character. In the Mint at Osaka, and in the coin which has been struck there, Major Kinder has reared the monument and diffused the tokens of an ability, industry and honest tenacity of purpose which few Governments have ever had the good fortune to command at the hands of an alien. Difficulties which would have dismayed and totally baffled ordinary men, have disappeared before his energy, his varied resources and indefatigable spirit; and it is not too much to say that he has laid every foreigner in this country, and specially every Englishman, under personal obligations to him, for the illustration he has afforded to the Japanese of those qualities which are the intellectual and moral prerogatives of our race, and on the possession of which we legitimately pride ourselves. It is gratifying to know that he leaves Japan with the most flattering recognition of the services he has rendered to the Empire, made to him under the hand of the Minister of Finance; and we can but add our own regrets that, at a time when an extended circulation of the Japanese metallic currency seemed opening out—a prospect full of advantage of many kinds to the country—the gifted artificer under whose hands it has attained so high a reputation, should leave it, to a future which the most hopeful must still pronounce to be uncertain.

The natural disinclination to the spirit of compliment which would have deterred us from making these acknowledgments to Major Kinder so long us he remained among us, and while still in the Imperial employment, must disappear before a duty which is forced upon us now that he is leaving this country and the service of which he has been so distinguish-

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Major Kinder will be honoured with audience of His Majesty the Mikado prior to his departure.

WITH a spell of usually cold weather, the skaters have had some opportunity of enjoying a pastime which is a specially fascinating one, though the very confined space to which they have been limited has curbed alike their ambitions and exhibitions. Beginners can make but little progress on a sheet of ice which requires them to turn after every ten steps forward, while those who are more advanced have all the vigour and freedom of action which good skating implies entirely taken out of them by so confined a field. It has always seemed to us rather hard that the English, who certainly possess the material out of which the best skaters in the world might be made, so rarely get an opportunity of skating for more than a week or a fortnight that they have no opportunity for that practice which is absolutely necessary to make a good skater, and which the Americans and Canadians so amply enjoy. Send an Englishman who has the right stuff in him, to Canada or America, and our impression is that, with the necessary practice, he will rise to the first rank as a skater. As the case stands at present, the inhabitants of the American continent beat him hollow in variety of evolution, and have caried the art into regions of which he never dreamed. In this respect the English skaters are simply nowhere by the side of their cousins. But in all that concerns the ease, grace and dignity of motion, we venture to think the English school is incomparably above that of America, as any one may see in the London parks during the skating season. The Englishman goes like a planet—*ohne Hast, ohne Rast.* The American goes like a comet. His pace and vigour are wonderful. But he wants the calm and grace and dignity which are the striking characteristics of the English school. It may be doubted whether young nations can attain this. They are too self-conscious and self-assertive. They are thinking of the impression they make, and are demanding an acknowledgment of themselves, their claims and position. They *pose*, but are not *posed*. This is fatal. To make a fine school of skaters you require a history of some centuries behind your scholars, galleries of portraits and aristocratic institutions. There should be at least traces of the stately minuet in it. It will not abide the rankness and vulgarity of the polka school, or any suspicion of the rude bobbing which now goes by the name of dancing, and which, in the case of nine men out of ten, makes a modern ball-room, in the eyes of an older generation, a scene of almost indecorous romp. Our fathers taught that it requires three generations to make a gentleman, and we may have as good illustrations of this truth on the ice as anywhere. But lectures on this subject are useless without illustrations, and as we are ten thousand miles from these, we merely waste our time and that of our readers.

A few weeks ago we called attention to the unsatisfactory results produced by the order which has forced all the Japanese officials to wear European evening dress as their own full dress, and we did so in the hope that these results would be corrected in the future. But the question has been again forced on our notice by seeing a Japanese official in a tail-coat of black lustre, adorned with rows of light brown buttons, the lower part of his pantaloons tucked inside a pair of high-low boots, and a hat pulled over his ears and nearly eclipsing his nose. Really, this is no laughing matter. If the gods themselves were so habited, humanity would roar. Why should there not be a tailoring branch tacked on to one of the supply departments of the army, where any Japanese official could get a suit of clothes made of proper cut and proper material, paying for it the price it costs the department? A good European cutter and one assistant, with a sufficient number of work-people, could easily superintend and manage it, and we should soon see no more of these dreadful apparitions, which, we can frankly assure the Japanese, are sources of abundant ridicule not unmixed with contempt, and from this we would wish to shield their reputation as well as that of individuals. We suggest that in the depart-

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two lay-figures, respectively labelled "Example" and "Warning." One should exhibit a model Japanese gentleman dressed like an European gentleman. The other should be habited in a swallow-tailed coat reaching down to the heels, the pantaloons tucked inside a pair of roomy boots, the loops of which are characteristically obtrusive, a yard of white shirting in one of the front pockets to represent a pocket-handkerchief and its ordinary place of bestowment, a woollen jersey, a paper collar and made-up white tie, all awry. And, finally, a hat—or rather *the* hat—*that* hat—(the darkness that may be *felt*.) And, as the Japanese are taking to quoting Shakspeare, we will give them a simple motto for these figures.

> Look here upon this picture, and on this.
> .....And what judgment
> Would step from this to this?

WE have republished elsewhere a letter which appeared in our daily columns during the week, on the subject of typhoid fever and its treatment by means of the "wet pack." The subject is one of a technical and scientific character, and we should on this account have considered it somewhat out of place in these columns, but for the fact that an outbreak of typhoid not unfrequently succeeds an outbreak of small-pox. The *rationale* of the "wet pack" system of treatment is that it reduces the amount of chemical action in the body, which is abnormally intense in fever. This action results in a more rapid waste of the tissues by oxidation than nature can repair; the general strength is thus wasted and the patient succumbs. The wet pack prevents this. It is not new as a method of treatment, but is unfashionable, most probably owing to its association with hydropathy as a system of therapeutics.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

A farewell dinner was given on Saturday evening at Bonnat's Hotel by the German Residents to Mr. Von Brandt, the German Minister Resident, preparatory to his departure from this country for Pekin. Dr. Müller, of the Imperial College of Yedo, occupied the chair. The proceedings, which were characterized by great cordiality towards the retiring Minister, and this, not solely from the members of his own nationality, were continued until a late hour.

THE civil contract of marriage between Mr. Arinori Mori, formerly attaché to the Japanese Legation in the United States, and a Japanese lady, was read at his residence, Yedo, on Saturday, in the presence of a large number of invited guests among whom were many foreigners. The ceremony was limited to the reading of the document to the contracting parties and was very brief.

AT about half past seven o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out at the North Eastern extremity of the Main Street of Homura in close proximity to the Foreign Cemetery. Aided by the inflammable nature of the buildings and the brisk wind which at the time prevailed, the fire spread with unusual rapidity, and, before any of the engines which had been summoned arrived, had already established its mastery over the block of native huts extending to the foreign tilery at the base of the cemetery. At this point a low brick wall which lined the narrow roadway arrested its progress and the tilery buildings, being roofed with tiles fortunately escaped from ignition. Following the line of the eastern side of the main street, the fire swept all before it as far as the temple steps, and here the combined efforts of the various powerful engines succeeded in putting a term to its ravages at about nine o'clock, by which hour the wind had so much fallen as to remove further apprehension. As is usual in native-built towns, the fire had devoured all before it with the exception of the mud houses, and it is probable that the dwellings covering eight or ten acres of ground, and which we should assume speculatively to have numbered some 250—we have not had time to officially—perished.

At about a quarter past eight o'clock another fire, caused

out in the village of Amanuma, situated in the gully which divides two spurs of the Bluff, burning down some ninety or hundred dwellings before it could be stopped. The inhabitants were chiefly of the poorest class.

By this double catastrophe a very large number of our poorer neighbours have been rendered homeless at a season and under circumstances of peculiar hardship. We understand that the usual doles of food have already been granted and are pleased to learn that on representations being made to the Treasury yesterday, Mr. Okuma at once ordered that a grant in aid of money should immediately be made to the sufferers to assist them in their trying situation.

A fire broke out in Honjo, Yedo, on Saturday night, and was not extinguished until considerable damage had been done.

Colonel Richards and the Officers of the Royal Marines have accepted an invitation from the Chief of the Imperial Japanese Marine Department to be present at a Review which will be held this day on the Marine Parade Ground, near Tskidji, Yedo at half-past-one o'clock.

As an illustration of the unusual severity of the season we may state that the self-registering thermometers marked 14.5 and 14 (or 17½ and 18 degrees below freezing point), on the mornings of the 7th and 8th instant respectively. This we believe to be the lowest temperature experienced by foreigners in this country.

THE Great Northern Telegram Company announces that their cable between Vladiwostock and Nagasaki is again in working order.

TELEGRAMS received yesterday from Ozaka announced that a severe fire was raging there.

On the termination of the Review the foreign officers present were entertained at dinner, during which the band of the Marines performed a selection of music.

WE understand that arrangements have been made for despatching the S.S. *Lyeemoon* to Hongkong with the American Mails on the arrival of the *Vasco de Gama* from San Francisco.

THE Committee appointed to choose two successors to Dr. Dalliston, the late Surgeon to the General Hospital, have elected Dr. Eldridge and Dr. Massais to the office. Dr. Eldridge was formerly Associate Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School at Washington, and subsequently had charge for three years of one of the Government Hospitals at Hakodate. He has also done good service in this country by superintending the publication of a medical serial in the Japanese language for the instruction of native medical men in the later researches of medical science.

Dr. Massais was formerly medical officer to the French Municipal Council in Shanghai, and has since been employed by the Japanese Government in connection with some of the provincial hospitals.

The Committee may be congratulated on having been able to find with so little delay two gentlemen possessing the qualifications rendered necessary by the vote of last week, and otherwise well qualified for the posts to which they have been appointed.

THE native journals appear much perplexed by the presence at this moment in Ôsaka of so many officials and ex-officials. Kido, Ito, Itagaki, Inouyé and others are said to be assembled there, and their meeting has not unnaturally given some colour to the rumour that changes in the Cabinet are impending. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is assured that Inouyé, Furusawa and Komuro are at this moment strennuously endeavouring to procure a meeting of Itagaki with Kido and others, in order that their past differenees may be reconciled and amicable relations once more entered upon. But this result, it adds, is uncertain.

A Meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of appointing a Committee to undertake the preliminary arrangements for the Ball to the English and French Marines. Fourteen gentlemen were appointed as a Committee: Mr. Leckie will act as Secretary.

THE telegram which was privately circulated yesterday afternoon, on the subject of the American tea duties has added considerable weight to the rumours which have been gathering shape for some weeks past. It is, apparently, far from certain that the reimposition contemplated will have effect. The project, it is well known, encountered much opposition.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Enthronement of Jinmu Tenno was celebrated in the usual manner in Yokohama and Yedo. The streets were decorated with flags, the ships in harbour were dressed, and a salute was fired from the forts at mid-day.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of yesterday states that Yamagata, Minister for War, was about to leave for Ôsaka. and that Okubo's immediate return thence might be expected.

A fire broke out yesterday morning on the premises, lot 136, at present unoccupied and formerly used as a *Café Restaurant*. Assistance was promptly available and the flames were extinguished pending the arrival of the engine. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Mr. Moriyama left yesterday for Corea. He is accompanied on his mission by Hirosawa and Ichibata, two officers belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Herald* 11th Feb.

MR. Von Brandt was entertained yesterday at a farewell official banquet given at Hamagoten in his honour.

THE hearing of the case of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation against E. Wallace was resumed yesterday before H.B.M Consul. His Honour declined to permit the production of further evidence on the plaintiff's side and the case ended with the addresses of the respective Counsel. The decision will be given on a later day.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per S. S. *Malacca*, despatched on the 9th instant.

	England.	France.
Sundries	115 bales.	9 bales.

Total 124 bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

February 9th, 1875.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 7th February, 1875.

Passengers	31,001.	Amount	$6,848.35
Goods, Parcels, &c			664.68
Total			$7,513.03

Average per mile per week $417.39.

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers,	25,713.	Amount	$7,196.16
Goods, Parcels, &c.			457.62
Total			$7,653.78

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 31st January, 1875.

Passengers	19,754.	Amount	Yen 3,930·095
Parcels,			„ 133·850
Goods,			„ 180·10
Total			Yen 4,243·952

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THE RECALL OF THE MARINES.

WE shall hardly be wrong in regarding the approaching departure of the English and French forces which have been so long stationed here, as marking an epoch in the modern history of this country. It implies the conviction on the part of England and France that the consolidation of THE MIKADO'S government is complete, and that neither from it, nor from any section of the Japanese people, have foreigners to apprehend any form of those dangers against which the troops were stationed here to guard us. Nor can it be otherwise than a source of gratifying reflection that the Japanese have evinced towards the corps a friendly spirit at parting which is the best possible proof of their appreciation of the manner in which its unobtruded occupation of this settlement has been conducted, and of the service to this country, explained in our last issue, which the troops have indirectly rendered.

That we are justified in regarding the event as a well-marked epoch in the national history, appears to us clear from the coincident rise of two convictions, one on the part of the Foreign Powers, and the other in the minds of the Japanese. On our side, there is a conviction of the stability of the Government and of the existense of a friendly spirit towards us in the minds of the people: on their side, a conviction that the fear of foreign conquest is one which has arisen from an entire misapprehension of the fundamental views in regard to this country entertained by all the Treaty Powers, or by any one of them. This fear has been assiduously instilled into their minds; nor was their survey of the actual condition of Asia, made in pardonable ignorance of the mind of Europe, and specially of that of England, such as enabled them to combat the apprehension. But we are strongly persuaded that all such fears have now been banished from their minds, and that they regard us as coadjutors in the task of assisting in the progress of this country, in the development if its resources, and the growth of its power and influence in Asia. They know, of course, that we look for benefit to ourselves from this advance, but they equally know that this benefit can only come to us from their own prosperity and tranquillity, that disunion or anarchy among themselves are our foes, and that our hopes run perfectly parallel with their own. The rise and realization of this conviction surely mark an epoch in the history of the country.

But though this may be interesting and gratifying as a speculative reflection, it suggests duties and responsibilities, the more forcible pressure of which should be seriously felt at such a moment. The mind of this people has travelled fast of late, and will not lose force as it advances. But the material condition of the nation has not kept pace with it. The statesmen of Japan have not yet fully realized the idea that the future power and prosperity, let us say even the enlightenment and civilization, of the country depend upon the development of its resources and the increase of its external trade. This trade is now in a most deplorable condition, and has long been so. There is no vigour, no tone, no health in it. Feeble and emaciated, it drags its torpid existence along, an object of contempt to both native and foreign merchants. Before men will abandon establishments which they have reared in foreign countries, they will go through much. A dozen converging motives induce them to persevere, and as many act in deterring them from making what is virtually the acknowledgment of failure. But it may be doubted whether there are three foreign merchants [illegible] but for these motives, would not [illegible] Japan and seek their side. The native merchants clamour quite as loudly, or grieve as deeply, over the miserable condition of their trade; and the Japanese Government must not imagine that this is a light thing. A thriving commerce is, after all, the true basis of a nation's welfare and civilization. It was trade which reared the palaces of Venice and Genoa, which bordered the canals of Amsterdam with stately mansions, and with gorgeous halls of state, walled, roofed and floored with polished marble; which has founded schools of learning and of art, and has made the great commercial cities of Europe museums of the treasures of all climates and all ages. It is trade which has made London the indescribable and unparalleled city that it is; and to the lines of bristling masts which throng its river, and to its warehouses, full of the products of all regions of the earth, it owes the wonderful opulence, refinement, cultivation and enlightenment that bewilder a thoughtful visitor at the other end of its almost endless streets, and in its practically endless squares. This is a vital question with the Japanese. They are beginning to educate their people, and are teaching scores of thousands of them a language the very class-books of which infuse new ideas into their minds regarding the relations of the governors and the governed. One of these days they will begin to ask themselves and their rulers why they pay such a vast proportion of their incomes to the state They have already a press which has shewn a vigour in its youth of a very remarkable nature, and the Government may rely upon it that, one of these days, the activity which now spends itself largely upon speculative questions—precisely as our own press did in the days of CHARLES II.—will find a material to work upon touching much more nearly the daily concerns of each man's life. In this vigour and activity of the press we rejoice unfeignedly, believing them to be among the very best evidences of the vitality of the movement we are now witnessing. But we all know the story of Frankenstein. The Government must not imagine that a force of this nature once called into existence will be the plaything of a nation. The burning glass, which is a child's toy, becomes, when cast in a larger mould, an instrument in the hands of the philosopher which melts the diamond, and in the heat of which the precious metals run like water.

We hear of schemes which may prove a convenience to trade, and we do not disregard their value or importance, though we dread the expenditure they will entail, and the disappointment they will cause from a financial point of view. We are persuaded that if Japan will undertake the more modest, less showy, but infinitely more important task of constructing roads throughout the Empire, her exchequer will gain in ten years two dollars for every one thus spent. Thoughtful men in this settlement, whose views are not limited to the business of the day, and to whom a mere temporary depression of trade is no source of grave discouragement, look serious when they reflect upon the condition of this country, its small actual resources and its large present expenditure. It is by the surplus of revenue over expenditure that nations, like individuals, grow rich. But the classes which produce the wealth in this country do not accumulate it, and thus there is no increasing fund of capital to put out at compound interest, as there ought to be. The new epoch of which we have spoken demands a fundamental revision of the taxation and expenditure of the Empire; of its commercial system, and the principles on which this is based; of the laws which would permit of the employment of foreign capital and

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works calculated to afford remunerative employment to the capital spent on them. There is no limit to the money which would willingly be lent to Japan for the latter purpose, and at a low rate of interest, would she but consent to give the proper guarantees for its economical expenditure, and were European capitalists persuaded that the above questions would occupy the attention of her rulers.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE AMERICAN SHARE OF THE SHIMONOSEKI INDEMNITY.

WE must be pardoned for our constant reference to the the question involved in the disposal of America's share of the Shimonoseki Indemnity; and we need to urge no other plea to the Americans here or elsewhere than the very good one that the honour and reputation of the United States are largely concerned in this matter. So far as we have had the means judging, the American press has been quite sound in its view of the question. But, unfortunately, the representations of THE PRESIDENT to Congress on the subject have met with no response, and the money is in danger of being disposed of in a manner which would certainly ill accord with the general sense of the American people, were they familiar with the circumstances of the case. We have so often and so recently gone over the facts, that we shall not intrude them again upon our readers. But the following paragraph from the *New York Times* shows the light in which the affair is viewed in the States.

> The New York *Times* says that "the President's allusion to the payment of the Japanese indemnity will attract attention. This indemnity was agreed to be paid by Japan, in consideration of the Simonoseki forts having fired on American war-vessels. The damage done to the vessels was very slight, but Japan agreed to pay nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars, in gold, in satisfaction for that affront. In consideration of the specially friendly relations existing between our country and Japan, the President repeatedly recommended that the unpaid portion of the indemnity be declined. Congress took no action in the matter, and the President now says that in consequence of this failure he was obliged to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of 1864, and receive the cash. It ought to be said that this affair has caused much mortification in Japan, and the President's reference to the matter shows that he does not relish his share in the business. Under the circumstances, the demand of the government was a blunder, and we should be glad if some method which would be honorable alike to the United States and Japan, of refunding this money could be adopted by Congress."

Now, it must be acknowledged that there are certain difficulties attaching to the restoration of this money to Japan. They are not very grave; but they must be faced and surmounted. They are two-fold. In the first place, the share claimed by the United States was adjudged to their Government by a stipulation made between the four Powers who took part in the action, and after the convention on the subject was signed. The claim must have caused some surprise to the other three Powers, because the share in the action taken by America was practically *nil*. Nor is this for a moment made any subject of reproach to the Government of the United States. They simply had no fleet here, and this was the accident of the position. They would have joined the other Powers most cordially in punishing the PRINCE of CHOSHIU for his conduct, had they been in a position to do it. But, as a matter of fact, they were not, and they chartered and manned a steamer at a total expense of $30,000 on which their flag was hoisted, so that they might put in an appearance. It was all that, at the moment, they had the power to do, and this they did. There is not the slightest reflection made on them for this. But, in consideration of the trifling expense to which they were put, we think it would have been more just, certainly more delicate, had they agreed to the method of distribution of the Indemnity proposed by France, viz, in proportion to the expenses incurred. This would have substantiated their claim to cordial cooperation in the action, it would have covered the expenses incurred, and would have obviated all chance of subsequent reproaches for having made money out of a punitive act—a part which we are quite sure the American people had not, and have not, the slightest wish to play.

But here the first mistake was made. The subject was discussed in Paris, and Mr. BIGELOW, the American Minister, rejected the French proposal of a *pro rata* division according to the expenses incurred, and claimed a fourth of the total sum paid by the Japanese. He urged that the success of the operations depended upon the united front shewn by the Treaty Powers, and that this entitled America to share equally with the others. We quite agree with him as regards the importance of this united front. But this was a question touching only the relations of the Treaty Powers among themselves *vis-à-vis* of the Japanese. The distribution of the Indemnity, when once the sum had been agreed upon, was a question with which the Japanese had virtually nothing to do. The cordial cooperation of the Treaty Powers had been reflected in the joint appearance of their flags before Shimonoseki. All that was necessary to be done, *quoad* the Japanese, had been done. With the division of the Indemnity the question practically entered upon another stage in which they had no concern. So that it cannot be doubted that the division of the money would most equitably have been made on the principle laid down by the French Government. But Mr. BIGELOW thought otherwise; and, by what we cannot but regard as an inequitable view of the case, he claimed an equal share with the other three Powers in a sum of money which perhaps represented nothing more than the whole expenses to which they were actually put, but to which the United States had, on these grounds, only a claim to the extent of $30,000; and his action in this matter has placed the United States Government and people in this position, that they hold about $1,200,000 in gold (principal and interest together) to indemnify them for an expense of $30,000. Is this, can this, be just and right? There is only one possible answer to our question, and that the people of America would make this answer, we are as convinced as we are of our own existence. But does the money, under the circumstances which attended its division, regarded as a question between the four Powers, belong in equity to the United States? Yes, certainly; because the American principle of division was accepted and acted upon. The principle was one which, as we have said before, it required some questionable kind of courage to urge; but which men of fastidious feelings would not demur to, not because it was right, but because it would be hopeless to try to convince the man who made it that it was wrong. But, right or wrong as regards the principle of division, the money now belongs to the United States. The questions are, what will they, and what should they, do with it?

We have already discussed THE PRESIDENT'S suggestion, viz, that it should be spent in educating a certain number of young men as interpreters for the Legation and Consulates of the United States in Japan, and in teaching English to a certain number of Japanese in America. The plan is not destitute of humour, and the grave manner in which this is veiled does not detract from the excellence of the joke. The dry fun of THE PRESIDENT has passed into a proverb. But as the proposal of one whose business it is to see that the honour of the United States does not suffer, we must frankly take exception to it. The logic of the whole question lies in a nut-shell. Either the Government of the United States has a moral

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right to put this money into its treasury, or it has not. If it has, there is no need for any special disposition if it. If it has not, it can have no moral right to defray expenses with it which it is the duty of the state to bear from its own resources. Congress is perhaps more at fault in this matter than THE PRESIDENT. He has once or twice before this brought the question before the Houses, but they have taken no action on it, and he is thus forced to make the necessary suggestion himself. By the very act of doing so he betrays his conviction that this money cannot go into the public treasury. We only wish that his proposal in regard to it had more perfectly satisfied the equity of the case.

But there is one other point worth a moment's consideration. The Japanese have a great deal of pride; nor is this a fault in a nation. Their rigid adherence to a severe code of politeness may guard them from explosions of temper which are not unknown to our freer manners. That they feel strongly on the question at issue is not for a moment to the doubted, and any proposals made in regard to the disposal of the money should be based somewhat upon their view of the equity of the case. Our strong impression is that they would not consent to send any of their youths to be educated under any such scheme as that which THE PRESIDENT sketches out. They would most probably strip the case free from any of those sophisms which so easily grow up round similar cases among ourselves—the offspring of our more subtle minds and hair-splitting logical powers—and say roundly, "This money does not in equity belong to you. It should never have been taken from us. But, under all the circumstances of the case, we have no objection to spend it for educational purposes. We will do more, we will pay the greatest attention to your suggestions on the subject. But more than this you ought not to ask from us."

THE IMPERIAL MARINES.

In acknowledgment of the invariable courtesy with which they have been received on their occasional visits to the Camp of the Royal Marine Battation quartered in Yokohama, and of the valuable instruction which these visits have conveyed to them, the Officers of the Imperial Japanese Marines in Yedo invited Colonel Richards and Officers of the Battalion under his command to an Inspection Parade of their men on the Drill Ground at Tskidji, Yedo, on Tuesday last.

Shortly after half-past-one o'clock Colonel Richards R.M., accompanied by several of the Officers of the Battalion, arrived on the Parade Ground in company with Colonel Ti, Chief of the Department. They were received with a general salute from a Battery of Marine Artillery, consisting of six brass field-pieces, with probably 120 men, which, after marching past, was withdrawn to a distant corner of the drill-ground. The Battalion of infantry than advanced in line, and after a general salute broke into column to the right and took up the usual position for marching past. Having marched past in column, they countermarched, marched in quarter-column and finally in double-time. Line was then re-formed, and the manual, firing and bayonet exercise was performed under the orders of the Majors and Adjutants of the half-battalions. The Battalion was then put through a variety of manœuvres by Colonel Tokeda who was in command, comprising changing front, deployments, advancing and retiring *en échélon* and firing volleys by half-battalions, and after an advance in line in review order and a general salute, the infantry returned to barracks. The ground was then occupied by the Artillery who were exercised in the various details of their drill, firing several rounds. After dismounting and mounting their guns they gave a general salute, and in their turn were marched to their barracks. The number of men under arms on the occasion was six hundred, of whom probably about four hundred were infantry.

The conduct and steadiness of the troops under review on Tuesday last, may fairly be judged from a foreign standpoint of professional criticism, since, for some three years past, they have enjoyed the advantage of discipline and training after the most approved European system, and it is pleasant to be able to report the favourable impression that, judged even by this high standard, their performance of the manœuvres made upon the spectators present. Their excellent drill, steadiness in marching, wheeling in fours or in column and their final advance in line in review order—the latter executed with admirable precision—were highly commendable. The ungainly swing of the arms and shuffling gait so painfully present in raw and imperfectly-trained levies, were here changed to the ease of bearing which the soldier only attains to through the ordeal of a severe and well-applied discipline. Indeed, if we except the fact that the left half-battalion showed too much precipitation in the bayonet exercise in quick time—a fault which drill and practise will alone remove—we have nothing to reprehend in the very meritorious exhibition of progress afforded by the troops under inspection. It is gratifying to be able to add that the condition of the barrack-rooms at Hamagoten in which the men are lodged afforded evidence of scrupulous cleanliness, order and regard to their health and comfort.

The Imperial Marines are equipped after the model of the English forces, being armed with short Snider and Enfield rifles. Their accoutrements are of the, now obsolete, English pattern; their uniform that of our marine artillery; and their drill is that prescribed in the "Red Book," which has been translated literally into Japanese with this intention.

At the close of the review Colonel Richards and Officers of the English Marines were hospitably entertained at dinner by the Chief and Senior Officers of the Department. During the dinner the excellent band of the regiment performed a selection of music very creditably.

We cannot close our brief notice of the corps without adding a few words of well-deserved eulogy to Lieutenant Hawes, Royal Marines, to whose organisation we believe its condition to be exclusively due, and whose indefatigable exertions, professional experience and, we must add, tact and courtesy have smoothed the many difficulties which a foreigner must necessarily have encountered in so arduous an office. Beginning some four years since, he has projected and executed a large and important work unassisted and without the aid of foreign drillmasters, in this short space of time; and in the pronounced success of the test of the Inspection by foreign officers on Tuesday last may best be read the measure and issue of his exertions. So much has already been achieved that we may now fairly look forward to the continuous progress of this arm of the Imperial Service, nor is there room to doubt that, like its counterpart in the British army, it will attain to and preserve the distinguished position of being the pride and flower of the native infantry.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

"THE SAGHALIN QUESTION.*"

[TRANSLATION.]

BY SASANAMI HEIJI, OF THE "NIPPOSHA."

(Tokiô "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of February 2, 1875.)

The question of selling the whole of the Island of Saghalin to Russia was discussed by me in the Tôkiô *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 28th of last month, but up to the present moment the matter has not been taken up by any writer of the day. How is this? It must be, I think, that my words have failed to move the writers of the age. This I regret exceedingly.

It becomes necessary for me, therefore, once more to set forth my opinions, foolish as they are, on this subject. And it behoves us to reflect through what force of circumstances Saghalin has become reduced to its present embarrassing and inextricable situation.

* Lity. "*Hokumon*" "Northern Gate" the meaning of which would seem to be found in the idea of Saghalin being the northern outpost or Frontier Gate of Japan—to be guarded against foreign invasion.

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With regard to the state which the complications and difficulties concerning Saghalin have reached at the present day (our action) in sending an Envoy to Corea and bringing pressure to bear upon her without (first) ascertaining the true nature of our relations with that country, or pausing to consider under what agreement tribute was paid to us by Corea in the time of the Tokugawa dynasty of Shoguns, (and our action with regard to Saghalin) has been one and the same.

On the institution of the New Regime certain plausible men who had not arrived at a clear understanding as to the policy adopted by us and the course of events regarding that island, but contented themselves with a slight superficial enquiry into the subject, worked on the Government officials by drumming into their ears:—"Saghalin is territory belonging to our country, the "Empire of Japan. We must colonize and civilize it, "and by so doing make the power of our Emperor felt "throughout all countries of the globe." At once, and without an instant's reflection, the Government officials closed with these suggestions, and then for the first time the proposal to colonize Yezo and Saghalin became matter of common talk throughout the country.

In this way the men now at the head of the administration, without considering either the fitness of the moment or the strength of the country, led away the nation, taking them unawares by a sudden cry, and the nation by this means (not only did not call to mind but) actually forgot that in former years a treaty of joint occupation had been concluded with Russia. The end of it is that they (*i.e.* Government) are brought to book by the people and are assailed with the accusation of having disappointed their hopes.

Therefore am I how obliged to find fault with the heedless negligence which characterized the Government counsels during the early part of the new administration, in not looking back to and taking thoroughly into consideration the past course of events (with regard to Saghalin). However, this (mistake on the part of the Government) is a matter the discussion of which concerns this country alone, and therefore in the (hopeless) state to which matters have come at the present day, it is absurd for the Government to persist in their mistaken policy, neither is this the time for the nation to call the Government to task (for it), and in discussing this question with the writers on the staff of this Paper I ventured to grapple with a dangerous subject,—one which Japanese are loath to mention, and following it up pursued it until I had it in a corner, as it were, and was face to face with the question of selling Saghalin even (if necessary).

I consider it of the utmost importance that I should now go over the subject a second time, submitting the question to a careful review.

On looking into Geography we see that Japan proper (i.e. not including Yezo and Saghalin) is situated in the southern portion of the North Temperate zone, and therefore there is in reality no more favoured place in the whole world. Russia on the other hand, including Siberia, extends from the North Frigid zone as far as the upper portion of the North Temperate zone, and consequently its climate is exceedingly cold, while the nature of the country is barren; so that if we compare it with Japan it is impossible to say how very much inferior Russia is. Now Saghalin lies between the two countries, and, therefore, if one crosses over from Japan to Saghalin, a transition is made from a warm climate to a cold one, but coming into Saghalin from Russia one enters a warm climate from a cold climate. There are advantages and disadvantages (which respectively accrue to each nation) from the foregoing situation (i.e. their geographical positions) which are natural and cannot be avoided. And supposing that both countries were equal in point of power, it is still clear that profit (to the one) and loss (to the other) must follow. How much more then must this be the case when the two countries (in question) are not on a par in strength and weakness?

Now-a-days what those Japanese who wish to lull themselves in happy security rely upon is simply the mere fact of the vast extent of Siberia and its distance from the Capital of Russia. On asking a certain individual about this, he told me that on the occasion of his visit to St. Petersburgh, the capital of Russia, in the capacity of consul, he there fell in with a Japanese from the Province of Kaga, and learnt from him that it had taken him, travelling quickly by post-chaise, eight months to reach Moscow, the old capital of Russia, from Siberia. It becomes evident therefore that Russia would not expend the money and resources of the whole country † merely for the sake of possessing a single out-of-the-way island like Saghalin. (There is a talk of the railway being extended to Siberia, but until this becomes an accomplished fact there is no cause for apprehension). However, as this great distance from east to west which separates (us from Russia) will only last (*i. e.* be effectual), until the completion of the railway, to rely altogether and solely upon this is not enough.

Arguing from the natural geographical position (of the two countries) it is seen that Russia has one advantage over Japan. I ask you—let us look at the situation as it really is, at the facts of the case as they really stand. The Russians are advancing daily *foot by foot.* ‡ The Japanese are retiring daily *inch by inch* § Is this not so?

Again, if we argue from the ground of the natural temper and disposition of the people (of the two countries), Fukuzawa Shisays on this subject: "The Japanese "have no energy, no strength; they are like wooden im-"ages with the addition of eyes and noses." However, amongst our population of over thirty millions there are (some who appear to be energetic and strong and wish to colonize Yedo. The energy and strength of these should be proved. Is this energy and strength real, or is it only assumed? In my opinion (the volunteers for the colonization of Yedo) are only ne'er-do-weels, profligates, worthless and feeble fellows, who cannot support themselves by their own labour, and are consequently in danger of falling into distress from hunger and cold, (though I do not say that all without exception are like this) men in fact belonging to the very lowest class of people in Japan. To take men of the lowest class such as these, and with them to undertake a gigantic work (such as the colonization of Yezo is) is truly a hopeless task. It is vain to look amongst Japanese of the present day for that combination of energy and strength, rising superior to a hundred failures, by the aid of which the English Puritans of past ages founded a colony in America! Deeply as I deplore the state of things, I bring Fukuzawa's statement regarding the absence of energy and strength (in Japanese) in support of what I say. To take men without energy and without strength and to entrust them with a task of colonization beset with many difficulties, is like putting keen-edged swords into the hands of men too weak to use them, who in striving to wound others would only succeed in cutting themselves.

Thus if we look at the question from the two standpoints which we have adopted, the colonization of Saghalin by Russia is like taking a sponge in one's fingers and dipping it into water; but for our country to found a colony in that island is like putting the feathers on the shaft of an arrow with spittle.

The difference in the power of the two countries is greater than that which exists between the heaven and the earth! Is this not so?

With regard to this land (i.e. Saghalin), supposing that it were actually territory belonging to Japan, still, arguing from the true aspect of the case at the present time it might be said that the whole island belonged to Russia. With how much more truth can this be said when there is a treaty for the joint occupation of Saghalin?

If we disregard the true state of the case and the condition of the times, and, declaring publicly that the island belongs to us, enter at once into a dispute with the Russian Government, will the Russian Government, following the* precedent established by China, put their seal, in conjunction with our own Ambassador, to a treaty favorable to Japan? (I think not).

If I, Sasanami Heiji, were in the place of Gortschakoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, (and a Japanese envoy

† As she would have to do in order to effect *the conquest of territory at so great a distance from her capital*, is understood.

‡ The writer has made a most happy rendering of this passage and could not have made it more forcibly clear.

§ The combined eagerness and ease with which the Russians gain provinces and the unwillingness and stubbornness with which the Japanese give way before these are happily contrasted.

* The Settlement of the Formosan difficulty.

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came with such a declaration to me) I would most assuredly dismiss the ambassador, and taking this as a pretext, I would annul every thing even down to the treaty of joint occupation. And in such a case my argument on the sale of Saghalin to Russia,—the strong-hold, so to speak, into which I have with infinite labour and pains entrenched myself,—incurring all the time the reproach of being a coward,—there would be nothing left for it but to fall to pieces at one fell swoop like a citadel taken by the enemy.

Supposing that there were ever so clever and able men (in Japan) and that they devised ever so clever and unequalled a policy (with regard to Saghalin), let Russia but once be enabled (through some mistake on our part) † to get hold of a pretext (for seizing Saghalin), and I doubt exceedingly if there would be any chance of our renewing a struggle,‡ in which we have already lost, with any prospect of success. In my opinion there are two courses now open to us.

With regard to the first the present is not the right moment for disclosing this, so I will postpone it for the time being, and proceed to the second of the two courses I have mentioned.

This is, to bring about a joint occupation of Saghalin by the subjects of all foreign countries and the people of Japan.

To the question of how this is to be effected, I reply: "By giving to all foreigners desirous of residing in that "island a special permission from the Government to do "so. By granting them any ground which they may "cultivate and colonize to hold as their own, and con-"sidering them as people living in Japanese territory "(*i. e.* as Japanese subjects)." For although Saghalin is, as far as Japanese are concerned, the most miserable place conceivable, yet cattle and goats can be kept on its plains, and the hills would serve as places from which to obtain timber. Besides, if we compare its latitude with that of Sweden in Europe, we find that it is much farther south than the latter country.

Should there, therefore, be any Foreigners wishing to emigrate (to Saghalin), laws should be drawn up by which they should be enabled to make profits—(it has been urged that Japan should even defray the cost of their passage there, but I do not think it is necessary to go so far as this), and, on the arrival of the colonists in Saghalin, ground should be leased to them at the cheapest possible rate, the title deeds for the same handed over to them, it should be settled in how many years, at how much a year, the price of the land should be paid up, and after the lapse of thirty or forty years certain light taxes might be levied on them. Moreover, power should be given to them to hold and possess this ground (so bought) as personal immoveable property belonging to them, and if for instance the term of 50 years was agreed upon (as the length of time the leases should run), a rule should be laid down for the renewal of the lease at the expiration of every 50 years, and our Colonization Department should all throughout do their utmost to treat these European colonists in every respect (impartially) as Japanese.

Again, as the colonists attained a slightly flourishing condition, different settlements would insensibly be formed, such as the Swedish and Danish Settlements, &c., &c. And then quite a different government to that prevailing in Japan Proper would be established. The Colonization Department would become an Upper House and its officers would become the members composing it, and these would cause representative debaters to come from the various settlements, and would thus form a Lower House. This state of things would resemble the Colonial Government which existed when America was first colonized. Much prosperity would follow the adoption of this course, and a new country would be opened up in Saghalin. And this being the case, the Japanese settlers occupying Saghalin jointly with the European colonists would be stimulated by the example of the others, and not wishing to fall behind would all lend their energy and strength (to the common cause of progress), and even men of recognised ability would emigrate to Saghalin from Japan Proper.

It is advisable for us, therefore, at the present time to fix upon some definite plan of action, and, inviting Europeans to join us, to make an agreement with them by which they should emigrate to that Island. In giving them land a special law should be enacted enabling them to hold and possess real estate, and in our treatment of them if we go by a Treaty for joint occupation, why then men who have come from the different countries will certainly be found to say that Saghalin is a pleasant and agreeable country.

I hear somebody say :—"But supposing action is taken "in accordance with your suggestions, Saghalin will be-"come a country of many nationalities, a republic in fact, "and the Government and laws of Japan will not obtain "there. And in this case what will be the benefit to "Japan ?

To such a person my answer is. "This is just what I want. For if you compare the respective advantages accruing —on the one hand—from there being (on our frontier) a small country, where men's rights are respected and liberty of thought and action strictly guarded and preserved, to serve as a buffer (between ourselves and Russia)—and, on the other hand—from the carrying on of an intercourse with Russia, she being directly on our frontier-line,—on which side does the advantage lie ?"

Think over it quietly, ye writers ! You will be able to find it out for yourselves !

† If we once gave Russia a part of a pretext for carrying out her designs upon Saghalin, the island is lost to us from that moment.

‡ The struggle which is insensibly going on between the Russian and Japanese colonists.

Representative Institutions.

I could not at first understand those who urged "the rights of the people" and the constitution of "a House of Commons." But now I do. They are only haters of the Government, and therefore may be called the anti-government party.

In the winter of 1873 certain ex-Sanghis and other prominent men sent in a memorial to the Government, subscribed with their signatures, stating that a House of Commons should be established, and I thought that these people constituted the "radical party." Some time before this, Gotô, Itagaki and others spoke in favour of sending a hostile expedition to Corea, but, on the return of the Embassy which was despatched to Europe and America, the mind of the Government was suddenly changed, and these become the liberal party. Therefore Gotô, Itagaki and the others were discharged from their offices. But their ambitious feelings did not cease, and even then they desired that this expedition should be made. I think this resembles the conduct of the *samurai* of Choshiu and Satsuma who clamoured for the expulsion of foreigners, while their real object was to ruin the Tokugawa party. Last year many of the learned of the country were constantly urging the establishment of a House of Commons and the concession of certain rights to the people, a despotic system being, they said, a bad one. They did this so vehemently that not a day passed without paragraphs on the subject appearing in the newspapers. Kato, one of the officials of the Imperial Household, spoke out and said that we were not ripe for such changes, and since that time not a day has passed that we have not seen paragraphs in the newspapers urging that any such radical charge was undesirable. But since Gotô, Itagaki and others have become silent on the subject, others have taken up the cry. I do not think that those people who spoke out at first and subsequently become silent were the true well-wishers of Japan. The opinion of the radical party differed from that of the liberals, though both desired that certain rights should be conceded to the people. Our own view has been that we should commence with small changes, and gradually advance to others of greater importance. But no one has coincided with us in this view, so I infer that the debaters care little about the rapidity of these changes and care equally little either for the liberal or the radical party. They are merely cherishing a spirit of hatred in their hearts, and are using their knowledge and their pens to make the cry of a "House of Commons, a stalking-horse for their opposition to the Government. Our idea of a true statesman debating on such a subject as that of the government administration, is that he should first determine the direction of his conclu-

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sions, or, in other words, form his opinions definitely, and then adhere to them during the discussion without swerving. Then, even if he should be opposed by all the strength of the Government speaking in an opposite direction, he should maintain his views; while even if his personal antagonists or enemies side with him, he should accept their assistance, undeterred by any private feeling. But the present debaters are animated alone by bitter feelings towards the Government, and revile it even when it leans towards their views; from which it may be inferred that they care little for the principles for which they contend. We are compelled therefore to say that they constitute an anti-government party. But we cannot say that all the debaters in Japan are like these, and as there are many quite able to judge of such matters, I need add nothing further to what I have said.—(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*)

Reply.

(*Nishin Shinjishi*).

Since the *Nichi nichi Shimbun* has been appointed the official organ of the Government by order of the Daijokwan, the Editor of that paper has become very proud, and has published many reckless articles which have been again checked by other journals. But what he published on the 6th instant was worse. It was a falsehood and a slander.

I have been informed that the Editor was the dependent of some interpreter at Nagasaki, and is now the jester of some of our Ministers. He is flattering the present officials, and slandering the innocent under the pretence that they are guilty.

The *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* of the 6th inst., states that the ex-Sanghis sent their memorial to the Government at the close of the year 1873. But this is a mistake; it was on the 18th January 1874. It also states that they transmitted their memorial to the Throne on the subject of a House of Commons after they were discharged from their offices. The Editor had, I think, better make enquiries of the *Sa-in* who it was that discussed the principles of our laws in 1871, and who it was that urged the institution of the *Sa-in*. In the postscript of the memorial put by them before the Government concerning representative institutions, is the following passage:—

"We have often urged this question while in office, but the reply to our views was deferred on account of the absence of the Embassy." This is ample proof that it was not after their discharge from office that they first urged the establishment of representative institutions. So that here we have a second mistake.

The Editor then goes or to say that the ex-Sanghis are the radical party and are trying to destroy the power of those whom he calls the liberal party. But while the Embassy was in America some of them returned in great haste, reporting that they were desirous that foreigners should be permitted to reside among us, that Christianity should be tolerated in the Empire, tribunals of justice established throughout the country, and fresh treaties made with foreign powers. At this time they were half beside themselves. Who are these people? Do they belong to the radical or the liberal party? The Editor says they are the liberal party. Now, if we should compare the people who stayed at home and cried for a House of Commons, to those who came over in this great hurry from Washington and desired so many immediate changes, which should we call the liberal, and which the radical, party. Is not this another mistake?

I think the skilfully composed language of the Editor is used for the purpose of slandering the officials who lost their offices and flattering those now in power, and these are the only opinions he has. He says that the ex-Sanghis are silent and that he does not know what they are about. Is he deaf? Some of them have formed a Society called the *Ruishisha* (rising spirit) in the Kôotchi *ken*, and others have formed the Iijo sha (self-help) in the Miodo *ken*. Both *kens* are very populous, and new members are being rapidly enrolled into these societies. This is the Editor's fourth mistake. Indeed, I could point out to the public many other like mistakes in the article of in the interior might be misled by his erroneous statements, I have made these short explanations.

Counter Reply.

There have been some sharp passages of arms in the newspapers, but nothing has been so graceful as the letter of Mr. Araka published in the *Nishin Shinjishi* of yesterday replying to our statements concerning the ex-Sanghis and the House of Commons. An examination of this letter has convinced us that the writer must be a person of high education and accustomed to mix in the best society. We shall therefore make him another explanation.

In the opening of his letter, he makes a personal attack upon us, but it would not become us, as a newspaper, to make a personal defence.

1st, Mr. Ataka says that we were in error in saying that the ex-Sanghis sent in their memorial to the Government on the subject of the House of Commons in the winter of 1873, and that they actually did so on the 18th, January 1874. Our opinion is, however, that their consultations began in the winter of 1873. We cannot pretend that our newspaper is a perfect diary.

2nd.—Mr. Ataka next says that we were in error in saying that it was after the discharge of the ex-Sanghis from their posts that they commenced writing about a House of Commons.

The men who sent in the memorial about a House of Commons were Goto, Soyeshima and Itagaki. Were they in office at that time? No; they had already been dismissed from their posts, but were ordered to remain in Tokiô, and it was while thus remaining there that they sent in their memorial to the Government. For these reasons we said that they were not in office at that time.

As regards the contention of the ex-Sanghis regarding the manner in which our laws should be made and the establishment of representive institutions, we hold that it was their duty to have urged this while still in office. The presentation of their memorial after their dismissal removes their act from the sphere of official debate and converts it into mere popular discussion.

3rd.—Mr. Ataka says that our statement that the ex-Sanghis are of the radical party, and the present officials constitute a liberal party, and that the ex-Sanghis are making a stalking-horse of the cry of a House of Commons in order to undermine the influence of the liberal party, is another mistake of ours.

If Mr. Ataka will look into this matter again in the light of our explanation, he will see that we made no reference to the travels of the Embassy, nor to anything prior to its departure. It was to the time of the outcry for an Expedition to Corea that we referred, and at that time there were two parties, one radical and the other liberal. The latter of these fell, and simultaneously a memorial was sent in to the Government concerning the establishment of a House of Commons. It is solely to the latter that we referred, nor can we now take notice of any thing else.

4th.—Mr. Ataka again says that we are in error in stating that the ex-Sanghis have lately become silent on the subject of the House of Commons. We had every reason to infer this, for we have only seen one article on the subject in the *Hôchi Shimbun*. We have indeed heard of the societies of which he speaks in the Kôchi and Miodo *kens*; but we have yet received no proofs that they were so popular as Mr. Akata represents them, and, in truth, it was on account of their unpopularity that we said the ex-Sanghis constituted an anti-government party. These are our views; but Mr. Ataka says they are mistakes. Our answer is that if the ex-Sanghis are well-wishers of the people and anxious for popular rights, they will hereafter becomes the leaders of the representatives of the people. Then, indeed, Mr. Ataka will be proved to have been right, and our own views to have been wrong, and we shall be happy indeed if it prove so. Antony says he has no wish "to make Brutus," "Cassius and Casca angry, for they are all honourable" "men; he would rather make himself Cæsar and the"

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[TRANSLATION.]

To NISHIMURA SADAAKI, Esq.,
Acting for Kuroda, Chôkŭwan.

SIR,—On the occasion of the very pleasant entertainment at the Tsukiji Hotel, I was given to understand that when the time arrived for my return to America a great number of the officials of this Department would probably accompany me with the intention of personally seeing and investigating the various improvements and advances in civilization which have taken place throughout America. At this I was much pleased, and on subsequent reflection I came to the conclusion that the advantages accruing from this course of action to the Kaitakushi would be very great.

Of the advice given by me during my period of employment by their Department with respect to the improvement and colonization of Yezo, much has been misunderstood, neither have my suggestions been properly followed, and consequently my efforts have often been fruitless and even productive of harm.

Of course there is this to be said, that in a case where traditions and customs have been handed down for hundreds of past years there is a basis of already formed opinion on various matters which is of unconscious growth, and therefore our wishes (in cases like this) cannot be crowned with success through their appearing extraordinary in the face of these bigoted and prejudiced views.

In order to bring this Department into a flourishing condition, waiving personal considerations, I consider that there is nothing better than for you to send enlightened and able men to America and Europe, and cause them to investigate sea transport, manufactories, mines, agriculture, fisheries, and the system on which commerce is conducted, &c., &c. They would see that by means of precedents and examples extending over many hundreds of years, and by long experience in the development of the means of subsistence, that most important object of all to mankind, these industries have there reached a state of perfection, and it is truly essential that similar success should attend the operations of this Department. I therefore greatly desire to see this measure adopted.

(If I went to America accompanied by Kaitakushi Officials) I should of course give the officers of the Department every information about education, and point out to them the educational procedure which has attained the highest perfection such as "*Montensu*" (sic) and "*Oberante*" (sic).

Should this really be done I am ready to accompany the officers of the Department to the different European States.

My especial object in urging you to adopt this course, is that I may enable you to understand the advice which I have throughout laboured with might and main to impress upon you, and that I may cause you to comprehend the many difficulties which I have had to contend against while serving in the capacity of Adviser to the Department. This is the aim which I have in view.

(Signed) HORACE CAPRON.*

RECORDS OF KAITAKUSHI.

"Hochi Shimbun" of February 9th, 1875.

Letter of Nishimura Sada-aki in answer to Mr. Horace Capron, in which he states that he does not recollect having made any positive assertions (to Capron) on the occasion of the dinner in Tsukiji to the effect that on the return of the latter to his country he would send officers of the Department with him to make a personal inspection of the advances and improvements made in highly civilized countries, but that he will confer with the Head of the Department respecting the suggestions contained in Capron's letter and send him an answer on the subject. Acknowledges that Capron has never been backward in offering suggestions and pointing out mistakes which have occurred, and that the Department are grateful to him for his efforts on their behalf. That with regard to the not carrying out of many of his suggestions—it has been impossible to do this, as the interests of the Government had to be consulted, and as moreover care had to be taken not to exceed the fixed estimates (or grant of money for the colonization of Yezo), and that the non-adoption of his proposals was not because the Government clung to old-fashioned ways and customs. That ever since the beginning of last year, owing to the Saga troubles and Formosa question, all new works had to be deferred for the time being and could not be carried out at once. That the documents containing his advice &c. will be all, from the very first downward, carefully preserved in the records of the Kaitakushi, and as the civilization of Yezo progresses they will be taken up and acted upon, and that it is not intended to dismiss them lightly from notice.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A BUDGET OF JAPANESE NOTES.

CHILDREN'S SPORTS.

(Continued.)

The third day of the third month is the great annual festival for all girls, great and small, and of all families in which a girl has been born during the previous twelve months. For days previously white *saké*, cakes, cockle-soup &c, are prepared and new robes and girdles are in request. Cherry, Peach, *Keria Japonica*, and some other flowers are used to decorate the house. Formerly figures were made to be launched and sent adrift on a stream on this day. Now, shelves decked with gay covers are set up, on which are laid out dolls and toy sets of furniture, complete marriage *trousseaux* &c. Cakes, tea and food at meal times, are prepared and laid out on miniature table services. *Goseku*, or the 5th day of the 5th month, is the boys' festival, and those who have had a son added to their family during the yearly term make right merry on this occasion. The common people have a large fish of paper, the mouth distended with a hoop, from which it hangs to a long pole. The wind, blowing into the mouth, distends these fish-shaped balloons, and all over the city, as they flaunt gaily, they present a strange sight.

Officers exhibit in front of their houses a stand holding war-banners, lances, &c, and inside the house a room is decked out with toy armour, dolls in fighting costume, representing the ancient heroes, such as Taikô, Yoshitsune, Benke, Tametomo, Asaina &c. Offerings of food are not made, as on the girls' festivals, but a good feast is set out for the boys, at which good wishes are expressed for their success in life and future bravery. The merchants of late years have adopted many of these and other customs formerly practised alone by the *Buké* or officers. The full-grown children and even old men enjoy much of the pastime of the younger people, and have many ways of amusing themselves not open to their offspring before maturity.

FEMALE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

We give these in the order of their importance.

Writing. This is done in the female style of running hand, in the *Hiragana*, and embraces a few Chinese characters. It differs from the classical style, and from that generally used by men, and involves a syntax varying from that of the commonly spoken language, besides containing many expressions and abbreviations not used by men. A special size and quality of paper is used, and the characters employed are large, and curved with an especial gracefulness of form.

Reading is restricted only by the fancy, taste, and talents of the individual, but rarely extends beyond the current literature of the circulating libraries or book-lenders, written in the easiest style, the Chinese characters having the *Hiragana* alongside, to assist the reader in deciphering them. These books are generally love-stories, novels, or accounts of ancient heroes and heroines, dressed up to suit the public taste. Needle-work in this country, is unlike that of the fair sex in our own native land, and is little more than what we call tacking, basting, and herring-boning, the cutting out of flounces, skirts, gussets, sleeves, bodies &c. are exceedingly simple, nor do the shapes and fashions change [illegible]

* It must not be forgotten by the European reader that the above

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Embroidery is the only ornamental needle-work done, and few but tradesmen do much of it. Portions of the underskirts of dresses are frequently embroidered with flowers or simple designs, and the family crest is worked on the upper portion. The elaborately embroidered dresses of the ladies-in-waiting at Court and at the residences of the *daimios* are almost invariably done by tradesmen. Hair-dressing is supposed to be learned, but never acquired to perfection, as it is held to be almost derogatory, and is certainly very difficult.

Cooking is nominally essential to a native lady of accomplishments; indeed, the name of the Shogun's (Tycoon) and great daimios' wives was *Mi-dai-same* (*mi* honourable; *dai*, kitchen; *sama* honourable lady). But few are really expert, and men are usually employed as cooks, by all above the inferior classes, and at hotels and eating-houses.

Fencing with a short sword, or a halbert with a staff of some four feet in length, was sometimes taught to the daughters of officers, also the throwing of a weapon like a reaping-hook.

Music. The *Koto* (harp), the *samisen* (guitar), especially the latter, is taught to all classes who can afford it, and, of course, to those who are to get their living by it, and perhaps support idle relatives, as is alas! far too often the case. The *Kokiu, Fuye, Taiko, Tsuzumi* are extra accomplishments rarely found combined in one individual. The national female musical instrument, the *samisen*, has many styles, one of which only is usually taught.* Last, though not least, is the *Odori*, or posturing, learned from the third or fourth to the fourteenth or fifteenth year.

In the provinces girls learn to spin cotton, rear silk-worms, reel off the silk, and weave the thread. Household work is a matter of course, and sometimes manly amusements are learned, such as arranging flowers, *go* (draughts) *shogie* (chess) folding paper into shapes of birds or other objects &c., &c.

Manly Accomplishments.

Gei Jitzu (Faculty of Accomplishments) may be divided into two great classes.

Bun Gei or Literary; and *Bu Gei* or chivalrous. Eighteen divisions or classes were originally brought over from the Continent (China), but the following is what was taught till the present decade, and is still affected by the conservatives or *Kiu-hei.*

The *Bun Gei* or *Gakumon*, the literature, or rather "Chinese letters" or characters, may be subdivided into *Kan Gaku*, or classics of China; *Wa Gaku*, or native literature.

Kan Gaku, or classics of China, and works written in the same style include *Gun Gaku*, or 'War Teachings,' which had several *Ringie* or styles, the principal being *Yamaga, Takeda, To gun riu, Echigo, Kurama*, and *Naganuma.*

Ba jitsu (horsemanship) is divided into *Otsubo, Ogasawara, Kisha.*

Jiu jitsu (wrestling) is also taught, but not much practised by gentlemen.

The use of the following weapons is taught:—*Yumi* (archery) has also its *Ringie, Ogasawara* and *Hickie* being the best known.

Kamma is a weapon like a bill-hook and is thrown at an enemy. It has its *Ringie*, the *Shosetsu, Shinkage* and *Kusare.*

Bo a staff of hard wood a fathom in length, more used by farmers than by *samurai*. *Naga maki* is a yard long staff to which a sword is tied, as our rioters would a scythe.

Exercises with the *Tsuku bo satsumata*, the *Mojiri*, and other weapons which were to be seen at the guard-houses in older timses, used to lay hold of dangerous characters, and the methods employed to tie up prisoners with the *Tori nawa*, are also practised.

Shiu-ri-ken was a piece of iron about three inches long, thrown from the hand, a dangerous missile when used by the expert marksman.

Yari (lance): there are many forms of this weapon and styles of using it, such as *Yaneda, Hozoin*, &c.

Ken jtisu or Fencing. The principal styles taught are *Shin kage, Shinto, Yagiu, Ono-ha-itto*, and *Ni-to-riu*, or two swords, one for each hand. The *Naginata*, a short lance with a large curved blade, although considered more as a woman's weapon, was taught in the *Shin-kage* and *Shidzuka* systems.

Ho jitsu, or the art of handling fire-arms, has numerous *Ringie* or styles, of which the most common are *Inouye, Tatsuke* and *Ogie.* The latter, introduced with the use of foreign weapons, demands peculiar modes of handling the weapon and is somewhat complicated.

The teachers of fencing and the use of these weapons after the various styles, most jealously conceal the peculiarities of their methods from all but their pupils, who also are discreet, but the secrets are mainly confined to holding and aiming.

Under the heading 'weapons' further notice will be taken of details now omitted.

Bun-gei, Polite letters. We will for convenience divide these into *Wa* (native) and *Kan* (classics of China.)

Shin gaku is divided into the *Yoshida kei, Suiega ha*, and formerly there existed some other sects, worshipping at the same shrines, but with somewhat different ceremonies necessary to be studied by the accomplished man.

Wa gaku. The native literature, history and poetry, and the more admired native authors must be known to the Japanese gentleman.

Kan gaku. (Classics.) The standard works of the Chinese classics must be somewhat familiar to assist in composition.

San jitsu. (Arithmetic), is not generally much studied, and many native gentlemen and officers are unable to use the *soroban* (abacus) with facility.

Rei or *Shitzukegata.* Politeness, good, behaviour, is absolutely essential, and is studied from the earliest age. The Tokugawas followed the *Ogasawara* style of polite observances.

Shi consists in composing verses in Chinese.

Outa or native poetry, *renga haikai*, &c., have their admirees. In reciting these verses the voice rises and falls somewhat after the tones of the Chinese. The scholars in the capital may be heard frequently reciting in this, to us, mournful style.

Taka-Jo, Hawking was anciently an Imperial pastime latterly the Tokugawa family and subsequently the great Daimios practiced it. It is a sport rarely to be met with now.

Shinkiku or *Kemawari* Foot ball *Yokin* (small bows).

Fishing, hunting, shooting, with the cross-bow, fowling-piece or other weapons, boar-spearing, &c., are all more or less affected by the *daimio's* retainers.

The practice of musical instruments also forms part of the accomplishments of a finished gentleman; he understands too the *No* dances, the arranging of flowers, gardening, &c., and unfortunately many less innocent accomplishments are studied by the young *samurai.* Each had his peculiar hobby, many of them coming under the head of 'Pastimes' or of some special avocation. Men reared in the city or in the provinces had their special and peculiar tastes and experiences, and many of the poorer classes of the *samurai* filled up their time and supplemented their scanty incomes by working at some trade, Nai Shoku.

The wholesale reduction of fares and freights between Yokohama, the intermediate ports and China, announced by the Pacific Mail Company, so far from daunting the Mitsu Bishi Company, has impelled them to proclaim even more "alarming sacrifices." The first named Company having lowered its cabin fares to Hiogo to $10, and to other ports in proportion the Mitsu Bishi takes up the challenge with Hiogo $7.50, and Nagasaki and Shanghai in proportion. Freight, too, comes down with equal rapidity; the American Company offering to convey cargo between this and Yokohama for $1.50, and the Native Company for $1.00 per ton. The short-lived nature of this "cut-throat" policy may be safely predicted, but should it last only during the ensuing Spring we may expect to see a large influx of visitors between the ports interested, and especially, it may be assumed, will foreigners from the neighbouring ports avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Kioto Exhibition.—*Hiogo News.*

* The great difference in the styles renders it difficult for the majority of learners to acquire more than one method.

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ITINERARY OF THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BETWEEN THE 3RD AUGUST AND THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

By Captain Descharmes, Chasseurs d'Afrique.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 13th January, 1875.

(Continued from our last Number.)

The route continues as before, and the snow-clad summits of Echiungotateyama are to be seen towards the south-east. To Hiza, 3 *ri*, where an important annual horse-fair is held in the fifth month of the year. In 1874 2,000 horses were brought there.

To Arabama *(2 ri)* a considerable fishing village, with a miscellaneous trade. To Kashiwazaki, 2 *ri*, an important commercial town with a populaton of 12,000. There was a sharp skirmish here in 1868, and many houses still bear marks of the strife.

It is better to go by sea from Kuji tanami (the shipping port of Kashiwazaki) to Imamachi, if the weather be favourable.

On arriving at Imamachi, there is a dangerous bar at the mouth of the river, which can only be crossed when the wind in any other direction than northerly. In good weather this voyage is pleasant and rapid, and in the distance may be seen the peaks of Tateyama in the province of Echu. The foot of the Yoneyama is passed a mountain of fair altitude, on the summit of which there is a temple which can be very distinctly seen from the sea. This temple is only frequented or inhabited from the 4th to the 8th month. Near Kujiranami there are some deep caverns in the cliffs, which may be entered by boats. All this coast, from Teradomari to Imamachi, is well populated, commercial, and possesses a good climate. The nights are cool, and the shore well adapted for sea-bathing. The beach is soft and remarkable for the absence of shells. The men are vigorous, tanned by the sun and sea-air, and devoted to fishing. The women are strong and capable of the hardest toil such as is usually undertaken by men. Immamachi is a large town with a population of from 6,000 to 8,000 souls, built on the left bank of a river which conduces to a flourishing trade.

From Imamachi to Tokata 2 *ri*. Leaving the coast, the road opens towards the south, crossing a vast and fertile valley and leaving to the right in a south-easterly direction three peaks rather remarkable for their form and dimensions, and known as Migokosan, Shuchisan and Yake-yama, the ascent of all which appears difficult.

Takata is a town containing from 30 to 40,000 souls, the ancient seat of a *daimio*, and still important from a commercial point of view. It is one of the great centres of production and supply of the west side of the main island, and particularly of the province of Echigo.

From Bakata to Sekigawa.—Route by causeway in the middle of the rice-fields from Bakata to Arai 3 *ri*. Arai is a large village of from 4 to 5,000 souls. From Arai the road rises by gentle but continuous slopes. Passing Mihogi you cross the very picturesque torrent of Sekigawa, of which the two steep banks must be climbed by a zig-zag path which has a pretty effect. Sekigawa is a wretched village, but the *honjin* is good.

Immediately after passing this village you climb a stiffish pass called Kumasakatoge, and on descending from this pass come upon the pretty village of Nojeri, on the border of a little lake of the same name.

The lake of Nojeri is very picturesque and well situated. The form of it is somewhat curved and its length appears to me not to exceed a *ri* and a-half. It is embellished with little well-wooded islands, and has but few fish. On its banks tower the three summits of Kuroshime yama.

From Nojiri to Murei (3 *ri*) the road traverses some pleasant woods, and redescends to Murei with tolerably rapid slopes. You then find yourself by the side of a great torrent which empties itself into the river of Shinano.

Leaving Murei you enter the mountainous part of the pass called Koda mazaka. From the top of this pass you behold the vast panorama of the basin of the Shinano-gawa, peopled with numerous and rich villages, and the view is bounded to the south by the high mountains of the Shinano district. The whole of this region appears rich and cultivated.

As soon as you descend into the valley you meet a long succession of villages, nearly contiguous, which end at the temple of Zenkoji, 4 *ri* 20 *chô* from Murei. This temple, which has no other merit than that of being very large and situated upon a rather towering hill, is one of the most celebrated and most frequented in Japan. The aggregate of the villages of Mina, Naganomura &c., which surround it, may furnish a population of 50—60,000 souls. This agglomeration of people seems to be flourishing and the superstition which attracts devotees to this sanctuary is more earnest than ever.

From Zenkoji to Sakaki.—From Zenkoji to Tanpagima, 1 *ri* 12 *chô*, the road traverses the plain and river Shinano. This river as has already been said, empties at Niigata into the Japan sea. It has its source to the south of lake Suwa, runs there from S. to N., afterwards turning towards the N. W. to Niigata. One may follow the right bank as far as Niigata, but this which is called the Nagasaki route, is very bad, and for this reason it is preferable to proceed down the shore from Niigata to Takata, according to the itinerary here indicated.

From Tanpajima we may shape our course either towards Matsmoto or directly to the east in order to reach lake Suwa. This latter route is preferable because we thus avoid three very difficult passes, which are in the direction of Matsmoto.

We turn consequently to Shinonoi, 2 *ri* 10 *chô*, and, thence, following the valley of the Chikumagawa and affluent of the Shinanogawa, arrive at Sakaki, 4 *ri*, by a picturesque road, traversing fertile and well-peopled districts.

The plain before Shinonoi has been the theatre of battles famous in the history of Japan (about 1520?) between the Princes of Echigono Kenshiu and Takeda Shingiu. Two *ri* further on than Shinonoi and about 1 *ri* from the road and on the right, a series of pretty high mountains called Obasuke-yama may be seen at the foot of which is a remarkable, large stone, about 20 in. high at the side of a little pond, which tradition represents as guarded by a fantastic dragon, and other absurdities which merit no further mention. Before Sakaki the river Chikumagawa makes a way for itself across the mountains, by a vertical fissure very remarkable and having a fine effect.

From Gakaki to Nagakubo.—The road follows the right bank of the Chikumagawa taking a straight direction to the east. After three *ri* we arrive at Weda, a very great centre of the production of silk, and containing from 40,000 to 50,000 souls.

From Weda to Hoya, 2 *ri* 18 *chô*, we follow the last offshoots of the groups of Asamayama. On leaving Hoya the road returns to a southerly direction, following the valley of the torrent called Yodagawa. On this very picturesque road one may in returning enjoy the view of Asamayama, the crater of which emits (and did so notably in 1874) abundant vapours. Finally we rejoin the Kisokaido at Nagakubo, after a march of 4 *ri*, which though interesting, is painful, the soil of all these roads being always denuded (at least in 1874.)

From Nagakubo to Shimonosuwa.—We proceed from Nagakubo to Wadajiku, and thence to Shimonosuwa (total 8 *ri* 18 *chô*) surmounting the passes of Weda and Waga by a picturesque road; but one of the most difficult that one can travel, excepting the last part, which is good for about 1 *ri* before reaching Shimonosuwa. At about this distance, one has a delightful view of the lake.

Stay at Shimonosuwa.—The village of Shimonosuwa is built at a short distance from the lake, which unfortunately is not seen from the larger of the houses. In this village are found hot springs, and three principal sources may be mentioned, which are:

1.—Wata noyu, near the principal post house (Gohungin); the baths are clean, and are even closed to the public, the temperature is 43°. The inhabitants pretend that these waters contain silver, and they call them Ginyu.

2.—Koyu, containing alum. Temperature very high.

3.—Tangayu, temperature very high; there are also the sources of the Kunuwosowa at the other end of the lake. These are also much frequented by the inhabitants. The climate of the borders of the lake is always fresh;

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on the 27th in the morning the thermometer indicated 12° 5 at 6 o'clock. One might make a summer visit here in circumstances favourable to health. In winter, according to the statements of the inhabitants, the cold is very severe, and one might cross the lake upon thick ice for 30 or 40 days (January and February.) The fishing is excellent and it is said that the country abounds in game. On fine days one may see from the middle of the lake Fujiyama, which appears in all its height through a large opening formed at the S. E. by the mountains which encircle the lake.

The lake is not large, 2 *ri* by 1 *ri*, but it is well situated and surrounded by remarkable mountains; it empties its waters into the Pacific, by the large river Tenriyukawa, which runs towards the S.E. and has its outlet at Hamamatsu (province of Enchin) into the Pacific.

This river is one of the most important in the island of Nippon. It traverses mountainous regions almost impassable; its course is torrent-like, and presents rapids which are descended with some danger. The navigation on it is considerable.

From Shimonosuwa to Kamitsutaki.—From Shimonosuwa to Kaminosuwa 1 *ri* 18 *chô*, we follow the north bank of the lake. The view of the lake and surrounding country is picturesque; to the east the far off summits of Hidanotakayama, which may be seen, preserve the traces of snow in their fissures.

Kaminosuwa is a moderate sized village situated at the end of the lake, where is still to be seen the castle of the Prince who formerly lived in the district. From Kaminosuwa to Kanagawa (3 *ri* 18 *chô*) a pretty route, through a moderately well-cultivated country. From Kanagawa to Kamitsutaki (3 *ri*) a hilly road with fine horizon. Fusiyama, which commands the whole landscape, is nearly always visible.

From Kamitsutaki to Kôfu.—From Kamitsutaki to Tsuburai (5 *ri* 10) the road, which is very hilly, follows almost entirely the course of a torrent (an affluent of the Fujikawa.) The fields are traversed by streams of water, very rapid and beautifully clear.

After leaving Tsuburai near Nizazaki the road goes into the bed of the torrent, itself and becomes very often impassable (2 *ri*, 18 *cho*.)

Nizazaki is a large market town of 10-15,000 souls, situated at the entrance of the rich plain of Kôfu. On leaving this point, you quit the mountainous region properly so called, and survey the vast plain of Kôfu, rich in agricultural products and silks.

The road as far as Kôfu, 3 *ri*, 18 *cho*, is very good, and has been repaired anew in 1874 April. This distance is traversable by jinriksha. Kôfu was in olden times a Tycoonal town; its castle still exists. It is situated in the basin of an affluent of the Fujikawa, at the foot of the huge buttresses of Fuji-yama and of the central mountains of Shinawa, in the midst of a country rich by nature. The population is about 19 or 20,000 souls.

There is a considerable silk-trade, and a silk-manufactory on the European plan has been started by the care of the Government. There is also a small trade in rock-crystals which come from the mountains of Shinawa, and in the autumn a large trade in grapes and fruits; in fact nearly all the grapes eaten in Tokio and Yokohama come from this place.

The wretched state of the roads and the absence of vehicles make themselves greatly felt here. Thus, for instance, a basket of grapes which is sold for 25 sen in Kôfu costs more than a *riyo* delivered in Yedo. There is, however, a direct road from Kôfu to Yedo, called the Kôfukaido, but it is especially bad at the passes (of the mountains.) The Fuji-kawa, on one of whose affluents the town of Kôfu is situated, is a small though rather important stream, whose fertile basin lies to the eastward of Fujiyama. It empties itself into the Pacific, Eastward of * *

The navigation is very dangerous, being in the midst of steep and jagged rocks which form numerous rapids. It is impossible to descend the river except in very narrow canoes, and without great danger of capsizing. On the right band of the river is to be found the celebrated pilgrim-resort of Minobu.

From Kôfu to Kawaguchi.—If however you wish to go straight towards Fusi-Yama, it is necessary to leave the basin of the Fuji-Kawa, and to take the road from Kôfu to Numazu. This latter is a small seaport of the Pacific situated on the bay of Suruga, from which fish is sent to Kôfu and the adjoining country.

The first part of this road is through the plain, from Kôfu to Izawa (1 *ri* 18). From this point it enters the mountains by ascents which are rather easy as far as the pass called "Dyurozaka," which leads to the village of Tonaki (4 *ri*).

On leaving this place you climb very streep ascents wishout interruption, called the pass of Mizakatôge, from the summit of which you enjoy a magnificent view of Fusi-Yama and of the little lake of Kawaguchi at the foot of the pass. You redescend by gradual slopes to the little village of Kawaguchi situated at the border of the lake of the same name.

The pass of Mizaka is one of the most difficult to climb, but one of the most interesting, in the centre of the island of Nippon.

Lake Kawaguchi is about 1 or 2 *ri* (in length), and stellar in form. It is sustained by a torrent coming from the pass of Mizaka; has no visible outlet, and does not seem to discharge its waters anywhere. Here is found however the *masu*, an excellent kind of salmon, which is generally found only in rivers communicating with the sea. There are eight lakes of the same kind around Fuji-Yama, the greater part of which have no visible outlet.

From Kawaguchi to Subashiri.—On leaving Kawaguchi the route follows the bank of the lake; this is also traversable in a boat. All this passage is charming.

Hence to Kamijoshda, a large market town at the foot of Fuji-Yama. Thence to Yamanaka, on the border of a little lake Mikkazuki which latter resembles, in shape, as its Japanese name indicates, a crescent of the moon. At length, one *ri* from Subashiri, one descends a rather steep pass, and finds oneself at the foot of Fuji-Yama and the point.

The huge wastelands which stretch between Kawaguchi and Subashiri are generally rather montonous. One finds a poor vegetation and occasonally volcanic plots of ground.

From Subashiri to Kiga.—The ordinary route from Subashiri to the coast is by Mishima; but you may proceed direct to Kiga (Valley of Miyanoshita) by Gotenba and pass of Senko Kubara which is very high and one of the worst roads possible to be seen.

From Kiga to Tokio.—The rest of the return journey to Yokohama and Tokio is well-known; therefore we limit ourselves to the account given above.

[*For Tables see next Page.*]

THE ROSE AND THE RAIN.

(FROM THE JAPANESE.)

A Rosebud in a garden gay
Hid all its sweetness from the day:
Its crimson leaves were folded fast,
Though sunbeams softly o'er it cast
Their golden glory, and the breeze
Sang of a thousand sights that please.
But rippling rain at length apart
Drew the green vestures from its heart,
And left it smiling in the sun
To life, and love, and beauty won.

Trembled the trees, the wind waxed high,
Swept a fierce storm across the sky,
The lightning like a sword-blade gleamed,
From the black clouds a torrent streamed,
And soon the radiant leaves empearled
Were scattered o'er the weeping world.

True love is like a silver shower
That fills with light the summer hour;
But passion like a tempest sweeps
All loveliness to darksome deeps.
Bright heart of boyhood, ponder long
The meaning of the simple song!

KAJIN.

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ITINERARY FROM AUGUST 5TH TO SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1874.

(Supplement.)

Date	Places.	Distances.		Temperature.			Observations.
		Ri.	*Cho.*	*Morn.*	*Noon.*	*Even.*	
5	From Tokio to Sujito	10	5	„	„	28°	Fine weather. Breeze S.W.
6	Sujito to Shinden	10	13	29°	32°	30°	Do. Do. Do. S.W.
7	Shinden to Ozawa	11	„	26°	30°	21°	Cloudy, fine, Do. Do.
8	Ozawa to Nikkô	4	„	23°	26°	23°	Rainy Do. S.W. fresh
9	Stayed at Nikkô	„	„	21° 5	23°	26°	Constant rain
10	Nikkô to Tmaïchi	2	„	21° 5	„	„	Rain
	„ Owatari	2	„	„	26°	„	Do.
	„ Funanin	1	„	„	„	26°	Do.
11	Funanin to Tamaim	7	28	26°	„	„	Cloudy weather
	„ Kurakaké	1	„	„	28°	„	Do. Do.
	„ Takauchi	1	18	„	„	„	Do. Do.
	„ Ishigami	3	„	„	„	29°	Fine weather
12	Tshigami to Kiwattakada	5	„	23°	28°	„	Fine Do. no wind
	„ Menonoi	3	„	„	„	„	Do. Do.
	„ Gumoto	2	„	„	„	24°	Do. Do.
13	Stayed at Gumoto	„	„	21°	26°	22° 5	Rain. Storm at night
		„	„	„	„	„	Warm waters 60° and 62°
14	Gumoto to Tsurago	4	„	22°	„	„	Fine. Breeze S.W.
	„ Shirakawa	2	9	„	„	„	Breeze N.E. Rain
	„ Idoyo	2	19	„	„	28°	Rain and storm
15	Idoyo to Kamiyoga	1	20	29°	„	„	Fine
	„ Makinouchi	1	15	„	„	„	Do.
	„ Maganuma	1	2	„	36° 5	„	Cloudy. Breeze N.E.
	„ Takinohara	„	32	„	„	„	Fine
	„ Yutuaké	1	20	„	„	„	Do.
	„ Nakaji	3	„	„	„	„	Do.
16	Nakaji to Lake	„	„	21°	„	„	Fine. Breeze W. strong
	„ Inawashiro and back	1	19	„	„	„	Do.
	„ Nakaji to Narajiku	5	„	„	28°	„	Do.
	„ Wahamatsu	3	20	„	„	28°	Stormy
17	Stayed at Wahimatsu (Aidzu)	„	„	26° 5	„	28° 5	Fine
	„ Gaths of Shigashigawa	„	„	„	22°	„	Warm waters, 56° and 55°
18	Wahamatsu to Baje	3	10	24° 5	31° 5	„	Fine very dry, no wind
	Wakamatsu to Imatô	1	20	„	„	„	.....
	„ Nozawa	3	19	„	„	28°	Fine weather dry wind
19	Nozawa to Shimonoshiri	1	26	23°	31° 5	„	Do. Do
	„ Hôgawa	1	10	„	34°	„	Do. Do. wind W.
	„ Tsugawa	5	„	„	„	29°	Do.
20	Tsugawa by boat	„	„	26°	30°	29°	Cloudy. No breeze
21	To Niigata	18	„	29°	31° 5	35°	Stormy during the day
	At Niigata	„	„	„	„	„	A typhoon from 6 to 11 p.m.
	„	„	„	„	„	„	Winds E. N. turning
	„	„	„	„	„	„	to S. & W.
22	Niigata to Uchino	9	10	24° 5	27°	„	Fine wind W. fresh
	„ Takenomachi	4	„	„	„	25°	Fine wind L.W. fresh
23	Takenomachi to Yashikoge	2	„	23° 5	„	„	Fine day
	„ Tsadomari	3	„	„	26°	„	Do.
	„ Idzumozaki	4	„	„	„	22°	Do.
24	Idzumozaki to Higa	3	„	20°	„	„	Fine
	„ Arabama	2	„	„	25°	„	Cloudy. Wind light W, & N.
	„ Kashiwazaki	2	„	„	„	27°	Rain
26	Stayed at Kashiwazaki	„	„	20° 5	23°	25°	Constant rain
26	Kashiwazaki to Penjiranami	1	„	18°	„	„	Fine wind N. fresh
	„ Kakizaki	5	„	„	27°	„	Sea water 26°
	„ Imamachi	5	„	„	28°	„	Fine
	„ Takata	2	„	„	„	28°	Do.
27	Takata to Arai	3	„	26°	„	„	Cloudy
	„ Nikogi	2	„	„	27° 5	„	Do.
	„ Sekigawa	4	„	„	„	23°	Rain
28	Sekigawa to Nojiri	1	„	24°	„	„	Fine weather
	„ Murai	3	„	„	27°	„	Cloudy. Wind W.
	„ Zenkoji	4	20	„	„	27°	Rain
29	Zenkoji to Tanpajima	1	12	23° 5	„	„	Fine
	„ Shinnonoi	2	10	„	26°	„	Do.
	Zenkoji to Sakaki	4	„	„	„	24°	Fine, rain during the night
30	Sakaki to Wéda	3	12	20°	„	„	Cloudy
	„ Hoya	2	18	„	24° 5	„	Fine
	„ Nagakubo	4	„	„	„	20°	Do.
31	Nayakubo to Wadajiku	2	„	17°	21°	„	Cloudy
	Weda pass etc. to	„	„	„	19°	„	Fine
	Shimonosuwa	6	18	„	„	22°	Fine wind S.W.

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ITINERARY.—*Continued.*

Date	Places.	Distances.		Temperature.			Observations.
Sept.		*Ri.*	*Cho.*	*Mrng.*	*Noon.*	*Even.*	
1	Stay at Shimonosuwa.....	„	„	20°	27°	21°	Warm waters, 43° and above
2	Shimonosua to Kaminosua.....	1	18	12° 5	„	„	Fine, very fresh
	„ Kanazawa	3	18	„	24° 5	„	Do.
	„ Kamttsutaki	3	„	„	„	23°	Do.
3	Kamitsutaki to Tsuburai.....	5	10	15°	27° 5	„	Fine
	„ Mirazaŝi.....	2	18	„	„	„	Do.
	„ Kôfu	3	18	„	„	26° 5	Water slightly brackish
4	Kôfu to Tzawa.....	1	18	22°	24° 5	„	Cloudy, fine
	„ Tonoki pass	4	„	„	15°	„	Wind S.W. very fresh
	„ Kanaguchi	4	„	„	„	18°	Rain
5	Kanaguchi to Kamiyachida.....	2	„	19°	„	„	Rain
	„ Yamanaka.....	2	„	„	22°	„	Fine, Cloudy wind S.W.
	„ Subashiri	2	„	„	„	21°	Cloudy
6	Subashiri to Gotsuba.....	2	„	19°	„	„	Cloudy
	(Conection for 15 *ri* to 50 *cho* from Tonoki to Senkokubara).....	5	30	„	„	„	.....
	Subashiri to Senkokubara.....	3	„	„	21°	„	Constant rain
	Senkokubara to Kiga.....	2	10	„	„	22° 5	Warm waters of Kiga (Kameya) 38°
7	Kiga to Gumoto	2	19	22° 5	26° 5	25°	Rain
8	Gumoto to Odawara.....	2	„	22° 5	„	„	Bad weather, rain
	„ Ôiso.....	4	„	„	24° 5	„	At intervals
8	Yumoto to Iotsuka.....	6	„	„	„	„	Bad weather, rain at intervals
	„ Kanagawa	3	„	„	„	„	„
	„ Tokio	7	„	„	„	27°	„
	Total.....	272	14				
	Mean temperature	„	„	24° 5	80°	„	
	Minimum temperature	„	„	12°.	5°	„	
	Maximum „	„	„	34°	„	„	

Correspondence.

THE HARBOUR SCHEME.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 13th February, 1875.

Sir,—The two concluding paragraphs of A.'s letter to you of the 22nd December last, appear to me to contain the whole gist of the question of a harbour pier or wharf, such as has been proposed to be made by Government.

There can be no doubt that the construction of such a work would facilitate the operation of the discharge and loading of vessels here, but from what has appeared as the experience derived from other works of a similar character elsewhere, I doubt whether it would prove remunerative to those who carry it out; if constructed by Government (and it may presumed no unaided private enterprise will undertake the matter,) it would be done more with a political view of assisting the commerce of the country in a public way than from a speculative spirit of making it pay.

A work of this kind is in existence at Melbourne, but from the fact of its being part of the whole railway scheme of the colony in the hands of Government, it is impossible to say that the pier by itself recoups them for the expense of its construction.

If the wharfage accommodation of the place is inadequate to the requirements of the port, surely it could be extended and improved without going the expense of constructing a pier in deep water, which from the correspondence which has appeared in your columns, would not only appear to be unremenerative but also almost unnecessary. Should the policy of the Japanese tend to develope further the commerce of the country with foreign nations, some greater conveniences than at present exist in the way of wharves at this port may be necessary, but even such works are not always of a profitable character.

X. Y. Z. in his letter of 6th February, speaking of the harbour of Bombay, refers to some public companies there, but strange to say he omits all mention of one of the most important wharfage properties, the Elphinstone land estate, originally in the hands of a company, but a few years since taken at £2,000,000 and now the property of Government, who pay a guarantee interest of about 4¼ per cent, a third of which has to be obtained from other sources of revenue. The Calaba Company which he mentions has a capital of £1,200,000, not £3,000,000, but even on this lesser sum its dividend to the stockholders has not been more than 2½ per cent for the last 5 years. This Company arose out of copartnerships formed nearly 20 years ago, the business of which consisted in the reclamation of land, construction of wharves, docks, piers, warehouses and presses &c. In the report of this Company dated July 1870, it was said that "various schemes for the construction of a "Deep Water Pier have been proposed, and it is obvious that "such a work is not only absolutely required, but likely to "prove financially successful." Twelve months later it was stated to be the intention of Government to construct such a work, but the project has since been abandoned and a wet dock proposed. At any rate Bombay is yet without such a work as a Deep Water Pier, although the trade of that city is considerably great than that of Yokohama is likely to become for many years.

The whole question of harbour improvement here should be watched with great interest by the foreign community, but by those who have the welfare of the country at heart the views put forward in your impression of 19th December, that money would be far better spent on a good system of macadamised roads throughout the Empire, are most likely to be commended.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H.

Law Report.

H. B. M. BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., *Consul.*

February 10th, 1875.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation *vs.* E. Wallace.

The hearing of this case in which plaintiffs claimed $8,700, a balance of account, was resumed to-day.

Mr. E. Wallace stated that the amount of the draft sold by him to the Bank on the 4th November, 1869, on Mr. Sands was $1,850, and as he had not received any intimation of its dishonour and was

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apprised of its having been transferred to Wahee, Smith & Co., he concluded that his liability was at an end, more especially as the Bank had never pressed him for payment and he had told the Manager he declined to pay the dishonoured bills. His pass-book had not been demanded since 1869. In cross-examination, he said, that the Bank had been indebted to him since early in 1870, on his assumption of non-liability for the dishonoured drafts. He had been he admitted, pressed for the payment of rent to Mr. Piquet in 1872, and that in 1873 Mr. Dickins had corresponded with him on behalf of Mr. Blakeway in reference to a debt of $2,000. Other claims were also made upon him and his liabilities might, he thought, be assumed at about $7,000. If the Bank made good its claim he would be unable to satisfy it. In 1871 he had sent $200 by draft to Hong Kong and according to his impression had paid for it in notes or silver. Several of his cheques, drawn in, 1871, had been duly honoured but he had not since then drawn any. In reference to the dishonoured drafts he certainly thought that the Bank should have given notice more promptly, but he knew that an arrangement with regard to them had been made between Kresser and Rivington as the latter had been permitted to leave Hong Kong. His claim on Rivington was for the freight on a cargo of rice which he had paid, but there had also been other transactions between them. He had been refused an overdraft by Mr. Jackson in October 1869 at which time $10,611.54 stood to his debit. In reference to that portion of his evidence in which he stated that he had placed a mark against certain objectionable items on his pass-book he could produce no correspondence. With regard to the bill drawn upon Sams he concluded that its transfer to Wahee, Smith & Co. was equivalent to its payment. Had he been under the impression that he was in debt to the Bank on account of these bills he would not, he said, have demanded $2,000 part payment of charges for storing the rifles.

Mr. Ness said that this was his case.

Mr. Dickins applied for anadjournment to allow of the production of further evidence.

To this Mr. Ness objected.

His Honour said he would consider the matter, the Court adjouring until Friday the 12th instant.

FRIDAY 12TH FEBRUARY.

(Continued.)

Mr. Dickins was proceeding to show reason why he should be permitted an adjournment for the purpose of adducing further material evidence when,

His Honour stated that he had determined to refuse to grant an adjournment. The case must now be brought to a conclusion.

The Counsel on both sides having addressed the Court on behalf of then respection clients,

His Honour intimated that he would reserve his decision.

GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before Ed. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. GRAUERT and FRANKE, Assessors.

TAKAHATCHI TONNEHITCHI *vs.* ROTHKUGEL.

This was an action brought to recover $100 bargain money.

Mr. Mots, of the Saibansho, appeared for plaintiff.

Plaintiff stated that he made with the defendant, on the 25th February, 1873, a contract for delivery of 500 pieces colored cotton Italian cloth, to arrive and to be delivered according to sample. That he paid for account of the defendant into the Chartered Mercantile Bank $100 bargain money. That the defendant having failed to fulfil the contract, he had brought this action for the recovery of the bargain money.

Defendant: Had made the contract in question with the plaintiff, and had received $100 bargain money. Had been ready to deliver the goods within the contract time, and according to sample, but plaintiff had refused to receive them. Had then written to the plaintiff and informed him that he would sell the goods at his risk and expense. Had sold the goods at current market rates, and sustained a loss of $1,118.72. Detains the bargain money as part payment on this loss. [Correspondence between plaintiff and defendant, also account of sales laid before the Court.] Has filed, through the Consulate in Yedo, in the Yedo Saibansho, a petition to recover from the plaintiff $1,118.72, for the loss sustained. Petition was filed on the 25th of August, 1873; however, no judgment has been delivered as yet. Prayed the Court to postpone the further hearing of the present case, until judgment had been delivered by the Japanese Court. Is of opinion that the judgment of that Court will furnish him with important evidence in the present suit.

Plaintiff argued that the case at present [illegible] Court had nothing to do with the case defendant has pending in Yedo, and prayed the Court not to grant the prayer of the plaintiff, but to continue the hearing of the case before it.

The Court considered that the still pending decision of the Japanese Court would furnish material evidence for defendant's case, and that an immediate decision of the present Court might prejudice the decision of the Japanese tribunal. His Honour then adjourned the further hearing of the case until the final decision of the Japanese Court be rendered. —*Herald.*

THE MINT.

THE following is the last half-yearly Report of the Director of the Japanese Imperial Mint, and derives its chief significance from the closing paragraph which announces the retirement of Major KINDER. In limiting the operation of their coinage to this country, as they have done by their late measures upon the currency question, the Japanese have made an error of the first magnitude, and with the retirement of Major KINDER from the post of Director of the Mint, the last hopes which we have so earnestly cherished that the Japanese *yen* would be the current coin of China and the Eastern European settlements, have vanished. The Japanese have lost this game with the four honours in their hands.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE IMPERIAL MINT, FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY 1875.

To HIS EXCELLENCY SANGI OKUMA SHIGENOBU,

Minister of Finance.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit the Fourth Report on the Imperial Mint, for the information of His Imperial Majesty's Government.

AMOUNT OF GOLD OF STANDARD FINENESS IMPORTED INTO THE IMPERIAL MINT DURING THE HALF-YEAR.

Imported by.	Ounces Troy, at 900 Standard.	
Japanese	9,845	59
Chinese	...	...
Other foreigners	...	...
Imperial Government	6,106	99
Total	15,952	58

DESCRIPTION OF GOLD BULLION IMPORTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE HALF-YEAR.

Description.	Ounces Troy.	
Gold Bars of unknown fineness	5,918	81
Refined Gold Bars of unknown fineness	2 989	23
Total	8,908	04

AMOUNT OF SILVER OF STANDARD FINENESS IMPORTED DURING THE HALF-YEAR.

Imported by.	Ounces Troy, at 900 Standard.	
Japanese	174,503	13
Chinese	...	...
Other foreigners	...	...
Imperial Government	291,972	08
Total	465,972	21

DESCRIPTION OF SILVER BULLION IMPORTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE HALF-YEAR.

Description.	Ounces Troy.	
Silver Bars of unknown fineness	169,897	29

I shall be fully prepared at the appointed time, on or about the 31st January, to transfer all matters connected with my office as Director of the Imperial Mint, in accordance with the instructions of the Government conveyed to the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The annual vacation was observed from the 1st of October to the 15th November. During that time, the whole of the machinery, furnaces and working plant was put in thorough repair.

The weighing arrangements referred to in my last Report have been perfected by placing the Automaton balances on a bed of concrete, covered by iron plates, and the vibration from the wooden floor, which was before an obstacle to accurate weighing, has been entirely prevented, resulting in greater regularity in the weight of the coins.

The new barracks for 100 soldiers, which have been erected from my designs and plans, approach completion, and I leave with the officials of the Building Department working drawings for the new entrance and gate house, which will at once be erected.

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A larger gas main through the entire length of the premises is now being laid, to meet the increasing demand for gas.

The following coins have been struck and passed for issue by the Coinage-Director, as shewn by the bullion office returns:—

Denomination.	Number.	Value.
Gold 20 Yen	None.	None.
10 Yen	„	„
5 Yen	95,825	479,125
2 Yen	None.	None.
1 Yen	„	„
	95,825	479,125
Silver 1 Yen	243,735	243,735
50 Sen	—	—
20 Sen	1,263,800	252,760
10 Sen	730,769	73,077
5 Sen	2,793,144	139,657
	5,031,448	709,229
Copper 2 Sen	2,154,978	43,099
1 Sen	12,998,038	129,980
½ Sen	7,745,544	38,727
1 Rin	2,719,660	2,719
	25,618,220	214 525
Grand Total	30,745,493	1,402,879

The total number of pieces passed for issue was 30,745,493, and the real or nominal value $1,402,779.

The falling off in the coinage of gold is very decided.

The coinage of silver has been almost entirely confined to the smaller subsidiary pieces, the quantity of silver yen being merely nominal. This latter coin has been declared a legal tender at Singapore, Canton and Foochow, and at these ports it now passes at par with the Mexican dollar.

Copper coins of all denominations have been produced in large quantities, the daily out-turn being now about two tons.

The following is a list of the European officials in the Director's Department whose agreements have terminated:—

Mr. G. W. HUNTER, *Assayer of Premelted Silver, &c.*
Mr. EDWARD ATKIN, *Superintendent of Gold and Silver Melting.*
Mr. HERBERT WHEELER, *Director's Secretary.*
Mr. HENRY SHEARD, *Die Engraver.*
Mr. EDWARD WYON, *Foreman, Coining Department.*
Mr. ROBERT SMITH, *Foreman, Copper Rolling Mill, &c.*
Mr. R. FINCH, *Foreman, Sulphuric Acid Works.*

I embrace this opportunity (the last I shall have) to thank all who have been associated with me in the Mint for their able and valuable assistance. In every detail the Mint is now in the most perfect order, and will be left by me in that state.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

T. W. KINDER,
Director of the Imperial Mint,
Master of Her Majesty's late Mint, Hongkong.

Osaka (Japan), 28th January, 1874.

ASSAY, &c., OF TRIAL PIECES FOR THE COINS STRUCK DURING HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1875.

On the 29th January, 1875, by order of His Excellency Sangi Okuma Shigenobu, Minister of Finance, Mr. Ishimal, the Commissioner, and other officers of the Imperial Service, assembled at the Mint for the purpose of testing the coinage of the past Half-Year.

The Commissioner selected indiscriminately from the pyx pieces collected daily, a certain number of coins, which were then accurately weighed, with the following results:—

Denomination.	Date of Coinage.	Weight in Grains.	Standard Weight.	Deviation Allowed.
5 Yen	No. 1, Aug. 4, 1874	128·7	128·6 grs.	0·5 grs.
5 Yen	No. 2, Sept. 15, 1874	128·7	128·6 grs.	0·5 grs.
5 Yen	No. 3, Jan. 11, 1875	128·4	128·6 grs.	0·5 grs.
1 Silver Yen	No. 4, Aug. 28, 1874	417·2	416·0 grs.	1·5 grs.

Indiscriminate selections of each description of coin from the various packets were then weighed:—

Denomination.	Weight of 1000 Pieces.	Standard Weight of 1000 Pieces.	Deviation Allowed on 1000 Pieces.
5 Yen	267·91 oz.	267·91 oz.	0·015 oz.
1 Silver Yen	867·00 „	866·66 „	3·28 „
50 Sen	None.	None.	...
20 Sen	173·28 „	173·38 „	0·1 „
10 Sen	86·66 „	86·66 „	0·05 „
5 Sen	43·33 „	43·33 „	0·05 „

The copper coins were tested as to weight, with the following results:—

Denomination.	Actual Number of Pieces in the Pound Avoirdupois.	Number of Pieces Allowed by Regulations.
* Two Sen	31½	31½
One Sen	63½	63½
Half Sen	128	127
One Rin	512	500

Assays were made by Mr. Dillon of the following coins:—

No. 1.—5 yen... ... ... 900·3 parts of gold in 1,000
2.—5 yen... ... ... 900·0 „ „ „
3.—5 yen... ... ... 899·8 „ „ „

SILVER

4.—1 yen... ... ... 900·0 parts of silver in 1,000

Standard of the above, 900/1000ths, with a remedy or permitted deviation of 2 parts in each direction.

As on former occasions, the whole of the remaining pyx pieces were melted into ingots; pieces from each ingot have been also assayed by Mr. Dillon, with the following results:—

GOLD.

No. 5.—5 yen... ... ... 900·0 parts of gold in 1,000

SILVER.

No. 6.—1 yen silver ... 900·0 parts of silver in 1,000

SUBSIDIARY SILVER.

No. 7.—Bar cast from 20 sen...799·6 parts silver in 1,000
8.—Bar cast from 10 sen...799·0 „ „
9.—Bar cast from 5 sen...800·5 „ „

Fineness 800/1000ths, with remedy of 2 parts.

GOLD.					SILVER.			
No.		Japanese Mint Assay.	Royal Mint Assay.	No.		Japanese Mint Assay.	Royal Mint Assay.
1	1 Yen Coin	899.9	899.6	13	1 Yen Coin	900.8	901.1
2	1 „	899.9	899.6	11	1 „ „	900.2	900.7
3	2 „	900.0	899.8	15	1 „ dip assay	900.1	900.5
4	2 „	900.1	900.0				
5	5 „	900.0	900.0		Mean		900.87
6	5 „	899.8	899.9				
7	5 „	899.8	899.8				
1	5 „	899.6	899.8				
9	5 „	899.9	899.8	16	50 Sen dip assay	799.7	800.0
12	1 Yen Bar	899.9	899.7	17	20 „ „	799.6	799.7
13	2 „	900.0	899.9	18	10 „ „	799.8	799.7
14	5 „	899.9	899.8	19	5 „ „	799.8	799.9
	Mean...	899.90	899.81		Mean.....	799.72	799.82

(Signed) W. CHANDLER ROBERTS,
Chemist and Assayer of the Mint.

Royal Mint,
1st December 1874.

LETTER FROM THE HONOURABLE CHARLES W. FREMANTLE, MASTER OF THE ROYAL MINT, LONDON, WITH THE REPORTS ON ASSAYS OF COINS, &c., OF 1873-74.

ROYAL MINT, LONDON,
2nd December, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit to you herewith a statement showing the result of the Assays made in this Department on the gold and silver pyx coins and ingots of the Imperial Japanese Mint for the year ending 31st July, 1874, which have been forwarded to me by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The result of the examination has again been in every case satisfactory, and I have, in accordance with your request, furnished to the Oriental Bank Corporation a statement of the Mint charge for making these assays, amounting to £2 7s. 6d.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Major KINDER, (Signed) C. W. FREMANTLE.
Osaka.

ASSAY REPORTS ON PORTIONS OF "PYX COINS" AND PIECES FROM "TEST INGOTS" SENT FROM THE IMPERIAL MINT OF JAPAN.

T. W. KINDER,
Director of the Imperial Mint,
Master of Her Majesty's late Mint, Hongkong.

* All subsidiary and copper coins are pounded.

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ACCOUNT of all GOLD, SILVER and COPPER MONEY COINED at the IMPERIAL MINT during the periods Ending on July 31st in the years 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, and on 31st January, 1875.

GOLD COINAGE.

Date.	20 Yen.		10 Yen.		5 Yen.		2 Yen.		1 Yen.		Total Value Yen.
	Number.	Value	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1871	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	42,845	856,944	863,016	8,630,176	873,949	4,369,756	221,653	443 312	188,793	188,793	14,488,981
1873	3,251	65,019	1,005,917	10,059,169	2,523,810	12,624,057	506,152	1,012 301	1,402,068	1,402,068	25,162,614
1874	None	...	...	...	1,724,158	8,620,801	156,080	438,811	438,811	438,811	9,371.772
1875	...	...	...	...	95,825	479,125	None	...	...	...	479,125
Total	46,096	921 963	1,868,933	18,689,345	5,217,742	26,093,739	883,885	1,767,773	2,029,672	2,029,672	49,502,492

SILVER COINAGE.

Date.	1 Yen.		50 Sen.		20 Sen.		10 Sen.		5 Sen.		Total Value. Yen.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1871	378,244	378,244	330	165	424,115	84,823	553,270	55 327	265 6 0	13,280	531 139
1872	3.306,730	3,306,730	3,190 221	1,595 110	1,789,101	357 820	3,572 860	357,285	1,454,810	72,740	5,689,685
1873	None.	...	3,937,909	1,968 952	6 344,426	1,268,883	4,658,132	465,813	5,768,541	288,426	3 992 074
1874	724,107	724.107	850,180	425,241	4,020,159	804,033	11.926 268	1,192 626	7,011 515	350.577	3,496 584
1875	243,735	243,735	...	...	1,263,800	252 760	730 769	73,077	2,793,144	139,657	769.229
Total	4.625 816	4 652,816	7,978 940	3,989,468	13 841,601	2 768,319	21,441,298	2 144 128	17,293 610	864 680	14 419 111

COPPER COINAGE

Date.	Two Sen.		One Sen.		Half Sen.		One Rin.		Total.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.	Number.	Value.
1874	2,334,551	46,691	17,951,806	179,518	10 814 710	54,223	4,881,630	4.882	36 012,727	285,314
1875	2,154,978	43,099	12,998 038	129,980	7.745.541	38,727	2,719,660	2.719	25 618,220	214,527
Total	4,489 529	85,790	30,949,844	309,489	18,590 284	92 950	7 601 290	7 601	61 630.947	499 841

Total Number and Value of Coins produced from the commencement in January 31st, 1875.

Number of Pieces—136,885,511. Value in Yen, 64,121,744.

A CURE FOR TYPHOID.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.)

Sir,—In the recent discussion as to the cause of typhoid fever, has not an equally, if not more important question been overlooked—viz., whether the treatment of fever almost universally adopted throughout England is the most efficacious means of arresting, eradicating, and curing the disease? That there is another system worthy of serious consideration at the hands of the medical profession at large the following facts clearly prove:—

On my being taken suddenly ill last year at Lucerne, and acute symptoms of a threatened fever setting in, my friends forthwith called in Dr. Steiger, who enjoys a considerable reputation throughout Switzerland. He ordered me at once to be what is called "packed;" and on my expressing surprise, he said, "I am thankful to tell you that the doctors in Switzerland and Germany have at last learnt the value of simple remedial measures. When Bourbaki's army entered Switzerland, I had charge of the fever hospital for this district, and out of 24 patients suffering from typhoid fever (two were brought in dying), I cured 22 entirely by application of the wet sheet. I used neither medicines nor stimulants, and the soldiers completely recovered their health in a very short time. During the last eight years this system has been carried on in the Paulo Hospital with signal success, reducing in a surprising manner the death-rate in the fever wards. In private practice I invariably adopt this system, and rarely lose a patient whom I have treated from the commencement of the fever. I have been particularly successful in puerperal and scarlet fevers. This system is now almost universally adopted throughout Switzerland and Germany." Through Dr. Steiger's assiduous attention and packing treatment, I was able to resume my journey in two days.

Now, if not trespassing too much on your valuable space may I be allowed to explain the process and the principle?

1. The Process.—A blanket is spread out on the bed, and a sheet, wrung out in cold water, placed on the blanket; the patient is then wrapped up in the sheet, and the blanket packed round the body; other blankets are finally placed over the patient. In lieu of the sheet, a towel or towels may be used, depending entirely on the extent of fever and the probable reactionary powers of the patient. The sheet is renewed every 10 minutes or quarter of an hour, according to the temperature of the body, which is ascertained from time to time by placing a thermometer in the arm pit of the patient. It will be found that each sheet will reduce the fever from three to seven degrees. This process is continued for about an hour, after which the patient is quickly washed over for a couple of minutes, either on the bed or in a tepid bath, and put back into bed. It is renewed at intervals of four or five hours until the fever is entirely subdued, which crisis is usually shown by a spontaneous outbreak of natural perspiration. By means of the thermometer, the fever can be kept in check by repeated sheets as easily as a steam engine can be controlled by the handle of the machine.

2. The Principle.—It is always difficult to explain in simple language a system depending upon and that ought to be studied by the laws of science, but, in plain words, the wet sheet-pack is simply a cooling poultice. As is well-known the rationale of all diseases is the determination of blood in excess to the interior of the body, and the foundation of all curative processes ought to be the withdrawal of such blood for healthy redistribution throughout the body. This is the principle of a poultice, and of the wet sheet-pack. It withdraws the heat of fever as generated by accumulated blood, and it is continuously repeated till the body regains its normal temperature through restored equilibrium of circulation. Furthermore, the poison, which is the base of all specific fevers, is thus made to expend itself harmlessly, without involving the body in destructive consequence of prolonged febrile excitement. It has been proved without doubt, that the disease by this system can be arrested and eradicated in the course of a few days, without running what is considered the usual course of seven, 14, 21, and 42, days. The subsequent period, also, of a long convalescence is entirely avoided.

It is at the urgent request of many friends that I now venture to make public these statements; and I trust the medical profession at large, towards whom we all owe a deep debt of gratitude, will kindly accept these suggestions in the spirit in which they are offered.

As a layman, I am unable to enter into the medical and scientific part of the question; but Dr Steiger, of Lucerne, with whom I have lately been in correspondence, has kindly given me permission to use his name, and any letters addressed to him on this subject will, I am sure, receive his best attention.

The only apology I can now offer for this letter is the deep interest I have long taken in hospital work, and the conviction that a system

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so simple in its application and so effective in its cure, when adopted in such countries as Germany and Switzerland, is not unworthy the practical consideration of the medical profession in England.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN O. STEPHENS,
Vicar of Savernake, and Honorary Secretary to the Savernake Hospital.

November 28.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, February, 12th, 1875.

NEW YORK, February 12th, 1875.—A Committee of Congress has agreed upon a draft tariff taxing cottons, woollens, iron, steel and sugar, leaving tea and coffee untaxed.

London, 9th February, 1875.

The Reimposition of the Tea Duties in America is doubtful.

LONDON, 9th February, 1875.

Parliament opened yesterday. The Queen's speech states that the Government has declined proposals for further negociations, consequent upon the divergence of views at the Brussels Conference.

It was announced that bills would be brought in to deal with the subject of the Judicature, for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes, for Better Sanitary Laws, for Friendly Societies, for the Amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act, for Increased Security against Violence and for the Establishment of Public Prosecutions.

London, 5th February, 1875.

The Carlists were defeated at the Battle of Olerga yesterday. Pampeluna has been relieved. The Royalist troops are advancing victoriously. The Carlists have been outflanked and are retreating.

Shanghai, 25th January, 1875.

The Emperor of China died on the 12th inst. His successor will probably be the Grandson of Prince Tun.

[The Emperor was 19 years of age.—ED. *C. M.*]

London, 19th January, 1875.

The *Times* announces that Persia having granted a railway concession to the Russian General Falkenhagen notwithstanding Reuters' existing concession, Reuter has lodged a protest at Teheran. Lord Derby has instructed our minister at Teheran to support the protest officially and formally.

SPAIN.

Alphonso assumes the command of the Army of the North and has declared in Council his desire to maintain religious liberty.

Spain is sending three war vessels to the North to obtain satisfaction for the Germans.

GERMANY.

The Reichstag has voted for obligatory Civil Marriage.

Germany has accepted the promises of reparation by Spain.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7, *Catherina*, German schooner, Paulsen, 230, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese

Feb. 8, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 8, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 11, *Sea gull*, British steamer, Acforst, 37, from Nagasaki, Ballast, to Lane, Crawford & Co.

Feb 11, *Washi*, British steamer, Hescroff, 221, from Hakodadi, Mails and Specie, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Feb. 11, *Iris*, German 3-mast schooner, Schauhtel, 213, from Takow, Sugar, to F. Knobloch.

Feb. 12, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemascheffsky, 495, from Hakodate, General, to P. M. S. S. Co

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 4,200, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 8, *Décrés*, French gun-boat, Bose, 1,200, The South.

Feb. 9, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1189, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Feb. 10, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 10, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,685, for Shanghai and Ports. General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

Feb. 13, *Black Prince*, British ship, Inglis, 750, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Feb. 13, *Carl Wilhelm*, German barque, Bertelsen, 239, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Netherlands Trading Co.

Feb. 13, *Gustav*, German brig, Johannsen, 237, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Chinese

Feb. 13, *St Thomas*, Swedish barque, Bjorth, 340, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per American ste mer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai. For Yokohama: Messrs. J. M. Hamilton, J. F. Twombley, Major and Mrs. Kinder. Lieut. Kinder, Capt. and Mrs. Stevens and 2 servants, E. C. Kirby, A. V. Knobloch, J. C. Heitman, Henry Reuter, M Bon, Miss Mayfield, J. F. Sutton, and six Japanese, in the cabin 33 in the steerage. For America: Messrs. W. Harwood, A. H Macomber, J. R Coryell, Henry Lyon, S. S. Gilbert, B. J. Fisher' Miss L. C. Dickey, and 6 Europeans, in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Oregonian*, from Hongkong. For Yokohama: Messrs. J. Basset, J. Bute, and 1 in the steerage. For San Francisco: 234 Chinese.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. E. D. Murray, W. H, Taylor, J. Wilkes, and A. M. Lean,

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai and Ports: Mr. E. C. Kirby, Mr. D. B. Taylor, Mrs. Riley and child, Messrs. Michel, Minoda and wife, Twombley, B. Brennan, Von Vleit, Mr. and Mrs. Hillyer, The Stewart, Master of Blantyre, Messrs. Boswell, and Shaure, and 12 Japanese gentlemen, in the cabin; 130 in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Washi* from Hakodadi.—Three first class and two steerage passengers,

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs J. Robertson, Dowson, Lohmann, Hyzer, Kasama, Koomakichi, Morika, Asaf'ki, B. Breman, Asama, Danzayama, Yanagida, Asaki, Mori, Goto, Shimoda, Kano, Nakajima, Emoto, Jutaro, Matsu, Yatabe, Ematzu, and 95 in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—
Silk... ... ... 124 bales.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai:
Treasure $3,874 00

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, $10,000.

REPORTS.

The German schooner *Catherina*, experienced a very stormy passage, strong Northwest gales with a heavy cross sea running.

The British steamer *Sea Gull*, report strong N.W. gales throughout.

The British steamer *Washi*, report strong N.W. gales with favourable weather.

The Russian steamer *Courier*, reports strong Westerly and N.W. wind with fair weather.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Vasco de Gama	P. M. S. S. Co	12 instant
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	16 instant

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Courier	Lemascheffsky ...	
Lyee-moon	Stephens...	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	Hongkong.
Naruto	DuBois	
Oregonian	Harris	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Tanais	Reynier...	
Washi	Hescroff...	Hakodate.

SAILING SHIPS.

Caroline...	...	230	Paulsen...	Takow
Iris	...	212	Schauhtel	
Montego	...	316	Griffiths...	Kobe
Myrtle	...	35	Poley	
St. Kilda	...	865	Atkins	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British transport...	Thalia	Captain Woollcomb
U. S corvette ...	Lakawanna	Captain McCauley
Russian gun-boat...	Haidamack	Captain Tartoff
U.S. gun-boat ...	Monocacy	Captain Kouts

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Scotland" str.; "Abbotsford" str. "Crocus" str.

FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

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FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str. "Annie Braginton"

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.— "Suffolk"; "Evelyn"; "Gaucho"; "Walton," "Min." str.

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mora."

FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thomas Hilyard"; "James Paton"; "Indian Empire"; "Abano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Victoria"; "Florentine."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Surprise"; "Jas. Condle." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—

FROM SWANSEA.—

FROM HAMBURG.—"Mathilde."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" str.; "Diomed" str.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.— "Pardo" str.; "W. Batters" str.; "Oleander"; "Swatow" s. s.; "Pernambuco" s. s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Satsuma."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Catharina."

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Feb. 21st
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Feb. 13th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE.....	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Feb. 16th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Feb. 23rd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Feb. 17th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	Feb. 12th

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 9 A.M. 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs. Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Feb.	6	29.29	57.5	48.0	41.5	33.4	.191	.578	S. W.	.55	2	44.0	27.0	35.5	.00	1
Sunday ...	„	7	29.74	46.0	34.0	31.0	27.0	.142	.727	S. S. W.	.04	1	41.0	14.5	27.7	.00	0
Monday ...	„	8	29.95	47.0	33.0	31.0	28.4	.152	.862	N. W.	.00	1	41.0	14.0	27.7	.00	1
Tuesday ...	„	9	29.95	51.0	39.0	33.5	24.9	.129	.545	N. N. W.	.18	1	37.0	23.5	30.2	.00	1
Wednesday ...	„	10	30.05	52.0	36.0	31.0	23.0	.118	.556	N.	.28	7	42.0	26.5	34.2	.00	1
Thursday...	„	11	29.84	52.0	35.0	30.5	23.9	.123	.605	N. N. W.	.18	10	38.5	31.0	34.7	.00	1
Friday	„	12	29.81	52.5	36.0	31.0	23.7	.122	.572	N.	.10	6	41.0	30.0	35.5	.00	2
Mean ...			29.80	51.1	37.2	32.7	26.3	.139	.635		.19	4	40.7	23.7	32.2	.00	1

J. H. SANDWITH,—*Lieut.*, R.M.L.I.

CAMP, Yokohama, February 13th, 1875.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1875.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our import market during the closing fortnight has been feebler in its tone and devoid of any interest. *Shirtings* of all weights are neglected, and rates again show a tendency downwards. *Velvets* are dull of sale, while other Cotton fabrics call for no special comment at our hands. Yarns 16/24 and all descriptions of 28/32, of which latter counts the market is very bare of stock, have been in excellent demand but transactions in these have been on a comparatively slender scale.

Woollens during the fortnight have been anything but brisk. With the exception, perhaps, of superior qualities of *Black Italian Cloth*, still very scarce and wanted, and a more favourable feeling for medium qualities of *Black Lustres*, all other Woollens seem neglected, and the approaching close of the season appears to tell sooner than usual. Importations having been plentiful in most descriptions during the season stocks in Japanese hands must be of some importance. *Blankets* 7lbs. remain saleable at a reduction in price. In *Cloths*, excepting one or two sales of cheap military cloth, no transactions have been reported so far at least as we can learn, while large quantities of all descriptions are offered at public sales with a very unsatisfactory result. *Mousseline de laines* would be in a sound position were they held in stronger hands than is the case. Large quantities are on offer and eventually find purchasers.

Iron and Metals.—During the fortnight business in metals has continued very quiet, and small parcels only have changed hands to satisfy current demands.

Sugar.—The market continues to droop in presence of the large stocks now on hand and coming forward. There is a general absence of speculation and the trade is without animation.

Kerosene has passed out of first hands and the market is without stock. Sales of 4,000 cases to arrive are reported at $3.47½.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.	
Grey Shirtings:—	
7 lbs. 38¼ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.87½ to $2.12½
8 „ ... ... 38¼ „ 44 in. „	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. „	2.20 to 2.55
9 lbs. ... ... „ 44 in. „	2.70 to 2.92½
White Shirtings:—	
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal „	2.50 to 2.60
64 to 72 „ ditto... ... „ „	2.70 to 2.80
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. ... „ „	1.50 to 1.60
7 „ ... ... „ „	1.80 to 1.90
Drills, English—15 lbs.... ... ... „	3.20 to 3.40
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.
ditto (Dyed) ... ... „	
Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.90 to 1.00
Velvets (Black) „	8.75 to 9.75
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ...per pce.	0.90 to 1.00
Taffachelass single weft 12 yds 43 in „	2.50 to 2.65
ditto (double weft) „ „	
Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe ... ... „	7.00 to 8.00
Cotton Yarns.	
No. 16 to 24 ... ... per picul	$34 00 to 37.00
Reverse ... ... „	nominal.
„ 28 to 32 ... ... „	39.00 to 41.50
„ 38 to 42 ... small stock. „	44.00 to 48.50
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.	
Plain Orleans ... ...40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.80
Figured Orleans ... ...29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.25
Italian Cloth ... ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.38
Camlet Cords ... ...29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.00
Camlets Asstd. ... ...56—58 yds. 41 in.	15.50 to 19.00
Lastings Japan ... ...29—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50

GOODS.	PRICES.
WOOLLENS.—*Continued.*	
Plain Mousseline de Laine... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.18½ to 0.19½
Figured do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.32
Multicolored do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.30 to 0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Presidents... ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85
Pilots ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Union ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.45 to 0.47½
Metals and Sundries.	
Iron flat and round ... ... per pcl	4.25 to 4.50
„ nail rod assorted ... ... „	4.25 to 4.50
„ hoop ... ... „	4.50 to 4.75
„ sheet... ... ... „	
„ wire ... ... „	
„ pig ... ... „	2.40 to 2.50
Lead ... ... „	7.00 to 7.50
Tin Plates... ... ... „	8.50
SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag ... ... per picul.	4.20 to 4.25
in Basket ... nom.... „	3.90 to 4.00
China No. 1 Ping fan „	8.50 to 8.70
do. No. 2 Ching-pak „	7.60 to 8.00
do. No. 3 Ke-pak „	7.10 to 7.40
do. No. 4 Kook-fah „	6.60 to 6.90
do. No. 5 Kong-fuw „	6.00 to 6.30
do. No. 6 E-pak „	5.50 to 5.70
Swatow... ... ... „	3.95
Daitoong ... ... „	4.30 to 4.50
Sugar Candy ... ... „	
Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ... „	
Rice Japan... ... ... „	
Kerosene ... ... case.	4.00

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 23rd ultimo we have very little change to report in prices; they have receded about $10 for Common and Superior *Hanks* and advanced $10 for fine-sized *Oshius*; other sorts remain as quoted in our last.

Although arrivals have not kept pace with settlements the unsold stock is fully 1,200 bales; buyers, however, generally complain of the scarcity of good Silks in all descriptions. Coarse *Oshius* have been bought in this market for native consumption at the parity of $400 to 425.

Settlements are estimated at 600 bales of *Hanks* and 150 of *Oshius* and *Sodai*. Shipments by the last three malls amount to 520 bales, making a total export to date of 7,955 bales against 10,532 last year for the same period.

Tea.—Our last overland issue reported a steady business at full rates, and buyers firm in their demands.

With the commencement of the current month some apparent hesitation on the part of buyers was noticeable, and operations, only amounting within the last fortnight to piculs 300, were suddenly checked making settlements since 23rd ulto. about 1,500 piculs: this reaction evidently arises from the fact that the proposed reimposition of Tea duty in the United States, has been successfully opposed and of this further telegraphic confirmation has been received this day.

In the present state of the market it is useless to furnish quotations, buyers requiring a drop of at least $8 per picul even to induce them to look at samples, and the Japanese holders, who have been greatly misled as to the probable course of the market, are as yet unconvinced of the effect the miscarriage of the speculations based on the reimposition of Tea duty in the United States must have on this market. Business for the present must, therefore, be considered as nearly suspended.

Our total export from Yokohama for the current season to date is 15⅓ millions pounds, with a considerable amount of Tea, fired and packed on hand, only waiting freight room for the United States.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.	PRICES.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. 6m/s. at 2s. 2¾d	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.35 @ 6 m/s.
Silk:—	per picul		
HANKS. Extra	$550.00 to $570.00 „	21s. 0d. to 21s. 9d.	frs. 58 to frs. 60
HANKS. Best No. 1 to 2	$520.00 to $540.00 „	19s. 11d. to 20s. 8d.	frs. 55 to frs. 57
HANKS. Good No 2	$480.00 to $500.00 „	18s. 6d. to 19s. 2d.	frs. 51 to frs. 53
HANKS. Medium No. 2½	$460.00 to $475.00 „	17s. 9d. to 18s. 3d.	frs. 49 to frs 50
„ Common No. 3 / „ Inferior	$420.00 to $450.00 „	16s. 5d. to 17s. 5d.	frs. 45 to frs. 48
OSHIU Extra	$550.00 to $580.00 „	21s. 0d. to 22s. 1d.	frs. 58 to frs. 61
„ Best No. 1	$520.00 to $540.00 „	19s 11d. to 20s. 8d.	frs. 55 to frs. 57
„ Good	$480.00 to $500.00 „	18s 6d. to 19s. 2d.	frs. 51 to frs. 53
„ Medium	$430.00 to $450.00 „	16s. 9d. to 17s. 9d.	frs. 46 to frs. 49
„ Inferior			
HAMATSKI Average	$430.00 to $450.00 „	16s. 9d. to 17s. 5d.	frs 46 to frs. 48
Good			
KASKI Average			
KAKEDA Best / „ Good	$540.00 to $580.00 „	20s 8d. to 22s. 1d.	frs. 57 to frs. 61
Tea:—			
Common ... Nominally	$27.00 to 30.00 „		
Good Common	$32.00 to 34.00 „		
Medium	$36.00 to 39.00 „		
Good Medium	$41.00 to 43.00 „		
Fine	$45.00 to 48.00 „		
Finest	$50.00 and upwards.		
Choice	None.		
Choicest „	None		
Sundries:—			
Mushrooms	$42.00 to 4.900 „		
Isinglass	$25.00 to 41.00 „		
Sharks' Fins	$18.00 to 32.00 „		
White Wax	$12.00 to 13.00 „		
Bees Do.	$36.00 to 41.00 „		
Cuttle fish	$12.50 to 14.75 „		
Seaweed,	$ 2.50 to 3.00 „		
Gallnuts	$10.50 to 11.50 „		
Tobacco	$ 6.00 to 9.50 „		
Sulphur	$ 2.20 to 2.80 „		
Wheat	$ 1.20 to 1.60 „		
Shellfish	$13.00 to 40.00 „		
Camphor	$14.00 to 16.00 „		
Bêche de Mer	$19.00 to 55.00 „		
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces	$ 3.40 to 5.50 „		
100 to 200 „	$ 2.10 to 3.20 „		
Copper	$16.00 to 23.50 „		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¾d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1¾d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ per cent. dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 3d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	102½
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.30	30 days' sight Private	103
„ „ Private	5.35	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	73	30d. s. Private	102½
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	73½	Gold Yen	411½
		Kinsatz	415½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund ..... 775,000 Dollars.

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On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

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For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

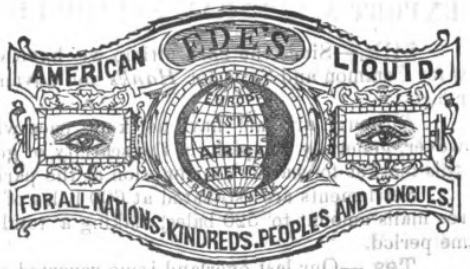
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Caution.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from **every respectable dealer** in India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIGHT IS THE GREATEST GEM OF NATURE.



Has been proved by thousands to be the best ever offered to the Public.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT WILL RESTORE THE ORGANS OF VISION.

Dimness, aged, weak, watery, sore, bloodshot, **kells, cataracts, specks,** colds, inflamed, near sighted, over-worked, and every disease of the eyes, cured in a few dressings. Thousands of Testimonials can be seen. Send a stamped envelope for testimonials, and judge for yourself. Some of the most wonderful cures ever effected in men, women, and children, in the United Kingdom, the majority of whom had been pronounced incurable by the Hospital Surgeons and other eminent Oculists.

☞ **Wanted, Agents at all Foreign ports.**

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. worth twenty guineas a bottle.

N.B.—None are genuine that do not bear the name, John Ede, upon the stamp as well as upon the bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOHN EDE,

BIRCHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM,
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Export Agents:—BARCLAY & SONS,
Farringdon Street, London, England.

Yokohama, January 16, 1875. 52ins.

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AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
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(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS

Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

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Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
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Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
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Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

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Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS.
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c., Sent on Application.

HARRISON & SONS,

59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,
Offices } 15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874. 26ins.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.
Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.	Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Donkey Engines.	Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
Distillery Engines.	All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Air-pump Engines.	Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.	Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.	Dippers and Cranes.
Cane-juice Pumps.	Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.	Cane Punts.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.	Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Granulating Pans of every description.	Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

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WANTED IN JAPAN, TO REPRESENT

F. S. Cleaver & Sons,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS, 32 & 33, RED LION STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON.

Apply by letter, with London references.
Particulars may be obtained at the office of this Journal.

Yokohama, December 19, 1874. 6ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES WHITFIELD,

CLARINGTON BROOK FORGE AND IRON FOUNDRY,

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Maker of the celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners'-Tools, Cart Arms, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, GAS AND IRON WORKS, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel, Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption.

Aug. 29, 4ins.

CAUTION.—Merceandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, RACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th Jnne, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said ladel and trade mak or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Socity, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4in

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark usherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 8.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

IT is rumoured that important changes in the Cabinet may be expected shortly. The aim of these apparently is to embrace a larger field of opinion within the Council of State than is at present represented there.

IN our "Budget of Japanese Notes" of the 16th of last month mention was made of a Japanese bogy called *Mikoshi Miudo*, which is said to be "a bald-headed monster that lolls out his tongue, looking down over the tall folding-screens." The parallel for this among foreigners in Japan is the ghost of the Tycoon, and nothing can be more amusing than the manner in which this bogy constantly looks over the screen, lolls out his tongue, and frightens the believers in this superstition. He put in a bold appearance this week, and scared a dozen or two of persons to such an extent that they momentarily expected to receive telegrams from Yedo announcing an attack on the Castle. They were convinced that the late Shogûn had been proclaimed at Osaka, and that they were sure of a revolution for breakfast on the following morning. Now, although the ex-Shogûn is alive—and, indeed, our readers will find elsewhere in our columns this week some very gratifying traces of his existence—the Shogûnate is as dead as—we will not say a door-nail, (though, by the way, the expression is Shakspearean) because a door-nail never had any life—but as a limb or tumour cut off from the body is dead, and this is as dead a thing as we know of. The Shogûnate was an unconstitutional excrescence, and was regarded as such by the Japanese themselves. It was growing weak when foreigners came to Japan. But it began to crumble into dust when the foreign Powers insisted upon the signature of the Mikado to the treaties; and when it fell, it fell never to rise again. The resurrection of the Shogûnate is about as possible and likely as that of the French Mayors of the Palace.

IT is rumoured that negotiations are pending between the Government and the Pacific Mail Company for the purchase of the vessels which form the coast line between this and China. It has been generally understood that the Government promoted the formation of the Mitsui Bishi Company to utilise the many steamers they found on their hands after the settlement of the Formosa affair, and it must be a very serious question whether it is prudent to extend a risk already very large by the purchase of a number of vessels which are so far obsolete that the work they do can be done by steamers of more economical construction, at far less cost. It is conceivable that the purchase of these vessels by the Government might remove the only existing impediment to a competition of a very formidable nature.

THE successful journey of Mr. Margary of H. B. M. Consular Service from the coast of China to India, is a conquest of no slight merit and importance. The attempt was made in 1861 by Major Sarel, Captain Blakiston and Dr. Barton, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Cooper then tried it in 1868, but was stopped in the province of Yunnan and compelled to return. From the other side, Major Sladen, travelling from Bhamo, in 1868, reached Tang Yueh Chow, a frontier town in Yunnan, but could get no further on account of the Panthay rebellion. The French expedition of 1867-68 under Captain Lagree, who died in Yunnan, entered that province from the South, having started from Saigon.

Mr. Margary appears to have been sent to meet the present expedition from Burmah which is under the command of Colonel Horace Brown, and he seems to have reached Bhamo six days before Colonel Brown quitted it, so that the expedition will have the benefit of Mr. Margary's guidance along the whole route down to Shanghai, which he has just traversed. A fresh laurel has been gained by the Consular Service, and it is believed that one or two others of its members are attached to Colonel Brown and will accompany him from India. Mr. Ney Elias, who made a journey across Mongolia for which he was rewarded with the Geographical Society's gold medal, is also attached to the party.

WE have given elsewhere a translation of a paper which will excite a lively curiosity in a large class of readers on the other side of the world. We refer to "Dr. Müller's Notes upon Japanese Music," published in the last number of the German Asiatic Society's Journal. The readers of our translation will labour under the grave disadvantage of not being able to follow the paper with the assistance of the ample and admirable diagrams which accompany it in the Society's journal. This could not be avoided; but the loss is severe, for Dr. Müller's researches disclose some extremely complex and fanciful ideas relating to music among the Japanese. It was inevitable that the art should be pervaded by the mystical spirit of Chinese speculation: and that the terrible number 5, which has made so much havoc in Chinese physics and metaphysics, plays much the same part in the music of the Japanese, and seems answerable for some at least of those peculiar effects which they love so well and we detest so cordially. That Dr. Müller is correct in saying that the Japanese find our music much more displeasing—he goes so far as to use the word *abscheulich*—than we find theirs, may very possibly be true, because a musical European listener to Japanese music can follow it to a certain extent, though it seems to him devoid of rythm, meaning or beauty. But our music must seem to them a mere confusion of sounds of the most discordant nature, quite as devoid of these characteristics as their's seems to us, and it is within our own experience that their unfailing politeness imperfectly conceals the consequences to their nerves of the performance of European music. We must frankly express our envy of Dr. Müller as being the first in this very interesting field. We had ourselves collected notes upon the subject—the results of the most pro-

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tracted torture to which we were ever subjected—and hoped to have placed them long ere this at the service of the sister English Society. But they were swept off by fire in 1873, and we have never had the courage again to go through the experiences of which they were the fruits. We should also acknowledge that they were not comparable with those of Dr. Müller for richness and variety of information, and were especially deficient in all that concerns the theory of Japanese music, and its mathematical and astronomical foundations, the greater part of which is as new to us as we imagine it will be to the world.

We have spoken of the torture—it is little less—which investigations of this nature involve; and perhaps we shall be exposing a certain vindictiveness of nature in reflecting with some gratification that our own illustrations of European music must have caused at least as much pain as was inflicted upon us. The sentiment is human. Yet we doubt if any shock to Japanese nerves can equal the agony caused to a European of average musical sensibility by setting a native flute-player at him. Lear speaks of pain which he would not have inflicted upon his "enemy's dog." But the pangs caused by filial ingratitude, the serpent's tooth, and the most complicated machinery of torture, could hardly leave humanity more completely prostrated than half an hour spent with a vigorous and accomplished Japanese flautist. To say nothing of the diabolical self-complacency of the artist under whom it was our own misfortune to writhe during a period which a senseless clock might mismark as a few minutes, but which, measured by nerve pulsations, seemed an eternity, the sounds produced by this genius were of so truly terrible a character that nothing but our conviction that he suffered quite as severely from a return performance on the piano-forte, could obliterate the recollection of that terrible fifteen minutes. We must defer further remarks upon Dr. Müller's paper until after the appearance of the promised second part.

THE following is the correspondence relating to the contribution of books and money lately made by the ex-Shôgun, Keiki, to the nation, in aid of a national library.

I regret to find that the Library proposed last year is not yet made. At first you need not have a large collection of books, but can commence the foundation of the Library with a few, and subsequently increase them. They will ultimately become of vast assistance to our countrymen. If you decide upon the establishment of the Library, I will transmit to you one thousand works* and two thousand *yen*, sent to me for this purpose by my former master, Tokugawa. Favour me with an answer after due consideration.

(Signed) KATZ AWA.

To KAIZOKU KAIKAN.

REPLY.

In answer to your communication I have to inform you that we shall accept the contribution of your former master, Tokugawa, of one thousand works and two thousand yen, with grateful thanks. We have this day resolved on the formation of the Library, and shall bestow one fourth of all contributions in money upon the purchase of books.

DAIJO CHUJIN,
President.

To KATZ AWA.

* Embracing several thousand volumes.

THE ball in honour of the French and English marines is fixed for Friday, the 26th instant. Arrangements have been made by which a special train will leave the Yokohama terminus for Yedo at 2.30 a.m. for the convenience of the residents in the capital. The cosmopolitan nature of the occasion promises to bring representatives of all nationalities together, and it is to be hoped that all who are anxious to recognize the advantages which have accrued from the presence here of the small force now on the point of departure, will take part in the entertainment about to be given in its honour.

AT the annual meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce held on Tuesday last, Mr. Wilkin resigned the office of president, and Mr. Arthur Winstanley was elected to the vacated post. In view of Mr. Winstanley's long experience in the business of the port, and the active part he has always taken in public affairs, his election to the president's chair is a deserved tribute to his qualifications for and claims to that position.

THERE is a gambling-house in this settlement, kept by a Chinese, the suppression of which is a matter of importance to all who have Chinese employés. These men are entrusted with money, and the love of play induces them to risk it at these houses. The gambler's inevitable fate overtakes them, and their masters are sufferers as well. We draw attention to this because several hitherto well-to-do Chinese have been ruined at this house, and have been forced to leave this country, their employment, and the prospects of success here. In one case brought to our notice a man of good station in life, and of hitherto irreproachable conduct, decamped with a large sum of his master's money, which he subsequently lost at this very house to which we wish to draw the attention of the Japanese authorities.

SERMONS will be preached tomorrow morning and collections made in aid of the General Hospital; in Christ Church by the Rev. P. Joseph Reed, Chaplain of H. M. S. *Adventure*; and at the Union Church by the Revd. Dr. Maclay.

JUDGMENT was given to-day in the case of The Hong kong and Shanghai Bank *v.* E. Wallace, for the Defendant with costs.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

DURING the past few days severe fires have raged in various quarters of Yedo. On Friday afternoon a fire broke out in the new "Ecole Militaire," erected in the grounds of the late Owari Yashiki, which was only extinguished after a considerable portion of the buildings had perished. On Saturday, at about 11 o'clock A.M., another fire occurred in the residence of Dr. Anderson, Chief Surgeon attached to the Naval Hospital, at Tokanawa, and within a quarter of an hour the house was completely destroyed, the owner failing to save any of his property. We regret to learn that Dr. Anderson's loss comprises a valuable library of medical and miscellaneous books and works of art and that he was uninsured. The sparks from the burning house carried in the direction of the wind, ignited a block of native buildings in the neighbourhood which were destroyed. At seven o'clock last night a fire was reported in the neighbourhood of the Nihon-Bashi, but appears to have been extinguished before much damage was done.

As we were active in urging upon the Railway Department the publication of the Traffic Return, we have some claim to draw the attention of the Director of Railways to the manner in which those Returns reach us. They are press-copies of a statement, the form and details of which are written out weekly from beginning to end, and as it may be presumed that four press copies of the original are taken, the chances are that at least two of them are illegible. That which reached us today is, for all purposes of accuracy, quite illegible. Surely this is a case for a form. Two hundred of them would last a year and cost a dollar or two. The 'workmanlike' spirit of a Department may be almost unerringly inferred from its forms, and that the document in question is about the worst form possible is quite incontestable.

THE conferences at Osaka of the Sanghis now in office with the ex-Sanghis, have given rise to the wildest and most absurd reports respecting political affairs—reports so absurd that the mere repetition of them involves a certain unsteadiness in first principles. Belief in the Cock Lane ghost was bad enough in Johnson's time: the idea of raising or laying it now is ten times as bad. That these conferences will bring about some important change in the Cabinet cannot be doubted, and we may hear of them very soon, but they will not disturb the shades of the Shoguns.

THE Administration of the "Messageries Maritimes de France" have gracefully recognised the efforts of Maida Koriu, an officer of Ashigara, on the occasion of the catastrophe to the *Nil*, by presenting him through their Agent here with a valuable gold chronometer as evidence of their sense of his distinguished humanity.

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SEVERAL of the officers of the Imperial Marines were present yesterday afternoon at an inspection of the Royal Marines, and were subsequently entertained at dinner by the officers of the Battalion.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the departure of the Royal Marine Battalion on the 1st March. The French troops will embark on the same day in the contract mail steamer.

A native newspaper draws attention to a violent dust-storm which occurred on the 16th instant, following closely upon a slight shock of earthquake. By a somewhat unexplained process the writer connects the dust-storm with the phenomenon and invites the comments of the philosophers.

THE hearing of the case of the Kaitakushi Department of Yeso against Messrs. Martin, Cohen & Co. for the recovery of $40,000 was commenced yesterday before the U. S. Consul-General and two Assessors. It will be resumed on Monday next.

Mr. Von Brandt, the German Minister, left yesterday for Shanghai by the *Oregonian*. He was accompained on board by his old colleagues and a number of his countrymen, and has left Japan amid many demonstrations of good-will.

General Yamagata, Minister of War, left for Osaka yesterday by the steamer *Oregonian*.

Mr. Okubo is among the passengers from the Southern Ports by the *Golden Age* this morning.

ON Saturday afternoon Yamagata, Minister of War, General Saigo, Colonel Fukuwara and several officers of the Imperial Service were present at an inspection of the Battalion of Royal Marines at the Camp, Bluff. The distinguished visitors were received by a general salute from the troops who afterwards broke into columns, marched past and subsequently went through the bayonet exercise. The huts, hospital, signal lights and field telegraphic apparatus were subsequently examined with much interest and the distinguished visitors left with an expression of the pleasure which their visit had given them. We understand that the Officers of the Battalion will entertain the senior officers of the Imperial Marines to-day.

THE Messageries Maritimes Steam-Ship *Volga* with European mails to the 3rd January, left Hongkong for this port yesterday morning, the 14th instant, at seven o'clock A.M.

THE *City of Peking* for this port sailed from San Francisco on the 14th instant.

THE S. S. *Bombay* with the English Mail of the 11th January left Hongkong at 5. p. m. on Wednesday last.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

February 18th, 1875.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 14th February, 1875.

Passengers,.....31,930.	Amount,.....	$7,189.65
Goods, and Parcels, &c.		695.69
Total.....		$7,885.34

Average per mile per week $438.07

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers,.....24,233.	Amount,.....	$6,981.69
Goods, and Parcels, &c.		596.61
Total.....		$7,578.30

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 7th February, 1875.

Passengers.....15,459	Amount... Yen	3,631.845
Parcels	„	174.485
Goods	„	141.72

POPULAR PROGRESS.

IT is obvious that while the organic change which has passed over the face of this country during the past seven years constitutes an advance in its history, the result of that change has not been unmixed good. Rather, indeed, has it brought with it some evils the correction of which would seem to be of vital importance to the future welfare of Japan. The chief of these seems to us to be the danger of loss of that variety and independence of thought and action which was, to some extent, one of the characteristics of the old system. It is true that these forces were often exceedingly ill-directed, and became sources of many forms of trouble. But they were at least forces, and force implies life. They were to be found in operation over the whole face of the country, and the people were sufficiently near to their various centres to have some influence in the direction of them. But now it would almost seem that these forces were concentrated in and limited too exclusively to one spot, and that their more intense action in this sphere tended to destroy that vigour, independence and variety of thought on which Europeans set so much value, and which they justly think has contributed so greatly to their own progress. And we incline to think that the strong cry for representative institutions of which we have heard so much during the past two years, is a form of protest against the extreme spirit of centralization which has been the natural fruit of the Revolution. In conceding to the native press the great freedom which characterises it, the Government has provided an escape for feelings which otherwise might collect in dangerous density and become sources of serious trouble. But it may be doubted whether the freedom enjoyed in the capital, where the eye of the Government is all-seeing and its hand is practically omnipotent, is equally permitted in the provinces; and it is certain that only men who have been brought into contact with, and have largely profited by, forms of European thought, could be persuaded of the wisdom of allowing so free a diffusion of opinion which is often directed not only against the acts of the Government, but against its very constitution. That the Press has hitherto exercised its power with a discretion arising, as it seems to us, quite as much from its general good sense, as from any fear of practical reproof, must be manifest to any one who has been at the pains—our own inclination would rather lead us to say, the pleasure—of watching its progress during the past year or two. But as it is the child, it is also the parent, of freedom of thought; and it is idle to suppose that this can exist without more harmony between the views of the governors and the governed than we have any reason to imagine now exists in this country. That the liberty which has been granted to the Press is one of the best correctives of the evils of which we spoke above, cannot be questioned; but, as we have just observed, it is not easy to believe that it is enjoyed throughout the country to the same extent as at Yedo. In the absence of anything corresponding to representative institutions, it is an excellent safety-valve and means of education. But it will certainly tend to hasten the time when representative institutions will be more loudly demanded, and each will then become auxiliary to the other. It is now apparent that not only the people, but prominent members of the Cabinet, saw plainly enough that the popular demand for something in the shape of representation could not be satisfied with anything so opposed to the idea which lies at the root of representative institutions as the meeting of the

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Saga insurrection. The Chihanji are, of course, mere nominees of the Government, and the boldest of them could but have taken a view of public affairs more or less in harmony with its own policy. Indeed, it is far more probable that such liberty of thought as men in that position would be permitted to assume, would find vent in their despatches to the Central Government than in a public assembly. Were there men in any such position as that of mayors, elected by the free suffrages of a municipality, the case would have been widely different. In such a case there might have been tangible evidences of some freedom of opinion, and the necessity for the expression of it. Whether more or less wise, it would have been in some sense representative, and therefore of a value, in this respect, altogether beyond that of the opinion of nominees of the Government.

May it not be, then, that the germs of those representative institutions which there appears some probability of our seeing eventually in this country, will spring from the municipalities, rude as may be the form in which these now exist? As we remarked last week, it is impossible to give the rising generation of the upper and middle classes of this country a new instrument of thought like the English language, the most simple works in which carry with them an atmosphere of freedom and political enlightenment, and refuse at the same time some field on which these forces may have play or can find a vent.

NOTES UPON JAPANESE MUSIC.

By Dr. Mueller.

(*From the Transactions of the German Asiatic Society.*)

It is extremely difficult to procure information respecting Japanese music, not only on account of the innate reticence of the Japanese character, but chiefly also because the great majority of the native musicians know nothing of theory, and indeed have little conception that there is any system of musical notation. It is as if an investigator in Europe sought accurate information among tavern-fiddlers and strolling harpers. Musicians educated in the theory are rare and dispersed about the country; sacred music is of extremely difficult access to foreigners, and it is only by means of exceptionally fortunate conjunctures of circumtances that the close study of Japanese musical instruments can be arrived at. In my capacity of physician I have succeeded among the gentry and the learned in obtaining some acquaintance with these instruments, and have come in contact with many cultivated musicians. I shall therefore in the following lines give the results of my experiences, without, however, making any pretension to treating the subject exhaustively.

With a view of attaining my purpose I chiefly resorted to exciting among those I met a curiosity to see and hear some of our own instruments. If, however, I am asked what impression our music makes upon the Japanese, I am sure I shall not be far wrong in saying that they find it far more detestable than we do theirs. A prominent Japanese said—not to me, indeed, for their politeness would forbid it—"children, coolies and women may find pleasure in European music; but an educated Japanese can never tolerate it."

Musicians form societies which meet at certain times, and with very distinct secular or religious objects; besides which the Tycoon, the Mikado and individual daimios maintained, in olden times, private bands.* Then again, there is a large class of musicians who may be engaged to play in private houses. Musicians may be generally divided into the following classes:—

1st—Those alone who play sacred music are theoretically educated and possess a knowledge of the musical notation (*gakkunin*). They belong to an honoured class, and this kind of music could only be learnt by the *daimios*. It has disappeared from China, while it is cultivated in Japan even to the present day by the private band of the Mikado. The greater part of the text, however, has been lost, so that the music alone survives, and the players no longer know the meaning formerly attaching to it.

2nd.—Those who only play secular music, and do not know the notation (*gehnin*); the *koto* players alone are instructed in the gamut and in the notation of secular music. They are placed in the same social rank as merchants and such like, and belong to the inferior classes.

3rd.—Blind musicians have two ranks, *Kenggiô* and *Kotô*, the former taking precedence: these degrees are purchaseable. The players only perform ordinary music.

4th.—The great class of female musicians I here leave with but little mention, as women play a very inferior part in music. It is very rare that a woman has risen to any high rank in the art. Even the girls and women of the higher classes only cultivate the inferior order of secular music.

Formerly all these musicians had various ranks, though this is so no longer. Still, the leaders of musical societies dispense rewards and marks of distinction. For instance, one of the musicians I heard at a sitting on the 13th June last had obtained the privilege of tuning the first string of his *koto* an octave lower than is customary. Such marks of distinction may either be regarded as the reward of artistic skill or the fruits of a payment in money. The best compositions are the property of a certain society which alone has the right to perform them; though, besides these, there is a rich mass of national music.

The instruments chiefly played in Japan may be divided into :—

1st.—Instruments of percussion, made of metal or wood, and in which stretched skins are used.

2nd.—Wind-instruments of wood or shell: metal is only used for the tongues of wind-instruments.

3rd:—Stringed instruments which are either played with various kinds of sharpened appliances (*batschi*) or with a bow (*kiu*).†

Complicated instruments with valves, hammers and keyboards, are unknown in Japan.

All instruments are divided into :

1st.—Perfect, (*gakkuki*) *i. e.* such as are used exclusively for the performance of sacred music.

A. Instruments which are used in the performance of Chinese and Corean music.

1st.—Stringed instruments.

a. The seven-stringed *Koto.*

b. The *Biwa*, a kind of guitar.

2nd.—Drums.

a. The *Taiko*, the great drum which is struck with two large drum-stricks.

b. Kakko, the small drum, standing obliquely, and struck with two small sticks.

c. The *Yôko* or *Samo tsudsumi*, which stands between these two and is struck like the *Kakko.*

d. The *Shôko*, a percussion-instrument of metal.

3rd.—Wind instruments.

a. The *Shô*, of wood with metal tongues.

b. Hidschiriki, of bamboo with metal tongues.

c. Ohteki, the Chinese flute.

d. Komafuye, the Corean flute.

B. Instruments which are used in the performance of the pure old Japanese music.

1st.—*Wanggong* or *Yamato Koto;* six-stringed *Koto.*

2nd.—*Kangura Fuye*, the Japanese flute.

3rd.—*Shaku Biosh*, a wooden clapper.

II.—Imperfect instruments, only used for profane or secular purposes. The number of these is very large, and the perfect instruments are often used for secular music, but, in that case, with the form somewhat modified, a different order of the strings &c.

Specially are to be named among them :—

A.—The instruments which are used for the *No* dances. These *No* musicians and dancers were employed by the Tycoon and the Daimios, whose high rank did not permit them to visit theatres.

They are :

1st.—The great drum, *taiko.*

* The secular music of the Ryu-kiu-No, the sacred music of the Mikado *gakakki* or *gakku*; ... used formerly only in Nara, Tenodji and Kioto, ... ent music.

† *Kiu* also signifies the bow as a weapon.

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2nd.—*Tsudsumi*, two drums, one of which is placed upon the right shoulder while the other lies in the lap. They are struck with the fingers of the right hand.

B.—Besides these, are used for ordinary purposes :—

1.—The *samisen.*

2.—The three-stringed *kôto.*

3.—The *kokiu*, a species of violin. The combination of these three instruments is called *sankioku.*

4.—Various flutes and percussion instruments of metal.

III. Midway between the sacred and the profane music stand certain monochords, whistles, clappers, &c., only used as play-things ; but as they are put to these purposes in distinguished families they are held in some honour.

I have also seen other instruments used in olden times for the purpose of driving away snakes and venomous beasts from the fields. These were something like our sleigh-bells, three or four of them being fastened to a metal ring hung from three small chains, or held by some other contrivance. It was customary to hang up these instruments in the temples, in company with a mirror, the emblem of purity.

Looking more closely into the the theory of music, we find here the usual spirit of mystical Chinese speculation. The kingdom of sound is brought into conjunction with the signs of the zodiac and the lunar changes, and from this the following theory has been developed :—

All forces and phenomena of nature are based upon the number *five* :—we have therefore :

Five active organs : the stomach, the lungs, the liver, the heart, and the kidneys.

(I would here remark that in this and all following ranks of tubulation the order of precedence is from the top, so that each succeeding word implies an object of lower order and office.)

Five colours ; Yellow, White, Green, Red, Black.

Five varieties of taste; Sweet, Acrid, Sour, Bitter, Salt.

Five elements ; Earth, Metal, Wood, Fire, Water.

Five planets ; Saturn, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury.

Five regions of heaven ; Centre, West, East, South, North. And so on throughout nature. And as sounds belong to the phenomena of nature, there *must* be five of them.

The system of the five tones is called *gôin*, and is in the following order:—

1st tone	*Kiu.*	Temple.	Lord.
2nd „	*Shô.*	Trade.	Servant.
3rd „	*Kaku.*	Horn.	Peasant.
4th „	*Tshi.*	Signs.	Any material object.
5th „	*U.*	Pen.	Any abstract object.

Also in the kingdom of sounds the universal law prevails that the higher placed tones rank above those which follow them, so that in the musical primer *kiu* is written very large, and *U* very small.

These sound-names, however, must not be supposed to answer to any given notes on our gamut. They rather express our ideas of the second, third, fifth, &c., which, in different keys, stand in a constant relation to the key-note. They therefore may be compared to our intervals.

Although these five tones alone are recognized "officially," it must not be thought that the Japanese recognize only five tones in their scale. On the contrary, in stringed instruments they make use of chromatic divisions, which are produced upon the strings according to the nature of the instrument, by pressure or tension (applied on the other side of the bridge), so as to tighten or loosen the string.

The key-notes themselves stand in a definite relation to the months, and this relation is of such a nature, that in each of the twelve months the murmuring of the wind is confined to one special key, so that in such month a separate and perfectly defined key rules.

Thus in	Decembr.....	the	*Kôshô* rules.
„	January	„	*Tairio* „
„	February	„	*Taisoku* „
„	March	„	*Kôshô* „
„	April	„	*Kossen* „
„	May	„	*Tsakurio* „
„	June	„	*Suisehin* „
„	July	„	*Rinsho* „
„	August	„	*Goku* „
„	September	„	*Nanrio* „
„	October	„	*Bueki* „
„	November	„	*Osho* „

The order of succession of sounds is defined in the following manner :—

The names of the months and their appertaining keys are symmetrically described by a circle, and commence with December, working to the left. If it is desired to define the five tones which belong to a key, the following process is resorted to :—

Take *Koshô*, the tone of December, as the key-note, and count forwards from December as 1 (in Japanese order of right towards left) eight months, thus arriving at July as the second tone, *Shô*. Then count six backwards from July as 1, and you arrive at February as *kaku*; then again 8 forwards, arriving at September as *Tshi*, and 6 backwards bringing April as *U*.

Thus are the five chief tones reached and defined. Now again counting 6 backwards, November appears as an assistant-tone * to December; 8 forwards, June as assistant-tone to July ; 6 backwards, January as assistant-tone to February ; 8 forwards, August as assistant-tone to September ; 6 backwards, March as assistant-tone for April. May and October do not belong to the December key. The assistant-tone is a half-tone below the key-note. In precisely the same manner the five keys and their five assistant-tones are defined.

A second method of arriving at the tones appertaining to any given key-note is by mathematics.

The key-note *kin* is regarded as 9, and this as unity. This is divided by 3, and the third is substracted from the key-note, thus 9—8=6. The 6 is then taken as unity, divided by 3, and this third is added to the new unity, thus 6 + 2=8.

Having done this thrice, changing a third, and substracting and adding, and taking the product as a new root, we arrive at :—

$$\frac{24}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$
$$\frac{48}{9} + \frac{16}{9} = \frac{64}{9}$$
$$\frac{192}{27} - \frac{64}{27} = \frac{128}{27}$$

By these relations the length of the strings belonging to a given key is regulated.

Thus, for instance, if the string representing any given key-note of 9 units of measurement is long, the second tone of a string of 6 units requires length. The octave is produced by halving the length of the string, and the other strings are regulated by the relations given above.

To make this more plain we will call unity for the *kin* 81 instead of 9, and the numbers then come out as 81, 54, 72, 48, 64.

The tones of the months may now be represented by tuning-forks, and December is found to be our E sharp.

From December, working to the left, the tones follow closely upon our own chromatic scale, (untempered) so that November becomes D.

Of such tuning-forks I have seen three different kinds :

1.—A small cylinder of bamboo or ivory, closed at one end and open at the other. It is pierced on both sides like a flute, and the tone is produced by flipping the closed end with the nail of the middle finger.

2nd.—Another kind of tuning-fork is made with 12 metal tongues, which are either set in a circle in a wind-chest, or placed near each other in a bamboo-stick.

To simplify the instrument and make it more accessible, there is a cheaper form of it, which only gives the six most ordinarily used key-notes, that is, three chief tones and their semi-tones.

3rd.—The third kind consists of 12 bamboo pipes, open at top and bottom, and set in a row. The required tone is produced by closing the pipe at one end with the finger, and using it as a Pandean-pipe.

If we now pass to the consideration of individual instruments, it is important for the sake of greater clearness, not to make too great a distinction between sacred and secular instruments. I shall, on the contrary, entirely disregard any such distinction.

Among stringed instruments the *Koto* ranks first as the basis of the orchestra.

The word *Koto* is applied to the whole class of oblong stringed instruments which are placed on the ground. The following are the best known forms.

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1st.—The *Kin koto* of 25 and 50 strings, now obsolete.

2nd.—The *Sono Koto* of 13 strings. I wish particularly to remark that this is the true denomination of this kind of *Koto*, which Von Siebold erroneously calls the *Kin Koto*.

3rd.—The 6th stringed *Yamatono-Koto* or *Wanggong*, which belongs, like the foregoing, to sacred music. *(Vide supra)*.

4th.—The two-stringed *Idsumo Koto* and the one-stringed *Summa Koto* are little better than playthings.

The *Summa Koto* is said to have been invented by a *Kuge* (noble) who was banished to the province of Summa (hence the name), and who made a single-stringed instrument by stretching a string across his hat. Under the string low bridges are placed, and the various tones are produced with the finger, upon which a section of bamboo stick is placed like a thimble.

The most important, therefore, is the *Sano-koto*. It is furnished with 13 strings, of like thickness, length, and tention, stretched from two immoveable and opposite bridges. Through one of these the separate strings are drawn round the other end of the *koto*, and back through a hole in the sounding-board to the starting point, where they are fastened. The strings are stretched by means of a piece of wood through which they are drawn.

There are certain rules applicable to the dimensions of the *koto*, but these are not universally observed. One placed at my service, as of the usual model, was 72 inches long, the distance between the two main bridges was 53 inches, the greatest breadth 10½ inches, the least breadth 9 inches, the greatest height 3½ inches in the middle, the least height 1½ inches at the side.

The sounding-board is made from very hard *kiri* wood, and has two openings on the under side. The instrument stands on four low feet.

The tuning of the separate strings is effected by means of a moveable bridge placed under them. The player, who is also the singer, fixes the key according to his voice; a good voice is regarded as the equivalent of a high voice.

When the player has thus fixed the key-note, he transfers it to the next string, which had been previously untuned, by shifting the bridge under it. The following tones are now calculated according to the foregoing scheme.

The second tone is transferred to the fifth string, the third tone to the third, the fourth tone to the sixth, the fifth tone to the fourth string. The tones now succeed each other, reckoned from the second string, thus; 1,3.5.2.4. If we seek these tones according to the astronomical method, and express them by means of tuning-forks, taking C as our key-note for the sake of simplicity, and working to the left through eight tones, we shall get G as our second tone; 6 to the right for the third gives us D; A as the fourth and E as the fifth. At the fourth and fifth tone, the semi-tone is used instead of the whole tone, thus, A sharp and E sharp. If we regulate the succession of tones as above we have the following:

1st string yet untuned.
2nd „ 1st tone C.
3rd „ 3rd „ D.
4th „ 5th „ E sharp.
5th „ 2nd „ G.
6th „ 4th „ A sharp.

Had we continued the tuning by twos, we should have had, as the 6th tone, (which would have come after the 4th) B flat, and G sharp as the 7th. The tone inserted between the 5th and 2nd, but lowered half a tone (because the G sharp as assistant-tone is too unimportant to be reckoned independently) would be F.

It is therefore obvious *that the tuning of the Koto harmonises with our minor scale*, the fourth and seventh being omitted, because, through the admission of these, the normal number of five, which is the foundation of all the powers of nature, would be over-ridden.

Instead of the astronomical method of calculation, had we taken the mathematical method above explained, we should have obtained the following results: The relation of the vibrations of these various tones is:

C = $\frac{81}{81}$ = 1
D = $\frac{81}{72}$ = $\frac{9}{8}$ = 1.12500.
E Sharp = $\frac{81}{64}$ = 1.26562.
G = $\frac{81}{64}$ × $\frac{8}{9}$ = $\frac{9}{8}$ = 1.50000.
A Sharp = $\frac{81}{48}$ × $\frac{27}{16}$ = 1.68750.

A comparison with our own perfectly verified system of physics shows that the relations of the whole tones coincide completely with those of our own scale. But the relations of C to E sharp, and C to A sharp, differ. Our relation of vibrations is

C : E sharp = 1 : 1.20000.
C : A sharp = 1 : 1.60000.

In the first relation we have a difference of 0.06562; in the second, a difference of 0.08750. Let it be remembered, however, that, according to theory, E and A should be used instead of E sharp and A sharp, when the difference would be yet smaller, as may be seen under.

Tone.	Vibrations according to Japanese scale.	Vibrations according to Nature.	Difference.
E sharp.....	125,562	125,000	0.01562
A sharp.....	168.750	166,666	0.02084

After the strings from the 2nd to the 6th have been tuned, the 1st is tuned the same as the 5th; that is, the tone G is given to it. (I showed above that one of the *koto* players had been granted the privilege of tuning the G of his intrument an octave lower than is customary.) Now the 7th to the 11th strings are tuned, for which purpose the half lengths (octaves) of the 2nd to the 6th strings are taken; and for the 12th and 13th, the octaves of the 7th and 8th are taken. From the key-note C, therefore, the succession of tones is as follows:

1st string G.
2nd „ C.
3rd „ D.
4th „ E sharp.
5th „ G.
6th „ A sharp.
7th „ C.
8th „ D.
9th „ E sharp.
10th „ G.
11th „ A sharp.
12th „ C.
13th „ D.

The ordinary *koto* players do not, of course, make all these calculations for themselves, but tune simply by ear.

The strings for all stringed instruments are made of silk drawn through wax. The strings for the *perfect koto* are only made in Kiôto. They are very expensive, (a set costs 5 dollars), because they are seldom wanted and can only be had by special order. The strings for the ordinary *koto* are made in Yedo and are cheap. The *samisen* and the violin have similar strings, the latter being somewhat thinner. The strings for the *Gueking*, a kind of guitar, come from China.

To denote the various sizes of strings, numbers are used, the higher numbers betokening the thicker strings. Strings of varying thickness belong to a set, and the set is called by the number applicable to the thickest string. The sets for the various scales bear the names of the discoverer of the scale.

The *koto* is played with ivory finger-caps about three-quarters of an inch long, fastened by means of leather rings to the inside of the thumb, first and middle fingers of the right hand; while the left hand is laid flat upon the strings on the *other* side of the moveable bridges, in order, when necessary, to produce the half-tones by pressing or pulling the string, as occasion may require. Before playing, the performer rubs his hands vigorously together.

The Six-stringed Japanese *koto* or Wanggong is 6.33 feet long; 0.5 feet broad at the small end; 0.78 at the broad end; the height is 0.4 feet, without the legs. It has on the under side, besides the opening for fastening the strings, another opening to permit the escape of the sound. I have not yet been able to arrive accurately at the system of tuning, but it differs fundamentally from the tuning of the three-stringed *koto*, inasmuch as the first string is the lowest; the fourth string follows this at a small interval—probably a second—then the second and fifth are alike, probably fourths; then the sixth is a fifth, and lastly the third is a diminished sixth. But, as I have said, I am not cer-

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tain of all this, because I have not yet examined a properly tuned *Wanggong*, but have only got an approximate idea of it from a picture giving the relative positions of the bridges.

The seven-stringed Chinese *Koto* I have never yet had an opportunity of examining.

The *biwa* has four strings, two of which are of equal thickness: the body is 33.5 inches long, of which 7.5 are occupied with the finger-board on which there are four frets. The *biwa* has the appearance of a pear halved lengthways, and narrows from below upwards. The greatest breadth is from 11—12.2 inches, and the greatest depth from 8.7 to 16.3 inches.

The head, in which the four pegs are inserted, is 7.75 inches long, of which 2 75 are devoted to the crown-piece. The tuning is ; key-note, fifth, octave, and third—precisely the succession of sounds given by the Prussian call "*Das Ganze.*" The *biwa* is played with a beater made of horn, wood, tortoise-shell or ivory, about 6.3 inches long, and shaped like an axe-head, called the *batch.*

The *sumisen*, the most common Japanese stringed instrument, which is played by all the *geishas* (a class answering to our female harpists) has three strings, three pegs, and a flat bridge over which the strings are stretched at equal distances. The size, and other characteristics of the *samisen* vary according to the voice of the singer or songstress ; good, that is, high, voices require a small instrument. One for an ordinary voice that I measured was 37 inches long, of which 7½ constituted the body. It was 6½ inches broad and three inches deep, and there is a button at the back for fastening the strings. The four sides of the body are of wood, the upper and under side consist of stretched skin, the bridge standing on the upper side. This skin is said to be manufactured from the uterus of the cat, and the proof of its genuineness is sought in small black spots which testify to the thinness of the skin and which cannot be imitated. The most prized instruments have four such spots on the upper and under sides ; ordinary instruments have only two such spots ; and instruments without any such marks are very cheap. For the sake of greater convenience they are commonly so constructed that the body and finger-board can be separated, when they become easier of transportation. The *samisen* is also played with the *batchi*. In the case of the instrument referred to, the *batchi* was 7 inches long, the sharpened side three inches broad, and the neck measured from 1 to 1½ square inches. Regarded from the pitch of the fundamental note, the *samisen* can be tuned in five different ways, viz.

Hontziosi	— Prime,	fourth,	octave.
Niagari	— Prime,	fifth,	octave.
Sansagari	— Second,	fifth,	octave.
Itsisagari	— Prime,	fifth,	ninth.
Sansasagari	— Prime,	fourth and fifth of the lower octave.	

The *kokiu*, (violin) is in its whole construction very like the *samisen*, but instead of the *batchi* it is played with the bow (*kiu*). It is now but little played, and the performer whom I heard at the sitting referred to above, and who was one of a company of blind musicians, was the only player in Yedo. He has compositions of two kinds which he plays, *Fudjiyu* music which has been handed down by tradition and *Shohoyu*, the ordinary music. The accompanying piece of music * belongs to the former class and is old Japanese, being alternately accompanied with song in unison. Mr. Westphal, teacher of mathematics, to whom I am indebted for the notation of this piece, as well as for the table of vibrations and their relations, (and to whom, as well as to Mr. Holz and Dr. Funk, who have kindly assisted me in my researches, and lastly to Mr. Miyake, whose exertions rendered these researches possible, I would here express my warmest thanks) played over this piece to the blind man after it was reduced to notes, and the latter expressed the warmest gratification and acknowledgments in regard to its accuracy. There are shades of variation, of course ; and, indeed the blind man varied the piece slightly at each performance of it, but with these slight variations it is perfectly accurately taken down ; for the sake of simplification, however, it is written an octave below the pitch in which it was played.

* This refers to the Journal of the German Asiatic Society, from which this translation has been made.

The entire length of the instrument is 25 inches, from nut to bridge 14 inches ; the body, the sides of which sweep somewhat outwards, is five inches long and of the same breadth ; 2½ inches deep ; in other respects exactly similar to the *samisen*, and like it, covered with parchment. Instead of the button by which the *samisen* strings are fastened, the *kokiu* has a round metal tail-pin 2½ inches long to which the strings are fastened by means of a silken cord. The four pegs are conical, obliquely fixed, and changeable to either side.

The bridge is long and very low, and raised and arched in the middle. It has four grooves for the reception of the strings, three of which are placed at equal intervals from each other, the fourth being separated from the others by a very small space.

The strings were tuned to F, B sharp, E, and the two which were close to each other were unisons of E sharp.

The long bow, of 44 inches, is made of four pieces of red sandal-wood, held together by silver bands, and can be taken to pieces for convenience of transport. It is flat at the back and oval in front. The body of the bow at its upper end is bent nearly at right angles, the bend being 2½ inches long. The neck, which is about 9 inches long, has the same form as the *samisen*, as has the body, but it is somewhat thicker. The whole body is very elastic. The hair used for the bow is taken from the tails of white horses and is imported, as there are no horses in the country with such long hair. I at first imagined that, on account of this length, it must be vegetable matter ; but microscopical observation satisfied me that it was really hair. The hair is fastened above with a silver catch ; below with a silken cord. Before beginning to play the performer rubbed his hands with vigour—a practice, by the way, common to all the native musicians. He then took the bow with thumb, middle and little finger, laying the first finger upon the back of it, and with the out-stretched fourth finger he grasped the hitherto loose hairing, which then was held between the third and little fingers. He then took the *kokiu* by the neck, held it vertically before him, placing the body of it upon his knees, between which he fixed the pin which holds the strings. He then rested the edge of the bow against the edge of the sounding-board and pushed it simply backwards and forwards, using only the middle third of it. The strings of the *kokiu* he desired to use were brought under the action of the bow by turning the instrument on its vertical axis, the bow being quietly and regularly worked backwards and forwards. Of the two E sharp strings, sometimes he played on one alone, sometimes on both, and in like manner he used sometimes one of the other strings, sometimes the other. Double notes, as the piece shows, are very rarely employed. The tone of the instrument is something like that of the lyre.

As I must reserve my analysis of the wind and percussion instruments for the next number of this journal, I will only now say a word upon the system of notation.

A really perfect system only exists for the perfect instruments, and, indeed, for the *koto* the number of the string to be struck is the only guide ; in the flute the number is given of the aperture it may be necessary to stop. But the name or the number in the gamut of the tone may be given. When it is necessary to indicate half-tones a second sign stands next to the sign of the note, which dictates whether the string shall be tightened or relaxed. The lower octave is indicated by the addition of a small circle, the lower octave still by two concentric circles.

The value of the notes can be given by two methods ; either a circle is made near the note for the whole tone, a half circle for the semi-tone, and a quarter-circle for the quarter-tone ; or, as the notes are generally written one after the other, an interval corresponding to the desired length of the tone is made between the notes. Time and rythm are not specially indicated, though of all the music I have heard none of $\frac{4}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{4}$ time has ever yet come before me. The effect of a kind of rythm is sometimes produced in the old Japanese music by a pronounced *sforzando* upon a long sustained tone, which is then marked by a vigorous striking of the wooden *shaku bioshi* indicated by a kind of comma marked at the side of the note. For secular purposes numbers are likewise employed, but, in addition to this, and alongside, the sounds are indicated

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by letters, as our tralalala, dideldum, taterata &c. Thus the Japanese write, *te, te ten* &c; the *te ten* indicating the prolongation of the tone. The system of letter notation varies with different instruments. The notes are written from the top downwards; the words to the left of these; other signs stand sometimes to the right, and sometimes to the left. The lines between which a larger internal is left, are, as is the case with all Japanese writing, written from right to left. Most compositions are so written that they can be performed with or without the accompaniment of other instruments or of the voice. The song is invariably in unison with the leading instrument; the accompaniment of other instruments may either be in unison or in harmonies. In the latter case, and in sacred music, there is no exception to the rule that the intervals (harmonies) must be the same throughout the whole composition: in secular music they may change. The musician who explained this to me sought to make himself the more clear by saying that in sacred music the melody and accompaniment must go in two parallel lines; but that in secular music the accompaniment might run in an irregular zigzag line.

[TRANSLATION.]

DESPATCH ADDRESSED BY THE MINISTERS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESPECTING THE REMOVAL OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH TROOPS STATIONED AT THE PORT OF YOKOHAMA.

(From the "Nichi Nichi" Shimbun of February 14th.)

Yedo, January 27th, 1875.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In conjunction with my colleague the Minister of France, I have the honour of informing Your Excellency that our Governments consider that the time has now arrived when the small British and French force stationed at Yokohama should be withdrawn.

In making this communication we feel that we need not recur to the circumstances under which our Governments found it necessary to send a force to Japan for the protection of their Treaty rights, and to continue such protection pending the re-establishment of order and the constitution of a stable administration. The Government of His Majesty the Tenno will doubtless remember that throughout a period of trouble and difficulty, inseparable from a revolution so remarkable as that which has occurred in Japan, the presence of this force has prevented the serious embarrassments which must have ensued if foreign life or property had been attacked before the restored Government had succeeded in tranquillizing the country and in consolidating their authority. They will have seen that in proportion to the progress made in the attainment of these objects the allied force was gradually reduced, and they will now appreciate, we trust, the promptness with which the resolution of our Governments to remove the remainder of that force has been taken on the termination of those difficulties which threatened, until towards the close of last year, to disturb the peace of Japan.

It affords our Governments sincere satisfaction to be able to give His Majesty the Tennô this spontaneous proof of their good will, and also of the confidence they repose in the power and the desire of His Majesty's Government to ensure due security to foreigners resident in Japan.

On our own part we have pleasure in observing that the task in which our troops have been engaged in this country has been performed in a manner which reflects honour upon themselves and upon Japan. We feel that the cordial relations which have been maintained between them and the Japanese officers and people throughout their stay, and the friendly services which they have mutually rendered each other have materially contributed to the growth of good feeling between our respective nations.

I take this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

His Excellency
TERASHIMA MUNENORI,
&c. &c. &c.

[TRANSLATION.]

REPLY OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE MINISTERS OF THE SAID TWO COUNTRIES.

February 7th, 1875.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

It has given me much pleasure to peruse the detailed explanation which you have given me in your despatch of the 27th ultimo of the circumstances under which your Government and that of France have now resolved to withdraw entirely the force hitherto stationed at Yokohama for the protection of the Treaty rights of the subjects of your two countries.

Owing to the unsettled condition of this country before the revolution, these troops were sent here for the protection of your country's subjects, but in consequence of the re-establishment of a National Government by His Majesty the Tennô, and the increasing intimacy of our foreign relations, our nation, as actual experience has shown, has implicitly adhered to the policy of the Government in these two respects. The time, therefore, has arrived when (your Government and that of France) have resolved upon withdrawing your force altogether, a circumstance from which both our Governments derive the highest satisfaction. I have no doubt that the cordiality of the relations between them will be still more enhanced by this measure.

I should also observe that it gives me much pleasure to recognize the good feeling which has marked the intercourse, with all classes of our people, of the troops which are now to be removed, during the period of their stay here.

I need scarcely say that it is the hope of this Government to maintain on the same cordial footing the existing friendship between the subjects of our respective countries.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TERASHIMA MUNENORI,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

[TRANSLATION.]

There is a great deal of talk now-a-days about patriotism, and, being anxious to explain broadly what is of injury to our people, I wish to state before hand that this article is not intended to be read by, or afford any interest to, either women or children; but is addressed to those whom we call our learned men, that is, the scholars of Japan, the students of Chinese, Buddhist and European knowledge; and as these men differ widely from women and children, I doubt not that they will be brought to understand what true patriotism is. What they say and do has a great effect upon the people, either for good or evil.

It usually makes little difference what knowledge a scholar has acquired; he converts it into the means of subsistence, and no great distinctions need be made on this account. Such being the case none feel dissatisfied at the increase of their pupils. But there are many very one-sided men in the world. Forgetting how much goes to make up the word patriotism, they imagine that the knowledge they have acquired is the best, and should supersede all other kinds, so that thus they become very narrow-sighted. Not knowing or caring what true patriotism is, they lose sight of every thing but their own knowledge. These are our views, and as we entertain them earnestly, we request permission to state them more fully.

The patriotism of which we speak does not consist in the performance of reckless deeds, such as fighting duels with those formidable swords in which some of our people seem so greatly interested, or in committing *harakiri*. Deeds like these may be referred to in the verses found in the New Shinto books; but in order that people may not become confused we will at once say that our view of patriotism differs widely from that of the Shinto priests.

Chinese knowledge.—The two principal doctrines inculcated by the Chinese are "To be faithful to the master," and "To be obedient to the parents." There is no mistake

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that the idea of patriotism involves these duties. No scholar is ignorant of this. A man who conforms to the mind of the people, doing what they desire and abstaining from what they disapprove, will be made the ruler and called the father of the people. The views of a nation and regard to its principles are the true foundations of patriotism. But most of the Chinese scholars believe that ancient Chinese principles are the best, and disregard the present condition of the national mind. Some Chinese scholars of the olden times, careless of their real duties and hating the age in which they lived, hid themselves in the wilderness and among the mountains, and there wrote poetry and prose. We regret to say that some of our present Chinese scholars show a tendency to imitate them. This condition of mind is wholly useless. They would do far better to stay at home and instruct their children about this present and most important time. This would do far more good to the people.

Every nation was at first in a rude condition, and the people possessed no understanding. But as time advanced they became civilized and enlightened, and it is impossible now to anticipate the full civilization of the future. It is idle, therefore, to pine for the past, to condemn Japanese articles as ugly and foreign articles as displeasing, saying that both are unworthy, and to go to reside at Nagasaki because it is nearer to China, or to fret at the decrease of their pupils, or at the scarcity of the people who are desirous of acquiring Chinese poetry or prose, (written by themselves), or to rebuke the Government for its efforts to civilize the country. They may consider all this as very patriotic, but in our opinion it is just the contrary. We entreat them to confine their study and teaching of Chinese knowledge to such parts of it as are suitable to the present age, and if they then get this into the minds of the young, their service will be one of active patriotism.

Japanese knowledge.—This consists of the history of Japan, and of the periods of the changes in our laws and constitution. Japanese scholars believe that the ancient laws, customs and language which died away some thousands of years ago, are the best, and are attempting to place them before the children of the present day, and in so doing claim that they are acting patriotically. These Japanese scholars seem to us like over-indulgent parents, ever treating their children with softness instead of discipline, and thus doing more harm than good. When they make a convert to these views they call him a patriot, and think they have had a share in a patriotic work. But as our people are gradually becoming civilized, the scholars may cry out as they will that our ancestors were gods, but no one will listen to or believe them; and as geography teaches us that our country was not the parent of other countries, such teaching will no longer be very popular. Moreover, it is well known that, without any such unnecessary considerations, men will love their country, for even a dog will watch his master's gate, and a horse will return to the stable to which it belongs. There may be diversities in the forms of government of countries, whether republics or monarchies, or any other forms; but this implies no difference in the spirit of love of country among their inhabitants.

We entreat Japanese scholars to abandon their dislike to foreigners, for it is a great hindrance to the advancement of civilization among the people. They should also forego their hatred to the Buddhists, who are objects of hatred from the people. In the one case they injure the government administration, and in the other they arouse wrath among the people. This is not true patriotism, and we sincerely pity those who imagine it to be so.

Buddhist knowledge.—This is religious science. As Japan had no native religion, Buddhism came to us from India. Religion is out of the region of politics; but it is the guide of the people. The seven sects of this religion arose from the teaching of seven different founders, who were without the slightest intention of injuring the country to which they belonged, the Government under which they lived, or their fellow-countrymen, in founding these sects. Buddhist scholars, compared with other scholars, appear to be the least patriotic, and this, we think, is because their minds are constantly set upon the next world. The next world may be of importance; but so surely is the present. Religions undergo modifications as time wears on. The seven sects of Buddhism were not all formed at one time, and, looking at foreign religions, we observe that they also have passed through many stages. We must not keep our eyes too fixedly upon the past. It is true that the basis of a religion cannot be changed, but it may shoot out new branches, and from these our people may derive profit.

Buddhism is now gradually decaying in its native India, and becoming very unpopular in China. But as it is still very popular in Japan, those who love Japan should make its foundations strong and lasting, and think well about the present. This will assist our Government in its endeavours to diffuse civilization among us.

The Buddhist scholars seek to hinder the spread of Christianity among us. They say that Christianity is wicked, and whenever they see European articles or books, they say they are fruits of Christianity. But when they see the photograph of our Emperor in European dress, they are bound by this logic to say that this is also Christianity. There should be an end to such nonsense.

European Science.—The scholars of European learning deserve as much honour for the promotion of civilization in this country as the leaders in the last civil war. This being a new and enlightened form of knowledge, many advantages may be reaped from it, and as it is not long since it reached Japan, no one can claim that it has done us much injury.

The patriotic feelings of our European scholars have lately become a little too strong, and in some respects unsuited to the country. They are greatly desirous of introducing into Japan new and enlightened ideas from Europe and America, and of dispelling the old and dark ideas of our native land. This arises from their strong desire that foreigners should not consider this country dark and weak, but enlightened and strong. But in this they disregard the actual wealth of the country and the condition of the people. Many among us are desirous that our civilization should take equal rank with that of Europe and America. But as our country is poor and the people are ignorant, we must first promote agriculture, so that the land should yield more abundantly. We should promote commerce. We should promote the education of our children and compel the indolent to be industrious; and when all this has been done, it will be time to talk about rivalry with foreign countries. But our scholars who desire all these changes immediately are like those who would set a child to hard labour, or who imagine that the poor should abound in luxury like the rich.

We do not mean to say that we are in the same condition as we were several years ago. But, as we have said before, the first and most important thing to be done is to build schools, and to secure the diffusion of useful knowledge among the people; then to make an advance in commerce and agriculture, so as not to be decorating the outside only and doing so much expensive work in vain. Our scholars of European science ought to be assisting both the Government and the people. This is the manner in which they will best show their patriotism.

And we entreat them, too, to have a little more patience, and to cool their ambition that all these changes should occur at once. Let them prepare the way for them, so that when they come we may be ready for them, and they may really be to our profit.

In thus writing concerning the scholars of four different branches of learning, I have been forced in some places into lamentation, in others into contempt. But my aim has been not so much to rebuke, as to guide to the road of a true patriotism. I trust, therefore, that I shall not arouse anger in them, but simply prevail on them to ponder.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.*

We were always of opinion that our people were gradually becoming civilized, but that the Government had no desire to relax the weight of its hand on them. On the 21st of last month we had ample proof that this opinion was incorrect; in other words, that the Government was ceasing to be so oppressive, but that the people do not appreciate this. We lament this ignorance of our breth-

* Our issue of the 21st February contained the memorial referred to in this translation, with the reply so it sent by the *Sa-in*. The memorial was directed against the freedom of the Press. The reply of the Government was short and decisive in favour of such freedom.

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ren, but are pleased to find that the Government is relaxing its stringency; and it is a source of great and unexpected happiness to us to find that even foreigners praise it on this account.

The proof of which we have spoken appears in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 21st January, in a paragraph of which we have given a translation elsewhere. We believe that this paragraph was published by the *Japan Mail* after an examination of the memorial sent to the *Sa-in* by Fujita Kentaro of the Ehime *ken*, and of the reply to that memorial.

We cannot but regret that there are such ignorant and obstinate men among our brethren. How was it that Kentaro reasoned in this foolish manner? Did he do this in ignorance of the difference which exists between civilization and barbarism? Or did he intend to flatter the Government and receive some salary or gratuity? We have often seen memorials sent to the Government on the subject of the Press, but we never saw one like Kentaro's.

Fortunately, our Government is doing its utmost to advance our real civilization, or this opinion of Kentaro's might have been put into effect; and had it been pronounced four or five years ago, the newspapers might indeed have been troubled. Kentaro, in trying to hinder the advance of our people, and the promotion of knowledge among them, has earned the displeasure of thirty-five millions. Nor is this all. His memorial was published in the *Japan Mail*, and thus he will be disgraced throughout the world. In his attempt to flatter the Government, therefore, he has earned universal disgrace. Hereafter, it will be well if men desirous of advancing the welfare of the country, reason everything according to their conscience.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Theatres.

Okuni Kabuki, a woman of the province of Idzumo, obtaining the assistance of Nagoya Sansaburo of Owari, thought of collecting money to rebuild the *Oya-shiro* of her native province which had been razed during a local disturbance, and about the year of Onin (A.D. 1467) proceeded to Kiôto, and erecting a shed in a place called *Go-jo-kawara* gave the first public performances on the grass, hence the name *Shibai*, now commonly called *Shibaya*. There are various other stories told as to the origin and the date of the first theatre or performances. About a century later OnonoO-tsu, the maid of Otanobunaga, composed a piece on the loves of Joruri Hime, a noted beauty of Sanshiu, and hence comes the name for subsequently composed pieces of the same class, *Joruri*. Chikamatzu Monzaiemon was the next great composer of these pieces, and his compositions are still in favour with the public.

Uji Kadaiyu introduced the *fushi*, the peculiar jerky tones introduced into the readings, so striking to the foreign ear, the exaggeration of which by coolies in the streets at night, sounds as if some one had given the vocalists an unexpected blow. Takemo to Kaku-taiyu and Toyobake Wakataiyu, are celebrated as composers of *Gidaiyu*, which requires the lower notes and the chest voice, and is more fatiguing.

After the establishment of the rule of the Tokugawas the peaceful state of the country permitted of great improvements in acting, and players were encouraged in Suruga. Afterwards when Yedo Castle was being built on the site of Ota Dokwan's *Oshiro* (now Nishi Maru), a celebrated actor called Saru-waka Kan-saburo was presented with a 'baton' *(saihai)* of gold, and sent from Suruga to Yedo in the timber vessels bringing material for the castle. He danced on the piled up timber and flourished his bâton as the ship came into port.

Since then actors have become popular, and as a consequence numerous; and although they have hitherto been looked upon as a degraded class, of late this disability, in common with those of the *yetas* and others, no longer exists. One family of actors formed an exception to this degraded state, that of Ichikawa Danjuro, now existing in the true line of descent, a rare thing in Japan where adoption is so general. He possessed special qualifications, great ability and was very accomplished. His descendant at present performs in the principal parts at the new theatre near Shiba, Tokio.

The arrangements of the stage, or *bûtai*, are the *mawari-bûtai*, or turn table, *seri-dashi* or trap, *seri-agi* or ascent from the stage, and *gaudo-gaishi* or topsy-turvey scenes. The passage through the pit by which the actors enter is called *hana-michi* (flower-path.) There are curtains or *makú*, some to drop, others that are rolleded up, and the *ten-makú*, or ceiling-hanging. These are invariably presents from admirers, and inscribed with characters, Chinese and *hiragana*, stating by whom presented, or in case of anonymous gift, *gozonji-yori*, also *shinjo*, or presented. Quaint figures are mixed with the characters, and all dyed in various colors, presenting a curious appearance.

The audience is accommodated in the *sajiki*, or boxes, the *udzura* or ground-tier, *taka-doma* or raised pit, *hira-doma* or level pit, and *shiki-fune* or gallery. The latter fronts the stage and is apportioned to the "gods" of the native theatre. There is also the 'official' box. The band, *geza*, is placed on the stage, as also the *gidai-yu* in a stage-box (*chobo*). The prompter is called *kio-gen-sakusha*, and follows the piece with the *MSS.* in hand.

In night performances men with candles fixed on the ends of long sticks hold them so as to throw light upon the actors' faces, in order that the audience may observe their grimaces distinctly. The dressing-rooms consist generally of three stories: the upper for the actors who take the female parts; the second for the superior actors; and the lower, or ground-tier, for the common herd. The principal 'star' is called *Za-gashira*, and the men who come on the stage as horses' legs and such like are called *pê-pê* or *inarimachi*.

Authors, *Kio-gen Saku-sha*, if successful are looked up to, but the unlucky ones can sometimes find employment only as *hioshigie*—men who rap two pieces of wood on a board at the "points." The *Furitsuke* looks after the costumes and general conduct of the piece, scene-shifting &c., the *Todori* announces before the rise of the curtain the names &c. of the actors, is in fact a living play-bill. There is a warm bath in the *gaku-ya* (dressing-room), and at each change of character or costume, the actor washes off the paint and cleanses himself preparatory to a new coating.

On the 18th day of the 5th month the actors hold a festival in honour of *Soga*, a piece founded on the revenge of two brothers of that name on their father's murderer, a popular play. It is invariably the opening piece at every theatre at the commencement of the spring season. All respectable playgoer first go to a *chaya* (tea-house) whence they are conducted; seats, refreshment and attendance being guaranteed by the *chaya* people. The "sandwich" of the theatre, called *maku-no-ouchi*, consists of handfuls of rice squeezed, *nigiri-meshi*, and a vegetable stew *nishime*—as a relish. But although it is not thought correct to bring one's own luncheon, *saké* and any delicacies may be ordered from the cook-shops in the vicinity.

From 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. are the usual hours in order to avoid necessity for artificial light, as in the case of outbreak of fire the panic would be alarming and accidents numerous. The *Maye Kiogen* is an introduction before the piece commences. Some of the inferior actors, dressed in the ancient court-costume, go through some droll antics, &c. sometimes in the characters of the seven lucky beings *Sichi-fukujin*, &c. or as at *Rai-ko-shi-ten-do-o-jie*.

A portion of a piece, or only the popular portions, or pieces from several plays—an act of each perhaps—may be given on the same day, or a play may stretch over several days. *Yesoshi* are play-bills in book form, and *bantske* the same in sheets. Hand-books of the parts are called *o-mu-seki* (parrot-books, *i.e.* speech without action or feeling).

Females were prohibited to act with men by the Tokugawa government, but there are companies of females who bring out pieces without the aid of men; they do not seem to be popular or numerous, and it is only in a certain class of play that they are at all successful. *Tozai*, East and West, is the "Oyez" of the native theatre;

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yerai or *mai* are the expressions of approbation the audience use when pleased and sometimes *Nipon-ichi*. There are no "claqueurs," and nothing like our applause or hissing, and there are no *encores* nor calls before the curtain. The approbation of the audience is testified by inviting the popular actor to a feast after the Theatre is closed. *Geyshas* and *Kakoie-mono* vie in their endeavours to attract the actor's attention, and make him liberal presents.

The popular plays of the Japanese are very numerous: we give a few of their names:—

Soga is a tragedy based on the revenge of two brothers of the murder of their father: the scene is laid in the days of Yoritomo about A.D., 1186.

Chiu-Shin-Gura.—The story of the Forty-seven *Ronins* who in Yedo about 1699 revenged their master's judicial suicide, so well known to all.

Sendai Hagi.—Founded on a story of the attempt to poison the heir of the Sendai Prince, his nurse's devotion and her success by the substitution of her own boy who is poisoned and dies: this is a tale of the early part of the seventeenth century.

Imo Se Yama (The hills of Imo and Sei in Kioto), a story relating the loves of a frail beauty called *Hinadori* (a young-bird) and her sweetheart *Ooganoshe* in the beginning of the 16th century.

Kagami Yama.—About the year 1740, in the palace of Matzudaira Simôsá no Kami there was a lady in waiting, a pawnbroker's daughter named *Onoye*. Another of the ladies of the palace named *Iwafuji*, a *samurai's* daughter holding the rank of *Otsubone*, was jealous of the influence and style of *Onoye*, whose father supplied her with ample pocket-money and robes. The latter had amongst her own waiting maids the daughter of a *samurai*, who being heavily indebted to the *Shichi-ya* (pawnshop) begged to have his daughter *Ohatzu* taken into *Onoye's* service. *Iwafuji*, proud of her chivalorns ancestry and her own ability to fence, challenged *Onoye*, whom as a *Chonin* (townsman's) daughter she knew to be unpractised in this accomplishment. *Ohatzu* overheard the scoffs and jeers *Iwafuji* poured upon *Onoye*, and being *Iwafuji's* equal by birth stepped forth as her young mistress's champion and vanquished *Iwafuji* at her own weapons. In the subsequent absence of *Ohatzu*, *Iwafuji's* further insults to *Onoye* ended in the latter committing suicide and *Ohatzu* finally kills *Iwafuji*, and then attempts *gigai* (the female mode of judicial suicide by cutting the throat) but is stopped by the officers of the palace and is finally promoted to *Onoye's* position with the name of "The second *Onoye*," and is rendered happy.

Gem-Pei-Sei-Suic-Ki, the wars of the *Gengi* and *Heiki*; *Paiko-O-Ki*, the wars between the days of the Ashikaga and the Tokugawa, are full of warlike incident, a little illicit love and much murder and rapine. The incidents are taken from the books of the same name which are standard works.

Pen-jin-ki.—A story about *Tenmangu-Sugawara michisane* who was banished through court intrigue. A woman sacrifices her own child to save his, which was left in charge of one of his former retainers, now a writing-master. Another former servant hears that there is a plot to murder the child and induces his wife to substitute their own child for *Sugawara's*.

Ni-jiu-shi-ko, is a story about *Yaegaki-hime*, who, while her betrothed *Katzuyori* is at the wars, treasures his portrait, and, while gazing on it, sheds tears of grief at his absence, his dangers and the hardships which she is unable to share; and when she hears of his death hangs it up and performs her devotions before it. The fathers of *Katzuyori* and *Yayegaki* become enemies, and after many adventures, the former determines to see his betrothed wife, who, he hears, is a great beauty, and enters her father's service as gardener, but is discovered. Eventually by the assistance of foxes he escapes, and they further help the lovers to come together in return for some kindness shewn to the *kitsune* family.

Satomi-hak-ken-den.—A famous dog called *Yatzubusa* was requested by a celebrated warrior to fetch him his enemy's head, and, if obtained, his daughter, the beautiful Fushe-hime, was to be his reward. The dog was successful and brought the head, a great victory being the result. The lady is claimed, she flies to the hills, but in going to a pool for water, sees herself mirrored on its surface as a dog: placing her *judzu* (rosary) over her head she recognises her own features; the *judzu* slipping off into the water beyond her reach she sees again herself reflected as the dog. It seems Fushe-hime had been promised in marriage to a young cavalier before this, and he, in searching for his bride, met the dog *Yatzubusa* and shot it. Fushe-hime, although then *enceinte*, committed suicide, and the *fœtus* became a spirit, flying to the eight points, entering eight unborn children, who became brave men. Their adventures are contained in Bakkin's book of the same name as this play.

Inaka Genji is a play adapted from *Tanehiko's* book of that name. *Mitzu-uji*, a Japanese Adonis or Don Juan, has many adventures and love passages, the ground-work of the piece.

Hiza-kuri-ge, (shanks' mare,) a comic story of a tramp on the Tokaido by Yajirobei and his friend, full of coarse fun, comical incidents and "tricks upon travellers," much of which is quite unfit for translation.

Miage-no-shinobu, an eldest daughter, sold to be an *Oieran* (courtezan). After her father's death, the young sister goes in search of her elder sister, and is entrapped by *zegen* (pimps); eventually however, the sisters meet and are rescued from their degrading life.

Yao-ya-osichi. Osichi, the green-grocers's daughter, goes to pray at the family temple and sees there her fate, *Kichisa*, with whom she becomes so enamoured that when the gates of the city, dividing the wards, were closed and she could not pass, she, knowing they would be thrown open in case of fire, sounds the alarm-drum, and thereby incurs the penalty of being burnt alive. She is rescued by the discovery that she has been induced to raise the alarm by robbers, who are burned in her stead.

Oshun-Dembei, a piece called after two young lovers who commit suicide locked in each other's embrace, the love portion being tediously spun out to the length of several scenes.

O-han Chojemon.—*O-han*, a girl of fourteen, and *Ohoyemon*, aged forty, love not wisely but too well, and like the foregoing couple die together.

Hidaka-gawa. Kiyohime, the daughter of a hotel keeper, falls in love with *Anchin*, a priest who periodically stops at the *Yadoya* (hotel). Her importunities frighten the priest, who flees across the river that gives its name to the piece, and hides himself under a temple bell. The girl is, by the power of her love, transformed into a *Ja* (a kind of supernatural serpent), and tracks the object of her desire. Passing round the bell several times it becomes a molten mass by *majinai* (witchery), and consumes both.

Ishikawa Goyemon is a robber of the days of Taiko who is sentenced to be boiled to death in a large pot full of oil.

Kuzu-no-ha, the wife of Abe, when she bears him children, proves to be a fox.

Koku-sen-ya, in 1640, wished to restore the *Ming* dynasty in China. *Kin-sho-yo*, his wife, becomes the property of Kanki by capture, and wishing her present master to fight with, and not against, her former lord and master, arranges this by signal—assent being signified by pouring crimson water from her balcony into the stream beneath, dissent by ink-water. She finally succeeds, and the closing scene of the drama shews her on the balcony, pouring out the crimson fluid as a signal of acquiescence.

San-koku-yo-fu-den, is a Chinese novel of tales of three kingdoms, foxes and women, from which incidents are taken and worked up for the stage. *Kinbi-no-kitsune*, the nine-tailed fox is the mischief-maker, taking the form of beautiful women, and disturbing the peace of nations.

It would be as difficult to expunge the Chinese element from Japanese literature as it would to write about that of Europe without introducing something that had its origin in ancient Rome or Greece. There are no greater literary pirates than the Japanese, who in this respect are even worse than the American re-publishers. The latter sometimes acknowledge the rights of the author which the natives of Japan repudiate. There are other classes of theatres, something between the *hon-shibai*, or true theatre, and the *baba-shibai* or street performers; these are called *yosei*, assemblies principally open at night, most of them similar to the "Penny Gaff" of a seaport-town at home. At these may be seen or heard the *kiogen* of the larger theatres mutilated and murdered, *gidai-yu* and *Jorori*, recitations with musical accompaniment, *Koshaku*,

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stories of the wars, *otoshi-banashi* (dropping-down-talk) stories that carry the hearers interest to the sublime, and wind up with a sudden anti-climax.

Tsutsuki-hanashi, continuous talk-stories; *tedzuma*, sleight of hand; *kage* shadows and rudely-made magic-lanterns, illustrating practical jokes or stories; *hatchi-ningei*, eight-mens parts, one man rapidly changing his character and voice solely sustaining the piece. *Teri-ha-kiogen* is an imitation of *no*. *Chaban* are comicalities and sometimes "Pepper's ghost" is attempted. *Ayatsuri-niugio* is a puppet show.

Marionettes were first introduced by Haku Taiyu, the *Kannushi* of Nishi-no-miya. *Taik-o-ki*, the wars of Taiko in ten acts is a favorite piece for these puppet-shows. Latterly an additional attraction called *shin-bun*, news, has been introduced by those story tellers who cater for the poorer class: current events, items from the daily papers, foreign matters, scandal &c., are given, more with regard to the amusement of the audience than to truth or morality.

Baba Shibai (open air performances). The parts are frequently taken by young girls and boys, and *morceaux* of favourite scenes are attempted for the amusement of the crowd, who are expected to throw in a shower of cash at each telling point in the performance.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual General Meeting of this Chamber was held on the afternoon of the 16th instant with the view of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of account, and of electing a Chairman and office-bearers for the ensuing year. There was only a moderate attendance of the members.

Mr. A. J. Wilkin, Chairman of the Chamber, presided.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. G. K. Dinsdale, Secretary of the Chamber, proceeded to read the Annual Report, which will be found in another column.

On its conclusion Mr. D'Iffanger, seconded by Mr. Sitwell, proposed that the Report be adopted. This was agreed to.

The Chairman intimated that it would be incumbent upon the Meeting to proceed to the election of office-bearers for the forthcoming year. His numerous avocations would, however, forbid his offering himself for re-election.

Mr. A. Winstanley suggested that prior to proceeding to the election of Officers it would be advisable to bring forward the amendments to the Rules of which notice had been given.

The Chairman concurred in this course.

Mr. A. Winstanley said that the statement of accounts showed that it was now absolutely necessary to devise some mode of augmenting the income of the Chamber, and he had pleasure in proposing the following motion to this end for their consideration.

"That non-members of the Chamber be allowed to subscribe to the circular, an annual payment of $10 to entitle to two copies of each issue, and a charge of 20 cents to be made for every additional copy required, it being understood that subscribers shall furnish particulars of their import and delivery of staple goods by filling in forms supplied by the Chamber, in the same way as Members.

In such case, however, the circular should be regarded as of a confidential character and not intended for circulation in Yokohama.

Mr. Barlow seconded the proposition, and, in answer to some doubts expressed by Mr. Milsom as to the efficacy of this proceeding, said that no better mode of adding to the revenue was apparent. Failing this there seemed no alternative to increasing the subscription.

Mr. D'Iffanger said that the circular was already supplied to the *Japan Herald* and thus obtained publicity.

The Chairman stated that the Chamber circular had been issued to members only, and though he was not sanguine as to any very extended sale being attained by the removal of the exclusive right of purchase by members, he thought that the proposition was sound in principle and might fairly be tested. There were many persons who would, no doubt, purchase copies of the circular under altered conditions, who were at present debarred from doing so by non-membership.

Mr. Sichel remarked that as the newspapers had special reports prepared for them there must be some misapprehension in supposing that they copied the Chamber circular.

Mr. Winstanley, said that if the "Market Report" published by the *Japan Herald* were compared with that issued by the Chamber of Commerce it would be found an almost *verbatim* transcript of the latter compilation.

Mr. Winstanley's motion was then carried.

Mr. Dodds adverted to the heavy cost of telegrams and said that it would be most necessary to effect some econony in this detail of their expenditure. Their cost last year had been $2300 and he would now propose that "for the forthcoming year" the amount to be allotted to the purpose shall not exceed "$1,700.

Mr. Sichel thought that this would be a most unwise procedure. The scanty intelligence even now conveyed by the telegrams furnished matter for complaint. What were they to expect when even these scanty details were shorn down?

Mr. Dodds explained that the desired economy might be effected by reducing one out of two telegrams to six words, the other remaining as at present. Thus, long and short messages would be alternately presented to them, and once in each fortnight the telegram would be transmitted of its present length. He illustrated the effect of this briefly.

Mr. Sichel considered that this proposition should be absolutely negatived as eminently prejudicial to the interests of their Chamber. He foresaw the danger of curtailing the slender amount of matter the telegrams now furnished as likely to result in the retirement of many of the members, and would therefore move that the telegrams be not curtailed, but that the Committee should by other means modify their expenditure.

Mr. Winstanley said they could not see their way to effect this.

Mr. Sichel thought it would, in such case, be better to dispense with the telegrams altogether.

The Chairman pointed out that for the ample telegrams supplied to them the members of the Chamber should be prepared to pay. The motion seemed to him to suggest an eligible alternative to the present costly arrangement.

Mr. Dodds' proposition was then put to the meeting and carried.

The Meeting next proceeded to elect a Chairman for the the forthcoming year, when the choice of the Meeting fell upon Mr. A. Winstanley who took the chair vacated by Mr. Wilkin.

On taking the ballot for a Vice-Chairman, Mr. Wilkin was declared duly elected.

The following gentleman were elected as Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Blakeway, D'Iffanger, Dodds, Evers, J. Walsh, Milsom and Barlow, Messrs. Vouillemont and Thurburn consenting to act as Auditors.

The meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman, and a warm tribute to his untiring zeal in the discharge of the important duties of the office of President of the Chamber.

REPORT OF THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE YEAR 1874.

The Committee beg now to lay before the Chamber their report for the past year, accompanied by the accounts duly audited.

The telegram, it will be observed, still makes heavy demands upon the finances, and as the additional subscription is insufficient to cover the cost, the message has, as last year, to be partly paid for out of the accumulated funds of the Chamber. It is needless to say that this is not as it should be, and it becomes incumbent upon the members, either to provide the additional expense, or to curtail the cost of this item.

Notice has been given, it will be observed, of a motion intended to meet the case.

The general expenditure of the Chamber has had the attention of the Committee, with a view to reductions where practicable.

During the last year, the scope of the telegram has been further extended by the use of an economical method

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of cipher, and Your Committee believe that it may be fairly called a valuable and trustworthy message.

Statistics of Trade.—Persistent attempts have been made to utilize the Customs and Machigaisho returns, with a view of obtaining not only fuller and more correct bi-monthly statistics, but also of making up daily details of imports and exports; but after several months' experience, all these attempts have proved abortive.

Hatoba Accommodation.—Annexed is a Report of a Special Committee upon this subject, which having been forwarded by the Board of Consuls to the Superintendent of Customs, obtained the reply from that gentleman as also annexed. It is to be regretted, however, that no steps have yet been taken in the promised direction.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the Government are about to commence some extensive harbour and pier works; and, without expressing any opinion upon the probabilities of any very large expenditure being directly remunerative, or otherwise, it is safe to assert that such works cannot fail to be of immense advantage to shipping and trade generally. Since, however, the opening of the Suez Canal, a large proportion of our Imports is brought here by steamers, and these succeed in unloading with far more despatch than was the wont of sailing vessels.

Storage of Kerosine.—A compound and building have been provided in a good situation at Nakamura; but, pending some alterations in the building, and the promulgation of the Storage Regulations, no use has yet been made of this depôt.

Some further correspondence has taken place on the subject of the dollar paper issues of the Dai-Ni Kokuritz Ginko, and it is hoped that ere long the position of the Bank and of its paper currency may be more clearly defined.

Revision of Treaties appears to be still in abeyance. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to record that the Foreign Representatives have obtained from the Japanese Government the concession for their countrymen of right of free travel in the interior, under a system of passports.

This has been largely availed of, and has hitherto led to no difficulties whatever; and it is to be hoped that the Japanese, seeing this, will soon finally abandon their remaining love of exclusiveness.

The right of *Exportation of Rice* has been safely left to the natural course of markets, seeing the rapid rise in the value of the article here, and the equally rapid fall at the home markets.

Some considerable changes have taken place in the management of the Mint at Osaka; the effect of which has still to be seen. Meanwhile the coins minted there are, from different causes, scarcely used for ordinary purposes of trade.

A. J. WILKIN,
Chairman.

February 16th, 1875.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1874.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last Account, Cash in Hand ... ...$	282.47	
Cash on Fixed Deposit with O. B. C.	1,000.00	
		$1,282.47
Interest, at 6 per cent., on fixed Deposit, $1,000		60.00
Subscription for 1874, 49 Members, at $50		2,450.00
Subscription for half-year, 1 Member, at $25		25.00
Subscription, additional, on account of Telegrams, 48 Members, at $30...		1,440.00
Subscription, additional, half-year, one Member, at $15		15.00
Circulars sold to 31st December, 30,640, at 10 cents		3,064.00
Reports, Statistics of Trade, etc., sold to 31st December...		33.30
		$8,869.87
Balance as under		
Amount overdrawn from O. B. C.	916.98	
Less cash on hand	20.73	
		896.25
		$9,266.12

DEPENDENCY.

Amount at Fixed Deposit with O. B. C., due 11th Feb., 1875, ...	$1,000.00
Less Balance as above	896.25
	$103.75
Interest on fixed Deposit, $1,000, at 6 per cent., to 31st December, 1874	53.09
	$156.84

EXPENDITURE.

Rent for 12 months... ... ...$	810.00
Secretary's Salary for 12 months	1,975.00
Interpreter's Salary for 12 months	240.00
Cost of printing Circulars	1,608.91
General Printing, Advertising, and Subscription to Local Papers	526.82
Furniture and Stationery	39.04
Office Boy's Wages, Postage, and Sundries...	217.03
Shipping Reports and Shroffage	255.38
Amount Expended on Telegrams	2,384.27
Amount paid to H. S. King & Co., for Books, &c.	41.17
Amount paid to P. & O. S. N. Co., for Gunpowder for Time Gun	93.50.
Premium Fire Insurance on Furniture, &c., $1,500, 12 months	45.00
	$ 8,266.12

Correspondence.

THE HARBOUR SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 20th February, 1875.

SIR,—Being anxious that the facts I have given in support of my views on this scheme, should be placed beyond question, I feel called upon to correct H. in his assertion that I was in error in attributing to the Colaba Land Company of Bombay a capital of £3,200,000. I maintain the correctness of the statement, and refer to the Bombay stock-list of December, in which it quotes this Company as possessing 4,000 shares of the nominal value of Rupees 8,000 each. It is quite possible that £1,200,000 may represent the capital paid up, although the above list quotes the shares "all paid up."

The Elphinstone Land Company is not quoted in the above-mentioned list, but on reference to other authorities I find that this Company was absorbed into the "Bombay Port Trust" about two years and a-half ago, and obtained a loan from the Imperial Indian Government of £2,000,000. With this loan it purchased the following wharf properties now forming the "Bombay Port Trust," Seuree, Tank, Kasara, Mazagong, Custom House, Apollo, and Chowpatta Bunders, also the Malet Bunder and basin, Moody-Bay estate, Wellington reclamation, and the foreshore from Worlee Fort to Mahim Causeway.

The above enumeration of wharfage properties in itself might be expected to prove conclusively to A. that the difficulties he stated to exist against wharfage works in Bombay are unfounded. On reference to the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust from April 1872 to March 1873,

Receipts were	£ 100,224
Expenditure was	£ 25,632
Balance	£ 74,592

or about 3¼ per cent interest available to pay 4½ per cent interest due to the Indian Government.

With regard to this loan, the Bombay Port Trust acted wisely in borrowing the money direct from the Government

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of India, as experience abundantly proves *that loans with Government guarantees never find the same favour with investors as those made to a Government direct.*

The Indian railways, although constructed under Government guarantee, have paid one per cent interest more for their money than if the Government had borrowed direct. But doubtless the Indian Government would have declined giving its guarantee to a loan for works so proverbially deceptive. For if a loan arranged under such Government guarantee was found insufficient to complete the work, the Government would have to find the necessary funds to do so for the benefit of the holders of the stock.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

X. Y. Z.

THE COLD-WATER TREATMENT OF FEVER.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 20th February, 1875.

Sir,—The author of the letter published in your last issue and entitled "A Cure for Typhoid" has fallen into the usual error of claiming by far too much in favor of his subject. In the first place the treatment of fever by reduction of the temperature of the body is by no means new. The idea is as old as Hippocrates, although like many other of the wise suggestions of the Father of Medicine allowed to fall into disuse for centuries. The revival of this treatment in modern times is due to an English physician, Dr. Currie of Liverpool, who in 1787 proposed and carried out the treatment of fever by cold affusion. The patient being seated in a tub, water of the temperature of 40°—50° Fahr was poured over him in large quantities with the effect of reducing the abnormal temperature and often, in non-specific fevers, of arresting the disease altogether. Dr. Currie's system was extensively practised in a severe epidemic of fever in Great Britain in 1817-19, but for some reason, perhaps a misconception of the character of the disease, the treatment met with but little success.

Partly from this failure, but perhaps more from professional and popular prejudice, the cold water treatment of fever was again disused, and it is only within the past seven or eight years that it has been revived. With the application of the thermometer to exact observations of the temperature in disease—a comparatively recent thing—and the discovery that no symptom so certainly denoted the gravity of diseased processes as the amount of increase above the natural temperature, while an amelioration of the patient's condition was as certainly preceded or accompanied by a reduction of the heat of the body, came a rational deduction that to reduce the temperature of the body was to diminish the activity of those chemical and vital processes which are concerned in the production of febrile heat, and, so far, to conserve not only the strength of the patient, but the actual substance of his body, of which there is always an excessive waste in fever. For the scientific investigation and development of this method of treating fever the profession is indebted to Drs. Brand of Stettin; Jürgensen of Leipzig; Liebermeister of Basle; H. Weber and Wilson Fox of London; the Surgeons of the New York Hospital, but, above all, to Professor Ziemssen of Erlangen whose work, "Die Kalt-wasser Behandlung des Typhus abdominalis" is worthy of the careful study of every progressive medical man. So far the treatment has been more especially applied to typhoid fever, but it is equally applicable to any disease in which the rise of temperature is excessive, such as scarlet fever, measles or even small-pox. That this method of treatment has not become more general is due partly to the conservatism of the profession, partly to the difficulty and tediousness of its application in private practice, but most of all to the prejudice of the people themselves. In the present condition of popular sentiment a fatal event occuring in a case of fever treated by cold water would, be ascribed nine times in ten to the treatment instead of to the severity of the disease, and there are few practitioners of medicine in a position to run the risk of such mis-judgment. Perhaps this hesitation on the part of physicians is wrong, but it is at the same time natural, more especially as it is not yet fully known under what circumstances cold water treatment is *certain* to be beneficial. The tone of Mr. Stephens, letter would imply that he personally had been cured of typhoid fever in two days. That he was relieved of fever I do not doubt. But that this fever was typhoid is very unlikely; firstly, because an absolute diagnosis at so early a stage of the disease is impossible, and, secondly, because there is no evidence, even in the works of the most enthusiastic advocates of the cold water treatment, to prove that typhoid fever has ever been arrested before running its natural and inevitable course.

It is hardly worth while to criticise in a popular journal the decidedly original views of the pathology of fever given by Mr. Stephens. Suffice it to say that were he correct, a cooling poultice or a wet pack would act in a manner exactly the opposite to that which he describes. To secure a determination of blood to the surface of any special portion of the body the application of heat or irritants is necessary, not that of cold, which, to a certain extent, causes congestion of the internal organs. The object of the cold water treatment is not to equalize the circulation but to reduce the temperature of the blood as a whole and, so diminish chemical and vital action.

My object in these criticisms is two-fold. First, to show that the credit of what is undoubtedly a great improvement in medical practice does not belong exclusively to Continental surgeons. And, again, to prevent the confiding reader from expecting miracles from the treatment, such as the arrest of a case of typhoid in its second day would certainly be.

Ignorant and intemperate advocacy of a new method is the most certain manner of bringing discredit upon it, and a portion of the prejudice still felt against even the right and proper use of cold water in medicine is undoubtedly due to the action of the followers of Priessnitz, who have vaunted cold water as the panacea for all diseases. And now having, I fear, placed myself in the eyes of the careless reader among the conservative opponents of the method in discussion, allow me to state briefly the actual state of feeling among progressive members of my profession, in reference to this subject.

1.—An important indication in the treatment of fevers is the reduction of bodily temperature.

2.—The most ready and least injurious method of doing this is the intelligent application of cold.

3.—The sudden and excessive application of cold is not always safe nor is it the surest means of reducing temperature. For this reason the cold affusion of Dr. Currie, and the successive application of cold packs are objectionable to a certain extent.

4. The so-called graduated bath as employed by Ziemssen is open to no objections on the score of safety, and seldom fails, if properly used, promptly to reduce the temperature of the patient. (This method consists in repeated full baths, sometimes as many as eight or ten in the day, according to the temperature as shown by the thermometer placed in the axilla; the patient being placed in a bath of nearly the warmth of his body, to which cold water is gradually added until the required reduction of temperature is obtained).

5.—Neither the cold bath nor any other means can cut short the course of typhoid and other specific fevers, but the judicious application of cold is one of our best means of guiding the disease to recovery and often seems to diminish the period of convalescence by the preservation of the patient's strength.

6.—Statistics show that although the duration of typhoid fever is not notably shortened by cold water treatment, there is a great reduction in the percentage of deaths where the method is judiciously applied. Examination of a large number of reports gives the average death-rate from typhoid under ordinary treatment as about 18 per cent, while under the cold water treatment the deaths are about 7 per cent.

7.—The cold water treatment of fever does not and should not do away with other received treatment, especially such as general support and stimulants; nor does it afford the least assistance in combating many of the complications to which fevers are liable, which must be met by their own proper treatment. However, it does seem to render these complications of less frequent occurrence,

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8.—In applying the cold water treatment the condition of the patients must be considered, as well as the nature of the disease. Patients of broken-down constitution, especially drunkards, bear the cold water but badly, and used with this class it must be managed with the utmost care.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. D.

Law & Police.

H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Assistant-Judge.

February 13th and 15th, 1875.

Clataud *vs.* G. Domoney & Co.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood appeared for the Plaintiff. Mr. Gibson represented the Defendant.

The plaintiff in this case claimed $306.34 with interest for goods supplied to the defendants. It appeared that in the month of March 1874 the defendants, the well-known butchers and provision dealers of Yokohama, appointed Mr. Blockley to act as their representative in Yedo. Two months later Mr. Blockley acquired the business by purchasing the defendant's interest therein, paying for it by a promissory note and disposing of part of his interest to a Mr. Clarke. Mr. Blockley having failed in meeting the note on its maturity the defendants had resumed business in the month of September last.

The plaintiff contended that of the transfer of the business to Blockley he had received no intimation, and that he had been visited by Mr. Plummer (of the firm of defendants) who told him that he might supply the former with such goods as he required, he being agent for Domoney & Co. He therefore believed that he was acting for Domoney & Co. as this intimation had never been countermanded. It was further shown by the evidence of a Portuguese clerk that the bills were made out in the defendants' name, and that Mr. Plummer had paid him his wages up to October 1874.

For the defence it was urged (with the support of the evidence of Blockley and of Plummer), that the business had been in effect transferred to the former by the defendants in May 1874; that Clataud had frequently asked him to pay the amount now in question and had condemned his action in selling a portion of his interest to Clarke as unwise, and that the fact of the concern being his was well-known in Tsukiji. It was denied that Clataud had been apprised that he was at liberty to give credit to Blockley, nor was he informed by defendants that he was their manager. The transfer of the concern had been advertised. The defendants had paid the clerk's wages in order to save Blockley from becoming Bankrupt.

February 20th

His Honour delivered judgment to-day, in favour of the plaintiff with costs, allowing, however, as a set-off the claims made by the defendants.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

February 18, 1875.

Kaitakushi *vs.* Martin Cohen & Co.

This was a claim for $40,000, being $20,000 paid as deposit by plaintiffs to defendants on a contract for 1,600 Remington rifles and accoutrements, with 200 rounds of ammunition for each rifle, besides 480,000 extra rounds of ammunition, and $200,000 alleged damages for the non-performance of the contract by defendants.

Mr. G. W. Hilll legal adviser to the *Shikosho*, appeared as counsel for plaintiffs; Mr. F. W. Marks for defendants.

His Honour said it would be necessary, in accordance with the rules of procedure, to draw for assessors, as the amount claimed was over $500.

Mr. Hill then made a motion that the answer of defendants be sworn to, as that was imperative by the rules.

Mr. Marks strongly objected to this. He argued that though the rule in regard to this question seemed imperative, yet it was in the power of the Court to decide as to the necessity of this being done. It was a peculiar case, and he should not advise his clients to do so.

His Honour said the answer would have to be sworn to. It was not a demur, which, it was true, need not be sworn to. Rule 14 was imperative as regarded this, and the Court was not sitting to frame

Mr. Hill prayed that the answer be struck out unless defendants verified it.

Mr. Marks desired leave to amend his answer, which his Honour granted.

His Honour said it would have to be sworn to.

Mr. Marks said he would swear to it for his clients.

Mr. Hill objected to this and, and said the defendants themselves must swear to it.

After some discussion it was decided that the defendants should swear to their amended answer.

Mr. Marks then made a motion that the petition be dismissed, or be substantially amended, on the ground that it sued defendants (Martin Cohen and G. Opitz) jointly, and G. Opitz was not under the jurisdiction of the Court, being a German subject. It was manifestly unfair that Martin Cohen should be called upon to answer for the doings of G. Opitz.

Mr. Hill argued against this altogether. It was not necessary to amend the petition filed. The law regarded firms, and not the individual members composing them. This firm was an American one, and the contract had been signed "Martin Cohen & Co."

His Honour said he could not see that the petition required amending, so long as Mr. Opitz's rights were not affected. The name of Martin Cohen & Co. would have to remain in the petition. He was obliged to overrule Mr. Marks' objection. He, however, made a note of it.

Assessors were then drawn for, and Messrs. E. S. Smith and C. P. Hall were ordered by the Court to be summoned to appear.

The Court then adjourned till 1 p. m.

On re-assembling, the assessors were duly sworn in, no objection being raised by counsel to either gentleman.

Mr. Hill said he should make no opening address—the petition spoke for itself. He then read it to the Court. He then desired to have some testimony from his learned friend.

Mr. Marks raised no objection, but said it was rather unusual.

F. W. Marks, sworn: He had seen the second agreement shown to him by Mr. Hill before now. [This was a second agreement between plaintiffs and defendants, allowing defendants more time for the arms, etc., to arrive, for a monetary consideration.] He had drawn it up; his signature was to it.

Question by Mr. Hill: Who are the parties mentioned in it?

Witness said the parties were mentioned in it.

After some discussion about this answer.

Witness continued: He received his instruction in this affair from Mr. Opitz. [The deed of partnership between Martin Cohen and G. Opitz was then handed into Court.] In drawing up the second agreement he received part of his information from his learned friend, part from Mr. Opitz, and part from the correspondence which had passed between him and his learned friend on the matter. Part of the second agreement referred to the original contract between plaintiffs and defendants. It was dated 21st September, 1874, and signed "Martin Cohen & Co., G. Opitz," and a Japanese name, purporting to be that of the agent of plaintiffs. [Mr. Marks, the witness, admitted Mr. Opitz's signature.]

The said document being now in Court,

Mr. Hill read the original contract to the Court.

Mr. Marks admitted the signature of G. Opitz on the contract, but said he knew nothing about the signature of Martin Cohen & Co., which was also on it.

Witness continued: He had never seen the red stamp on the document before. It was the first time he had seen the document.

Mr. Hill then said he should bring documentary proof in support of his case first, though he would have preferred to have brought his witness first.

It was decided in Court, after some discussion, that there were two points for the Court to decide upon, namely, the liability of the defendants, and 2ndly, the amount of damages.

His Honour decided that the question of liability should be first heard. If the liability was established, then the amount of damages could be settled.

Mr. Hill then called.

Mianabe Chuski, cautioned: He was an agent of the Kaitakushi The document shown to him is the original contract; it was signed on the 21st September, 1874. He recognised his signature and seal to it. He knew the contents of the contract. The contract was first made with Mr. Cohen. Mr. Opitz wrote the foreign signatures on the document and sealed it with red ink. Mr. Opitz signed and sealed it at No. 28 on the part of Martin Cohen & Co. The contract was never fulfilled. When defendants failed to fulfil the contract he put the whole affair into Mr. Hill's hands. Mr. Cohen brought to the

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there. He could not remember the exact date Mr. Cohen brought them to the Kaitakushi, but it was before the contract was signed. He borrowed one rifle and some cartridges from defendants afterwards, but as they were entirely different from the rifles and cartridges contracted for, he returned them.—*Herald.*

To be Continued.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 18th February, 1875.

Kenealy elected Member of Parliament for Stoke-cent (Stoke-upon Trent?).

Refusal of England to attend the Conference has produced an unpleasant impression in Russia.

LONDON, 17th February, 1875.

The French Ministry have tendered their resignation.

SINGAPORE, 17th February, 1875.

A serious out-break of the Chinese Prisoners at Singapore occurred to-day. The Superintendent has been killed and sixteen warders wounded. Order has now been restored.

London, 2nd February, 1875.

The Emperors of German, Austria, and Russia have received envoys notifying the accession of Alphonso.

Obituary.—Sterndale Bennett.

London, 1st February, 1875.

Obituary.—Lord St. Leonards.

London, 25th Jan., 1875.

The Powers are intervening to avert the Turco-Montenegrin conflict; nevertheless a collision is apprehended. The Porte has consented to the trial of Montenegrins by a mixed tribunal sitting at Montenegro.

London, 23rd Jan., 1875.

Mr. Tapp has been gazetted as the Registrar of Shipping.

London, 20th Jan., 1875.

Germany accepts the promises of reparation by Spain.

London, 19th Jan., 1875.

The Reichstag have voted for obligatory civil marriage.

Alphonso assumes the command of the army of the North, and declared in council his desires to maintain religious liberty.

Spain is sending three war vessels to the North to obtain satisfaction for the Germans.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13, *Massilia*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,066, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Feb. 14, *Estepona*, British steamer, Hubback, 676, from Nagasaki via Kobe. Coals, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Feb. 14, *Velox*, Dutch schooner, Mueller, 187, from Takow, Sugar, to Netherlands Trading Co.

Feb. 15, *Adventure*, H. B M. Troop-ship. Captain D'Arcy, 1,790, from Kobe.

Feb. 15, *Scotland*, British steamer, James, 2,654, from Shanghai, General, to Van Oordt & Co.

Feb. 16, *Decrés*, French gun-boat, Bosc, 1,200.

Feb. 16. *Peter*, German barque, Richelsen, 397, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Netherlands Trading Co.

Feb. 18, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,943, from Shanghai and Ports. Mails and General, to P. M. Co.

Feb 19, *Palma*, German barque, Binge, 299, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.

Feb. 19, *Lizzie*, British barque, Graham, 385, from Hakodate, Ice, to Captain.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15, *Washi*, British steamer, Hescroff, 221, for Amoy, Ballast, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Feb. 16, *Caroline*, German 3-mast schooner Paulsen, 287, for Takow, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.

Feb. 16, *Iris*, German schooner, Shachtel, 212, for Takow, Ballast, despatched by F. Knobloch.

Feb. 16, *Ly.ee-moon*, British steamer, Stephens, 670, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Feb. 16, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co

Feb. 17, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. Co.

Feb. 17, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Roper, 1,325, for Shanghai, General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

Feb. 18 *Thalia* H. B. M. Ship, Woolcomb 2,216

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Massilia*, from Hongkong—Mrs. G. W. Stevens, Messrs. Powys, Groves, and Driscoll.

Per British steamer *Scotland*, from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Lure and child from London, Messrs. M. Date and Douglas from Kobe.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—To Marseille. Major Kinder, Messrs. Macazima, Rothkugel, Ouliou, Sasaki, Konock, Cailliens. To Naples: Mr. Ogatta. To Hongkong: Mr. Acfordd. Ah Chong and 5 Chinese.

Per American steamer *Oregonian*, for Shanghai:—H. E. Von Brandt, Mr and Mrs. Mori, Vinay, Jupiter, Capt. A. O'Malley. G. Rutter, 11 Japanese Officers, and 1 Japanese lady; 80 in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Kanagawa Maru* for Shanghai:—Messrs. Winckler, Margelidon. C. Rohde, H. Francke M Ullmann, Takemoto and wife, Hirai, Wilson, Hachida; and 89 in steerage.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai and Ports.—Capt. and Mrs. Harris. H E. Okubo, Messrs. J L. Langworthy. J. Davidson, John Gillingham, S. K Lothrop. R. W. Irwin, L. de Sa, Wachtels, B. H. Burns, Michel, C. H. A. Rappard, J. D. Carroll, A. Helm, G L. Harris, Yekobayashi, Gimby, Masuda, and 8 Japanese, in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—

Silk.—London	38 bales.
Marseille	179 „
	212

Waste Silk, 78 bales Treasure, for London, $99,850.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa-Maru* for Shanghai:—

Treasure, ... $10,000.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Massilia* reports severe weather and a heavy sea throughout the passage; was at anchor 12 hours on the coast of China.

The Dutch schooner *Velox* reports rough weather throughout the voyage.

The British steamer *Scotland*, reports pleasant weather throughout the passage.

The German barque *Peter* reports heavy variable wind and stormy weather and a high cross-sea throughout the voyage.

The *Thalia* went down the Bay yesterday for gunnery practice and exercise.

The *Calahar*, passed Point de Galle, on the 15th instant.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong ...	... Massilia P. & O. Co.	...	23 instant.
San Francisco	... Vasco de Gama P. M. S. S. Co		instant.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Courier	Lemascheffsky ...	
Estepona	Hubback	
Golden Age	Coy	
Massilia	Edmond...	Hongkong.
Naruto	DuBois	
Sea Gull	Acfort	Shanghai.
Scotland	James	
Tanais	Reynier	Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS.

Lizzie...	385	Graham...	
Montego	316	Griffiths...	Kobe
Myrtle	35	Poley	
Peter...	397	Richelsen	
Palma	299	Binge	
St. Kilda	865	Atkins	
Velox	187	Mueller...	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. B. M. Troop-ship Adventure	... ...	Captain D'Arcy
British transport...	Thalia	Captain Woolcomb
U. S corvette ...	Lakawanna	Captain McCauley
Russian gun-boat...	Haidamack	Captain Tartoff
U.S gun-boat ...	Monocacy	Captain Kouts
French gun-boat ...	Decrés	Captain Bosc

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str., "Abbotsford" str. "Crocus" str.

FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

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FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str "Annie Braginton" "Pardo" str.
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.— "Suffolk"; "Evelyn"; "Gaucho"; "Walton," "Min." str.; "Satsuma."
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mora."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thomas Hilyard"; "James Paton"; "Indian Empire"; "Abano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Victoria"; "Florentine"; "Vichna."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Surprise"; "Jas. Condle." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—
FROM SWANSEA.—
FROM HAMBURG.—"Mathilde."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" str.; "Diomed" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.— "W. Batters" str.; "Oleander"; "Swatow" s. s.; "Pernambuco" s. s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age.'
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Catharina."

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

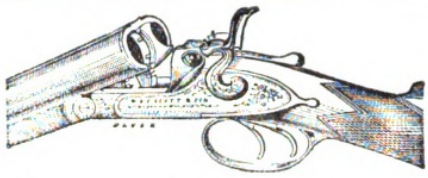
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DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.
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LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
" Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1. 26 ins.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs. Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Feb. 13	29.62	48.5	37.0	31.0	22.0	.112	.512	N. N. W.	.17	1	40.5	25.5	33.0	.00	2
Sunday ...	„ 14	29.69	48.0	34.0	29.0	20.9	.107	.546	N. N. W.	.02	1	40.0	18.5	29.2	.00	0
Monday ...	„ 15	29.83	50.0	38.0	32.0	22.2	.113	.495	Calm.	.00	2	40.5	18.5	29.5	.00	1
Tuesday ...	„ 16	29.61	54.5	44.0	37.0	26.9	.142	.497	S. W.	.38	2	40.5	24.0	32.2	.00	0
Wednesday ...	„ 17	29.91	49.5	36.0	31.0	23.7	.122	.572	Calm.	.00	0	48.5	17.0	32.7	.00	0
Thursday...	„ 18	30.01	56.0	36.5	31.5	23.1	.118	.548	N. N. W.	.38	1	40.5	22.5	31.5	.00	1
Friday	„ 19	30.13	55.0	35.0	29.5	20.5	.105	.515	N. N. E.	1.35	5	41.0	25.5	33.2	.00	1
Mean ...		29.82	51.6	37.2	31.4	22.7	.117	.526		.31	1	41.6	21.6	31.6	.00	0

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CAMP, Yokohama, February 20th, 1875.

J. H. SANDWITH, Lieut., R.M.L.I.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1873.

IMPORTS.

Cottons.—Since our last our market has continued inactive. *Yarns*: There is a smaller disposition to operate on account of the extensive shipments which are daily expected, and hence a decline, although as yet no sales have been effected at reduced quotations. *Shirtings*: Low makes of 8¼ lbs. are in good demand although at exceedingly low prices: 7 lbs. weights are neglected and 9 lbs. are saleable at quoted rates. *Drills* may be reported in slight demand but *Taffachelass* are neglected. *Velvets* are not enquired for but may be quoted firm. There is but a slender demand for *White Shirtings*.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38¼ yds.	39 in. per pce.	$1.87½ to $2.10	56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.50 to 2.60
8 lbs.	38¼ yds.	44 in. „ nom		64 to 72 „ „ „	2.70 to 2.85
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in. „	2.17½ to 2.55	Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.90 to 1.00
9 lbs.	„	44 in. „	2.17½ to 2.92½	Black Velvets	8.75 to 9.75
Taffachelass Single			2.55 to 2.75	English Drills	3.20 to 3.40
				Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe	7.00 to 8.00
No 16 to 24		per picul	33.00 to 36.50	No. 28 to 32 per picul	38.50 to 42.00
Reverse		nom.		„ 38 to 42 ...small stock nom. „	42.00 to 47.25

Woollens.—The market is extremely quiet and but little business may be reported. Cloth has been sold rather extensively at public sale during the closing week at rates which, taking the circumstances into consideration, are not unsatisfactory.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.75		Figured Mousseline de Laine .. 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.32
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.25		Multicolored „ „ 30 yds. 30 in.	0.30 to 0.40
Italian Cloth	30 yds 32 in.	0.25 to 0.37		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy.. 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.25		Presidents	0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00		Pilots	0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50		Union	0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19		Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.45 to 0.48

Sugar.—Since the 13th instant, sales of Formosa descriptions are 7,700 piculs, at $4.25 to $4.40. We quote prices as follows:—

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.50 to 4.55		China No 5 Kong-fun	per picul 6.00 to 6.30
in Basket	„	4.30 to 4.35		„ No. 6 E-pak	„ 5.50 to 5.70
China No. 1 Ping-fah	„	8.50 to 8.70		Swatow	„ 3.90 to 4.00
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.60 to 8.00		Daitong	„ 3.70 to 3.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	7.10 to 7.40		Japan Rice	„
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	6.60 to 6.90		Kerosine Oil	„ 4.25 to 4.50

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 12th instant, prices for Common Hanks have been easier, and purchases amount to 220 piculs, a good deal of which being still under inspection cannot be reported as settled. Arrivals are 106 bales.

We repeat our last quotations with the following remarks: Prices for Extra Hanks are nominal; Common and Inferior may be quoted from 400 to 440; Intermediary grades remain without change. Oshius are scarce; Fine grades much inquired for, and firm, Medium neglected and weak at former rates.

	Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. & Lyons, 5.35.			*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. & Lyons, 5.35.*		
Hanks—						
Best (No. 1/2)	520 to 540	19s. 11d. to 20s. 8d	frs. 55 to 57	Medium (No. 2½)	460 to 475	17s. 9d. to 18s. 3d. frs. 49 to 50
Good (No. 2)	480 to 500	18s. 6d. to 19s. 2d.	frs. 51 to 53	Common No. 3	420 to 450	16s. 5d. to 17s. 5d. frs. 45 to 48

Tea.—Business in this article still continues in the same depressed state as reported in last issue, transactions for the closing week only amounting to 190 bales.

Prices remain, as before, purely nominal, and no animation can be expected before the Japanese dealers fully apprehend the course of affairs on the New York market and reduce their demands to a proximate of $33 to $35 for "Good Medium," which figures, however, would shew but little inducement for extensive operations taking the general tone of wire intelligence from the States.

Stocks of merchantable teas in Yokohama, at present are about 8,000 piculs, and there is still some further supply to come forward from the interior for the current season.

Common	nominally	$27.00 to 30.00		Fine	$45.00 to $48.00
Good Common		32.00 to 34.00		Finest	nominally 50.00 upwards
Medium		36.00 to 39.00		Choice	„ None.
Good Medium		41.00 to 43.00		Choicest	None.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¾d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1¾d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	½ per cent. dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 3d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	102½
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	[illegible]	30 days' sight Private	103
„ „ Private		„ New York Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand		30d. s. Private	102½
		Gold Yen	411½
		Kinsats	415½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SIGHT IS THE GREATEST GEM OF NATURE.



Has been proved by thousands to be the best ever offered to the Public.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT WILL RESTORE THE ORGANS OF VISION.

Dimness, aged, weak, watery, sore, bloodshot, kells. cataracts, specks, colds, inflamed, near sighted, over-worked, and every disease of the eyes, cured in a few dressings. Thousands of Testimonials can be seen. Send a stamped envelope for testimonials, and judge for yourself. Some of the most wonderful cures ever effected in men, women, and children, in the United Kingdom, the majority of whom had been pronounced incurable by the Hospital Surgeons and other eminent Oculists.

☞ **Wanted, Agents at all Foreign ports.**

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. worth twenty guineas a bottle.

N.B.—None are genuine that do not bear the name, JOHN EDE, upon the stamp as well as upon the bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOHN EDE,

BIRCHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM,

ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS :—BARCLAY & SONS, Farringdon Street, London, England.

Yokohama, January 16, 1875. 52ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund ..... 775,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H FORBES, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT, ESQ.

AD. ANDRE, ESQ.	A. F. HEARD, ESQ.
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J. F. CORDES, ESQ.	S. D. SASSOON, ESQ.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, ESQ.

MANAGERS.

SHANGHAI.....EWEN CAMERON, ESQ.
YOKOHAMA.....T. JACKSON, ESQ.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG.	FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.	HIOGO.
BOMBAY.	AMOY.
CALCUTTA.	SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

—:o:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for th leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, an Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872. 12ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRISON & SONS,

EXPORT & GENERAL STATIONERS.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
DIE SINKERS,
SEAL ENGRAVERS,
RELIEF STAMPERS AND ILLUMINATORS,
LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS.
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
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THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c., Sent on Application.

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59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing Offices } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,
15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874. 26ins.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,
AND
MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.

Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.	Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Donkey Engines.	Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
Distillery Engines.	All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Air-pump Engines.	Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
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Cane-juice Pumps.	Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.	Cane Punts.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.	Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Granulating Pans of every description.	Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

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Apply by letter, with London references.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of this Journal.

Yokohama, December 19, 1874. 6ins.

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J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

Yokohama, December 25, 1874. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES WHITFIELD,

CLARINGTON BROOK FORGE AND IRON FOUNDRY,

WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND,

Maker of the celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners' Tools, Cart Arms, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, GAS AND IRON WORKS, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel, Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption.

Aug. 29, 4ins.

CAUTION.—Merchandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mak or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Socity, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4in

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to those great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark ashereinshown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1, 26ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 9.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 28th December, 1874, at Woburn Park, Surrey, Mrs. WILLIAM J. ALT, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Ganges (Hérault), France, on the 3rd January, of Bronchitis, CHARLES VALMALE, late of Yokohama, Japan, and Senior Partner of the firm VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Notes of the Week.

The *Nichi-nichi Shimbun* has commented with some little asperity upon the remarks made last week in our daily issue upon the garrisoning with native troops of the barracks at present occupied by the marines.

We do not reproduce the article in which it has done this, for two reasons. The first is, that it says the Government has no such intention as was attributed to it by common report. And the second is, that, under these circumstances, we should do ill in saying another word which might tend to disturb the excellent feelings which the Japanese have shewn towards the troops on their approaching departure from this country. We may remark, however, that the reasoning in the article in question is fair enough. It is obvious that the desirability or otherwise of replacing the foreign troops with native troops was the real question underlying our words. The reported intention of the Government came to us on excellent authority and was currently believed, and our mention of it has at least had the good effect of eliciting what amounts to an authoritative contradiction of it.

The Marines, instead of going home, are under orders for Natal, where there has been some trouble of late, owing, we are inclined to think, to some mistaken action there on the part of the Government—at least it may be inferred so from the fact that Bishop Colenso, one of the best, and certainly the bravest of Englishmen who wear lawn, has been working night and day to secure justice to the Zulus. Considering how much we are indebted to this fine race of men, one of whom was the proximate cause of the Bishop's books, we ought to treat them well, and we hope that the friends who are leaving us will find no more serious occupation in Natal than they have found here. A welcome they will find averywhere, but it will hardly be warmer than the farewell Japan has bidden them.

The ball given to the French and English Marines yesterday evening was a token of the good will which has subsisted between them and this community during the period of their stay in Japan, and of the regrets with which we all regard their departure. It seems but the other day that we bade farewell to the 10th, but three years and a-half have slipped past since the Marines relieved them, and now they in their turn are shaping their course westward. But we have already bidden them farewell, and must turn to the entertainment given in their honour, at which more people were assembled under one roof than on any previous occasion in this settlement. The upper rooms of the native town-hall were converted into the ball-room, drawing and refreshment rooms, the first being prettily decorated with shrubs and evergreens. The ball-room has an immense area, but sadly wants height, and proper ventilation. The main stair-case—a feature of first-rate importance in a large building—is also wholly unworthy of a town-hall. (But the stair-case building faculty always becomes paralysed in this country, and leads to faults of omission or commisson which would elsewhere lead to lunacy enquiries.) The ball-room was thronged with guests, the scarlet uniforms of the English marines affording a pleasing contrast to the more sombre ones of the various naval and military services represented, and as we have lately paid some attention to the question of the European dress of the Japanese, it is only fair to say that they looked very well in their uniforms. The most interesting feature, however, of the ball-room—after the guests, of course—was the band of the Japanese Marines which performed on the occasion. It consisted of about thirty young men who have been instructed by Mr. Fenton late Band-master of the H. M. 10th Regiment, and who certainly is entitled to much credit for the proficiency of his pupils. The brass is a little too heavy for the wood, perhaps, and the exuberant vigour of these children of the Rising Sun displayed itself in an unbroken *fortissimo* from the beginning to the end of the evening. But they played otherwise extremely well, and did themselves and their instructor great honour. Their time was generally correct, and if we could only have had some *piano* passages to temper the effect of the music, we should have accorded them unqualified praise. The ball went off with spirit, and appeared to afford great satisfaction to the guests, who gave a hearty farewell cheer at supper to those of their number in whose honour the entertainment was given.

Colonel Richards and four of the officers of the R. M. L. I., together with Captain Woolcombe as Senior Naval Officer and Captain D'Arcy, commanding H. M. S. *Adventure*, were presented to H. M. The Mikado by Sir Harry Parkes on Thursday afternoon. In taking leave of Colonel Richards, His Majesty graciously remarked upon the cordial relations which had always existed between his officers and those of the battalion, and upon the benefit which the former had derived from their intercourse with the latter. His Majesty also presented each of the officers named with his photograph and that of the Empress.

We hear that the officers of the French *Infanterie de la Marine* were also presented to His Majesty the same afternoon by the French Minister.

Captain Rice of the *Vasco de Gama* has addressed a letter to one of the local papers on the subject of some remarks, also publicly made, in regard to the provision of coal with which he started from San Francisco, and which was said to have been stinted by the parsimony of the P. M. S. Company. He states that this charge—a very heavy one, and one which, would, unless disproved, carry great weight with it—is

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wholly unfounded; that any coal or stores which he thought necessary for the vessel were always supplied upon his requisition, and that such supplies were always of excellent quality; that he took in as much coal as he considered necessary, and as he still considers to have been necessary; and that he arrived in port with enough of it still left to have steamed for two hundred and fifty miles more. But he encountered a series of westerly gales of a very severe nature and of wholly exceptional violence and duration, and these necessitated his running southwards under sail. The best nautical opinion in this place credits him with having acted with the best judgment under very trying circumstances.

He also seems to us to have entirely disproved the charge made against the P. M. S. Company, though the misadventure with which he met would suggest an extraordinary provision of coals during the two or three months of the year in which these westerly gales are prevalent.

We need hardly inform our readers that our translations from the Japanese newspapers are intended to reflect, so far as they may be held to do so, the passing currents of Japanese thought and feeling, and are not chosen by us as representing any opinions with which we necessarily coincide. We publish one to-day, for instance, on Religion, the extreme shallowness of which, both as regards the power and objects of religion, and of some of the historical references, is very apparent. A writer who disputes the value of religion because it tends to impede the activity of inventive genius, has yet to learn that "man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he hath," and he may even be referred to the Chinese as his instructors, for, in theory at all events, they place the acquisition of knowledge and the practice of virtue far above all questions of material condition and welfare. It is impossible to conceive a much lower view of religion coming from a man as far instructed as the Japanese writer of this essay must be, than that which he holds. The essay, however, is not the less interesting as indicative of the working of the national mind in this country.

There is also one headed "Reforms," containing a curious mixture of sense and nonsense. The last suggestion of the writer is particularly comical.

The following is the paragraph from the *Economist* commented on elsewhere:—We suppose from the definiteness and particularity of a Reuter's telegram from Hongkong, published this week, that there is at length no doubt of the fact that China is to be added to the number of States having a public debt. It is stated that a loan has been actually contracted on account of the Chinese Government, that the amount is £627,675, that it will bear 8 per cent. interest and be issued at the price of 95 per cent. through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, that it will be secured by the Customs Revenue, that £300,000 is to be placed in China, at the exchange of 4s. 11·40d. per dollar, and that the subscription lists will close on the 16th inst. The operation is thus one which makes it resemble some of the worst issues of foreign loans which come into the market. The rate of interest particularly is very high for so small a loan by a country of such vast population and resources as China, and almost implies that the Chinese Government must be wastefully using its home resources, since with proper economy and without the burden of a great funded debt it ought to be able to borrow temporarily at a much less rate of interest than 8 per cent., or do without loans altogether. As regards the way in which such a loan should be treated by investors here, we do not think there can be much doubt. The moderation of the amount of the proposed loan is no doubt an element in favour of China, but whatever the amount, the points to be kept in mind by investors are that China is practically an unknown country undergoing a tedious political and social revolution in consequence of its enforced contact with Western Powers, and that it is quite uncertain whether such a country can possess that kind of political stability which is essential to financial good faith. Lending to China may be a good enough speculation for those who know something about it and can afford to take the risk, but the case is one where much knowledge is required and should be used, and where the risk, judging by the rate of interest, will presumably be appreciable. It is greatly to be feared, however, that China, like Japan and other new borrowers of recent years, will be demoralized by the cordiality of its welcome to the money-markets of the West, and will be tempted to exceed the proper limits of indebtedness, even if it should now be keeping within them. Yet why should China be able to borrow a sixpence without first producing its accounts of revenue and expenditure?

It is reported from Peking that since the late Emperor's death, one of his morganatic wives has proved to be *enceinte*. If such is the case, and the child should be a son, it will cause a curious complication of affairs in China, but doubtless the ruling court party are fully alive to the situation. Under any circumstances, nothing can be worse than the present appearance of affairs, so far as the cause of progress in China is concerned.

The Translations in our last week's issue under the heading "Spirit of the Native Press" were from the *Choya Shimbun*.

The decision in the case of the Kaitakushi *vs.* Martin Cohen & Co. has not yet been given.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

As recent advices from the Cape afford no ground for serious apprehension, the correctness of the reading of the telegram which alters the destination of the Marine Battalion is fairly open to doubt. It seems difficult to believe that there can be urgency for their services in South Africa since, had the emergency been pressing, troops could more quickly have been landed there from England, Gibralter or Malta, and moreover their period of foreign service is at an end. We shall not be surprised to learn that the telegram has been misinterpreted.

THE English Marines will leave their barracks at six o'clock this afternoon and headed by their drum and fife band will march to the Machi Gaisho where they will be entertained at dinner.

The officers of the Royal Marine Battalion were entertained at dinner yesterday at Hamagoten by General Saigo, General Dyama, Colonel Fukuwarra and other of the chief officers of the Imperial War Department. Prior to the entertainment they inspected the barracks in which the Artillery of the Imperial Guard is quartered, passing subsequently to those of the Infantry of the Guard. In the latter, where two regiments are quartered, the men were put through their manual and firing exercise which they performed well. The firing of volleys by battalions was executed with much precision. The scrupulously clean condition of the barrack rooms, the Infirmary, prison &c., and the good order in which arms, ammunition and accoutrements are maintained elicited warm commendation from the visitors.

Colonel Richards and four of the officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry had the honour to be presented to H. M. the Mikado yesterday afternoon. His Majesty graciously took leave of them and presented each of the officers with his photograph and with that of the Empress.

THAT "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery" is an aphorism which will scarcely satisfy English distillers and brewers who, by a long course of honest dealing and manufacturing experience, have succeeded in conferring a valuable reputation upon their products. It is no secret that spirits and beer of inferior quality are largely sold by Japanese under cover of much esteemed brands at a price which, while it largely exceeds their value, forbids any faith in their genuineness; that the servants of foreigners are encouraged to preserve bottles bearing labels of liquors in repute, and that in some cases these labels have been successfully imitated. The trade

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in bottling spurious beverages in Yedo is represented as being very considerable, and as pursued by Japanese without any shame—and probably in ignorance of—its dishonest character; and we think it right to warn merchants who are entrusted with the representation of manufacturers in esteem that it behoves them to take action. The respectability and reputation of their principals is unquestionably jeopardised.

A heavy fall of snow began on Sunday morning at an early hour and continued without intermission for the greater part of the day.

YESTERDAY, being Washington's anniversary day, was celebrated by the American ships in harbour in the usual manner.

THE *Meiji Maru*, the new Lighthouse steamer which arrived yesterday from the Clyde, has won a favourable reputation for good sea-going qualities during her outward passage.

Judgment was given yesterday in the case Sosuki *versus* Haskell for the full amount claimed.

THE following particulars of the Lighthouse screw steamer *Meiji Maru* which has just arrived from Glasgow will no doubt prove of interest. Her length over all is 250 feet, extreme breadth 30 feet and depth 22 feet. Her engines are double, on the compound principle, giving a speed on her trial trip of 13 knots. Her gross tonnage is 1000; net 560 and her classification of the highest grade ($A\ 1^{100}$). She possesses excellent accommodation for thirty main-cabin passengers and her saloon is neatly arranged for their convenience. In addition to this she is fitted to carry 100 steerage passengers on her main-deck forward, comfortable berths being provided for them and arrangements for berthing the crew of fifty officers and men have also been made there. She has space for a large number of deck passengers. The upper or spar-deck is roomy, fitted with all requisite appliances for handling cargo and with powerful purchase to facilitate the raising of her anchors, a small engine being provided for that purpose alone. She has been specially constructed for the Japanese Lighthouse Service by the eminent firm of Napier and Sons of Govan Works on the Clyde, and having sailed thence on the 11th December has occupied 71 days on her outward passage.

M. Plichon, Acting French Consul here has received the appointment of Acting-Consul at Hongkong. He will be succeeded by M. Krätzer, Chancelier of the Consulate.

WE are informed that the Saibansho has undertaken to investigate and to punish such cases of fraudulent imitation of trade marks or brands as may be brought to its notice. We may add that the Japanese code visits the crime of forgery with unusual severity.

THE claim of Mesaka Sosuki against H. B. Haskell, for a balance on account of wages alleged to be due by the defendant, was tried yesterday at the U. S. Consular Court. The Consul-General reserved his decision.

ITABASHI, close to Odawara, has been completely destroyed by fire,—the work of incendiaries. Several other large fire. in that locality are supposed to have had a similar origins Six men have been captured, and others are concealing themselves in the hills. The villagers have formed a kind of Vigilance Committee, and are hunting the wretches. Let us hope that they may be successful in their pursuit.—*Herald.*

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Shipment of Silk per S. S. *Massilia*, despatched 23rd Jan.

	England.	France.
Sundries...	112 bales....	110 bales.

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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

February 25th, 1875.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 21st February, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$6,805.89
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 334.11
Total.....	$7,140.00

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$7,853.09
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 659.95
Total.....	$8,513.04

18 Miles Open.

TRAVELLERS from Echizen and Kaga report that the snow lies twenty feet deep in some places. This winter seems to have been one of unwonted severity, both in the provinces we have named and in some of the districts bordering upon Lake Biwa.—*Hiogo News.*

The Peking Gazette of the 18th January contains the remarkable suggestion that the Governor of Fuhkien should be required to reside in Formosa for the the future. The idea seems so impracticable that we are surprised it should emanate from a man of Shen-pao-chen's position. However valuable a possession Formosa may be, the great province of which it is a dependency must deserve the more immediate presence and attention of the Governor. A more practical idea would be to separate Formosa from Fuhkien, and make it an independent Government; but that would be the signal for exactions which would crush its trade. The proposal is at any rate notable, as showing the attention which has been directed to Formosa by recent events.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

The latest rumour which has reached us from Chinese sources is to the effect that Le Hung-chang, so far from being dead, is massing his troops around Peking for the purpose of performing a *coup-d'état* which is to take every-body by suprise. In the absence of any news from the north we give the rumour as it reached us without addition or subtraction. —*Celestial Empire.*

All day on Sunday the ruins of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s auction hong gave out intense heat, and at intervals tongues of flame shot up from the *débris*, showing there was still a mass of fire beneath the surface. Towards 8 p.m., there was a considerable increase of these appearances, and it became necessary to send for an engine to play upon the ruins. The "Deluge" was accordingly sent there, and threw a large quantity of water over the area of the late building, until all chance of further danger was obviated. Yesterday, a number of workmen were set to work to clear away the remaining walls and ruins.

We find we were mistaken in saying the premises belonged to Messrs. Sassoon & Co. Messrs. Lane and Crawford the old partners in Lane, Crawford & Co. were the proprietors. The premises themselves were, we heard, insured for Tls. 6,500.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

WE learn that the fund for the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives on board the *Mongol*, reached over $2,000.—*China Mail.*

IT is notified that the Queen's Exequatur empowering Mr. Ando Taro to act as Japanese Vice-Consul at this port, has received Her Majesty's signature.—*China Mail.*

WE very much regret to learn that Mr. George F. Heard, so long known, and so generally liked a resident in this Colony, died on his voyage home. He left Hongkong a month ago, in a very precarious state of health, and the announcement of his decease will scarcely cause surprise, though his

LOANS.

IN commenting some two years ago upon the criticisms which appeared in the *Economist* upon the Japan Loan, we took occasion to speak of the high authority of that journal, and the secret—if it may be so called—of the authority with which it speaks on all financial questions, our object being to impress upon the Japanese Government the importance, and, indeed, the necessity, of presenting yearly to the public in Europe, who are its creditors, an account of the national receipts and expenditure of such a nature that it can not be gainsaid or contradicted, either at home or abroad.

The same journal, in a recent issue, has touched lightly upon the late China loan,—and, in the latter portion of its remarks, insists that the production of an account of receipts and expenditure should be a preliminary condition to the borrowing of any money in Europe. Japan has already published two budgets, the first of which was produced under circumstances somewhat misunderstood at the time. But, to this day, there is much discussion as to the discrepancy existing between the statement of the present Finance Minister and that of his predecessor, and though we have never had any sufficient reason to doubt the soundness of the views we expressed when the budget was produced, or the validity of those arguments we adduced in support of them, it is still certain that, whether with better or worse reason, many shrewd men took the less favourable view of the position, and hold it to this day. The second budget contained some errors, of no very important nature, in the mode of making up the accounts, and was further open to adverse criticism from the misapprehension it caused in regard to the amount of the public debt actually extinguished. Although we were misled by this, it is wholly improbable that the error of statement was intentional; and for this reason: It is absurd to suppose that a responsible minister would publish a document containing errors of fact which could immediately be exposed as errors. Supposing for a moment the intention to deceive, he would take other methods of effecting his purpose. The error was one arising most probably from the want of a scientific mode of dealing with accounts, other instances of which, it may be remembered, occurred in the same document. But, whatever its origin, each successive year should reduce the number of such errors, and improve the skeleton—the form of the budget—which the figures cover. After the important events of last year, the Financial Statement will be looked for with great anxiety and scanned with a sharp scrutiny. The expenses have been large, but what with the provision made for extraordinary disbursements in the last budget, and the larger revenue which we imagine was collected last year on account of the high average price of rice, we trust that the promise to extinguish part of the floating debt will have been redeemed, at least to some extent.

There is another point of serious importance to the credit of the country on which we have hitherto only touched incidentally: we allude to the extent to which the last loan of £2,400,000 has been used for the special purpose for which the money was borrowed. This, as will be remembered, was the extinction of the hereditary and life incomes of the *daimios* and *samurai* by a payment representing so many years' purchase of those incomes. The intention underlying the measure was excellent; but its terms were radically faulty, as was pointed out at the time by ourselves and others. We certain that they were looked upon with grea the important the discontent which subsequently assumed such a malignant form in Saga, and the drastic medicine employed, and perhaps necessary, to reduce this discontent, arose from the promulgation of the measure. In spite of all this, however, the applications made to the Government for such commutations of life or hereditary incomes, have been numerous, not, perhaps, relatively to the whole number of men or families on the pension lists, but in regard to the sum borrowed for the purpose, much of which has doubtless been absorbed in this manner. That all these applications have been granted is not to be supposed. Nothing could be worse than to place considerable sums of money in the hands of men unaccustomed to the possession of more than small monthly allowances, on which others besides themselves were dependent. Such a course would produce in every town and village of the Empire a number of disorderly men, demoralized themselves and the cause of demoralization in others, living in riot so long as the money lasted, and a source of trouble and expense when it was spent. The Government has accordingly made investigations as to the uses to which it was intended to put these capitalized pensions or patrimonies, and insisted on some sort of guarantee for the rightful or useful application of the money. Still, as we have said, the amount actually disbursed for the purpose named, has, we believe, been very considerable, and though no one expects, or would have a right to ask for, any exact account of this, a short statement by the Government of the amount so disbursed, and the effect of the measure, would have a good result among its creditors. If a loan is contracted for a railway, a harbour, or public works of any kind, they speak for themselves when completed, and the use to which they are put, or the amount of visible traffic upon them, is a justification, in some sense, of the borrower, and an evidence to the lender that his money has been used for the purposes for which it was demanded. The money which formed the last loan was borrowed for a specific purpose, and to this purpose alone is it properly applicable.

THE KAITAKUSHI.

WITH the proverbial gallantry of a soldier, General CAPRON has come forward in defence of the Department of which he is the foreign Commissioner and Adviser, and, in a letter which will be found elsewhere, has taken us to task for the criticisms which appeared in our issue of the 14th upon the operations of the Department in Yezo. Although we very distinctly pointed out where it seemed to us that the fault lay, and exculpated him from any share in it, he refuses, very chivalrously and properly, to take any comfort from his personal immunity from censure, and flies to protect his Japanese and foreign associates from what he considers our too sweeping and denunciatory criticisms. It is pleasant to break a lance with an opponent who comes to the tourney in such a spirit, and though he has not yet persuaded us that we were wrong, he certainly disposes to acknowledge readily every point he may fairly claim to make. We do not think he has been entirely just in bracketing us with those to whose covert aspersions or open attacks he alludes. So far as we can remember, nothing of the kind has ever appeared in these columns, and we have not only a very clear recollection of having welcomed him and his staff warmly to this country, but we have given to our readers several accounts of his operations in Yezo, to the usefulness and success of which we made those acknowledgments which they seemed to

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not be understood to deprecate the anonymous criticisms which have been made in a fair spirit elsewhere, even when somewhat severe; and if we connect these with a series of letters signed MATSUMAI which have appeared from time to time in the columns of one of the local daily papers, it is for the purpose of enforcing the saying *fas est ab hoste doceri*. A department so criticised may acknowledge that it has no monopoly of the stock of knowledge which might be brought to bear on its operations, and while it may flinch a little under the rod, it may learn to regard the chastisement as beneficial and even benevolent.

General CAPRON is wholly wrong, too, in imagining that our adverse criticisms have been confined to the Kaitakushi, and have spared departments of the Government under foreign administration in which more money may have been spent to as little purpose. A fair review of our work during the past five years will show that we have paid a very impartial attention to all these departments, though all have really not called for precisely the same kind of remark, and that whether the railways, telegraphs or mines have been under review, we have always warmly deprecated excessive and fruitless expenditure, and pointed out instances where we had good reason to believe that it had occurred. This is such a world of illusions that no man can be sure that some of his fondest beliefs are not dreams; but we have always cherished the hope that, in spite of such error as is incidental to our labours, and, we ought to add, of such frailty as is the common heritage of humanity, (but of which those who think aloud are impeached, somewhat uncharitably at times, by those who think only to themselves,) we had so distributed our reflections as to have earned for them at least a title to sincerity—an approximation to justice is all that can be hoped for on this earth, whatever the tribunal. He accuses us, too, of a sweeping denunciation of his Department, which we really have not made. We acknowledged the additions made to our knowledge of the physical geography of Yezo, of its mineralogy and geology, and we should be the last to undervalue these.

We would observe, however, that General CAPRON makes a general defence of his Department, some of the labours of which have been undeniably useful and successful. We quite agree with him regarding the service done to the country by the introduction of the fruit-trees, the vegetables, and the live stock, the nurseries of which may be seen in the Kaitakushi grounds in Tokio. The Japanese are rapidly becoming a meat-eating people, and the advantages they will derive on this score from the operations of the department are not to be measured by a debit and credit account of a few thousands of dollars more or less. But if he will examine our remarks a little more carefully, he will see that it is to the operations of the department in Yezo alone that we alluded, and we really fail to see that, so far as the main purpose of the Department is concerned, viz.: the colonization of the island, any substantial good has been done, while the attempt has certainly been a very costly one. If the Railway has cost a vast deal of money, at all events we have got a railway. If so much more per mile or per lighthouse has been spent on the telegraphs or lighthouses than might, even, let us say, ought, to have been spent, at all events we can send our messages by the one and steer our ships at night by the other. But though we have some new, scattered settlements in Yezo, we are afraid, as we said, that there is no root and life in them. lages which the courtiers of the Empress CATHERINE used to run up to convince her of the prosperity of the remoter districts of her Empire which she occasionally visited. We have had roads made in Yezo, but, if we can imagine such a thing, they are like ladders placed in the air. We have piers and landing-stages built, but no ship can approach them because they are built in shallow water. We have quarries opened either too far from the roads along which the stone could be conveyed, or too far from any water on which it could be transported. It is very well for the lounger at the sea-side to dig a hole with Mary's spade and fill it up with Johnny's; but work of this kind on a large scale, though indicative of great activity, can hardly be said to conduce to much usefulness.

The moral we have always preached in connection with other works in this country, where the money spent has been out of all proportion to the results produced, we have preached in the case of the Kaitakushi. The Japanese are too prone to get an adviser, ask his advice, and refuse to take it. Their task, we frankly confess, is a difficult one, for sometimes they have had bad advice tendered them. But they have most undeniably a tendency to act in matters which are new to them on their own view of what is best, instead of trusting to the experience of those who have been working all their lives at these very things. They accept the advice very politely when it has been asked for and given; and when all the mischief has been done they acknowledge with entire urbanity that it has arisen from the neglect of such advice. They permit some young, ignorant and self-sufficient official to air his ideas on an abstruse matter of which he has no experience, at the expense of the public purse, and the consequence is that we have ships on land and houses at sea. We do not wish to press against him the many admissions which General CAPRON visibly makes in his letter, in the last paragraph of which he concedes the very point we insisted upon, and which first prompted our criticisms. He knows the spirit of the Department better than we do, and he fears that criticism which disturbs it unduly tends rather to retard than to advance its usefulness. We care little what drug is used, provided the patient recovers, and if a little cinnamon and the use of a silver spoon make the medicine more palateable, in Heaven's name add a few grains of the one and administer the dose in the other. But let us get the poor creature out of bed, set him on his legs and give him some fresh air. It is no use calling in HIPPOCRATES, and, so soon as the sage has turned his back, handing over the patient to young BOLUS, who is only just out of his teens and has a love-letter in his pocket from KATE or JANE. SCHILLER says *Ernst ist das Leben*. The work of a nation cannot be done in "a jig or a cinq-a-pace." It will not do to go to Yezo in the spring "in a galliard" and come home in the autumn "in a coranto."

Our own view is—we give it for what it may be worth—that the true means of attracting population to Yezo would be by throwing open the fisheries, and encouraging by every legitimate means those who would turn them to account, whether for the home trade or an export trade. We hardly like to speak of bounties, for we have a dread of any such exploded forcing processes. But if there is any money which would otherwise be thrown away, we would shut our eyes and hear of its being employed in bounties, rather than sunk in unapproachable piers, and in building silver ladders set against the sky. The fisheries will attract population as nothing else will, and their earnings would gradually find their way to the agriculturist and

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and muddling, would disappear; freedom would beget vigour, vigour trade, and the fire would begin to burn the stick, the stick begin to beat the dog, the dog begin to bite the pig, the pig begin to go &c., &c., *in sæcula sæculorum.*

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

RELIGION.

(Choya Shimbun.)

It is said by some that religion conduces to civilization, and in view of its importance the Government has instituted the Kiobusho (Department of Religion or Public Worship) in order to make our native religion popular. Others say that both in Shintôism and in Buddhism there is much false teaching, but that Christianity is true and good, and tends to make people honest and upright, so that where Christianity prevails the people are enlightened. They argue, therefore, that if we should abolish Shintôism and Buddhism and introduce Christianity, our country would surely become civilized. We do not believe in the correctness of either of these opinions, and think that religion does harm but no good.

If a person sees, tastes or hears anything, and cannot understand by what peculiar action, or for what reason, his mind is affected through his senses, he thinks over the subject, which is involved in mystery to him. But if he continues to meditate, he discovers the reasons for this. And this also is the way in which every useful invention which contributes to the welfare, comfort and happiness of man has been discovered. But religion hinders people from acquiring useful knowledge and making new invention. For example. A man goes out of his house and sees a flash of light proceed from the ground. He returns home full of perplexity as to the cause of this, and demands an explanation from a Shintô priest. The priest would probably say that the light was caused by some god walking in the heavens, and would recommend him to go and worship it. If he went to a Buddhist priest, the answer would probably be that the light was the soul of one of his deceased friends, intimating that he had something to say to him, and that if he did not go and speak to him now, it would assuredly appear again. If he went to a Christian priest, the reply very likely would be that it was a light from God such as appeared to Moses in the desert of Arabia before he led the Israelities from Egypt into the land of Canaan. As all priests speak in something of this manner, they do not appear likely to enlighten the people, but rather to hinder them from enquiring into and understanding the operations of nature. The people under such guidance remain therefore in a state of darkness.

The fasting from meat, fish or salt is much the same. It may be regarded as very pious, but it diminishes vital force, and there are many superstitions resembling this which weaken both the physical and intellectual powers of man. We cannot believe therefore that religion promotes civilization.

Others say they can well understand that Shintôism and Buddhism are mere falsehood and nonsense from beginning to end, but that Christianity is manifestly not so, because in Europe and America, where it prevails, civilization is in its highest state, and new inventions are being constantly made. There is no reason, therefore, they urge, to suppose that Christianity is injurious. But it may be observed in Europe and America, that as the arts and sciences become more popular, religion seems to disappear, and we will attempt to give an explanation why this is so.

During the middle ages the nations of Europe were still in a very uncivilized state, and there was scarcely a day when the continent was in peace, or undisturbed by wars which had their origin in religion. The barbarities of the Crusades were appalling. The bodies of those who were slain in them would have formed a mountain, and their blood rivers. At that time the people were very zealous about religion, and therefore they made these wars. But after many [illegible] bloodshed, the people began to feel some perpl[illegible]d to this tion gradually progressed towards the point at which we now see it. If we should compare the religious zeal of the middle ages with that of the present day, we should probably find that it was then a hundred times stronger than it now is, while the knowledge of the present day is a hundred fold greater than it then was. This shows that civilization and religion change their respective places; when the first comes the latter gradually disappears. Are we then wrong in believing that religion has no efficacy?

I once went to the house of a missionary and said to him: "When the Israelites were flying from Pharaoh, king of Egypt, God wrought many wonderful miracles to assist and protect the Israelites, and led them through deserts with pillars of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, and divided the Red Sea, and permitted the Israelites to pass through it on dry land. But when Pharoah pursued them with his troops, the waters came together again and Pharaoh and his host were destroyed. Why did God treat Pharaoh so cruelly? If he possessed such vast power, why did he not prevent the king of Egypt from pursuing the Israelites? In ancient times God appeared to Moses and other prophets, but now he seems to have disappeared. When you teach this, do you really believe that it is so?"

The missionary somewhat lost his temper and said: "You are such a sinner that I am almost unable to speak to you, but as it is my duty to save people, I will give you a short explanation. In the gospel of St. John, 3rd chapter, 11th verse, it is said,—"He that believeth in Him is not condemned, but he that believeth not is condemned, because he hath not believed in the only begotten Son of God." A person like yourself does not think he is condemned, but if you will read the gospel you will understand more clearly." Of course, I did not believe this, but as the missionary evidently did, I refrained from further dispute on the subject.

Religion, as we may see from the above, does not advance the people in civilization, for as civilization advances religion undergoes certain changes. Religion is only the sign-board of civilization. Every one says that Protestantism leads the way, then Roman Catholicism, and that all other religions are inferior to and subordinate to these. The countries in the highest state of civilization are Protestant, those next to them are Roman Catholic, and the uncivilized countries are under other religions. Certainly the countries where Protestantism prevails are in the highest state of enlightenment.

Some may say, "France and Austria are in this condition of enlightenment, in spite of the prevalence of Roman Catholicism, while Scotland and Sweden have not progressed so far as those two countries. The facts do not bear out your argument. How is this?"

I reply; "These countries have troubled themselves greatly on religious questions. When a zealous Roman Catholic ruler ascended the throne, he would not permit any other than his own religion to prevail among his subjects, while a Protestant ruler would not permit any other form of religion than that to which he was devoted. If their subjects would not listen to them, they were burned. The people, unable to endure such cruelties, raised insurrections, but as this only produced bloodshed, they finally professed themselves to be of the same religion as their rulers, either Protestant or Roman Catholic, in order to appease them. But their mouths spoke one thing while in their hearts they believed another, so that no safe conclusion in regard to their belief can be arrived at. The tenets of the people of Austria and France may be Roman Catholic, while the essence of those tenets may be better than that of the religion prevalent in Scotland and Sweden. Am I wrong, then, in saying that religion is only the sign-board of civilization?

We think that our Government has established the Kiobusho to protect the country against the entrance of foreign religions, and to make our own religions popular. Being very ignorant, we cannot exactly understand the intentions of our Government; but as we think religion is a thing of no efficacy, while it effects much injury, it is hardly worth the while of the Government to take so much trouble about it. The faith of people can only be formed by their hearts, and it seems therefore improper for the

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what not do (on this subject?) It would be better for the Government to permit the people to worship God as they please, provided that in doing so they do not violate the laws of their country. We are afraid that if the Government interferes in religious affairs, we may have such troubles as happened in Europe during the middle ages, or at least many offenders against the laws. As I stated before, the faith of the people is formed in their own hearts, and if they should be ordered to give it up, the fear of punishment would make them profess a different religion to that in which they believed, while they would be secretly embittered against the Government, and their faith would become stronger. But if men believe one thing and profess another, a country becomes a hot-bed of falsehood. This, therefore, is a thing to which our rulers ought to give the greatest consideration. Ye statesmen, what are your views?

BUSINESS SCHOOLS.

Our external and internal trade is growing daily. My opinion is that business transacted by a person not brought up to it is like fighting done by an undrilled soldier—either must be detrimental to the true interests of a country. The proper transaction of business is therefore a question of great importance. Still, I have not heard of any commercial schools being established. There are many besides myself who earnestly desire to learn business, but are prevented by their poverty. I am waiting to hear that some of our wealthy merchants intend sending their sons to Europe for some seven or ten years, in order that they shall gain a good knowledge of business, so that when they return they may teach us, and this will not only profit their fathers, but assist the country. If this does not seem practicable, I hope we shall not wait long before we see good commercial schools established in different parts of the country.

RECORDS OF THE KAITAKUSHI.

"Hochi Shimbun" of February 13th, 1875.

Application on the subject of the taxation of Exports and Imports at the various Kaikuwanjô (or places where a Marine Surveillance is exercised) of the District under the jurisdiction of this Department (*i.e.* Yezo.)

In the 12th month of the year of the Goat (1871) a notification was issued granting a remission of Taxes, foreign trade being excepted, for the space of three years, namely from the year of the Monkey (1872) down to the present year (1874), on all exports and imports,—namely, goods imported from different parts of this Empire into the District under the jurisdiction of this Department (Yezo), and goods exported from the District under the jurisdiction of this Department to various parts of this Empire, from and into the various Kaikŭwanjô by which are meant the six ports of Hakodate, Yesashi, Sudzu, Odaru, Mororan, and Atsukeshi—of the district under the jurisdiction of this Department.

As this period expires with the end of this year, from the 1st month of next year, the 8th year of Meiji, taxes would have been levied as before, but by notification No. 8 of the 1st month of the 6th year of Meiji it was notified that the levying of taxes in all the harbours throughout Japan was abolished. Although properly in accordance with this notification all Export and Import Dues should cease to be exacted at the Kaikŭwanjô, yet the same method as that which is employed in the *Fu* and *Ken* can be put into force in the district under the jurisdiction of this Department.

The principal reason is this. The people have their true occupation in the fisheries, and a tax on these* would correspond exactly to the Taxes on rice and arable land (in other parts of the country). The heaviest rate of taxation (formerly) was about $\frac{1}{3}$th (20 per cent) (of a man's earnings), and if this be compared with the rates of taxes in the *Fu* and *Ken*, we find that it is very light. Nor is this all. The various expenses which in other parts of the Empire the people are called upon to defray, and which amount to a considerable sum, are here paid with Government money. Therefore, even if taxes were imposed on both imports and exports it would not be in the least unfair. And this tax, coming as it does out of the pockets of the merchants who buy the goods, does not interfere with or injure the true occupation of the people, and therefore it is that the tax was formerly levied.

As this is a part of the country, however, which is deficient in products, we should wish to do away altogether with the import dues and thus gradually increase and promote the introduction and circulation of goods; but with regard to exports the old rules should be revised and these (*i.e.* exports) should be taxed at a fixed charge of 4 per cent *ad valorem*.

The amount realized by this taxation should not be included in the fixed estimates of this Department, but special rules should be drawn up for its expenditure, and it should be applied as capital (to assist) the various industries in which the people are engaged. And we should also wish to use the money to defray expenses in connection with objects which we have already made public—such as the repair of roads, the construction of dykes, and the lending and giving of money to those in want, all of which further and promote the interests and advantage of the people.

We beg you therefore to consider the true state of the case and grant the required permission as soon as possible.

Formerly at five places, Tôkio, Ôsaka, Sakai, Hiôgo and Tsuruga, goods-depositories were established (for the reception of goods exported from Yezo) and a certain tax was levied on the buying and selling of them, but when a remission of taxes† for the space of three years was ordered by the Government, this tax was also on application remitted for the space of three years. In future we wish it to be abolished for ever.

We also wish the name *Kaikuwanjô* (places where marine surveillance is exercised) to be changed to that of *Funaaratamejô* (or places where ships are inspected)—we wish by establishing a new port, that of Fukuyama, to increase the number of ports to seven, and we wish the taxes to be called *Shukkôzei* (taxes on goods sent out of a port)—so as to make a distinction between them and the taxes on exports and imports at the open ports in Japan.

Should the important matters above enumerated meet with your approval, we will frame rules in accordance with the Rules for Local Tea Transport which shall meet the circumstances of the case in the most suitable manner, and likewise prepare a draft of a notification (to give effect to the same), and we shall consult you with respect to them.

We beg you will grant the permission without delay.

REFORMS.

Tôkiô "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of February 13, 1875.

A writer in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 13th February says.

"There are at present five measures which are pressingly necessary for our national economy.

1.—The first is to make the silver *yen* the standard current coin, and to make all the other coins subsidiary to it. It should be made freely current over the Empire in the same manner as the Mexican dollar.

2.—The price of old gold and silver (coin?) is according to the present arrangement the price asked by the people from the authorities, and not the price asked by the authorities from the people. What then shall we say of the exchange of paper-money for gold? I have also observed that in the case of the old and new copper coins there are several cases of a great discrepancy in the weights. The prices of all these should be raised without delay, and the hoarding of coin by the people put an end to.

3.—The price of grain is very low compared with that of other articles. If we go back to the period Gembun (1736-1741), for instance, we shall find that the present rate would amount to no more than 1 *rio* and 1 *bu* per *koku* of rice. In the middle period (of Japanese history) 1 *rio* per *koku* was considered the exteme limit of cheap-

* Not really on these, but as the principal article of export is fish a tax on the exports would to a certain extent be a tax on the fisheries.

† Taxes levied at the *Kaikuwanjo* on exports and imports from and into Yezo.

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ness, but if we allow for the present value of gold, the price per *koku* ought to be 1 *rio* in order to reach this minimum. But the cheapness of rice causes the people to be negligent. This may be seen from the distress produced in Oshiu and Dewa by reason of the great quantity of rice. The third measure is therefore to raise the price of rice either by Government buying up the rice, or by allowing it to be exported.

These three measures will have the effect of diffusing riches and bringing profit to all classes.

4.—The fourth measure is to fix the rate of interest on money lent, and to deprive people who take interest on a higher scale of the right of attaching stamps to deeds. Courts of law should take no cognizance of such transactions. This measure will restore equality to the restrictive laws of the Government, and to the rights of the people.

5.—If A sells to B and C to D, and one of them makes a large profit, he should be compelled to share it with the original seller. Again if D alone makes a large profit and does not share it with C, it should be lawful for A,B and C, to bring an action against him. This is the fifth measure.

These five measures will promote the circulation of money, and benefit equally the rich and the poor."

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Pastimes.

Music, as studied for pastime by men, includes the harp. The *Gaku* or Band, composed of several instruments used on Shinto festive or ceremonial occasions, or on official ceremonies of the court, is rarely heard in perfection by the people. The separate instruments are occasionally seen. These we have already described: they are the *sho, sichiriki, tziko, koto, biwa.* Some practice these instruments singly for pleasure, also the *shakuhachi.*

Chess is played in Japan, also *go,* a kind of draughts, deserving a special description, and we merely note them here as the most common games of skill played by both sexes.

In-door pastimes are such as are common to both sexes, though some of them may be but little practised by the gentler half of the nation; yet none of them are exclusively monopolised by men. Indeed, their united participation in these pastimes, here as elsewhere, constitutes at least half their fascination, both at home and in places of public resort. Little beyond a mere enumeration of these games will be attempted now; though, hereafter, a fuller description of the more important of them will be given.

It was not formerly fashionable to have the female members of an upper-class family exert their musical abilities for the amusement of the head of the house, exhibitions upon the *samisen* being particularly objectionable, as it is the instrument of the common people, and of the less respected classes even of these. On special occasions, however, the daughters were permitted to exhibit their proficiency on the *koto.* This rule has been somewhat relaxed of late, and in addition to the female members of the household, *geyshas (gei-no-aru-mono)* or "persons of pleasing accomplishments" are called in to wait on the guests, but in reality to add life to the entertainment.

Place aux dames:—When the ladies have finished their share of the household duties, which vary in importance with the means of the head of the family, and their actual respective positions in the house, have bathed, had their hair dressed, been painted, and have put on their robes and tied their girdles, there is little time left which they cannot wile away over the *hibashi* (charcoal brazier) generally with a tiny pipe and a little tobacco, or their singing or music lessons, if young, for their own benefit, otherwise for that of a young member of the family. Professional needle-women go to each house, so that ladies do little work upon their own clothing, or that of the family. Occasionally a group of young girls may amuse themselves for a while by cutting up scraps of paper and silk which they paste together into pretty shapes, such as flowers, pouches and fancy articles, as presents to their friends, though not to their sweethearts. And here I should remark that the Japanese girl does not have her room and toilet-table covered with those little odds and ends which seem so precious to the European maiden. Some few girls play the native chess, but, as a rule, women in Japan, as elsewhere, love nothing so much as a little gossip or scandal, under the guise of a social chat. If alone, reading a love story is the favourite amusement.

The great resource of men is the game called *go,* played with 180 white discs or counters, cut from the shell of a species of cockle, and 181 black, made from a pebble found near Nachi-no-take (Nachi-waterfall) in Kishiu. The board is divided by lines crossing each other at right angles into 361 squares (19 × 19), the original idea being one square for each day of the year. Each player endeavours to enclose a certain space and prevent his opponent doing the same; they play alternately, laying down one disc at a time. Underneath the *go-ban* or table on which the board is set, there is a square hollow called *chi-tamari* (blood collector). The ancient laws of the game state that if a third person interferes in the play, or tenders his advice or opinion to either party, the intermeddler's head may be chopped off and placed in the hollow of the reversed table which will collect the blood dripping from the severed head. Women often play at *go* together, and sometimes elderly women with men; young men and girls rarely.

Shogi, chess, is common to all sexes and ages, but requires more skill and is much more complicated than any game of this class. The *Shogi-ban* is divided into 81 squares, 9 long and 9 broad—(not 8 × 8 as with us). The *koma,* or chessmen, are, for each player, one *o-sho* king; two *kin-sho,* gold chiefs; two *gin-sho,* silver chiefs; two *kei-ma,* diagonal moving horse; two *kio-sha,* perfume-carriages; one *hisha,* jumping carriage; one *kaku-gio,* corner-mover; nine *ho-hei,* foot-soldiers; in all, twenty, or forty for both sides, which are placed as follows, commencing on the first line of the board next the player, and with the right hand corner: The *kio-sha, kei-ma, gin-sho, kin-sho, o-sho, kin-sho, gin-sho, keima, kio-sha;* in front of the right hand corner, *kei-ma, skisha;* in front of the left hand corner, *kei-ma kaku-gio,* and on the third row of squares nine *ho-hei.* The following are the moves of the respective pieces.

The *o-sho,* one square in any direction.

The *kin-sho,* the same.

The *gin-sho,* one to the front diagonally, to right or left.

Kei-ma to right or left and two forward, hopping over pieces. (Next but one of a different colour; our knight.)

Kio-sha, straight forward, but not backward, so far as the board is open.

Hi-sha in a straight line in any open direction.

Kaku-gio diagonal as far as the board is open.

Ho-hei, one square to the front only.

When any piece has been pushed into the enemy's lines, *i.e.* into those originally occupied by his men, the piece is taken back and becomes a *kin-sho;* except the the *hi-sha,* which becomes *riu-o* (dragon-king), and *kaku gio* which becomes a *riu-ma,* (dragon horse). Before opening the game the player of the first move is decided by the throwing up of a pawn, as we should a throw up a coin, the other calling *fu* or *kin,* as we should 'head' or 'tail.'

In giving pieces to a weaker player, one *kio-sha* taken off counts one point, two *kio,* two points, one *kaku-sho* three points, and so on. The pieces taken may be placed on any part of the board at the pleasure of the captor, and subsequently played. This game would require a separate chapter to itself in order to describe it fully.

Cha-no-yu. Drinking powdered tea is performed with many ceremonies, which differ for the *usuie* (thin) and the *koie* or thick. The utensils used are few in number, and frequently of great value, not perhaps always intrinsically, but bearing some special worth in the eye of the native *virtuoso*; special invitations are issued tothe guests, the usual hour named being noon. The guests assemble in an ante-room, and *o-yu* (hot-water) is presented them in small cups to drink from. They are then escorted into the *cha-dzashkie* (tea-apartment) when the host enters, and, bidding welcome to his guests, prepares to treat them to his tea. Meanwhile certain articles of food are brought in, and the host only attends upon these guests in accordance with minute rules laid down from time immemorial, after-

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wards the guests withdraw to another apartment leaving the host to complete his preparations. When ready, he strikes a gong and the guests again assemble in the *chadzashkie*, and are served with the thick tea in a large bowl from which all drink in turn, each person taking three sips, and passing the bowl to his neighbour. All then retire to the adjoining chamber, where those who smoke are permitted to do so, and the severity of the ceremonial attending the drinking of the *o-cha* is relaxed. The thin tea is then served in cups, one to each guest, and this is replenished as often as may be desired, until the most important person present declares himself satisfied and begs the host to 'forbear,' when the others take the hint, thank the host, and retire with profound mutual compliments. The number of mats (*i.e* the area) of the apartments and other details are all strictly laid down by minute rules, and here various *riugie* or styles come in, each of which has its advocates. Women and servants are always excluded from this form of entertainment.

Ko-taki, incense burning, is a pastime of a very aristocratic kind, depending chiefly upon the power of recollecting perfumes. There is quite an elaborate set of instruments, or perhaps, rather toys, used, amongst which the principal is a box containing little tickets numbered from one to ten. Several kinds of incense are burned, one after the other, and labelled, after which minute *pastilles* of the same being burnt, each player has to guess the number it bore, depositing a ticket to represent his guess. He who guesses best is first, and so on. This is more a pastime for ladies than for gentlemen, but either may with propriety practice it.

Hana: flowers. *Ike-bana* is the art of arranging flower-vases or holders. The methods and ceremonies are so numerous that a class of men make it their profession, and often in former time made a competence by going from house to house and teaching the art. There are numerous illustrated works on the subject. The chrysanthemun is the *pons asinorum* of learners.

No. Native opera, studied by the higher classes, and practised as we do charades or drawing-room theatricals. Masks and gorgeous dresses are used. The pieces, chiefly tragedies, of which there are some two hundred, are based upon stories of the civil wars between the Genji and the Heiki, commonly called *Gempei*, commencing about A. D. 1,150 and continuing at intervals to the end of the century. Between the acts a sort of farce is introduced called *no-kiogen*, which is said to have had its origin in the following story.

A gentleman sent his servant to buy him a fan. The man by mistake bought an umbrella and a series of laughable incidents occur, from the ignorance of the man of his master's dialect. As the whole amusement of the piece depends upon play on words, it is difficult to understand and impossible to reproduce it. The end, however, is, that the servant dances about with the result of forcing his master to his legs, and and a grand *pas de deux* winds up the comedy of errors.

Musical instruments are a source of amusement to many, but few attain any proficiency on them.

Hon-sugoroku, is a game played with two dice upon a board divided in half and again sub-divided into eight parts. A black and a white disc, one for each player, is moved according to the number of the dice thrown.

Odori, posturing, is almost exclusively practised by little girls, though 'fast' young men practice it when unusually elated.

Painting, writing poetry, making collections of coins, swords, and various other articles, and exhibiting them to friends, are among the numerous modes of passing the dull hours of the well-to do idle people, such as *daimios* and retired officers. Exceptional hobbies, collecting birds or animals, botany, horticulture &c., are sometimes turned to profitable account now that the revenues of idle people have been diminished. Horsemanship takes the first place, although it is only a few years since the higher classes alone were permitted to ride in public. Of games on horseback, *dakiu*, or ball-throwing, is played with small balls like those used in racket courts, which are picked up off the ground with a stick on the end of which there is a small loop or net, and thrown through a hole in boarding at the end of the course. The players are divided into sides, for instance, the *Gem* and the *Pei*, and a certain number of balls is decided upon. The side which succeeds in holeing the greatest number of balls of course wins.

Kisha is archery on horseback, with a small target at one end of the course.

Tori Awase, was formerly practised at Kioto by the *kuges* (nobles), but, being prohibited, it is now not much seen.

Shamo, (Cochin China fowls are secretly matched in fight.

This is alsocalled *keai* (met to kick). Exhibitions of birds, flowers, plants &c. are numerous and common.

Pic-nics and mushroom gatherings, pleasure parties in the holdiays to the shrines, temples or gardens, the special occasions of the blossoming of the plum, cherry, *shobu acarus calamis* and chrysanthemum, or the special festivals of the more noted places of pilgrimage, are amongst the amusements of the year. Cockle-gathering is eminently the sport of girls and children, as is also herb-gathering.

Fishing with rod and line, or spearing, fishing with casting nets and trawling, are favourite sports with men of all classes.

Shin-kiku is an aristocratic game not much practised now. Archery has also been little practised of late. There are other sports of which he shall treat, but they will fall under a different heading.

Young men often have amusements not always of a kind to bear description in this place, the mildest form of these taking the shape of "sprees" or entertainments with their friends, plenty of *saké* and the company of singing and dancing girls the leading feature.

Besides the manlier sports and accomplishments being described elsewhere there is the usual round of dawdling pastimes for hours hanging dull and heavy; some of these we note to give an idea of their general charac ter. Many are only known to the officers, and the retired and old official, daimio, and wealthy trader devote much time to the study of one and all.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday evening, 17th February, at the Grand Hotel, Dr. Hepburn in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved, and it was announced that Mr. Montague Kirkwood had been elected an ordinary member since last general meeting.

Sir Harry Parkes then read "A description of the coast "between Oosima and Toba Harbours, and an account of an "excursion among the forests and mountain ranges of the "province of "Yamato," by Captain H. C. St. John, Com- "manding H. M. S. *Sylvia*."

After the paper had been read a vote of thanks to Captain St. John for his interesting contribution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Syle, seconded by Mr. Drummond Hay, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Syle then remarked on the especially interesting and valuable character of the Paper just read; and questioned whether there might not be constructed on the hill-sides of Yamato such lumber-shoots or "slides" as were found in the forests of Germany and Oregon: also, it seemed very desirable, if indeed the true *chamois* is to be found in Yamato, that its skin should be utilized as leather, and its flesh for food.

Mr. Brunton said:—This country is no doubt, at present, badly off for timber, and it would be a great matter if the Government could do something towards utilizing the extensive forests described by Capt. St. John. The only really available hardwood at present in use is *kiaki* and Capt. St. John mentions oak trees as existing in this district, of immense size. We know of oak being found in Yezo, but I have not heard before of its existence on the Main island. If it is the true oak, this is an additional and a very powerful reason for some steps being taken to bring these woods into use. So long as the way to the sea is down hill I hardly think there can be any insurmountable difficulty in getting the timber to the habitations of men.

Professor Ayrton said mention had been made in the paper of the evening of the charcoal burners penetrating far into the forests to obtain the wood. Possibly this would furnish an

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explanation of the comparative high price of charcoal, which could scarcely be found either in the cost of the burning or in the value of the wood, and therefore must be sought for in the difficulty of transport. In the case of the hard kinds of charcoal, which were much dearer than the soft charcoal the cause might really be the great difference of value of the woods. Although all the Japanese burnt charcoal the actual consumption really was not as large as it might at first sight appear to be since, the *hibachi* being closed at the bottom the absence of draught made the burning go on very slowly.

Mr. Brunton suggested that as Capt. St. John's paper was confined to a description of the coast between Oosima and Owasi Bay, a request might be sent to him, along with the note of thanks already agreed to by the Meeting, to furnish another paper describing that part of the coast between Owasi and Soba. From his own knowledge he was aware that the harbour of Mura Goza and Matoya were among the most wonderful natural basins in this part of the world, and as Capt. St. John had most excellent facilities for acquiring information, he was in a position to supply papers of the greatest interest and value.

Sir Harry Parkes undertook to convey the request to Captain St. John, and the meeting then terminated.

Correspondence.

THE KAITAKUSHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Tokio, February 17th, 1875.

SIR,—I have read with some surprise in your issue of the 13th instant, what purports to be a translation from the *Hochi Shimbun*, of certain private correspondence between one of the officials of the Kaitakushi and myself. Neither the publication of this correspondence, however, nor several grave errors apparent therein (incidental, no doubt, to the translation of my letter into Japanese and its re-translation into English), have given me so much concern as the manner in which you have seen fit to make these letters the text of criticisms of the Kaitakushi, and reflections upon its works, which, permit me to say, I consider much more severe than the facts warrant, and calculated rather to retard than to advance the interests of the Department.

It has always been a source of regret to me that the foreign press in Japan should have chosen to single out the Kaitakushi from all the other Departments of the Government as an object for covert aspersions and open attack. The anonymous communications which have appeared from time to time in the columns of Yokohama newspapers might be passed in silence, were it not for the editorial sanction they have received. Certainly the sources of correct information have never been so difficult of access as that implicit confidence should be placed, as is apparently the case, in the reports of anonymous correspondents, whose ignorance is only equalled by the presumption with which they take it upon themselves to scold and advise the Kaitakushi.

It is with sincere regret, therefore, that I have noted the spirit and tone of your editorial of the 13th inst. You are kind enough to intimate that none of the failures you lament can be ascribed to me, but upon reflection you cannot fail to perceive that every foreigner attached in any responsible capacity to the Kaitakushi must be included in the sweeping condemnation you have meted out to the Department and its work. If it be true that "for all practical purposes the work done in Yeso during these years amounts to nothing;" if there "is no more root in the thing than in an artificial flower," and "no more life in it than in a man of straw," it is impossible by any method of favorable exception to free from blame those whom the Japanese have selected to aid and advise them. If blame there be, speaking for myself, I can frankly say that I do not desire exculpation at such cost. Whether the advice of the foreign employés of the Kaitakushi has or has not been taken, and whether or not they look with favor upon all its operations, they cannot reasonably be expected to stultify themselves by acknowledging that "all that has been done up to the present moment is mere play and fiddle faddle." Ccertainly the chagrin they would naturally feel at the acknowledgement of so disastrous a result of three years labors could hardly be compensated even by the pleasure they might take in so alliterative a statement of their discomfiture. They may not have realized the, perhaps too sanguine, hopes with which they entered upon their work, but they would have ample reason for discontent and self-reproach were it certain that all they had vainly attempted must be left for accomplishment to the mythical "some one" who "will leave a thriving colony behind him as the result of a life's labor." This last clause embodies the gist of the mistake common to all criticisms upon the work of the Kaitakushi. The successful completion of that work is truly the matter of a "life's labors," and he may be an honest, but surely he is a mistaken, critic, who finds fault because the whole, or a great portion of the task, has not been completed in three years.

Allusions to the "vast sums" fruitlessly expended by the Kaitakushi might reasonably be considered ironical, in view of the blank silence maintained respecting the disbursements with comparatively less good results, of much larger sums than the Kaitakushi ever had at its disposal, by other Departments of the Government more immediately under foreign control.

In 1871 Yeso was considered a cold and barren country, having no value beyond its fisheries and, perhaps, some undiscovered mineral wealth. Extensive geographical, geological, mineralogical and hydrographic surveys have negatived these opinions, and have furnished the only reliable data from which it is now concluded that the Island may after all, be worth something. The best foreign fruits, vegetables and grains have been introduced and successfully cultivated, contrary to the universally expressed opinion that they could not be grown in Japan, or would prove worthless. The finest breeds of stock have been procured and have thriven beyond the most sanguine expectations. Labor-saving machinery of all kinds is largely in use, while the most approved agricultural implements are now manufactured by native workmen. A large number of Japanese youths are being thoroughly educated in the useful trades and professions. Many of them have already become good mechanics, and some have been found capable of taking charge of scientific work.

In brief, the Kaitakushi has sought in many ways to stimulate the growth and prosperity of Yeso, and develop its undoubtedly great resources. Nor have the good effects of its operations been confined exclusively to that island. The sphere of their influence has gradually and naturally widened, until to-day they have proved of benefit to Nippon. The time must come when it will be acknowledged that they have been of incalculable value to the Japanese as a nation, modifying and improving, as in the course of events they must, the habits and conditions of the people.

I have alluded to but few of the many signs of progress in the right direction. Nor have I mentioned even these few in a spirit of extenuation or apology, but rather to emphasize the assertion, that, notwithstanding the mistakes that have been made (and they are many), and the obstacles which remain to be overcome, there is ample promise of a successful and prosperous future. It must occur to you that a good result can be better secured by temperate criticism and useful suggestions than by indiscriminate denunciation.

In regard to the letters which appeared in your issue of the 13th I need only say that the proposition to send one or two of the more experienced officials of the Kaitakushi abroad for purposes of observation and inquiry, did not originate with me. I endorsed the suggestion for reasons the strength and propriety of which my position gives me the best opportunity for judging. The practical knowledge and experience thus gained would, I feel assured, be of inestimable service to the Kaitakushi in the future. Within my own memory some of the most flourishing States of the Union have been successfully settled and developed, and the same labor is now being performed in many parts of America. I can think of no more profitable undertaking for those connected with the Kaita-

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kushi than the intelligent study of operations so nearly akin to the work they have in hand.

I am, Sir,

Very truly yours,

HORACE CAPRON,
Commissioner and Adviser of the Kaitakushi.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS HELD AT THE CITY HALL HONGKONG, ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have now to submit to you a general Statement of the affairs of the Corporation, and Balance Sheet for the halfyear ending 31st December last.

The net profits for that period, including $7,042.19 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges and deducting interest paid and due, amount to $119,785.42, of which, after taking out Rebate on Bills not yet due, and Remuneration to Directors, there remains a balance of $109,059.44.

The directors again regret that they cannot recommend the payment of any Dividend to the Shareholders. The general working of the Bank during the half-year has been unsatisfactory, and, notwithstanding the profit derived from the Chinese Imperial Government Loan, the profits are comparatively small.

The losses and amounts written off require $106,000 of the Profits, together with $275,000 of the Reserve Fund mentioned in last Report, and a further sum of $400,000 from the same account. The Reserve Fund will thus stand at $100,000, and there will be a balance of Profit of $3,059.45 to be carried to the credit of New Account.

The poor result of the half-year's working is attributable to the bad state of trade in the East; business generally has yielded but little profit and that in Exchange has proved no exception. The demand for advances has been small and the interest obtainable on them consequently low, while the interest paid by the Bank on deposits has been heavy. These deposits are now larger than they ever were, notwithstanding that, more than six months ago, the Directors, resolved to receive none at a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent per annum.

The amount now set asides is required as follows:—

For London Accounts, ...	$160,000
„ Sterling Bills, ...	80,000
„ Head Office Accounts, ...	180,000
„ Sundry Accounts, ...	86,000
	$506,000

The $275,000, referred to in the last Report, has been required, as anticipated by the Chairman at last Meeting, chiefly by the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company's account and transactions connected therewith. The Company's estate now stands in the Bank's book's at half the value the Bank's Special Agent has placed upon it. The Directors purpose to realize the property with all despatch, and steps have been already taken to that end.

The amount placed against London losses is required on account of transactions entered into prior to the present half-year. Although these transactions were known to the Directors at the date of the previous Meeting, they had no reason, from the information then in their possession, to look upon them as bad. Subsequent advices, however, shewed that a considerable amount had to be provided for them, which has now been done.

The Directors at the last Meeting had hoped to recoup the Bank a portion of the amount then set aside for London losses from Mr. Vacher, the London Manager at that time as they believed he was possessed of considerable means, but he is unable to meet his own indebtedness (unwarrantably incurred) to the Bank, and although the Directors have obtained from him an assignment of his available property, they have to provide for a loss on his account. Mr. Vacher is no longer in the Bank's service.

The losses on Sterling Bills are chiefly due to purchases made previous to the half-year and are now provided for.

The amount placed against "Head Office accounts" is required for writing off considerable amounts from the value, in the Bank's books, of Sugar Refinery, Pier Company's property and other items, and for deficiencies on current advances during the half-year, securities of all kinds having depreciated greatly in value.

The sum placed against "Sundry accounts" is required mostly to meet losses on advances made at some of the Branches previous to the half-year.

Referring to their last Report and to the expectations there expressed as to the extent of possible future losses, the Directors greatly regret that their anticipations should have turned out much too sanguine. They cannot, however, close this Report without pointing out, that, although they have been compelled to lay before the Shareholders two successive unfavorable Statements of accounts, the general business and position of the Bank continue sound.

Local Committee in London.—The Directors, under authority of Article 144 of the Deed of Settlement, have now resolved to take immediate steps to appoint a Local Committee in London to supervise the transactions of that Branch.

Inspection.—Mr. David McLean has been appointed to make a special tour of inspection of the Bank and will be here shortly, but it will be at least two months before he can hand the Directors his Report.

Marine Insurance Account.—The Balance of this account now amounts to $33,981.06,—no losses have been sustained during the half-year.

Directors.—Mr. Thomas Pyke resigned his seat at the Board, in conformity with the notice he gave at the last General Meeting. Messrs. R. Rowett and S. D. Sassoon also resigned their seats at the Board, on leaving the Colony, and Mr. F. D. Sassoon has been appointed in room of the latter gentleman.

Mr. Adolf André has been appointed Chairman of the Corporation for the year 1875, vice Mr. Wm. H. Forbes, whose term of Office now expires, and Mr. A. F. Heard has been elected Deputy Chairman.

In conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, two Members of the Court, Messrs. Adolf André and A. F. Heard, retire from the direction, but they are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by the Honourable Phineas Ryrie and Mr. F. W. Mitchell, and the Directors have pleasure in recommending the re-election of these gentlemen as Auditors for the year 1875.

WM. H. FORBES,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1875.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion...		$8,550,804.92
Government Securities		2,478,885.74
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits...		9,759,524.26
Exchange Remittances...		21,797,957.84
Bank Premises		229.967.09
Dead Stock		91,922,55
		$42,909,062.40

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital		$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		100,000.00
Marine Insurance Account		33,981.06
Notes in Circulation	$2,242,170.92	
Deposits...	17,551,725.80	
		19,796,897.72
Exchange Acceptances		17,858,398.20
Profit and Loss Account		119,785.42
		$42,909,062.40

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

Dr.

To Amounts written off:		
Remuneration to Directors	$10,000.00	
Rebate on Bills not due...	725.98	
		$10,725.98
To Contingent Account:		
Amount set aside to meet Losses, (referred to in half-yearly Report of 12th August, 1874)...	$275,000.00	
Amount set aside to meet Losses ...	506,000.00	
		781,000.00
To Balance:		
Carried forward to next half-year		3,059.44
		$794,785.42

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Cr.	
By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th June, 1874	$7,042 19
By Amount of Net Profits, for the Six Months ending 31st December, 1874, after deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due	112,743 23
By Amount from Reserve Fund	675,000 00
	$794.785.42

RESERVE FUND.

To Amount transferred to Profit and Loss Account to meet Losses	$675,000.00
To Balance on 31st Dec., 1874	100,000 00
	$775.000.00
By Balance on 30th June, 1874	$775,000 00

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.
H. SMITH, Accountant.
WM. H. FORBES, ADOLF ANDRE, H. HOPPIUS, } Directors.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns received from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

P. RYRIE, F. W. MITCHELL } Auditors.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1875.

Law & Police.

IN H.B.M.'s BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION *vs.* E. WALLACE.

His Honour to-day delivered the following decision in this case :—

I dismiss the petition on these grounds :—that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank failed to protest the two bills of $1,980, and $2,475 respectively, drawn by the defendant on Mr Rivington, and debited to him on the 5th April and 24th June, 1869.

That the defendant had funds in Mr Rivington's hands at the time of drawing the bills.

That the defendant has not, by any subsequent promise to pay or acknowledgment of liability, waived due notice of dishonour.

In respect to the bill for $2,850, drawn by the defendant on Mr Sams, and debited to him on the 31st December, 1870, either this bill has been paid or not. If it has been paid, then the defendant should be credited with the amount; if it has not, then, inasmuch as it is admitted that the defendant had funds in Mr Sams' hands, the failure to protest, in the absence of any subsequent acknowledgment of liabity or waiver by the defendant, releases him equally as in the case of the two bills on Mr Rivington, the total amount of these bills, together with the interest ($3,049,34) claimed more than represents the amount, namely, $8,719.34, in respect to the alleged non-payment of which it was sought to have the defendant adjudicated a bankrupt.

The costs of these proceedings will be borne by plaintiffs.

H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq, Assistant-Judge.

(*Saturday Feby 20th*, 1875.)

CLATAUD *vs.* G. DOMONEY & Co.

The following is the decision in this case which was delivered this day by the Assistant Judge :—

In this case there is, unfortunately, a direct conflict of evidence as to some material points; but weighing all the circumstances, I come to the conclusion that the plaintiff has made out his claim for 306 02 less the sum of $80, which the defendant is entitled to set off.

It appears that the defendant, trading in Yokohama under the name of G. Domoney & Co, established a branch under the same name at Yedo, on 1st March, 1874. It was placed under the management of a Mr Blockley. With this firm the plaintiff carried on business from its commencement until the end of October. The plaintiff was well acquainted with both the defendant and Blockley. By a document dated Yokohama, the 22nd May, the defendant agreed to sell his interest in the Yedo business to Blockley, with a stipulation that all claims against the business (i. e. G. Domoney & Co.) were to cease from the preceding 5th May, and with permission to Blockley to carry on business in Yedo under the name and style of G. Domoney & Co. for six month from that date.

An advertisement which had appeared before the 1st March in the Yokohama paper (*Gazette*), announcing the setting up of the branch business, was continued for some months after this document had been signed, and it appears that the defendant paid for the advertisement up to May or June, but after that time declined to pay for it, without however, ordering it to be withdrawn, and merely saying that Blockley would pay for it in future. The sign-board bearing the name of G. Domoney & Co. was allowed to remain over the Yedo shop subsequently to the end of May, consistently with the permission given to Blockley to use the name There was absolutely nothing done to apprise the public that any alteration of interest or liability had taken place.

The plaintiff continued to deal with Blockley without any change in the manner of doing business, and all accounts were settled between them up to the end of June. On the 22nd September the business was transferred back by Blockley to the defendant, who, it seems, made the change publicly known, and disclaimed any liability for the transactions of Blockley previous to that date.

The question is,—had the plaintiff sufficient or any notice of the transfer in May, by which he could be bound, and by which the defendant was released from all liability as to the transactions of G. Domoney & Co., Yedo. Here we have a conflict of evidence The plaintiff says he never heard of the transfer. The evidence of Blockley is that it formed the subject of a conversation between himself and plaintiff.

It is clear, however, that no notice was ever given by the defendant to the plaintiff, either formally or informally, and the continuation of the firm name, and of the advertisement without alteration or explanation, was calculated to make the plaintiff believe that he was in effect dealing with the same person as before. With regard to the set-off, the witness Becker says that the goods he sold to the plaintiff after the taking down of the sign of G. Domoney & Co., on the 2nd December, were sold out out of the shop to the plaintiff, who personally took delivery, that they were G. Domoney & Co.'s goods, and that he gave plaintiff no reason to believe that he sold them as his own. He had for some time previously been acting as G. Domoney & Co.'s agent in the business. I think that the plaintiff had sufficient reason to know or believe that in this affair Becker was but the agent of G. Domoney & Co., and that he is not entitled to set off his claim upon Becker against these goods.

Verdict for $217 02 with costs.

Mr Gibson applied for costs on the set off of $80, but his Honour disallowed them.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

February 18, 1875.

KAITAKUSHI *vs.* MARTIN COHEN & Co.

This was a claim for $40,000, being $20,000 paid as deposit by plaintiffs to defendants on a contract for 1 600 Remington rifles and accoutrements, with 200 rounds of ammunition for each rifle, besides 480 000 extra rounds of ammunition, and $20,000 alleged damages for the non-performance of the contract by defendants.

Mr. G. W. Hill, legal adviser to the *Shikosho*, appeared as counsel for plaintiffs; Mr. F. W. Marks for defendants.

(Continued from February 19th.)

Mr. Hill handed into Court a mass of correspondence he had had with defendants' counsel.

Witness continued: The rifles and cartridges contracted for were "rim" fire ones, and the one he afterwards borrowed from the defendants was a "central fire" rifle, and would only use "central fire" cartridges. The original sample on which the contract was made had a bronzed barrel, and the one he afterwards borrowed had only a polished barrel. He never took any notice of some proposals made by Martin Cohen & Co., as everything was specified in writing in the contract. He never received notice in writing from the defendants to take delivery of the rifles.

Question by Mr. Hill: What damages did the plaintiffs sustain by the breach of contract?

Mr. Marks objected to this being answered.

Objection overruled.

Witness thus answered: A little over 10,000 rios was the loss sustained by the breach of contract. A deposit of 320,000 was paid into the Oriental Bank. [Bank receipt produced.] He had never received any of this deposit back again. He had sustained a loss of

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$10,000 besides the $20,000 paid defendants as a deposit. He had made a charter with the S. S. *Behar* to receive the goods on board by a certain day and convey them to Hakodate, but as they never came the charter-party was broken, and he had sustained loss by this. [Translation of charterparty read to Court.] According to his contract with defendants, he was to be allowed three days' time to examine the rifles before he took delivery of them. The Kaitakushi had suffered all the losses he was suing for. Other expenditure had been incurred,—such as travelling expences of Kaitakushi officers, etc., through the non-performance of the contract. He had paid $200 for interpreting documents to Mr. Wills. He had paid about 300 or 400 rios for travelling expenses. There had been no failure on the part of the Kaitakushi to perform the contract.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marks: He was an agent of the Kaitakushi and received no salary.

He received a commission on the amount of business he did for the Kaitakushi. He was a merchant. He did not know English. [He failed to read to read the signatures of G. Opitz and Martin Cohen Co. on the contract.] He could not say what they meant; he saw Mr. Opitz write them. He (Opitz) signed the signatures at the same time. He told Mr. Opitz nothing at the time. $20,000 were lost through defendants breaking the contract. He got nothing out of making the contract. He did not receive $1 000 from Mr. Opitz. He did not receive $2,000 as soon as the contract was signed. He knew a man named Omeya; he is now in Court. Omeya is a merchant of Yokohama. Omeya had nothing to do with the contract. He did not know if Omeya received anything from Opitz. He did not know if Omeya received $1,000 from Opitz. He received no part of such a sum. He did not know if Opitz had given any one $1,000. The sample rifle is now in the Kaitakushi. He did not know if Martin Cohen had taken that rifle to America to get the ones contracted for like it. The Kaitakushi had not supplied defendants with plans of the rifle. The rifles were wanted for the Kaitakushi, but for what purpose he would not say. He had never demanded his $20,000 from the Oriental Bank. He did not go to the Bank and ask for it, because if he went alone the Bank would not hand him over that sum. He did not know what had become of the $20,000. He could not read the receipt. He took it to be the proof of the deposit. He drew the contract up with defendants, and deposited the money into the Oriental Bank. He knew the meaning of the receipt. He did not understand that the $20,000 was a "margin of credit" for defendants to purchase goods with. The Kaitakushi paid the loss sustained through having to break the charter with the S. S. *Behar* in paper money. He expected to get a commission in the end when the transaction was finished. The contract was broken on the 5th December, 1874.

Court adjourned till Monday, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

February 22, 1875.

This was a claim for $40,000, being $20,000 paid as deposit by plaintiffs to defendants on a contract for 1,600 Remington rifles and accontrements, with 200 rounds of ammunition for each rifle, besides 480,000 extra rounds of ammunition, and $20,000 alleged damages for the non-performance of the contract by defendants.

Mr. G. W. Hill, legal adviser to the *Shihosho*, appeared as counsel for plaintiff; Mr. F. W. Marks for defendants.

Court reassembled at 11 a.m.

Mr. Hill then called,

Susuki, cautioned: He was the chief clerk of the Kaitakushi. He was familiar with the subject of the contents of the contract with the defendants. That contract had never been fulfilled. The chief object of the Kaitakushi in making the contract for the arms was to arm militia-men with them when they arrived. The failure of the arms to arrive to time was the greatest loss to the Kaitakushi. Men were got together, and ought to have been drilled with the contract arms; but they never came. Every one connected with the contract was responsible.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marks: To three places in Yezo it was intended to send these militia-men. The militia were to be stationed in Yezo to prevent disturbances. The arms might, perhaps, have been wanted for Formosa. He was not familiar with the question, and could not say if the war was over. The Kaitakushi had not bought 1,600 Remington rifles since the contract had been broken.

Fughishima Funi Akira: He was middle clerk of the Kaitakushi. He was familiar with the contract made with defendants. The loss sustained by the contract being broken was first the charter party with the *Behar* was broken in consequence. The aggregate loss to the Kaitakushi was $20,000 (bargain money), besides about 7,400 yen breach of charter party with S. S. *Behar*, and more than 500 rios paid as wages to mechanics in December last, and 130 rios for the preparation of mechanics.

Mr. Marks: Washing them? (Laughter).

Witness continued: The 130 rios were paid the mechanics whilst they were waiting for the arms. Each man received pay at the rate of 30 cents per diem. There are also travelling expenses and interpreter's fees. Of course the money had been paid by the Kaitakushi. (A number of documents shown to witness, which he recognised).

Mr. Marks said he would be willing to believe it if witness, as treasurer of the Kaitakushi, would state what amounts had been paid by the Kaitakushi, without further questioning.

This was translated to witness.

Witness continued: About 400 rios were paid as travelling expenses, and 200 for interpreting.

Mr. Marks had no questions to ask the witness.

Court adjourned until half-past one o'clock.

Mr Hill had no more witnesses to call. He read two advertisements of defendants' from the *Gazette* Hong List for 1875, in which it said Martin Cohen & Co. were agents for the Remington Rifle Co. This concluded his case for plaintiffs.

Mr Marks then opened his case for the defendants.

Mr Marks wanted to call Martin Cohen.

Mr Hill objected, saying Martin Cohen was not competent to give testimony on his own behalf. It was not in the rules of procedure

Mr Marks was taken by surprise. He thought the question so plain that it needed no arguing.

Mr Hill proceeded to produce authorities.

His Honour overruled Mr Hill's objection. A note was made of it.

Martin Cohen, sworn: He was the defendant in this action. He was partner with Opitz when the contract was signed. In July, 1875, he heard through his native clerk that the Kaitakushi required rifles; he endeavoured to obtain the contract, in which he succeeded. The afternoon when he left for America, Mianabe, Omeya, and several others connected with the matter, were in his office at No. 82, and they had his sample rifle. He begged them through his interpreter that they would let him take the sample rifle to the United States to avoid all mistake, on account of not being personally acquainted with the arm business. This request they refused, but instead of the rifle, the interpreter for Mianabe made a drawing of the rifle. The drawing showed the rifle in a "locked" condition. That afternoon he went to America. He made a quick passage—19 days. Soon after arriving he left for New York, but while in San Francisco he telegraphed the contract to Remington in order that they might commence. He got to New York and went straight to Remington. The telegram had reached. He show his drawing and the sample cartridge at once. Mr Pond, manager of the Remington Co. in New York, said, "This is a 'central fire' rifle." This fact was at once confirmed by him firing off the cartridge with a central fire rifle in his presence. As soon as Mr Pond said this, he instantly telegraphed to Ilion to ship at once a quantity of cartridges that were on hand. These cartridges were shipped from New York *via* San Francisco to Yokohama The sample cartridge he brought was one made by the United States at the Frankfort arsenal. It was a cartridge made during the war, and of which no quantity was at the time to be found in the United States. Mr Pond told him this. He was not satisfied with this information, and went to the Skyley, Hartley Graham & Co., in New York, and asked them the same question and received the same reply He then went back again to Remington's and asked advice as to what was the best to be done under the circumstances, and he replied, "As you have a central fire rifle, you can only ship central fire cartridges" He then bought some central fire cartridges of the best kind. The rifles were made to order to fulfil the contract. The reason the cartridges were so expensive was because they could be reloaded innumerable times The sample cartridge he had could only be fired once. He had some information for what the guns were intended. He received information from Mianabe's interpreter that the rifles were wanted for soldiers; he heard the word Formosa often mentioned.

Question by Mr Marks: What impression was left on your (witness') mind after the word Formesa was used?

Mr Hill objected to this.

His Honour decided that it could not be put. He made a note of Mr Marks' objecton to this.

Witness continued: He considered it necessary on his part to fulfil the contract with as little delay as possible. A delay was caused by there being no cartridges like his sample one on hand in the United States, and they had to be manufactured. He had made

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up a statement of what the rifles and cartridges cost laid down here. [Paper handed to witness and acknowledged.] $62,407.10 was the cost laid down here; that included the 800,000 cartridges. 600,000 are here now, and the other 200,000 will be here next steamer. $6,670 was the price of the 200,000 cartridges. He had seen one of the rifles and some of the cartridges that had arrived here. They are the identical ones he had bought from Mr Remington As far as he knew they were in good order; he had heard nothing to the contrary They are now in the possession of the Oriental Bank The $20,000 was used to partly meet the bills for the rifles, cartridges, etc He saw the Bank's receipt for the $20,000 in Court, The terms of that receipt were, to the best of his belief, in accordance with his contract with plaintiffs, He know Omeya, He was one of the parties who acted for the Kaitakushi with Mianabe Omeya did not always come with Mianabe to his office. They came together three times in connection with the contract. Both communicated through an interpreter to him. $1,000 was paid to Omeya by Martin Cohen & Co. [Cheque book shown and acknowledged by witness as being the firm's cheque book.] There is a cancelled cheque in the book, and when he returned he asked Opitz the meaning of it. [A cheque read in which it said "cash given to Omeya—$1,000," signed "G Opitz." It was dated 24th September, 1874.] There was a corresponding entry in his books.

Cross-examined by Mr Hill: He was a member of the firm, but not a party to the contract. The preliminaries of his contract were going on from July. He left on the 12th September, 1174, and no stipulation or contract had then been agreed upon. The first time he saw the contract was last Wednesday, when this action commenced. That was all he meant when he said he was not a party to the contract. When he said, in his examination in chief, that the guns were made to fulfil the contract, he wanted it understood that Opitz had telegraphed the contract he (Opitz) had made to him whilst he was in San Francisco. He had the telegram in his office. He received it on the 2nd October, 1874, when he landed in San Francisco It bore no signature. It said, "The contract is signed for 1,600 rifles and 800,000 cartridges on the 21st September." The telegram was in cypher; it is our code. No one else uses it, and though there was no signature he was positive it was from his partner. He acted throughout on these instructions in purchasing the rifles and cartridges. He never told Messrs Pinn, Liebermann, and Lichtenstein that he had a written contract for the rifles. He did not tell any one of those gentlemen that he had a contract for arms. He sailed for San Francisco on the 11th September, and he did not take with him a letter of credit from the Oriental Bank. He did not receive a letter of credit whilst in America The Oriental Bank telegraphed from here to New York to honour the bills for the arms. The statement in the *Gazette* Hong List advertisement was a correct one of his business. It is true that he is sole agent for the Remington Rifle Co. in China and Japan. He had a letter from Remington appointing his firm (Martin Cohen & Co) sole agents for China and Japan. He could produce that letter. He did not leave the original sample at the Kaitakushi. His firm's clerk left it with his authority That gun was bought from a Japanese, It did not come to us from Remington & Sons His firm were not agents for Remington & Sons at the time His firm did not represent itself during the negotiations as being the agents of Remington & Sons He did not know if another firm here were were agents for Remington & Sons He did not know the exact date when the firm was appointed agents for Remington. He knew Omeya about a month or a month and a half before he went to the United States about the arm contract He might have been present perhaps when she drawing of the rifle was made; he could not remember. When he went to New York he did not say he had authority to act for the Japanese Government, but he said he was buying the rifles for the Government. The cartridges could be reloaded many times. He did not know anybody made a business of it here. Omeya did not act as a principal during the negotiations between his firm and the Kaitakushi

To his Honour: The sample rifle left at the Kaitakushi was a Remington one. It bears Remington stamps. He thought it was a "rim fire" one. The "rim fire" cartridges were the proper kind for this rifle. He did not know when he left for America that it was a "rim fire" rifle. He found it out about three or four days after his return. In the drawingthe hammer was down, and prevented it being seen whether it was a "rim" or a "central" fire. If he received a "rim" fire cartridge as a sample, and had orders to get the proper kind of rifle to use such cartridges, he would get "rim" fire rifles. He procured "central" fire rifles on account of the long time it would have taken to make "rim" fire cartridges. He did not know when the first cartridges arrived here. 150,000 cartridges left New York on the 12th October; that was a few days after he arrived in New York; the 1,600 rifles left New York eight days afterwards. He did not know if these arms and cartridges had been tendered to the Kaitakushi.

Mr Hill said the plaintiffs, before the action, had offered to take over the arms, catridges, etc., on the terms of the two contracts, less $5,000 fine for over-time.

Mr Marks said that this was correct, but his clients' firm was not in a pecuniary state to accept these terms, and that was the answer given to the proposition.

Mr Marks then summed up for defendants, and Mr Hill replied for plaintiffs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, February 22nd, 1875.

A German naval expedition against the Carlists in consequence of the Gustav affair has been concerted.

London, 3rd February.—France. The Assembly votes the President the right of dissolution of the Chamber with concurrence of the Senate.

London, 2nd Feb.—England declared? (qry declined) invitation to conference on the usage of war.

Bright presides at a meeting of Liberals on Thursday, Foster having declined the Leadership.

London, 30th January.—FRANCE. The Assembly has adopted the first article of the Constitutional Bill creating Chamber Deputies Senate and rejected by 359 to 335 the amendment implying a definitive Constitutional Republic.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria have received the envoys notifying the accession of Alphonso.

Versailles, 22nd Jany.—In the Assembly, the Committee of Thirty's Constitutional Bill has been introduced. The main features of it are the maintenance of the title of President of Republic and the establishment of ministerial responsibility. The two Chambers are again brought forward, discussion having been adjourned from last Seassion.

After two days excited debate a large majority decided to proceed with second reading of the bill.

This is a defeat for the Legitimist party whose motion last session respecting a suspension of the paper that first published Comte De Chambord's Manifesto brought about the drafting of the Constitutional bill.

London, Jan. 20.—Prince Leopold is seriously ill. An attack of typhoid fever has been followed by hæmorrhage. Doubts exist as to his recovery.—Don Alfonso has started for the seat of war to assume the command of the Army.

London, Jan, 19.—In Reuter's telegrams, dated London, 19th January, it is stated that Baron Rothschild has issued a Brazilian loan of five millions sterling. The verdict in the Great City Libel Case of Rubery versus Sampson and Baron Grant has been delivered, awarding plaintiff five hundred pounds damages against Sampson. Baron Grant has been acquitted.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22, *Vasco de Gama*, British steamer, Rice, 2,200, from San Francisco, Mail and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 22, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, from Hongkong, Mail and General, to M. M. Co.

Feb. 22, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2145, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 22, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, 900, from Glasgow, to Japanese Government.

Feb 24, *Abbotsford*, British steamer, Mann, 619, from London via Kobe, General, Van Oordt & Co,

Feb 24, *Surprise*, American ship, Johnson, 1,005, from New York, Kerosine Oil and General, to Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

Feb. 24, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,836, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.

Feb 24, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, from Shanghai, General, to M B S S Co.

Feb. 24, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,327, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Feb. 25, *Evelyn*, British barque, Knowles, 760, from London, General, to Wilkin & Robison.

Feb. 26, *Lyee moon*, British steamer, Stevens, 611, from Hakodate, Ice and Seaweed, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 25, *Mia*, British steamer, Morgan, 1,200, from London via Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20, *Scotland*, British steamer, James, 1,680, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.

Feb. 20, *St. Kilda*, British ship, Atkins, 865, for Manila, Ballast.

Feb. 22, *Estepona*, British steamer, Hubback, 670, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Feb. 23, *Massilia*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,066, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Feb. 23, *Montego* British barque, Griffiths, 316, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.

Feb 24, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,943, for Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, despatched by P M Co.

Feb 24, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Shanghai, General, despatched by M. B. S. S. Co.

Feb. 24, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemacheffsky, 472, for Nagasaki, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

Feb. 26, *China*, American steamer, Phillips, 3,836, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. Co.

Feb. 26, *Veloz*, German 3-mast schooner, Mueller, 197, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Netherlands Trading Co.

Feb. 27, *Peter*, German barque, Richelsen, 397, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.

Feb. 27, *Palma*, German barque, Binge, 299, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai:—Messrs Frederick Hayne, T. D. Skilly. Percy Young, Wm. Assiter, Wm. Bramser, M. Robins, J. H. Blair and servant, Wm. Peacock, F. Grimaldi, M. Leancigne, C. Johnson, H. Gribble, E Dupugn Line, Osak, Inokaue, Bepu, Shinajiro, Murishiki, Shikashiro, Kajiro, Sumimasa, Hideno, Kanemuri, Iwagoro, Sadanuri. Taka, Kozata, Ch. Jubin, Lohmann, Ullman, Goldman, Thompson, J. Jelowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Kido, Ito, Nakamisu, Kitahara, Enouye, Kuse, Okube Yoshida, Idzumiya, Shibuoa, Kasemasaka, Shibuya, and 90 in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—A. Helm, Plessis, Yanagisawa, and wife, Yoshida, Osano, Nagayashi, Kichie, Otani, Taktniyashi, Uyamura, Terasawa, Arima, Koyozima, Iyahashi, Sado, Matsumoto, Koniehi Hebe, J. Plichon, Kato. Yokoyama, Koowabara, Miyauchi, Shimatzu, and 102 in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Korthals, Lockhart, Volckhardt, and M. Jules.

Per P. M. S. S. *China*, for San Francisco: Miss L. E. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Mitchell, Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. Harber, U.S.N., Dr White, U S.N., Paymaster Redfield, Messrs. Hooper, Harwood, Hamilton, Macomber, Komichi, Gilbert, Fisher, Coryell, Wierner, Brock, Budd, Lyons, Montgomery, and Crase: In steerage: Mrs: Burns and daughter, Mr. and Mrs Pollak, Messrs. Burth, Cahill, Strandberg, Lanverier, Church Loomis, and 976 Chinese.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Nevada* from Shanghai: Treasure $6850.

Per British steamer *Massilia*, for Hongkong:

	England	France
Silk...	112	110 bales

REPORTS.

The *Vasco de Gama* reports left San Francisco, Jan. 16th, at 12 M.; experienced from San Francisco to meridian of 170 west strong westerly winds with heavy sea, thence to 152.17 east continued gales (westerly). The ship was placed under canvass for seven days to meridian 146.57 E; thence to destination under steam with strong westerly winds and moderate sea on 13th instant, sighted a barque bound N. N. E.: 21st 10 a.m. passed ship *Surprise* N. Y. bound north.

The French steamer *Volga* reports strong head winds throughout.

The American ship *Surprise* reports: experienced on Sunday last a terrific gale during which the ship was under the main spencer only; the barometer down to 29 20; shipped some heavy seas, one of which nearly carried the mate overboard.

The British steamer *Bombay* reports strong N. E. winds to Formosa and heavy gale across the Formosa Channel; from thence to Yokohama north to west N. E. winds to port.

The British barque *Evelyn* reports: left London, October 10th. Experienced strong easterly and variable winds down Channel and across the Bay of Biscay and had light trades and calms near the Equator. Passed eastward of the Cape de Verdes and crossed in 23 deg. west, 40 days out. Very favourable steady S. E. trades and had a fair run to parallel of the Cape, which was passed Dec. 9th. Ran the longitude down in 44°. South; Strong N.W. and westerly, and coming up through Allas Strait and Ilo Ilo passage entered the Pacific, January 25th. Thence through the Pacific met with strong northerly and N.W. wind till the 12th, since then had strong easterly and N E wind with heavy weather. Experienced a severe gale on the 21st inst., wind being from E.S.E. round by south to N.W. with a very heavy cross-sea running.

The British steamer *Lyeemoon*, reports light N.E. winds; much snow first day, yesterday, fine.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	Despatch.
San Francisco	... Vasco de Gama	P. M. S. S. Co	instant.

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MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Abbotsford	Mann	
Bombay	Davies	
Lyeemoon	Stevens	
Min	Morgan	
Naruto	DuBois	
Nevada	Williams	
Sea Gull	Aefort	Shanghai.
Tanais	Reynier	Hongkong.
Vasco de Gama	Rice	San Francisco.
Volga...	Nondedeu	Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS.

Evelyn	700	Knowles.	
Lizzie...	385	Graham...	
Myrtle	35	Poley	
Surprise	...1005	Johnson	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. B. M. Troop-ship	Adventure	Captain D'Arcy
British transport...	Thalia	Captain Woolcomb
U. S corvette ...	Lakawanna	Captain McCauley
Russian gun-boat...	Haidamack	Captain Tartoff
U.S. gun-boat ...	Monocacy	Captain Kouts
French gun-boat ...	Decrés	Captain Bosc

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Crocus" str; "Glenartney" str.

FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str. "Annie Braginton" "Pardo" str.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk"; "Gaucho"; "Walton," "Satsuma"; "Pardo" s.s.; "Swatow" str.

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mora"; "Spirit of the Age."

FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA —"Airola."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thomas Hilyard"; "James Paton"; "Indian Empire"; "Abano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Victoria"; "Florentine"; "Vichna."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary;"; "Jas. Condle"; "Hants County." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—

FROM ABERDEEN.—"Esmeralda" str.

FROM HAMBURG.—"Mathilde."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" str.; "Ulysses" str.; "Antenor" str.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"W. Batters' str.; "Oleander"; "Riga" str.; "Pernambuco" s.s.; "Hongkong" s. s; "Bengal" str.; "Duke of Abercorn."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Catharina."

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	March 7th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	March 14th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE.....	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	March 2nd
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	March 9th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	March 3rd
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 9 A.M. 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.

Communication between Wladiwostock and Nagasaki restablished. All Cables in working order.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
" Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.... White & Baner, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late

MR. CHARLES VALMALE,

in our Firm, cease from this date.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, February 26, 1875. 1m.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized MR. C. BRAUN to sign our firm per procuration.

REISS & Co.

Yokohama, February 25, 1875. 1w.

Reuter's Telegram Company,

(LIMITED.)

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive messages for transmission to any part of the World to which there is telegraphic communication from Japan. Passengers wishing to telegraph their safe arrival in Europe from this, can do so on payment at this office of the sum of $6. Arrangements are being made to extend this system to other countries.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent, No. 32.

Yokohama, April 25, 1874. tf.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HAVING been taught by Foreign Artists we undertake to produce first-class Photographs. Should the first likeness not give satisfaction, we will take others, without extra charge, until our patrons are completely satisfied. If necessary we will attend at our patrons' residences.

USUI,—Artist.

CORNER OF OTAMACHI, NEAR THE KENCHO

Yokohama, January 12, 1875. tf.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs. Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Feb. 20	30.17	51.0	32.5	28.0	20.3	.101	.563	N.	.36	9	41.5	21.0	31.2	.00	1
Sunday ...	„ 21	29.84	52.5	32.0	30.0	27.3	.141	.798	S. W.	.18	10	39.0	32.0	35.5	snow	3
Monday ...	„ 22	29.72	52.0	36.0	32.0	26.0	.136	.642	Calm.	.00	5	31.0	28.0	29.5	.00	6
Tuesday ...	„ 23	30.01	45.5	34.5	30.0	23.2	.119	.596	N. E.	.10	6	40.0	20.5	30.2	1.55	2
Wednesday ...	„ 24	30.02	49.0	34.0	29.5	22.5	.115	.588	Calm.	.00	1	40.0	21.5	30.7	.00	1
Thursday...	„ 25	30.17	58.0	36.0	31.5	25.2	.131	.618	N. E.	.31	3	37.5	27.0	32.2	.00	2
Friday	„ 26	30.27	54.5	33.0	29.0	22.6	.116	.617	N. N. E.	.03	8	36.0	25.0	30.5	.00	2
Mean ...		30.03	51.7	34.0	30.0	23.8	.123	.631		.14	6	37.8	23.5	31.4	.22	2

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CAMP, Yokohama, 1875. J. H. SANDWITH,—*Lieut.*, R.M.L.I.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1875.

[As no change in the local market has occurred in the interval which has elapsed since its publication, we reproduce the following from the *Japan Mail* of the 24th instant.]

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—During the closing fortnight the market for all classes of goods has exhibited a weaker tendency. Prices have, as may be observed from quotations, retrograded materially and the inclination would still appear to be towards lower rates. This change, while to some extent due to the depression of trade natural to the season, is chiefly attributed to the extensive contracts entered upon by Japanese some months since speculatively and which are now delivered, or in process of delivery, to the trade. Hence, their means being largely engaged, merchants are unable to operate and the reported tendency downwards may be said to mark fairly the probable course of rates for at least some little time to come. These observations apply mainly to *Yarns* and *Shirtings*; the enquiry for or sales of other goods being so trifling as to be unworthy of mention.

Woollens during the fortnight have been anything but brisk. With the exception, perhaps, of superior qualities of *Black Italian Cloth*, still very scarce and wanted, and a more favourable feeling for medium qualities of *Black Lustres*, all other Woollens seem neglected, and the approaching close of the season appears to tell sooner than usual. Importations having been plentiful in most descriptions during the season stocks in Japanese hands must be of some importance. *Blankets*, 7lbs. remain saleable at a reduction in price. *Mousseline de laines* would be in a sound position were they held in stronger hands than is the case. Large quantities are on offer and eventually find purchasers. Some large parcels of *Broad-Cloth &c.*, have been offered at Public Sale and have found purchasers at prices which, all things considered, are deemed not unsatisfactory. But in the regular course of business transactions would appear to be limited.

Iron and Metals.—Stocks of iron are moderate but the market continues deplorably dull and business is wholly nominal. We quote the prevailing rates below.

Sugar.—Low *Brown Sugar* may be quoted as firmer and in better demand under which rates have improved.

Kerosene.—The *Surprise* arrived from New York with a cargo of oil on the 24th instant. The bulk of this had been sold to arrive at $3.30, some 4,000 cases selling at $3.40. Quotations as we close are $3.60 There are no stocks in first hands.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.	
Grey Shirtings:—	
7 lbs. 38¼ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.87½ to $2.10
8 „ ... ... 38¼ „ 44 in. „	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. „	2.17½ to 2.55
9 lbs. ... ... „ 44 in. „	2.67½ to 2.92½
White Shirtings:—	
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal „	2.50 to 2.60
64 to 72 „ ditto... ... „ „	2.70 to 2.85
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. ... „ „	1.60 to 1.65
7 „ .... „ „	1.70 to 1.85
Drills, English—15 lbs.... ... ... „	3.20 to 3.40
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.
ditto (Dyed) ... ... „	
Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.90 to 1.00
Velvets (Black) „	8.75 to 9.75
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ...per pce.	0.90 to 1.00
Taffachelass single weft 12 yds 43 in „	2.55 to 2.75
ditto (double weft) „ „	
Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe ... ... „	7.00 to 8.00
Cotton Yarns.	
No. 16 to 24 ... ... per picul	$33.00 to 36.50
Reverse ... ... „	nominal.
„ 28 to 32 ... ... „	38.50 to 42.00
„ 38 to 42 ... small stock. „	42.00 to 47.25
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.	
Plain Orleans ... ...40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.75
Figured Orleans ... ...29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.25
Italian Cloth ... ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.37
Camlet Cords ... ...29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.25
Camlets Asstd. ... ...56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00
Lastings Japan ... 28—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50

GOODS.	PRICES.
WOOLLENS.—*Continued.*	
Plain Mousseline de Laine... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19
Figured do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.32
Multicolored do. ... 30 yds 30 in.	0.30 to 0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Presidents... ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.75 to 0.85
Pilots ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Union ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.45 to 0.48
Metals and Sundries.	
Iron flat and round ... ... per pol	4.00 to 4.75
„ nail rod assorted ... ... „	4.00 to 4.70
„ hoop ... ... „	4.75 to 4.80
„ sheet... ... ... „	5.00 to 6.00
„ wire ... ... „	8.00 to 9.00
„ pig ... ... „	2.20 to 2.40
Lead ... ... „	
Tin Plates... ... ... „	8.50
SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag ... ... per picul.	4.50 to 4.55
in Basket ... nom.... „	4.30 to 4.35
China No. 1 Ping fah „	8.50 to 8.70
do. No. 2 Ching-pak „	7.60 to 8.00
do. No. 3 Ke-pak „	7.10 to 7.40
do. No. 4 Kook-fah „	6.60 to 6.90
do. No. 5 Kong-fuw „	6.00 to 6.30
do. No. 6 E-pak „	5.50 to 5.70
Swatow... ... ... „	3.90 to 4.00
Daitoong ... ... „	3.70 to 3.80
Sugar Candy ... ... „	
Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ... „	
Rice Japan... ... ... „	

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 23rd ulto., the advices forwarded by mails and wire from the home markets have continued to be very discouraging, especially as regards Hank Silks the quality of which is generally reported to have disappointed consumers.

However, a further decline of $10 to $20 on Medium to Inferior Hanks has induced a moderate business in these sorts. For Superior grades—a very few parcels of which were offered for sale—prices remain quite firm at previous rates. Oshius are scarce, and being much inquired for have advanced nearly $10.

Settlements are 850 bales of Hanks, and 250 of Oshius and other sorts.—Shipments amount to 954 bales, making the total export since the 1st July, 8,389 bales against 10,818 bales last year for the same period.

Arrivals have been small, and the stock is reduced to 1,400 bales.

Tea.—This market, which for the last two or three weeks has been seriously affected by wire despatches from New York, appears to be completely disorganised by the telegraphic announcement under date 12th instant from the States, "that the Congressional Committee of Finance had recommended other sources for "increasing the revenue in preference to the re-imposition of tea and coffee duties." This has put a term to all further purchasing, and a very decided decline must be established before buyers will be inclined to operate further this season. The amount of stock at present in Yokohama is estimated at piculs 8,000 and some further small contributions may even yet be expected from producers in the country.

Settlements since the 12th instant, barely exceed piculs 300, making total since last American mail steamer *Alaska*, on the 24th ultimo, some piculs 1,100. Arrivals for the current month have been light and range between piculs 700 to 800.

At this juncture it is impossible to furnish quotations. Prices are quite nominal and native dealers are unable to realize the utter demoralization which the New York market now experiences from the failure of the speculative movement founded on the supposed re-imposition of duty. Some are anxious sellers, but, so far, are not prepared to reduce asking prices to $34 for "fair good medium," at which rate alone shipments at present would barely clear cost.

The *China* and *Vasco de Gama* are reported as having full cargoes.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.	PRICES.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex 6m/s.at 2s.2¼d	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.35 @ 6 m/s.
Silk:—	per picul		
HANKS. Extra	$550.00 to $570.00 ,,	21s. 0d. to 21s. 9d.	frs. 58 to frs. 60
HANKS. Best No. 1 to 2	$520 00 to $540 00 ,,	19s. 11d. to 20s. 8d.	frs. 55 to frs. 57
HANKS. Good No. 2	$480 00 to $500.00 ,,	18s. 6d. to 19s. 2d.	frs. 51 to frs. 53
HANKS. Medium No. 2¼	$450.00 to $470 00 ,,	17s. 5d. to 18s. 1d.	frs. 48 to frs. 50
,, Common No. 3	$400 00 to $440.00 ,,	15s. 7d. to 17s. 1d.	frs. 43 to frs. 47
,, Inferior			
OSHIU Extra	$560 00 to $580 00 ,,	21s. 4d. to 22s. 1d.	frs. 59 to frs. 61
,, Best No. 1	$530.00 to $550.00 ,,	20s. 3d. to 21s. 0d.	frs. 56 to frs. 58
,, Good	$490.00 to $510.00 ,,	18s 10d. to 19s. 7d.	frs. 52 to frs. 54
,, Medium	$450.00 to $470.00 ,,	17s. 5d. to 18s. 1d.	frs. 48 to frs. 50
,, Inferior			
HAMATSKI Average	$430.00 to $450.00 ,,	16s. 8d. to 17s. 5d.	frs. 46 to frs. 48
Good			
KASKI Average			
KAKEDA Best	$540.00 to $580.00 ,,	20s 8d. to 22s. 1d.	frs. 57 to frs. 61
,, Good			
Tea:—			
Common ... ... Nominally ...	$27.00 to 30.00 ,,		
Good Common ... ... ,, ...	$32 00 to 34.00 ,,		
Medium ... ... ,, ...	$36.00 to 39.00 ,,		
Good Medium ... ... ,, ...	$41.00 to 43.00 ,,		
Fine ... ... ,, ...	$45.00 to 48 00 ,,		
Finest ... ... ,, ...	$50.00 and upwards.		
Choice ... ... ,, ...	None.		
Choicest ,, ... ,, ...	None		
Sundries:—			
Mushrooms...	$42.00 to 49.00 ,,		
Isinglass	$25.00 to 41.00 ,,		
Sharks' Fins	$18 00 to 32.00 ,,		
White Wax...	$12.00 to 13.00 ,,		
Bees Do.	$36.00 to 41.00 ,,		
Cuttle fish	$12.50 to 14.75 ,,		
Seaweed, ...	$ 1.40 to 3.00 ,,		
Gallnuts	$10.50 to 11.50 ,,		
Tobacco	$ 6.00 to 9.50 ,,		
Sulphur	$ 2.20 to 2 80 ,,		
Wheat	$ 1.20 to 1.60 ,,		
Shellfish	$13.00 to 37.00 ,,		
Camphor	$14.00 to 16.00 ,,		
Béche de Mer	$19 00 to 55.00 ,,		
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces	$ 3.10 to 5.50 ,,		
100 to 200 ,, ...	$ 2.10 to 3.20 ,,		
Copper	$16.00 to 23.50 ,,		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have remained steady throughout the past fortnight with extremely little doing. *Gold Yen*, although lower, are scarce with little doing.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' ..... 4s. 2¾d.
,, ,, Sight ..... 4s. 1[illegible]
,, ,, Private, 6 months ... ... to 4s. 3d.
,, Paris, Bank Bills 6 months ...
,, ,, Private .....

On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand Par.
,, ,, Private Bills 10 ds. sight ½ per cent. dist.
,, San Francisco Bank Bills on demand 101
30 days' sight Private.... 102½
,, New York Bank Bills on demand... 100½
30d. s. Private..... 102½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund ..... 775,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq.

AD. ANDRE, Esq. | A. F. HEARD, Esq.
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. | S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, Esq.

MANAGERS.
SHANGHAI.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
YOKOHAMA.....T. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG.	FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.	HIOGO.
BOMBAY.	AMOY.
CALCUTTA.	SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and eve y description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE

Annual General Meeting

OF EHE

YOKOHAMA CRICKET CLUB

WILL be held at the YOKOHAMA UNITED CLUB, on TUESDAY NEXT, March 2nd, 1875, at 4 P.M.

EDGAR ABBOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

Yokohama, February 26, 1875. td.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, was admitted a Partner in our firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan on the 1st January, 1875.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, February 12, 1875. 23F. 1w.

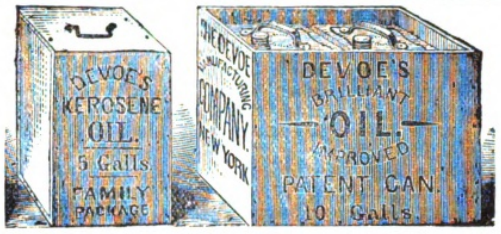
NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. GEORGE FARLEY HEARD in our firm have ceased.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, February 12, 1875. F23. 1w.

MISCELLANEOUS.



CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

" DEVOE'S BRILLIANT "

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH **Screw Tops,** OR THE WORD **" Devoe's "** ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co.
127 Pearl and 80 Beaver Sts.
New York.

Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping** of **Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

MR. W. H. HARRIES will take charge of this Branch from this date.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, January 19, 1875.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

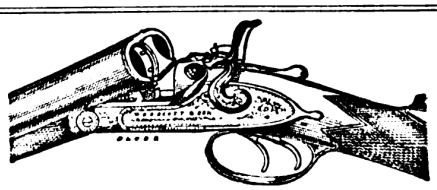
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES. SAUCES. SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS. DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS'" WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. tf

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 10.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTHS.

March 2, at No. 22, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of JOHN HARTLEY, of a daughter.

On the 4th March, Mrs. AUG. EVERS, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

YOUD—CORLIES. On Tuesday, January 19th, at St. Ann's-on-the-Heights, by the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Thaddeus A Snively, SALLIE, daughter of E. W. CORLIES, of Brooklyn, to FRANK MILLS YOUD, of Shanghai, China.

Notes of the Week.

The departure of the Marines has been the great event of the week, and the depression in commercial affairs which is so marked seems increased by the unusual quiet of the settlement. Our landscape has lost 'its dash of red,' and is now colourless enough. The troops will be much missed by the Japanese in and near Yokohama, to whom they were a source of considerable revenue, and society loses an agreeable ingredient which, in a dull place like this, it can ill spare.

In our Summary of the year 1874 we remarked upon the dissatisfaction caused among the people by the publication of the Government notifications in the square Chinese character. The following paragraph from the *Hiogo News* shows that a change, which will be most acceptable to the mass of the population, is about to be made in this respect.

WE hear that the Government has ordered that in future all Imperial Notifications shall be written more plainly than hitherto. The more difficult Chinese characters are no longer to be used, but are to be replaced by more simple ones wherever practicable. This is a step in the right direction, and will, we hope, prove to be the forerunner of the adoption of a simpler system of othography than that which at present prevails. Every man, woman and child in Japan who learns to read at all is taught the *Hirakana* characters, but those who surmount the difficulties of the more complex Chinese characters form but a very small proportion of the reading classes indeed.

It is very commonly said that we owe the last two or three fires in the native town to incendiaries actuated by the hope of plunder, and reports from the country seem to show that the same crime has not been uncommon in the provinces this winter. Our foreign settlement has been more free from fires of late, and no reasonable man will doubt that the resolutions arrived at some months ago by the agents of the Fire Insurance Offices have had much to do with this salutary change. to this subject, nor, in any clearly proved case, will there be any pity for the criminal overtaken by the just severity with which Japanese law regards this great crime.

A very wise and delightful humorist of this century used to lament that no one had yet invented a *foolometer*, by means of which the approach of fools and the intensity of their folly could at once be indicated. Were any such instrument in existence here, we think it would have risen very high a day or two ago on the appearance in one of the evening papers of a letter signed "Daffer." The quality of the writer's wit may be inferred from the fact that he speaks of the *Japan Weekly Mail*, as a *weakly* paper. Admitting it to be so for the sake of argument, just try for a moment to conceive the quality or condition of any mind which would suggest to its possessor to sit down deliberately and commit this joke to paper, to put his letter into an envelope, close it, and send it off to his correspondent, possibly with something akin to a chuckle over his wit! The conception, of course, is difficult, and possible, perhaps, only to those who have been in countries where *crétins* are found. But try to conceive the ordinary life of a creature capable of this; or to estimate his value as a unit in human society, (except, of course, as an illustration of the possibilities of the human mind in a descending direction.) Better grope his way back to the ascidians at once, and forget the race on which he has brought shame. What a strange thing it is that man, so noble in reason, so infinite in faculties, should be able to fall as low as this, be content to remain there, and possibly go about clothed and not ashamed! This is the strange thing to us.

One evening this week, as Mr. Mason, secretary to General Williams, of the Okurasho, was returning to his house, he was set upon by three Japanese soldiers, and somewhat severely ill-treated. A Japanese interpreter, in front of whose house the affair took place, ran out to his assistance, was knocked down and repeatedly kicked; but succeeded in reaching the house with Mr. Mason and barricading the door. Fortunately, in the scuffle they secured the cap of one of their assailants, marked with his name and regiment, so that very little diligence is requisite to discover the offenders, who made off on the approach of some belated foreigners.

The Chinese Government are again in the money market as borrowers, and have arranged a loan of Tls. 2,000,000 with the Oriental Bank at 10½ per cent interest.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

IN compliance with the invitation of the Committee of the residents of the settlement the soldiers of the Royal Marine Battalion met at the Machi Gaisho on Saturday evening last at half-past six o'clock. An excellent dinner was provided for them, to which every justice was rendered, and at the close of the entertainment the men repaired to the Gaiety Theatre. Sir H. S. Parkes took the chair at the beginning of the dinner, Mr. W. H. Smith occupying his place on his retirement. On taking the chair Sir H. S. Parkes thus addressed the men:

NON-COMMISSIONER OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE ROYAL MARINE BATTALION!—I have been asked as a member of the British Community of Yokohama, who are your hosts of this evening, to say a few parting words to you on their behalf. We

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shall always look upon your stay among us with feelings of unmixed satisfaction. You have not only well performed your special duty of affording us protection, but when—thanks to improving times and the increasing good feeling of the people of this country—that duty become comparatively light, you proved your value to us by contributing in no small degree to the social well-being of this community. We feel that your conduct while stationed here reflects credit on your corps and on your country, and though many of you perhaps, if given the choice, would have preferred a more active field of service, still I think that no true soldier should disdain to take part in triumphs of peace or consider the promotion of friendship and good will—especially among nations—as an achievement unworthy of the profession of arms. I am happy to assure you,—and perhaps no one is better able than myself to give you that assurance,—that you have taken part in an achievement of this kind, and that by your good behaviour here and your friendly treatment of the people, you have materially assisted your countrymen, whose lot is cast in this land, in advancing an object we all have so much at heart, a cordial understanding between England and Japan. But though your departure is a sign of the termination of a good work, we shall regret your departure. The great art-critic Ruskin has said that a dash of red is essential to the perfection of a picture, and we have so long been accustomed to consider uniforms of that colour essential to the comfort and pleasure of this community that we shall doubtless greatly miss their absence after Monday next. We can only say that we sincerely hope you will form a bright ray to every scene in which you take a part. A report has just reached us that you are not homeward bound and that you are to be called on to render further service in one of our own remote possessions. Be this as it may, I do not doubt that wherever you go you will be true to your motto, and that whether "*per mare*" or "*per terram*" you will help to shed lustre on Old England as your country and on yourselves as men.

Let me again beg you to accept this entertainment as a hearty expression of goodwill on the part of the British Community.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Royal Marine Battalion was marched to the English Hatoba for embarkation in the troopship *Adventure*. The road was lined with the friends of the departing troops, all anxious to say or signal an adieu to those whom they were so soon to lose, or to testify by their enthusiastic farewell the good-will which they entertained towards them. On approaching the French Barracks the Battalion was received with the cheers of the French soldiers, who subsequently joined in the march, and passing down the Bund, amidst a throng of admirers and well-wishers reached the English Hatoba where, at about half-past-three o'clock, they embarked in the boats provided for them. At about the same hour the French forces were embarked on the M.M. s.s. *Tanais* and shortly after seven o'clock this morning both took their departure for Hongkong. The following communication has been addressed by the English Minister to Colonel Richards, commanding the Royal Marine Battalion:—

H. B. M.'s Legation,
Yedo, February 27th 1875.

Sir,—On the occasion of the departure of the Battalion of Royal Marines under your command I feel it a duty to you and to your officers and men to express the sense I entertain of the services and conduct of your corps during its stay in Japan.

Your battalion has been stationed at Yokohama for three years and a half, and during two of those years I have myself been a constant witness of the high order and efficiency in which it has been maintained. You have preserved throughout that period the most friendly and harmonious relations with the Japanese officers and people, and with the French detachment associated with you in the service in which you have been engaged, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that in conjunction with that detachment you have well fulfilled the delicate task of protecting a foreign community on foreign soil without offending the feelings either of the Government or of the people of the country in which you have been stationed. Your work, indeed, has been one of cooperation with that Government, and they have not been slow to acknowledge the assistance they have derived from our troops during a time of exceptional political difficulty.

The departure of your corps terminates an occupation which it is gratifying to all parties to believe is no longer necessary. In view of this circumstance I think it not out of place to furnish you with copies of two despatches which have been exchanged between the Japanese Government and myself, and which have our troops, throughout that occupation, with all classes of Japanese. The friendly demonstrations which you and your French colleagues have received on your departure, both from the Japanese Government and from the foreign community, have afforded substantial proofs of their good will and regard, and also of the degree in which your corps has contributed to the maintenance of the happy relations above named.

In conclusion I beg to offer to yourself and also to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion, my best thanks for the good service which I consider you have rendered to British interests in Japan.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant
(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

Colonel Fleetwood Richards,
Commanding Royal Marine Battalion,
Yokohama.

The Spring Meeting of the Athletic Association has been fixed for Friday and Saturday, April 30th and May 1st.

H. I. M. The Mikado proceeds to Yokoska this morning in the Imperial corvette *Riojokuan*, in order to be present at the launch of the gun-boat *Seiki*, which will take place in the course of the afternoon. Should the weather prove unfavourable the launch will, we believe, be postponed until to-morrow.

An attempt to set fire to Homura was discovered on Wednesday evening, at about seven o'clock, fortunately in time to prevent any consequences. The incendiary is in the hands of the police.

We regret to learn that a telegram has been received announcing the loss of the steamer *Hongkong* bound to this port. The telegram, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Reuter's Agency, does not afford further particulars.

A telegram received on Saturday evening confirms the destination of the Royal Marine Battalion to be Natal. We understand that the camp equipage, &c. will be supplied from the Military Stores at Hongkong. The embarkation has been fixed for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The P. & O. Steam-ship *Malacca* with the English mails of the 22nd January for this port, left Hongkong at 5 A.M. yesterday, three-and-a-half days in advance of contract time.

We observe that the *Hiogo News* Correspondent at Osaka, whose letter we publish, refers to the probability of the Imperial Court being held at Kioto or Osaka for a certain portion of each year. This, he says, has formed one of the subjects of discussion at the recent meeting at Osaka.

The Messageries Company's steamer *Menzaleh* left Hongkong for this port on the morning of the 28th ultimo, with European mails to the 17th January.

We are pleased to learn that the collection made in Christ-Church in aid of the General Hospital on Sunday last, amounted to $218. A further sum of $30 was raised by the collection in the Union Chapel.

The Russian man-of-war *Gaydamack*, and the war vessels of other nationalities in harbour, fired a salute of twenty-one guns at noon yesterday in honour of the anniversary of the accession of the Emperor of Russia.

A notification from the Imperial Post Office draws attention to the necessity for greater care both as to the number of stamps affixed to letters and the mode of affixing them, many, it is supposed, being removed by messengers. It should be borne in mind that the full postage to Europe must in all cases be prepaid to ensure the due despatch of letters. This is rendered necessary by the fact that as

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YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS TREATED DURING FEBRUARY, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained from January.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained February 28th.	Total Treated.
1st	3	2	4	0	1	5
2nd	7	1	7	0	1	8
3rd	9	7	10	0	6	16
4th	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charity	6	4	2	1	7	10
Total	25	14	23	1	15	39

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tanais*, despatched on the 2nd March:—

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries	126 bales ...	111 bales.

Waste Silk 39 bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

3rd March, 1875.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 28th February, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,137.58
Merchandise, &c.	$ 447.83
Total	$7,585.41

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1874.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,055.91
Merchandise, &c.	$ 565.19
Total	$8,116.10

Miles Open 18.

We hear negociations are going on for transferring the Hongkew Wharf to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., on terms which commend themselves as advantageous for shareholders. The bases of negociation are said to be roughly as follow. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson are willing to take the Wharf premises on lease, guaranteeing 10 per cent on the paid up capital; a Reserve Fund to be formed out of any surplus profits of working, after this dividend has been paid and all charges and commissions have been met; a consulting committee to be formed on behalf of the shareholders, somewhat on the same principle as in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—The majority of shareholders seem to view the arrangement favourably. There can be no doubt the Wharf property is very valuable; and the Company was, before the unfortunate rivalry arose between it and its neighbors, one of the best local investments. The proposed amalgamation would overcome this weakness and restore its earning power, so that there would be a good prospect of the anticipated Reserve Fund accruing; while Messrs Jardine, Matheson's guarantee cannot fail, in the meantime, to be satisfactory to shareholders.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

We hear that several dead bodies have been picked up by Chinese fishermen from the wreck of the *Japan* and that upon some of them considerable sums in dollars have been found. Meanwhile the local Insurance Companies concerned have not been idle. In addition to the steamer *Aden* chartered of the C. M. S. N. here, the schooner *Loiterer* has been taken up in Hongkong and placed under the charge of Captain Roberts who has been commissioned to superintend the salvage operations. We trust that the treasure will be successfully recovered and that the enterprise shown in attempting the salvage will be better rewarded than in the late attempt on

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THE SILK TRADE OF JAPAN.

IN our number of the 6th February of this year we published some remarks upon the evil effected on the Silk of this country by what we consider an excessive exportation of Silk worms eggs. We are well aware that our views on the subject will not be accepted without opposition; neither are we disposed to think that the injury which has accrued is to be solely ascribed to the cause we have pointed to. The Japan Silk trade is now, and has been for some few years past, suffering from a variety of causes, amongst which that to which we have referred holds no doubt a prominent place; but there are others equally deserving of an attentive and mature study. We will now endeavour to pass them in review.

Without speaking of the faults inherent to the very nature of this country's produce, we may say in the first instance that Japan Silk suffers from the depreciation which weighs indiscriminately in Europe on Silk of all kinds and from all countries.

It were almost idle to speculate on the true reasons which have brought on the fall in value of so precious an article of trade,—changes in fashions, hardness of times, and excess of production over consumption, have simultaneously or gradually contributed to the present state of affairs. It is useless to disguise to oneself the broad, staring fact that trade is everywhere in a pitiable condition, and we know not one branch of business which has been more severely tried than Silk. It will be sufficient to inform those of our readers who are not immediately concerned with it, that Silk has fallen in value during the last three or four years, on an average fully 50 per cent from the highest point it had attained; and so uninterrupted has been the declining tendency, that it is impossible, even for the most experienced judges, to say whether or not it has yet reached its lowest limit.

Under these circumstances it would be surprising if, when all the other countries of the world are labouring under the same misfortune, Japan should be better off than the rest. Let native as well as foreign dealers take their share of a hard lot, and trust in better times for the future. It is not however in better times only that we must look for improvement. It becomes more and more evident that the supply of Silk from all parts tends to be in excess of the consumption. Not to speak of the disappearance of the disease of the silk-worms in France, Italy, and other districts of Europe, Turkey &c., in which it prevailed for a quarter of a century, and where the production may now be considered as large as at any time before the invasion, China brings forth a quantity of Silk increasing every year. It is hardly six or eight years ago that China Proper could not afford to spare more than 26,000 bales of Silk for shipment. This season, what with actual settlements, what with stock on hand at Shanghai, the figure of 70,000 bales has been reached, and, for aught we know, might be exceeded if tempting prices were to be offered to the dealers.

Herewith we submit a list of the total production of Silk for the season 1874-1875. It will be understood that whereas the figures indicating the produce of France, Italy, Turkey, Syria &c., represent the total production of these countries, the figures for China, Japan and Bengal indicate only the quantities spared for exportation, a further large proportion being retained at home for native consumption.

China (Shanghai)	lbs. 7,000,000
China (Canton)—	„ 1,400,000

France.....	„ 5,000,000
Turkey (Brutia, Syria), Spain and Greece	„ 2,000,000
Japan.....	„ 1,500,000
Bengal.....	„ 1,100,000
Persia and Central Asia.....Pro. mem.	
Total, English pounds avoirdupois.....	„ 25,000,000

We think this table is sufficiently correct to be depended upon. It does not, however, contain any account of the quantities of cocoons which are shipped from various parts of the Levant to Marseilles, from whence they find their way to the French filatures. The imports into Marseilles in 1874 amounted to about 2,680,000 of English pounds avoirdupois, which would produce about from 600,000 to 700,000 pounds of silk, and which may be considered apart from the silk actually grown in France.

The quantity of Japan silk set down in the above table is an estimate of the probable export of the entire season 1874-75, of which there are yet four months wanting; the actual quantity up to the present moment being only 8,626 bales, or in round numbers lbs. 862,000.

The following table shows the total export from Japan during the first eight months of each season since 1862-63, compiled from the records of the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama:—

1862-63	Bales	19,088	or lbs.	1,908,000	in round numbers.	
1863-64	„	13,338	or „	1,338,000	„	„
1864-65	„	9,317	or „	931,000	„	„
1865-66	„	8,919	or „	891,000	„	„
1866-67	„	9,543	or „	954,000	„	„
1867-68	„	7,615	or „	761,000	„	„
1868-69	„	13,388	or „	1,338,000	„	„
1869-70	„	9,388	or „	938,000	„	„
1870-71	„	3,079*	or „	307,000	„	„
1871-72	„	11,816	or „	1,181,000	„	„
1872-73	„	9,441	or „	944,000	„	„
1873-74	„	10,818	or „	1,081,000	„	„
Total of 12 Yrs.	Bls.	125,750	lbs.	12,567,000	in round numbers.	
Average of 12 years, Bales.....		10,480	lbs.	1,048,000		
Export of 1874-75, Bales.....		8,626	„	862,000		
Deficiency, Bales		1,854	lbs.	186,000		

The two tables above show clearly two things: firstly, that the production of Silk in Japan, and consequently the portion of it which can be spared for importation abroad, bear but a very small proportion to the production and the consumption of the rest of the world. Secondly, that even the limited quantity which finds its way to the European markets, shows a sensible tendency to diminish, owing mainly to the generally inferior quality of the silk now produced in this Empire.

Of the quantity of lbs. 1,500,000 which may be estimated as being disposable for shipment, after leaving to the native manufacturers as much as they require for the interual wants of the country, only a little above one half has been hitherto bought up, and it may be seriously doubted whether the total export of the season 1874-1875 will exceed 12,000 bales, in lieu of 14,000 to 15,000 bales which has been for the last six or seven years the almost invariable figure.

That there is in the interior enough Silk left to complete and even exceed the accustomed amount of export, does not admit of a moment's uncertainty. There is at the present time in the market of Yokohama, and close at hand in Tokio, more silk than enough to swell the exports a good deal beyond the average; but the quality of the article is, three parts out of four, so inferior, that most of the buyers are extremely chary of adding to the all but unsaleable stocks of Japan Silk with which the European markets are already encumbered.

Meantime prices continue to fall both at home and here. The native dealers are known to be very severe losers; several large establishments have yielded to the pressure of the time, whilst numbers of others, as well as private firms, are said to be in difficulties.

Under existing circumstances it would occur to any one that with a view to facilitate transactions and to save themselves from ulterior losses, the simplest thing for the native dealers to do, would be to meet the market and sell at current rates, at least that portion of their produce which may induce buyers to make offers for it. Instead of that, as if by a common accord, the Japanese holders persist in pushing forward their inferior goods, which are undesirable to the foreign houses; with few exceptions they refuse even to show the good qualities for which alone there is a demand.

We shall not dispute the right of the owner of an article to dispose of it or not, as he thinks proper; but we reserve to ourselves the right to discuss and estimate the reasons or motives on which the said owner grounds his mode of action. In the present instance we are inclined to think that the Japanese dealers are wrong in withholding, at least for a time, their good Silk from the market, whilst they are pushing the inferior stock with might and main, in spite of the unwillingness of the buyers to take it. They can only justify themselves on the plea that if the foreign buyers can get nothing else, they may be compelled to purchase what is offered to them, however unfitted to their requirements. But in so doing they would show a singular ignorance of the natural laws of business in general.

Is it reasonable to expect that a trader will wantonly purchase goods which he knows he cannot resell? Or is it wise for any dealer to tell his best clients: *I care not if you have no occasion for the goods I offer you; but you shall not have those you are in want of, unless you first of all buy those of which I want to get rid.*

Indeed, what is the main reason of the fall in prices of all kinds of Silk in Europe? Obviously an excess of production over consumption. We hope that it may be only temporary; but it is enough to look at the first table we have published above, to understand that, as some branches of Silk manufactures are now situated, that of ribbons for instance, the supply exceeds the demand. In face of accumulations everywhere, the holders in Europe are anxious to move off their stocks, the more so as we are getting close upon another crop; hence a gradual reduction in the value of the article, which will only recover itself when the consumption shall again be upon a par with the production.

And now, how stands Japan in reference to what we have just stated? The quantity of Silk from this country disposable for shipment is so small, in the face of that of the rest of the world, that it needs a peculiar inducement to obtain for it on the part of the consumers, a preference over other products. That peculiar inducement consisted in its intrinsic quality, combined with a comparatively moderate cost. So long as the disease was raging amongst the Silk-worms of Europe, and reducing

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tent; so long as China, suffering from the war of the Taepings and its consequences, could spare but limited quantities of its produce for shipment, every thing during a few years went right for Japan Silk. The quality of it had not yet degenerated, and it was received with favour on the Continental markets, whilst it kept on advancing in value, until it culminated in stupendous prices being obtained for some of its choicest kinds.† No wonder that both silk-growers and silk-dealers were intoxicated with their success. Thinking, no doubt, that so prosperous a state of things would last for ever, and imagining that their product had become indispensable to European consumers, they lost sight of the necessity of not only keeping up the good quality of their produce, but also of improving it, so as to insure a continuation of demand.

Convinced that they were *masters of the situation*, they founded a corporation under the authority and the sanction of the Government, which at times‡ attempted to stop the arrival of silk from the interior to this market; at other times § tried to dictate to the Foreign Houses the terms upon which they were to carry on commercial transactions with the Japanese.

Instead of endeavouring to facilitate and increase the business of this market, we should suppose that the main object of the Corporation has been to restrict and cripple it. It has looked at things in a mean and narrow point of view, and if we judge its intentions by its acts, it has shown in its resolutions and its management, an egotistical and one-sided tendency, but at the same time a blind ignorance of its own interest.

Let us now endeavour to discover what may be the argument of the corporate dealers for refusing to sell their good quality of silk before they have got rid of the inferior portion.

They must think either that the foreign buyers can content themselves with an inferior quality until they can get a better; or that prices will rise again ere long in Europe, and that they will then be able to make up for their losses more easily with Silk of good, than of bad, quality. But there again the *inexorable logic of facts* is against them. Now-a-days, a man who wants a certain article and cannot find it in one market, is pretty well sure of getting it in another. The Japan Silk of this season has turned out generally bad, and is consequently neglected. It would not do for a Silk merchant at home to tell his clients, as the natives tell us here: *First of all take what bad Japan Silk I have by me, and when you have consumed it, I shall then let you have better.* The consumer would repair at once to another dealer or another market, and if unable to meet the proper quality for his requirements, would try again somewhere else until his wants had been supplied; or he would make up his mind to leave Japan Silk aside, and use something else instead that would answer his purpose as well or better. Silk is not just now so scarce in Europe that a manufacturer may be compelled to use any description, however unsuitable, which is brought in to him.

Not only does it seem to us improbable that consumption will again readily take Japan Silk, unless of better quality and better reeled than this season, but we make bold to predict that unless there is soon such an improvement, the European manufacturers will turn their attention to the products of other countries and leave entirely aside that of this Empire. Again, we say, that it is in vain for the native dealers to expect that buyers will pay them higher prices when their Silk is getting a worse name day after day; instead of that they will soon see how difficult it is to recover the reputation they once enjoyed, and have so indiscreetly lost.

It appears to us that if the Japanese dealers were free agents, that is to say, if they were at liberty to manage their commercial affairs to the best of their abilities, without any restraint or interference whatever; in a word, could they shake off the incubus of their obnoxious Corporations, they would adopt a far different course from that which they are pursuing now.

Our readers will remember that barely eighteen months ago the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama thought proper to put before the Representatives of the Foreign Powers an *exposé* of the baneful influence exercised on the trade of this place by the native corporations acting under the authority and the sanction of the Japanese Government. That the existence and the acts of these Corporations were in opposition to the treaty was acknowledged by the Japanese Government, who promised that the guilds would be abolished or at any rate remodelled on a new plan.

We cannot see that much has yet been done to remove this just subject of the complaints of foreigners. The treaty provides that any Japanese subject who has any goods to offer for sale to a foreign dealer, shall be at liberty to do so without the interference of any official whatever. That would of course imply that any native silk merchants would be at liberty to bring their silk down to Yokohama and offer it direct to the foreign buyers without the interference of any Kaisha, Corporation or officials of any sort. Is that the case now?

We are assured that no merchant can bring his silk from the country without passing it here through the Kaisha. One of the foreign merchants of Yokohama had occasion to go a few days ago to Yedo, to buy silk from a native at the latter place. As Yedo is an open port, our merchant had the undoubted right to buy silk there and have it brought down direct to his own godown here. Instead of that, the Yedo dealer told him that he would not be allowed to sell him the Silk without passing it through the respective Kaishas of Tokio and Yokohama, where not unimportant duties or squeezes would be levied.

We are assured further that country dealers are not at liberty to come and settle themselves here in business, namely, in the silk trade, without joining the native Kaisha and obtaining its consent thereto. It may be, nay, we believe it to be, the interest of the native silk dealers of Yokohama to bind up the ties of their Association or Corporation so close that scarcely any outsiders may be admitted. They thereby enjoy a monopoly of vast importance to themselves, but at the same time exceedingly injurious to the general trade of the place, native as well as foreign. One of the oldest residents of Yokohama recollects the time when there were quite a number of small native dealers who used to bring from the country parcels of Silk more or less important which they disposed of at the best market rates, and returned to the interior for further transactions of the same kind. That was before the establishment of the Yokohama Corporation; after that, the number of dealers in Silk fell from at least thirty or thirty-five down to twenty-four, and has gradually decreased until at the present time you cannot find here more than eight or nine native houses where

† Some parcels of Oshiu Raw Silk fetched at Lyons in the spring of 1870, fr. 115 per kilo, equal to 42 per English pound. The best Oshiu Silk is now barely worth fr. 60 per kilo.

‡ In 1864, the Ministers of the Foreign Powers went up to Yedo with a fleet of men of war to obtain from the Gorogio the rescinding of a decision of the Silk Corporation of that plan which was putting an end to the importation of Silk from the interior into Yokohama.

§ Our readers will remember the attempt made in 1873, by the Governor Oyo Taku to regulate officially the commercial relations of the Japanese dealers with the Foreign Houses.

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Silk is dealt in. We generally say in England that competition is the soul of trade. Are the Japanese of a different opinion? And is it therefore with a view to cripple and restrict the Silk trade that the number of the dealers in that article are gradually lessened?

We know that other branches of the trade of this port, as probably of all the other ports of Japan, are suffering from the same grievances. The Corporation is as obnoxious as injurious to the importers of foreign goods, as it is to the Silk trade. But in writing these lines we intended to show specifically the baneful influence exercised on the most valuable source of revenue of this country, and assuredly we have not depicted the deplorable situation in as dark colors as we might have used.

We hesitate not to say, in the hope that this lines will meet the eyes of the members of the Government of this country, that the persistence of the authorities in meddling and interfering with purely commercial affairs, to the extent that we see round about us, especially through the agency of the Corporations, is surely leading the commerce of Japan on to its ruin. There are on many sides too evident proofs of it in the complaints of all the foreign Houses of this place, and especially in the resolution which some have adopted, of closing their establishments, as being no longer profitable. We have stated that the native dealers are likewise suffering considerably, so that the harm falls pretty equally upon natives as well as foreigners.

The Government is, perhaps, not aware that a century or two ago the most industrious and enterprizing commercial countries in Europe were also overrun and hampered by similar Corporations, which assumed the power, with the assent of the Governments, to regulate commercial pursuits, to restrict or extend at their own pleasure the limits of business, the modes and processes of working the materials that were to be used in certain industries, the right of settling on one plan or another, &c., &c. Wherever these Corporations existed, and so long as they remained in existence, trade continued, as it were, in leading strings. It is only since those trammels have been removed that the commerce of England, France, Holland, America and the rest of the world, has taken the extension it has reached to this day. We are convinced in our minds that the gradual removal of all restrictions and impediments would soon prove an immense benefit to this country. Let the classes which look to trade for their living be assured of the protection of an enlightened law, and feel the sweets of freedom in their own way of carrying on their trade, and no one need be anxious as the result of their efforts. At any rate the Government may feel certain that by letting private interests freely take care of themselves, they will do far more and far better for the welfare of their people than by that system of coddling or interference which it is the peculiar delusion of Oriental governments to suppose the true province of government.

Since the preceding was in type a communication has reached us to the effect that the Minister of the Interior had despatched two Officers to the Silk-producing districts with instructions to prepare a report upon the production of silk-worms' eggs in order that steps may be taken to introduce such ameliorations as may be found desirable into their production and further to explain the regulations affecting this industry to the producers. We may not unreasonably infer that the action thus taken by Government has been provoked by the warning we felt it necessary to address to it on a recent occasion, and we congratulate the Minister of the Interior on his promptitude in initiating precautionary measures in view of the grave emergency we indicated.

We earnestly hope that the two Commissioners who have been sent into the Silk districts will strongly recommend to all the growers of and dealers in Silk-worms' eggs to pay strict attention to the selection of the best seed that can be produced. More especially still we beg to insist on the absolute necessity for retaining a very large proportion of the seed for the sole use of this country, the silk-growing countries of Europe being now able to dispense almost entirely with Silk-worms' eggs imported from this or other markets. In conclusion, it is satisfactory to see that the first step in the right direction has been taken. Let the second be a gradual removal of the restrictions which still fetter the trade of the natives.

THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION AND AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS.

WE have been favoured with copies of the correspondence addressed to H. B. M. Minister on the subject of the Intercolonial Exhibition which it is proposed to hold in Melbourne in August next, and in which the Japanese, as one of the Powers in the eastern hemisphere, have been invited to join. Apart from the desire to see Japan represented at this Exhibition, we have allotted a large space to this correspondence and the statistics which accompanied it, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Japanese Government to the astonishing results produced in Australasia in little more than one generation by a population which even now only numbers 2,121,456 persons, or little more than half the population of London. These results have been condensed into a table of statistics, to which we earnestly beg attention, as affording an example of what may be done by the enterprise and energy of a small population in the enjoyment of *freedom*. We have lately had to deal with the *Kaitakushi*, a word which means 'development,' 'opening up,' 'opening out,' and we are glad to find an excuse for showing what this means practically. It is not with the view of making invidious contrasts that we have brought forward these statistics. Our object is to show what may be attempted, and to some extent realized, here, by showing what has been done elsewhere. Japan, with her fine climate, fertile soil, and large population, ought to be enjoying a prosperity of a high order; whereas, with a taxation which is very high compared with her actual production of wealth, she is barely paying her way, and her trade is more like death than life. In the present condition of affairs this is the most vital question with which the Government has to deal. In another article we have attempted to show how the absence of *freedom* in one trade has restricted and crippled it, and we should be glad to think that the warning which the state of this trade affords would lead to clearer views upon the injurious effect of over-legislation and interference in commercial affairs.

THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO YOKOSKA.

Arrangements having been made for the launch of the gunboat *Seiki* (which has been for some two years past in course of construction at the Imperial Arsenal for the service of the Imperial Navy) in the presence of the Mikado, His Majesty left Yedo on Friday morning, shortly after eight o'clock by special train for the purpose of embarking on the corvette *Riojokan* which had been specially detached for this service and which was lying in the Yokohama roadstead.

On alighting at the Yokohama Terminus His Majesty was received by the Director of Railways, W. W. Cargill, Esq., Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B. and several native officials and at once

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proceeded in his carriage under escort of a party of the Imperial Lancers to the English Hatoba, where he embarked and proceeded on board the *Riojokan*. The embarkation was conducted with much order and precision in the presence of a large number of foreigners and natives. The war vessels in harbour, which were gaily decorated in honour of the occasion, manned their yards as the Imperial party passed on its way to the *Riojokan* the crew of H. M. S. *Thalia* cheering loudly as His Majesty's boat passed their vessel. The ships then fired a royal salute and after a brief delay the *Riojokan* got under way, and in company with the *Stonewall* and the Lighthouse tender steamed down the Bay, arriving at Yokoska at about half-past twelve o'clock. Preparations had been made for His Majesty's reception at a landing stage erected in front of the bureaux of the Dockyard, and a guard of honour of the Imperial Marines was drawn up on either side of the quay. On landing His Majesty was recieved by the Governor of Yokoska, Messrs. Verny, Thibaudier, Dr. Savatier and other foreign and native gentlemen attached to the establishment and accompanced by his suite, among whom we observed the Prince of Uwajima, the Prime Minister, Iwakura, Terashima, Kawamura, Okubo and Yamao, passed into the bureanx where he accorded a reception to the native and foreign officials. After a brief delay His Majesty proceeded to visit the chief workshops of the Dockyard. In one of these the engines which had been constructed for the use of the *Seiki*, were pointed out to him, and appeared to excite his interest. Passing subsequently to the Foundry he witnessed the casting of a heavy piece of metal intended as portion of a cylinder. His Majesty was then conducted to the slip on which the *Seiki* had been built, near which a balcony had been erected to accommodate him, and the members of his suite, and whence he witnessed the preparations. The launch was happily accomplished without hitch or hindrance, and the elegant vessel shot gracefully into the water on the last wedge being withdrawn from her side. His Majesty addressed a short congratulatory speech to the officers of the Dockyard, reading it in Japanese from a scroll which he unfolded, and on descending from the balcony received Mr. Verny's reply which was duly interpreted to him. He then retired to the Governor's bungalow where preparations had been made for his reception. We should add that the band of the Imperial Marines performed a selection of music, pending the arrangements for the launch, with the same creditable effect which we have on a former occasion found reason to praise. The loud blare of the brass instruments, which in a ball-room seemed to leave a flavour of copper upon the palate, was toned down into inoffensiveness in the open air.

The *Seiki* has been designed by and built under the superintendence of M. Thibaudier of the Imperial Arsenal. She is approximately 190 feet long, 30 feet in breadth and of 250 nominal horse-power. She is constructed of well-seasoned *kiaki* and is intended to carry 1 large deck gun and three smaller pieces, an armament by no means excessive. Her graceful lines were much admired and exhibit that elegance of design which still supremely distinguishes the naval architecture of France.. It may be added that the *Seiki* is the first purely war vessel built at Yokoska, a circumstance which lends a peculiar interest to the Imperial ceremonial.

The thoughtful attention of the chiefs of the Arsenal had provided for their visitors ample accommodation for reaching the dockyard, two boats leaving Yokohama, and, on the return journey, Yokoska, at half hour intervals. It is not improbable that a hundred foreigners availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Arsenal, and it is pleasant to record that the success of the launch, the beauty of the weather and the cheery hospitality of their entertainers contributed to a holiday which yielded many pleasures and left behind it no regrets.

His Majesty on his return journey to Yedo landed under a salute from the men-of-war in harbour at about half-past-twelve o'clock to-day, and proceeded to the capital in a special train.

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

(From the Choya Shimbun.)

Since the rise of the cry for a House of Commons there has not been a day that we have not observed in our native newspapers column after column of argument concerning it, some writers urging that it should be established immediately, and others that it would be injurious because we are still unripe for it. For our own part we believe that a House of Commons is an excellent thing, but it is first necessary that the people should have a sense of their rights. Without this a country has no foundation, and cannot advance at equal speed with other countries. If the people of a country have not strong, zealous and patriotic spirits, their Government may possess an army of several hundred thousands of men, or a strong navy and great fortresses; but all these will not necessarily strengthen the country nor aid the Government. Up to the present moment, our Government, whether for good or evil purposes, has acted according to its own will, the people being entirely subservient to it, never uttering one word against it, and being quite indifferent to the condition the country was in. Such were the ideas impressed on their minds, which were moulded by despotic rulers and governments. They thought that they had no rights, and no liberty to consider and discuss the acts of their Government; and, still worse, they habitually believed that the country was the property of their Ruler. To abolish these unworthy and injurious ideas is to stimulate their spirits and to instil into them a sense of their rights.

We have lately discovered that our present Government is not undesirous of according certain rights to the people; and it is observable that the Judicial Department is gradually less and less influenced by questions of rank in its decisions. Still, there are many impediments to the attainment of their full power by the people, many of our officials disliking to give up their customs of injurious oppression. The chief of all hindrances, however, is the idea which exists among many, that the true way of benefiting the country and strengthening the hands of a ruler is by making him as despotic as possible. To this effect they write, and thus they declaim; and it is against these I now raise my voice.

The Russian Government is despotic, but it cannot be compared in this respect with that of China or Japan. We are not only ignorant of how to urge, secure and promote our rights. We are ignorant of any such thing as the existence of these rights. Our rulers were unchecked in their selfish and avaricious proceedings; while the few who showed any true spirit of benevolence, and who were less addicted to such practices, were regarded and treated by the people as gods. Nor was there one among them all who understood that the people have rights, as we do to-day. But these oppressed and aggrieved people are now beginning to understand that it is of great benefit for themselves and their country that they should enjoy such rights, nor is there any reasan for hindering them in their advance towards reason and the enjoyment of natural rights.*

We shall not here contend against those who say that our country is not yet ripe for representative institutions, or those who say that they would prove injurious to us. What we wish them first clearly to understand is the importance to the people of knowing that they possess rights, because it is only by realizing this that the character and spirit of the nation can be formed and developed. When this is understood, there will be an end to all discussions upon the utility or advantage of a House of Commons. Any man who speaks against the rights of the people, which are the true sources of equity and justice among men, may be a person of great learning and talent, but his heart must be impure. His intention can only be to flatter the Government in order to secure some reward. He may call himself enlightened, but in most cases it is probable that he only knows a few letters of the European alphabet. He may constantly repeat that if we institute a House of Commons, a revolution like that which took place in France will take place in Japan. But this revolution was caused by excessive power being seized by the people of a rash race, differing widely from

* This passage is obscure, nor are we sure that our translator has caught what may be meaning of the original.

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the meek and easily governed people of Japan. Why, it is only little more than five years ago that a master could have a disobedient servant killed (or could kill a disobedient servant?) without being indicted for the act by the Government, and if a farmer or merchant insulted a *samurai*, it cost him his life. To hear men, therefore, compare Japan with the countries of Europe, is like listening to the dream of a stupid person. Our daily desire and endeavour is to produce an earnestness in the people to assert their rights, so that they may realize and appreciate the blessings of being born human beings. But, oh! their degraded, uncivilized habits,—habits which cannot be expressed in writing,—their slavish subserviency, their contentment as slaves, or in performing work fit only for cattle and horses! These habits do not seem to disappear. And if one among us sees that it were better that men should enjoy their rights and the administration of an even justice, and speaks out his mind to this effect, so surely another rises up and speaks in the opposite direction to neutralize what has been said. It is not their arguments against which I exclaim; it is against their impure hearts, and against the fact that those whom they and even we, call scholars, patriots and officials, are still ignorant of what is truly good and necessary both for their country and themselves. We trust they will not imagine that our argument is intended to excite the people and urge them to demand their rights, in the idea that they may do exactly as best pleases themselves. This is far from our intention. We only desire they should have their natural rights as men, and learn to think that the country in which they are living is their own. At first some anomalies in the action of the Government may be apparent; but it must struggle and persevere through and in spite of these, such being its duty. But unless such rights are granted to the people, the day will come when Japan will be unable to maintain her independence. For several centuries before the late revolution, there were rulers called Shogûns between the Mikado and the people. Their administration was very despotic, but, during those many centuries, both the Mikado and the people were content with it, and dreamed of nothing better. But when foreigners arrived we soon discovered that such a form of Government was useless and no longer possible, and finally the power reverted to the hands of the Mikado. But for the advent of foreigners, we might have been under the old form of administration to this day; any change would merely have been from one Shogûn to another. It is due to this advent of foreigners that our country has, in some sense, come to resemble theirs, although so long as our people are undesirous of asserting their rights, and our Government does not concede them, we cannot, of course, say that Japan is like European countries. We imagine that no one who understands the relations of things as they actually exist in this world, would combat this position. There are, however, people who may say "This man is discussing popular rights without any definite aim or object, and does not seem to care about a House of Commons." This is not so. We have an aim, which is, to make our people understand that they have rights, and what is the value and benefit to them of those rights. Who, then, still desires to remain under oppression? Who is unwilling to struggle for his rights? It is quite true that we have argued little, or not at all, regarding representative institution; but this is because we know that when the people realize a sense of their rights, a House of Commons will be an indispensable necessity, and the people can no longer be governed except through their own representatives.

THE EFFICACY OF EDUCATION.

(From the Hochi Shimbun.)

Speaking briefly, Education teaches us how to support ourselves in this world, and therefore it is needless to say that it is a necessary thing. Without education how are we to earn our livelihood? Human society would be impossible without it, nor could any great or useful designs be achieved. It is a work, therefore, which must not remain undone. But as we meet many people who do not know the *i. ro, ha,* (Japanese alphabet) and who still supply their daily necessities, not seeming to look very dull, some may think that education is not necessary to human society. But such people do not understand the meaning of the word education. Education not only signifies book-learning, but any thing which affects the understanding of people, and this is the reason why many who are illiterate may still be enlightened. Japan is in her present condition because the objects which operate on the understandings of the people are of little worth; and it is certain that with better examples before us, our state would immediately be much raised. When we reflect upon men's motives, we conclude that they have a natural desire to benefit themselves, and it is for this reason that they struggle and persevere through difficulties, if they see any advantage in doing so. We see men toiling in the mud of the rice-fields under the burning sun of summer, or in the snows of winter, from morning till night, and not seeming very much distressed by it; indeed, they are much displeased if any one tells them to desist. From which we see that men will struggle and strive through hard work, provided they see some prospect of profit from their labour. Our impression is that people dislike education, which, after all, is much easier than such daily labour, because they do not know in what it really consists. Although education confers knowledge, comfort and happiness, what has hitherto gone by that name has been the reading and composition of prose and poetry by matching the square characters of China in rows, or reading and composition in the language of our ancients, who have been dead many thousands of years, and which can only be read or sung by a very few of our best scholars. This being the popular idea of education, it is no wonder that people found it difficult and repelling, and that not every one would attempt it; and thus it is that our country is in its present condition. When we attempt to make an important design, we cannot depend merely upon what we see and hear. It is necessary to consult books, and as there are now many useful works written, not in the square Chinese character, but in our own native langauge, education is now much less difficult, and more useful and profitable than it was some years ago. We think that if our people could understand this, they would strive to attain knowledge, rather than pass their lives in more laborious and repulsive pursuits. The important point we have urged is that people may get their living through the possession of an education acquired by a mere intelligent perception of external objects. It is needless, however, to say that the cultivation of the mind by books and letters tends to make us even still better and happier.

We will now explain in a few words what a man can become by acquiring an ordinary education, viz: a good, intelligent, sagacious trader or agriculturist, and one who can live happily; and should he continue to persevere with his education, he may become a philosopher, or a person loved and honoured by all. At all events he may rise to a higher state than than referred to above. † Education will always benefit us, but never does us any injury.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Music Teachers.

Shisho, or Teachers of Music in its higher branches, are generally men; but female teachers, though not considered such perfect musicians, are more commonly employed as instructors to girls and young women. If greater proficiency is subsequently desired, a male teacher is employed. The *Koto* is most frequently taught by blind men. Teachers who devote themselves to other instruments than the *Koto* and the *Samisen* are very rarely met with in every-day life. *Geyshas*, who are noted as good musicians, when they become elderly and less attractive to guests, frequently marry, and adopt the profession of teachers of the *Samisen*. Each instructor devotes himself exclusively to one of the hereafter-mentioned styles,

† The Japanese have such comical ideas about employments and stations of life, almost as comical, perhaps, as the ideas of the French about the Lord Mayor. A young Japanese, full of intelligence and ambition, once said in our hearing, "I hope some day to be a Judge, or a broker at the very least." Every one knows the story of a kindly French gentleman patting the head of a young English lad and saying to him, "My son, I hope one of these days to see you Lord Mayor, or at least Lord Chancellor."

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and although some pupils attenpt several *riugie*, little, if any, progress is made under these circumstances, the teachers being opposed to the blending of different styles, while the difference between the methods of playing and of toning the voice, cause confusion.

With young children the teacher is obliged to hold the pupil's hands and place the fingers for each note, and when some progress has been made the pupil and teacher squat down *vis-à-vis*, the pupil watching the teacher's fingers and endeavouring to imitate each movement of them until a simple tune is learned. No scale or ideas of musical notation are attempted; the lesson is learned by simple imitation and memory. Some books have been printed to facilitate music teaching and self-instruction, but they are scarce and rarely used, and do little more than shew the position of the fingers on the finger-board. Sometimes the teacher plays the accompaniment while the pupil sings.

Samisen playing alone is rarely taught, singing and recitation with *samisen* accompaniment being much more usual. Those pupils who desire to become teachers receive a name from their teacher after having attained a certain proficiency; without this they cannot teach publicly, being without musical reputation.

With the exception of *Naga-outa*, all singing and recitation with *samisen* accompaniments, is called Joruri, after Joruri Hime,* whose loves and sorrows are said to have formed the subjects of the first compositions of which Oitsu is the reputed author *(Vide Section* Theatres*) Gidai-yu-buschi.* In 1575 lived Takemoto Gidaiyu, who was the originator of this style, and his music is written for male voices in the lower tones. The *samisen* used is of the largest size, the strings are thicker, and the *batchi* is heavier than customary, and the playing is *staccato*. The subjects are usually tragic and warlike, and more frequently draw tears from the audience than any other class of music. It forms the ordinary accompaniment to the native stage, and is mixed up with the actors' parts, joining broken links in the dialogue, or explaining the soliloquies, motives of the characters, &c. which the words and action of the players may fail to convey.

Tokiwazu. Komoji-idaiyu introduced this style at the beginning of the present century, and it is now very common among children. The falsetto is cultivated for this style, and the subjects of the songs are love-stories, nor is it in any way strange to hear innocent little girls straining their voices to the highest pitch, unconsciously reciting the most indecent love passages, stories of runaway matches, the joint suicide of lovers &c. The strings of the *samisen* used are of medium size, and the accompaniment to the *Tokiwazu* songs is called *kishi-sawa.*

Kiyomoto, was brought out by Yenjin-daiyu, also early in the present century. The head-voice is cultivated for this music, and the subjects of the songs are mostly love-stories, more lively and amusing as well as comparatively more decent than the *Tokiwazu*. This style is very popular with young girls, and is the style generally learned by the *geyshas*: The *samisen* used is of medium size.

Tomimoto. This style was introduced about fifty years ago by a teacher named Bungo, and somewhat resembles the *Gidaiyu* style, softened down, interspersed with love-stories, of a more sober character than the *Tokiwazu* style. The chest-voice is chiefly employed, the middle voice occasionally, the *falsetto* rarely, and a medium sized instrument is used. The accompaniments are called *Sasaki.*

Kishisawa was originally the accompaniment to the *Tokiwazu* singing; but about 1860 the teachers quarrelled and were brought before the magistrates, who, being unable to decide who was most to blame, permitted a division and the establishment of a new style. There is little difference between *Kishisawa* and *Tokiwazu* worth noting here, and but slight regard is paid to it now-a-days.

* Joruri Homi, whose love adventures are related by Otsu, and considered as the first of the now innumerable imitations and variations. She was a native of Yahagi-no-hashi of Sanshiu, the daughter of Kiechi. Her lover was Ushi waka maru, who afterwards became Yoshitsune, brother of Yoritomo, A.D. 1177 (about).

Ushi waka was fond of flute playing, and very clever. One moonlight night he wandered playing his flute when he approached a house where some one was playing the Koto. Presently the player changed the tune to match the flute to the mutual delight of both. This was a meeting between the unconscious and unknown duet players and mutual love at first sight. The sequel is a long life of fruitless love that forms an inexhaustible fund for the story tellers.

Kato, (East River); called after the music teacher who introduced this style. The stories are mostly founded upon heroic actions and celebrated occurrences mixed up with a few love-stories. The natural voice is used. The *Samisen* used is of a special size and form, smaller than the medium size. This style is not much taught at present. It has always been fashionable and is patronized by amateurs exclusively. A play called Otokodate-no-Skeroku requires a *kato* accompaniment, when amateurs must be obtained. They play with masks on, and, as they do not take payment, are entertained in return with feasting and fun. This is the only instance of amateur performances in theatres.

Ichi-ohiyu-bushi was introduced by Ichi-chiu, a teacher, some sixty years ago, and resembles the *kato*, but is more plebeian in style and more entertaining. Although most of the scenes are laid in the Yedo *yoshi-wara*, yet, as a rule, they are tolerably decent. Each song has some quaint name. The times are of two classes, *miako* and *uji.* There is a special form of *samisen* of medium size for these songs.

Naga-outa was improved and brought into notice by Kineya Rokuzamion early in this century. It consisted orlginally mostly of accompaniments alone, but songs were composed to suit them. These songs are called *Uta-utai.* There are various styles in singing, called *Yoshimura, Matzunaga, Fujita* and *Okayasu*, in which the highest notes of the falsetto to predominate. The burden of the songs is generally decent. One of them called *Oie-matsu* (old pine-tree) runs literally thus.

Shin-no-shi-ko
Mikari no toki
Ten niwakani **kaki kumori**
Tai yu shikirini fuir shikaba
Mikado ame wo shinogan to.
Ko matsu no kage ni
Tatchi yoreba
Kono matsu tatchi machi Tai boku to nari
Yeda wo tare ha wo kasane
Kono ame wo morasazari shikaba Mikado
Tai yu to iu shaku wo
Kono matszu ni okuri
Tamaishi yori
Matsu-wo Tai yu to mousu to kaya.

TRANSLATION.

Shin-no-shi-kô
Once a hawking did go;
But the clouds they lowered
And down the rain poured
Ho! the Emperor must not get wet.
That old pine tree
Good shelter will be,
And under it he did go
When the branches bent so
Through the leaves the rain could not get.
The Emperor's whim
Was to have the tree giv'n
A *Shaku* with *Tai-yu* writ thereon,
And immediately thus it was done,
For the pine tree's named *Tai yu* e'en yet.

The *samisen* used is the smallest, the *sawa* the thinnest, the strings the finest, and the *batchi* the lightest. This is the most difficult style to acquire perfectly, and is taught to all young ladies of good family. Whatever style may afterwards be taught, the gentry always desire that their children should begin with this.

Shinnai, introduced by Tsuruga Shinnai, fifty years ago, comprises songs about courtesans and their patrons. At night men and women may be met with, their faces concealed by the rag of the towel which answers so many purposes, twanging their *samisens.* Those who wish to hear them sing, call them, but do not admit them into their houses. A favourite piece is called Akegarasu—the story of a courtesan Urazato and her guest, Tokijiro, of whom she became very fond, so that when all his money was spent she still enticed him to visit her. Her master finding this out put Tokijiro into a cask, tied up the girl and beat her. Finally, they escape together. There are two styles; the *Okamoto* is considered respectable, but the *Fujimatsu* is very coarse and indecent. The *samisen* used is small; the voice falsetto with a nasal twang. Children are not often taught the *shinnai.*

Hayari outa. Outazawa Nourokusai, during the last generation, was the first and great composer of this class of singing, consisting chiefly of short verses. The *geyshas* entertain their patrons with this class of singing, and often improvise their own verses for the occasion. The words and accompaniment to the *Odori* are usually *Hayari-outa.* Teachers of *geyshas* study this style of

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OFFICES OF THE VICTORIAN COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION OF 1876.

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 3RD, 1874.

SIR,

1.—I have the honor to inform you that the Government of Victoria have resolved that an Intercolonial Exhibition shall be holden in Melbourne in the month of August, 1875, to prepare for the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia in the year 1876.

2.—The intention is to assemble in Melbourne all the objects which it is desired should be transmitted to America and select from them those best suited for the purpose and to ship them conjointly to be placed in position at one and the same time in an Australian Court.

3.—It is conceived that delay consequent on the separate operations of individual colonies would be thus obviated and that the general effect would be more striking.

4.—The Commissioners (named in the margin)* charged with the duty of carrying out the operations have come to the conclusion that the preliminary Exhibition might be rendered more attractive and useful if the field of competition were extended beyond the limits of Australia, and if invitations were sent to the Governors of countries and settlements in the Eastern Sea requesting them to favor the Commissioners by promulgating intelligence of the proposal, at the same time using the influence incident to their high position, whereby the people of these different countries might be induced to send to Melbourne for exhibition examples of natural productions of the different localities as well as of the industry and genius of the inhabitants. Actuated by these considerations I do myself the honor to address you and (should the project meet with your approval which the Commissioners take leave to assume) to beg that you will have the goodness to give publicity to the project in the manner best calculated in your opinion to ensure the attainment of the fullest measure of success.

5.—There can be no doubt that contributions collected from several departments of the Japanese Government would furnish many things, such as: Botanical Gardens, Forests, Survey, Ship building, Minerals, completely novel to us, and also of the highest interest while articles of industrial value in the raw or manufactured state, such as, Tea, Tobacco, Camphor, Silk, Cloth, Wax, Vegetable, Tropical productions generally, Precious Stones, Jewellery, Tortoise-shell, forwarded by the growers or by mercantile men, would obviously enlighten the public of Australasia as to their value and the extent of supply, and tend to enlarge and improve commercial relations between them and the people of Japan, giving an additional impetus to existing branches of trade, and opening up new avenues in several directions to the mutual advantage not only of the engaged in the exchange of commodities, but of the respective communities also.

6.—The Commissioners venture to submit for your consideration that what is best calculated to accomplish the end they have in view is not so much a large collection of articles of the same kind distinguishable one from another in some slight degrees only but types of the highest excellence.

7.—They suggest also that it would be found beneficial if the chief articles of a commercial nature were accompanied with notes showing the trade price, the quantity available for export, and any other information.

8.—It is expected that arrangements may be made on favourable terms with the Steam Packet Companies for for the transit of the goods to Melbourne. They will be admitted through the Custom House here duty free, and at the end of the Exhibition they will either be handed over to the Agents of the Exhibitors or sold, the proceeds being disposed of according to the instructions received.

9.—You will permit me to impress upon you that it is highly desirable that immediate steps be taken by all disposed to contribute.

10.—Eight months only remain between the date of this letter and the proposed opening of the Exhibition, in August, 2nd 1875, Melbourne.

11.—Deducting the period to be [illegible] tran-

withstanding that much can be done if the work be undertaken with alacrity and prosecuted with vigor.

12.—Concluding with the expression of the hope of the Commissioners that you will be pleased to afford to them the benefit of your active assistance and powerful co-operation so that Japan may be adequately represented,

I have etc.,

(Signed) REDMOND BARRY,
Chairman.

HIS EXCELLENCY,
The Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty.
Yokohama.

*Sir REDMOND BARRY, *Chairman.*
Hon. J. J. CASEY, P.M.
Hon. J. F. SULLIVAN, M.P.
Hon. C. J. JENNER, M.L.C.
JAMES MUNRO, Esq., M.P.
JOHN MCITRATH, Esq.
L. J. SHERRARD, Esq.
GEORGE COLLINS LEVEY, *Secretary.*

MELBOURNE, 30th December, 1874.

SIR,

1.—I did myself the honor to address to you on the 3rd of this month a preliminary letter on the subject of the Exhibition which it is proposed shall be held in Melbourne in August 1875.

2.—Recalling your attention to the particulars detailed therein I am now gratified at being able to announce that the Governments of the two Colonies of New South Wales and South Australia have informed us that they will join in our projected arrangements for an Intercolonial Exhibition here preparatory to that to be held at Philadelphia. This encouraging intelligence justifies the confident expectation that Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia will also concur.

3.—New Zealand may probably find it advantageous to make common cause with Australasia at the American competition; however, should it be deemed more advisable to send her contributions by San Francisco than by Melbourne there is nevertheless sufficient enterprize in her people to stimulate them to contribute independently to the Intercolonial Exhibition to be held in Melbourne.

4.—Thus I can certify the assurance I conveyed to you that an Exhibition would be held here of a nature and on a scale worthy to enlist your sympathy and to induce you to lend your aid to the undertaking.

5.—The Commission on behalf of which I wrote having concluded its labours, made its final report (of which a copy is enclosed). His Excellency Sir George Bowen was advised to issue another; the names of the Commissioners are in the margin.

6.—They are armed with full powers to conduct the Intercolonial Exhibition here and make arrangements for conbined representation of Australasian products at Philadelphia.

7.—The draft of a Prospectus of Proceedings prepared; it is expected that the Commissioners will adopt it without any material alterations. A copy is enclosed for your immediate guidance accompanied by a table shewing the classification of objects which it is intended shall be carried out at Philadelphia. I also send an extract from the "*Argus*" newspaper giving a condensed summary of the statistics of the Australian group of colonies.

8.—You will see by the latter that more than two millions of British subjects already occupy in detached communities the five colonies which fringe the sea-board of this continent and the island of Tasmania and new Zealand, and that their industrial activity and commercial enterprize are not unworthy of the country from which they have sprung. A strong desire exists to extend relations with their fellow subjects who dwell in the other dependencies of the Queen in the Eastern seas as also with the inhabitants of the possessions of other European Sovereigns within the same latitudes.

9.—The forthcoming Exhibition presents an occasion favorable for the establishment of such relations, and my duty is to represent to you on behalf of the new Commission that they will esteem very highly such exertions as you may be pleased to make in carrying out the object

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10.—As you are much better acquainted with the resources of Japan than the Commissioners can possibly be, it is considered that it would be somewhat obtrusive were they to do more than indicate in general terms the objects which would be acceptable as contributions from Japan.

11.—They group themselves under two grand divisions.

1.—Natural Productions including all those usually associated under that heading as.

Cereals, Grapes, Fruits, Food, Fodder, Textile and medicinal plants.

Those used for preparing, Drinkables, Dyes, Oils, Essences, Timber bark, Resins, Varnish, Sugar, Tobacco.

The Animal Kingdom furnishing food.

Minerals of all kinds.

2.—Works of Art and Machinery.

Industrial Productions of every description of the indigenous materials in a manufactured state—with any special production of nature or of art peculiar to the country.

12.—To these might be added models of fruit, stuffed specimens of indigenous Animals and Birds, with preserved Fish and Insects.

Seeds of Trees, Shrubs and Plants likely to grow in the open air in Victoria or in Conservatories or Hothouses and living plants possessing useful properties or distinguished by their beauty and elegance in Wardian Cases which would be greatly prized by us.

13.—The experience gained by those who have been connected with Exhibitions in Europe and elsewhere goes to establish the fact that the collection and display of many varieties of raw materials suitable for commercial purposes and for application to industrial uses is attended with the greatest advantage, and that variety in its true sense does not mean a mere multiplication of specimens distinguishable one from the other by some trifling or minute specific difference, but a comprehensive association of the best procurable types of all products capable of being employed for the manifold uses of the human race.

14.—It is often found that in countries where nature has been most profuse in assembling the choicest productions of her bounty means are wanted to convert them on the spot to the right or most suitable purpose.

15.—I may be allowed to state that within the last few years Victoria has vastly augmented her manufacturing power and the increase of machinery has brought improved engineering skill and fabricating ability.

16.—If then there be any commodities natural to Japan and capable of being made available for such use they will be especially valuable.

17.—In conclusion I beg leave to assure you that the Commissioners have resolved to spare no pains or personal trouble to make the Exhibition as complete a collection of the works of nature and of the art and industry of the inhabitants of the portions of the Eastern Hemisphere addressed by them as is possible within the short period of time which remains for preparation.

18—This circumetance of itself calls for unusual diligence and activity in doing what is necessary and the Commissioners respectfully express their hope that the Government of Japan being animated by the spirit which has distinguished them on similar occasions, will see the advantage that may accrue to their country by securing in this new field an adequate representation of it's skill and productions.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) REDMOND BARRY,
President,

His Excellency
SIR HARRY PARKES, K. C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Yokohama.

THE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION OF VICTORIA, 1875.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Commissioners appointed under the Great Seal of the Colony of Victoria for the purpose of taking all such measures as may be necessary to secure the effectual representation of the Arts, Manufactures, Products, Scientific Inventions, and New Discoveries of Victoria, at the International Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, have to announce that they intend to hold an Exhibition in the city of Melbourne, to which the inhabitants of all the British, French, and Dutch possessions in Australasia, and of the neighbouring countries are invited to exhibit.

The Exhibition will open in Melbourne about the 1st August, 1875, and and will close early in October, after which the Exhibits will be at the disposal of the Exhibitors. Exhibits not claimed within fourteen days of the close of the Exhibition will be sold by auction, and the net proceeds handed over to the Exhibitors.

All Exhibitors must fill up the official form, which will be supplied upon application, and must state whether they propose that the Exhibit should be forwarded to Philadelphia, and must make their entry not later than 1st July.

Means will be taken to guard against fire and protect property; but the Commissioners will not be responsible for losses by fire, robbery, accident, or damage of any kind in transit, while in the buildings, or during the Exhibition.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of rejecting or returning any proposed Exhibit.

Medals in Gold, Silver, and Bronze, will be given for exhibits of merit, which will be determined by experts, appointed for that especial purpose.

Full information and all necessary documents can be obtained at the offices of the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876—Russell-street.

No goods of any description will be admitted into the Exhibition, even although the entry may have been received, unles they are the produce or manufaction, either wholly or in part, of the country in which the Exhibitor resides. Exhibitors violating this regulation will be excluded from competition.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS OUTSIDE VICTORIA.

The Buildings connected with the Exhibition will be licensed as a Bonded Store. All articles will be received free of duty. At the close of the Exhibition they may be either re-exported, or enter into consumption. Duty will only be levied if the latter course be adopted.

The Commissioners have obtained from the various steam-boat companies trading to Victoria very liberal concessions, in most cases amounting to a reduction of one-half, in the rate of freight usually charged.

The various colonial governments have been officially informed of the proposed Exhibition, and have been invited to appoint Commissioners for the propose of organising departments of the Exhibition. The Secretary should be notified of the appointment of such Foreign commissioners, and the quantity of wall or screen space which they are likely to occupy, on or before 15th April, 1875.

Application for space and negotiations relative thereto must be conducted with the Commissioners of the country to which the the applicant belongs. If no such Commissioner be appointed, the applicant can communicate direct with the Secretary to the Commissioners for Victoria.

Foregn exhibits will be received at the new annexe of the Industrial Museum not later than July 15th. No charge will be made by the Victorian or the Hobson's Bay railways for conveyance of these goods along the company's line.

Exhibits will be at the disposal of the Exhibitors, or their agents, after the close of the Exhibition. If not claimed within fourteen days of the close of the Exhibition, they will be sold by auction, and the net proceeds handed over to the Exhibitor.

An Official Catalogue will be published, but Foreign Commissioners may publish catalogues of their respective exhibits.

Exhibitors will not be charged for space. A limited quantity of steam power will be supplied gratuitously. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost, all their cases, fittings, &c., and all counter shafts, their pulleys, bellows, &c., for the transmission of steam power from the main shafts.

The removal of goods, except under special circumstances, will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition. Facilities will be given for the sale of Exhibits; delivery to be made after the close of the Exhibition. and in no case will it be allowed that one article should be substituted for another.

Sketches, Drawings, Photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed upon the joint consent of the Exhibitor and the Commission.

Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive; also, patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted into the Exhibition, even although they may have been entered for exhibition.

(BY order)
GEO. COLLINS LEVEY, *Secretary*,

Offices of the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1875,
Russell street.

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STATISTICS OF AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

1873.

Name of Colony.	Area Square miles.	Population Souls.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Miles of Railway.			Miles of telegraph open and in const.	Shipping Numbers of Tons.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
					Open.	In const.	Total.					
			£	£					(Arr. & dep.)	£	£	£
Queensland	678,600	146,690	1,120,034	956,335	218	144	362	3,389	352,524	2,885,499	3,542,537	6,428,036
New South Wales	323,437	560,275	3,324,713	2,333,166	401	58	459	7,433	1,762,478	11,088,388	11,815,829	22,904,217
Victoria	86,831	790,492	3,644,135	3,504,953	458	145	603	4,080	1,519,015	16,533,856	15,302,450	31,836,306
South Australia	760,000	198,075	937,648	839,152	202	148	350	3,872	515,640	3,841,100	4,587,859	8,428,959
West Australia	978 000	25,761	134,832	114,270	30	35	65	900	140,237	297,328	265,217	562,545
Tasmania	26,215	104,217	293,753	299,995	45	121	166	291	238,112	1,107,167	893,556	2,000,723
New Zealand	122,300	295,946	2,776,388	2,119,524	145	434	579	2,622	571,144	6,464,687	5,610,371	12,075,058
Total	2,975,383	2,121,456	12,231,503	10,167,395	1,499	1,085	2,584	22,587	5,099,150	42,218,025	42,017,819	84,235,844

Total Revenue about ..... 61,000,000 *Yen.*

Total Trade „ ..... 421,000,000 *Yen.*

Live Stock of all the colonies: 839,217 Horses, 5,759,672 Cattle, 58.052,180 Sheep, and 733,215 Pigs.

The principal exports are: Wool, Gold, Copper, Tin, Coal, Wheat, Hides, Tallow and Raw Cotton.

The Annual Import of Tea is about 15,000,000 lbs.

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NOTIFICATION No. 26.

To all the Governors of Fu and Ken.

It is made known by the present, that if a foreigner employed in an office in the service of the Government wishes to see His Majesty the Mikado, the head of the bureau should first make the fact known to the Sa-in, who will judge whether or not the permission should be accorded him.

SANJO,
Daijo-daijin.

27th February, 8th year of Meiji.

NOTIFICATION OF THE DAI-JO-KUAN, No. 34.

To all the Ken, Fu, In, and Cho of the Empire.

The Government makes known to all the inhabitants of the Empire, that a grand festival is being organised at Nagasaki in memory of the officers and soldiers who fell in the Formosan war, and who have been buried in that town. The families and friends of the deceased are requested to assist at the solemn ceremony. An officer of the Imperial household will, in a short time, arrive in that town to superintend the necessary preparations for this festival.

SANJO,
Daijo-daijin.

28th February, 8th year of Meiji.

NOTIFICATION No. 38.

The Government has decided that a new piece of silver money, of a large size and greater weight than the yen, shall shortly be struck at the Mint at Osaka. The description of this piece of silver, comprising the stamp, weight, standard, and value will be published in a future notification.

SANJO,
Daijio-Daijin.

28th February, 8th year of Meiji. *Herald.*

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE YOKOHAMA CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Cricket Club was held on the 2nd instant at the Y. U. Club, the attendance of members being, as is usual in Yokohama, very limited.

On the motion of Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Dodds, Mr. R. Robertson was voted to the chair.

Mr. E. Abbott, the Hon. Sec., then proceeded to read the accounts as follows:—

The Yokohama Cricket Club in Account with Edgar Abbott.

1874.	Dr.
July 2—Expenses of Club for June, 1874	$ 33.76
Aug. 4—Expenses „ July	$ 44.08
Sept. 2—Expenses „ August...	21.92
Return to subscribers of Turf Fund	206.50
Oct. 24—E. J. Fraser, clover seed	52.00
„ 31—Expenses of Club, Sept, and Oct...	50.75
— „ „ „ Nov. and Dec.	18.50
1875.	
Jan. 31—Expenses for January	13.36
Feb. 27—Balance	318.88
	$759.75

1874,	Cr.
June 30—Balance H. & S. Bank, as per pass-book	$651.62
Aug. 5—Proceeds of clover seed	52.00
„ 31—Subscriptions collected	50.92
Dec. 31—Interest on balance to date	5.21
	$759 75

1874.
March 1—Balance with H. & S. Bank $318.88

[E. & O. E.]

Edgar Abbott,
Hon. Sec.

Yokohama, March 2nd, 1875.

There is also a dependency for a mowing machine, which reduces the actual balance to about $260.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, seconded by Mr. E. J. Fraser, the above accounts were passed.

Some conversation here took place as to the laying down of turf on the outer border of the ground, but the question was eventually postponed.

Mr. W. H. Smith proposed, and Mr. Henley seconded a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee. This was carried.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a Committee for the ensuing year, when, on the motion of Mr. Dodds, seconded by Mr. Abbott, the following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. R. Robertson, E. J. Fraser, Dodds, Wheeler, A. Gibson, W. H. Smith, and J. J. Dare.

Mr. Abbott declined to be again put in nomination.

The subject of the occupation of the ground by other clubs having been brought forward, the Chairman stated that by their deed the right and title to the ground was vested entirely in the Cricket Club, and that no other association could make use of the same without permission first had and obtained from the Cricket Club.

A long and desultory conversation then took place respecting the desirability of facilitating the entrance, as members of the Club, of naval and military officers who were temporarily stationed here; and eventually it was decided that a special meeting should be held to consider the point, and to make such alteration in the rules as may be nesessary, and also to alter the rule which requires the Committee to consist of seven members, which number is found to be inconveniently large. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Abbott and seconded by Mr. Gibson, closed the proceedings.

THE DREAM.

(From the Japanese.)

I waited for my darling all through the summer noon;
The crimson flame of sunset came, and then the silver moon:
And, hearing not in silence deep a bird or blossom stir,
I laid me down and slumbered that I might dream of her.

In sweet and simple beauty, with blush the breezes gave,
As lithe as willow bending beside the wimpling wave,
She rises 'mid sleep's darkness, like star through mist that shines,
Or fairy flower in branching bower among the forest pines

The Spring is laughing from her lip, the Summer warms her breast,
Upon her head the darkling skies of cloudy Autumn rest,
While Winter takes her tiny hand, and covers it with snow:
Yet warm and soft its tender touch! My happy pulses glow!

Alas! the joy is fading, the lovely face grows dim,
The vision bright, the rosy light, in mingling shadows swim.
But o'er me bend delicious smiles, and eyes with love that beam:
Her own bright self has broken her image in the dream!

Kajin.

Correspondence.

PAPER MONEY AND THE COINAGE.

In the Editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail.*

Yokohama, 5th March, 1874.

Sir.

Your article of last week touching Japanese Finance is not, I think, as plain and incisive as it might have been. I gather from it however that you agree with *The Economist* in demanding that borrowing countries should exhibit a yearly budget; and *all* will concur with you in saying that money borrowed for definite purpose should be spent only in furtherance of those purposes.

As regards a Budget, the Japanese Goverument are under clear obligations to produce one. They very properly began the system, and they must continue it, or forfeit their position in the eyes of foreigners.

As regards their last loan, they must be presumed to have spent it on the purposes for which it was asked; any other dis-

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posal of the money would amount to a breach of faith which assuredly they would repent hereafter.

I must, however, draw your attention to matters more immediately before us, viz: to the two following notifications just issued by the Government.

[TRANSLATION.]

Nichi Nichi Shimbun, March 4th, 1875.

NOTIFICATION No. 35.

It is hereby notified that the weight of the silver one yen hitherto struck in the Osaka Mint has now been increased and its designation changed to that of "Trade Silver." (*i.e.* Trade Dollars.) The pattern of both sides of coin, the remedy allowed, the—mintage fee etc., have also been altered as in the accompanying Table.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo Daijin.

February 28th, 1875.

FORMER SILVER YEN.

Breadth. 1.24 inches Japanese, or 1. 5 inches English.
Weight, 7.176 *monme*, or 416 *grs* English.
Quality, 9/10 *ths* Silver.
Remedy, 1 grain per hundred Yen.
Difference of quality allowed-2 parts in 100.
Mint fee 2 per cent.

TRADE SILVER.

Breadth, 1.24 or 1.5 English.
Weight, 7.245 *monme*, 520 grains English.
Quality 9/10 *ths* pure silver.
Remedy, 1 grain per hundred yen.
Difference of quality allowed 2 parts in 1000.
Mintage fee, 1½ per Cent.

[TRANSLATION.]

NOTIFICATION No. 3.

TO SHI, CHO, FU AND KEN.

The manufacture of the new paper currency having gradually approached completion, it is hereby notified thet the Dajokwan and Mimbusho Satsu as well as the "notes exchangeable for gold" will all be exchanged for the new paper currency and their circulation will accordingly be discontinued after the 31st May next. It should be arranged that as far as possible all taxes possible in money should be paid in paper currency of these three descriptions.

The arrangement for conducting the exchange will be notified afterwards.

January 15th, 1875.

What is to be understood from Notification No. 35? By what means is the *yen* "hitherto coined to be increased as described? Does the Government undertake to give 420 for 416? Or does it wish to exact 420 for 416? The one would he foolish; the other unjust. If the former, the public will gladly take advantage of the offer. If the latter, they will have fair grounds for calling for punishment.

Notification No. 3 is simply the repudiation of an obligation to pay gold coin on demand. Surely there must be some mistake here. I am unable as well as unwilling to suppose that fraud is intended. Yet this is the only alternative.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
LYNX.

[We fail to see any obscurity in our article of last week. We pointed out that the production by the Japanese Government of a Budget was as necessary as our correspondent regards it, though there is no existing reason to suppose that it will be withheld. We went further, however, and insisted that it should be a budget which, whether better or worse, should be beyond all chance of cavil on the point of accuracy both of form and matter. We also pointed out the necessity for applying money borrowed for specific purposes to those purposes alone. And here, again, we went further than our correspondent, for on that point it is not presumable that the Japanese and ourselves would differ much. Our view was that some announcement might be made, at the proper time, of the extent to which the loan had been disposed of in the direction specified, and the amount of terminable or perpetual debt which had been extinguished by it. And we urged this quite as much in the interest of the Japanese Government as of the European creditors. The first element of confidence in Finance is entire frankness. Creditors do not greatly mind a bad budget, if they know the worst. It is the fear that there is something untold which disturbs men.

As regards the two notifications to which our correspondent draws attention, the phraseology of the first is not strictly accurate and definite, though the meaning evidently is, that the *yen* which will for the future be struck at the Mint will be a coin of 420 instead of one of 416 grains. The object of this clearly is, to put the Japanese *yen* forward as a rival to the Trade Dollar, and we have yet to see to what extent the competition will be successful. The Trade Dollar has the start, but it has not gone into circulation to any great extent.

The second notification, so far as it refers to a contemplated exchange of notes *Payable in gold* for a new inconvertible paper currency, demands the explantion sought by our correspondent, which we trust will be at once forthcoming. The measure, as it now stands, can only be regarded in the light of a distinct breach of faith with the public creditor.—ED. *J. W. M.*]

Law Report.

H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

March 2nd, 1875.

Wm. Whittead, second engineer of the S. S. *Abbotsford*, pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness and assaulting a jinrikisha coolie the previous evening.

His Honour fined him $3 and c sts, and ordered him to pay the jinrikisha fare, 1 boo, or in default, to go to jail for seven days. The fine was paid.

REGINA *ats* N. STIBOLT *vs.* J. WICKERS.

Charge—Unlawfully beating and assaulting complainant on the 28th February last.

Pleaded not guilty.

From the evidence it appeared that on the 28th February last prisoner and another man named Brown were going up one of the roads leading to the Bluff. Prisoner had with him a couple of sporting dogs, one of which was very young and did not follow properly, so prisoner commenced to beat it, and complainant, coming up at the time, remonstrated with him, and told him he was behaving cruelly in beating so young a d g. Prisoner told him it was none of his business, and high words passed. Prisoner and Brown then attempted to go through a gate which (it appeared from the evi ence) led to other houses besides complainant's. This led to resistance on the part of complainant, who called his servants, and a scuffle took place.

His Honour dismissed the case.

IN THE ITALIAN CONSULATE, YOKOHAMA

Before Signor CASTELLI, Consul, and
Messrs. MAMMEL-DORFF and CANTELLI, Assessors.

March 3, 1875.

BENZO *versus* AYMONIN & Co.

Mr. Motz, from the Saibansho, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. F. W. Marks appeared for the defendants.

The proceedings were conducted in French, and the cause was adjourned at 6 p.m. for the testimony of the parties and their witnesses to be taken before the Consul.

The action was brought in respect of a claim arising on a large shipment of silk worm's eggs to the value of over $12,000.

BARUCCA *versus* FRANCHI.

Mr F. W. Marks appeared for the plaintiff.

M. Michel for the defendant.

This was a suit for an account on a purchase of cards to the alleged value of $3,000.

Judgment reserved.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

March 5, 1875.

THE KAITAKUSHI *vs.* MARTIN COHEN & Co.

The following decision has been rendered in this case:—

After a careful examination and consideration of the evidence and testimony in this cause, the Court finds that the allegations of the plaintiff's petition are substantially proven to wit:—

First—That on the 21st day of September, A.D. 1874, the plaintiff and defendants entered into an agreement in writing, whereby it was mutually agreed between them as follows, to wit:—

That said defendants should sell and deliver to the plaintiff, within seventy-five (75) days from the date of said agreement, certain merchandise, to wit:—Sixteen hundred (1600) Remington rifles, together

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with the accoutrements for the same; and also two hundred (200) cartridges for each of said rifles, at the rate of seventeen and 70/100 dollars ($17.70) for each rifle; and further, that said defendants should sell and deliver to plaintiff four hundred and eighty thousand (480,000) cartridges in addition to those before specified, and of a like kind at the rate of twenty-nine and 50/100 dollars ($29.50) for each eight hundred (800) cartridges.

Second—That said plaintiff should advance to said defendants the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) on the signing of said agreement, and should upon the delivery of said described merchandise, pay to the defendant the balance of the purchase money.

Third—That upon payment of said advance of twenty-thousand dollars ($20,000) by said plaintiff, the said amount should be deposited with the Oriental Banking Corporation, and that the receipt of the said Banking Corporation for the same should be held by said plaintiff.

Fourth—That if the said defendents should fail to deliver within the specified period of seventy-five (75) days, to the plaintiff the said described merchandise, they, the said defendants, should repay to the plaintiff the amount advanced as aforesid, to wit,—twenty thousand dollars ($20,000; and should also pay to the plaintiff the sum of twenty thousand dollars (20,000) as damages.

Fifth—That if said plaintiff should fail to take delivery of the said merchandise within three (3) days after notice given to it by the defendants, the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) should be paid by plaintiff to the defendants as damages.

Sixth—That the plaintiff did advance the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) on the signing of said agreement as agreed upon; and was ready at the time specified for the delivery of said merchandise to receive and pay for the same according to said agreement; and has otherwise performed all the conditions thereof on its part.

Seventh—That at the time stipulated for the delivery of said merchandise, the defendants wholly failed and neglected to deliver the same, or to repay to the plaintiff the said sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) advanced as aforesaid, or any sum whatsoever.

Eighth—That thereafter, to wit,—on the 19th day of December, A.D. 1874, the parties, plaintiff and defendants, entered into a further agreement whereby it was agreed that in consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) to be paid and forfeited by said defendants to said plaintiff, the plaintiff granted to the defendants an extension of time for the delivery of said merchandise until the 19th day of January, 1875, and whereby the said parties again bound themselves mutually to the same covenants and under the like penalties as in the former agreement expressed.

Ninth—That the plaintiff was willing and ready to perform its obligations under this last mentioned agreement, but that the defendants failed to deliver any of the arms and ammunition therein specified according to the terms of said agreement, or to repay to the plaintiff the twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) advanced by it, or any part thereof, or any part of the five thousand dollars ($5,000) recited in said agreement, or of the twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) therein set forth as the liquidated damages on the failure of either party to perform the whole and every part of said agreement.

The Court further finds that there is evidence to show that the defendants did make efforts to obtain the arms and ammunition as stipulated in their agreements, but finding that the same could not be obtained without great delay, purchased certain other rifles and cartridges, but at a much higher price than the price fixed in the said agreements, which said arms and ammunition they offered to deliver to plaintiff at the cost price therefor landed in Yokohama.

That plaintiff declined to accept this offer, but offered on its part to receive said rifles and ammunition, and pay therefor the price as set forth in the agreements, which defendants refused.

On the other hand, the Court finds that by the terms of the first agreement between the parties, the defendants bound themselves to place the twenty-thousand dollars ($20,000) advanced thereon by the plaintiff in the Oriental Banking Corporation at Yokohama, and to deliver to plaintiff the receipt of said Bank, to be held by said plaintiff to await the fulfillment of the contract on the part of the defendants. That it was the clear intent of this provision, and so understood by both parties, that said receipt of the Bank for said twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) was to be a deposit receipt and that the money was to remain in the Bank and be re-delivered to the plaintiff at the expiration of the time fixed in the agreement, if the defendants should fail to perform their part of said agreement. But that the defendants, in fraud of said agreement, deposited in said Bank the said sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) as a margin upon a pros-

($16,000), and that the same was afterwards drawn by said defendants, and used by them in the purchase of arms and ammunition in the United States.

The Court is of opinion that the liquidated damages, or penalty provided in the agreement, to wit, the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), cannot be recovered, inasmuch as the damages caused the plaintiff by breach of the agreement can be ascertained, and were proven on the trial.

The Court does therefore adjudge that the plaintiff recover of the defendants the twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) advanced by the plaintiff, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. (10 o/o) per annum from the 19th day of January, 1875, amounting, together with said interest, to twenty thousand, two hundred, forty-one, 9/100 dollars ($20,241.09), and also the amounts paid by plaintiff on account of said contract, to wit, seven thousand four hundred dollars ($7,400), for breach of charter-party to receive and carry the arms and ammunition to their destination; six hundred and thirty dollars ($630) for pay of mechanics to examine rifles; two hundred dollars ($200) for pay of interpreter; two hundred dollars ($200) necessary travelling expenses, and forty dollars ($40) for hire of godown in which to store said rifles and ammunition, the whole amounting to the sum of twenty eight thousand seven hundred eleven, 9/100 dollars ($28,711.09) and plaintiff's costs to the amount of three hundred dollars ($300), and that the defendants pay the costs of Court.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Consul General.

We concur.

C. P. HALL,
E. S. SMITH, } Assessors.

H. B. M. PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

March 4, 1875.

FELIX BEATO *vs.* JAMES DAVISON,
JAMES DAVISON *vs.* FELIX BEATO.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared for Mr. Beato; Mr. F. W. Marks and Mr. Litchfield for Mr. Davison.

The following jury was sworn in:—Messrs. J. Winstanley, G. C. Pearson, H. Liddle, F. S. Goodison, J. Rickett.

In this case the plaintiff (Mr. Beato) claims the sum of $5,459.85, being balance of account, and godown rent and interest.

Part of the amount claimed by Mr. Beato is admitted by Mr. Davison; but in his answer he brings a cross claim (cross-action) for $9,955, being balance alleged to be due, after crediting Mr. Beato with godown rent, balance of private account, charges on goods, and commission.

His Honour decided, in a motion heard some time ago, to consolidate the two claims, so that they could be heard as one case.

Mr. Dickins, in rising, wanted to be allowed to bring his client's case first, and then Mr. Davison might bring his as soon as he had finished.

Mr. Marks strongly argued against this.

His Honour decided that as there was more to be proved in the cross-action, it should be heard first. He made a note of Mr. Dickins' objection to this course. His Honour expressed the opinion that it would have been better if the claims of both parties had been heard by arbitration, as it was a matter of accounts.

Mr. Litchfield then opened his case for Mr. Davison's cross-claim. He called—

James Davison, sworn. He was Davison & Co. of Yokohama. They were general merchants. He was the defendant in this case, and plaintiff in the counter-claim. He first had transactions in this case in 1872. He was to look after Beato's goods, etc., and Beato promised to pay a commission of 5 per cent on all goods, except staple ones, that he sold for him. He was to receive 2½ per cent on staple goods. There were some French muslins that came under the head of staple goods. There were very few staple goods—nearly all were *articles de Paris*, etc. Mr. Beato has not always been a merchant; he has been a photographer. This was a new line of business for him. Goods came out to Beato through the Banks—in fact nearly everything. He arranged matters with the Banks; he had entire charge of the goods. It was a troublesome business, and many would have charged 10 or 15 per cent. There was such a number of articles, and sold in small lots. In selling the goods packages were often divided and a portion sold. He once sold an ounce of quicksilver. The amount of the sales he effected was about $60,000. Mr. Beato withdrew the balance of the goods from his hands in October, 1874, when he

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expense, and he had understood that he was to have a commission, and the goods were then withdrawn and he considered he had a right to charge ½ per cent. commission on those goods. He had been 11 years in Yokohama, and it was his experience to charge ½ per cent. on goods withdrawn. He landed and stored the goods as they came to hand. He paid all charges on them. [A long statement of accounts handed to witness, who said they were correct. He read a part of it.] He charged 30 cents per package for landing the goods. He charged fire insurance at the rate ¼ per cent. per month. That was the rate determined by the referees in the late case of Davison vs. O. B. C.

Mr. Marks explained an item in the accounts.

The Court having adjourned re-assembled at half-past one p.m.

J. Davison, continued.—$6,579 65 is the amount of storage in my books. 1,709 packages for 11 months, at 35 cents, that was the amount allowed by the referees in the case of Davison *vs.* O. B. C. He had received $26 272 58 for sales. The amount he claimed from Mr. Beato was $9,055; he had credited Mr. Beato with $5,218 09 which he claimed and $9 055 was the balance he was suing for. Mr. Marks handed the accounts to the jury.

Mr. Dickins objected.

His Honour said the jury must have the accounts to understand the case.

Witness continued.—$78 52. was allowed on Landing charges by the referees and was deducted. $943. 20. was also allowed and credited. The next was fire insurance and $6288 was allowed.

Mr. Dickins consented to these rates being taken as correct.

Mr. Marks said this would shorten the case greatly.

(More accounts handed to Jury). Witness continued:—At the time we brought the action against the O.B.C. the balance of the goods was mortgaged to the Bank. He was the custodian of the Bank. He recovered from the O.B.C. $5,000 and odd dollars. The balance he was now suing for. The amount of the balance was 9.000 and odd dollars. That was after crediting Beato with everything that was due to him. The charges were all reasonable in his opinion. He thought this from the decision of the referees in the late case and from his own experience.

Mr. Dickins said Mr. Marks was putting leading questions and he must object.

Witness continued: His charge was 30 cents per package for landing goods.

He did not agree when Beato charged him $90 and $75 for two godowns on lot No. 37. He bought that property with Mr. R. B. Baker; he was a partner. Beato was a partner and it was agreed between the partners that the rent should be $15 per month. Mr. Beato never raised any question till the present troubles began. He ceased to have an interest in the property in May, 1874. He gave up his share in favour of Mr. Beato. He had credited Mr. Beato with $15 per month for each godown since. He remained as lessor till June or July. He gave Mr. Beato notice when he left the first godown in May or June last year. He had credited Mr. Beato with all the money due to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins. He first came to Japan about 1864. He came here under a three years agreement to a House as silk inspector in 1867. He started on his own account and had continued so since. He started as a silk inspector and commission agent. He was agent for Adamson, Bell & Co., and Lloyds'. He ceased being agent for Adamson, Bell & Co., because they opened again for themselves. In 1868 and 1869 he did a large business in shirtings, muslins, &c.

Mr. Dickins asked for the production of Mr. Davison's Books.

His Honour refused to make the order.

Witness continued.—He could not say the amount of his business previous to 1872. He understood the trade in *Articles de Paris* and staples in 1872. An agent is a man who acts for another man. He forgot when he first became acquainted with Beato; he (Beato) was here when he first came to Japan. He thought he had known Beato; up to May or April last year he had been friendly with Beato. In 1872 he sold some silk-worm eggs and bought some silk for him. He acted as his agent in collecting rents &c. In 1872 Beato telegraphed to him from Singapore to take charge of some goods. He was agent for Beato in 1872. He was appointed by telegraph. He had not that telegram. He believed Beato had run away with it and many other papers out of his office that he could not find. After Beato arrived he ratified the agency he had made with him (witness) by the telegraph. It was [illegible] writing. Mr. Beato told him he had goods arriv[illegible] e and asked him (witness) to do the business for him. 5 per cent commission was agreed on, on all goods sold except staples. The only mention of charges was that they were to be fair and reasonable. He considered this a definite arrangement. He had consignments on these terms. He never told Beato what his charges were; he did not consider it necessary. The goods when they came were landed and put into his godowns. He stored them on account of the Banks here.

Mr. Dickins showed a receipt to witness, who immediately claimed it as his property.

Mr. Marks said that a lot of receipts, &c., had been as good as stolen from Davison's office.

His Honour declined to allow the squabble to go on in Court.

Witness continued: These accounts were deliberately taken out of his office by Mr. Beato. The receipt shown to him was one of the ordinary forms.

A great dispute here arose as to the keeping back of certain receipts. Nothing was done, however.

Witness continued: The receipts of the banks were different; one had a printed heading, and the other a written one. The receipts were not substantially different. The receipts were headed, "Received from F. Beato;" that was done so that the bank might see whose goods they were. In 1873 he rendered no account sales; it was impossible, as boxes were opened and a few articles taken out. He rendered no account sales to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and none to the Chartered Mercantile Bank. He told the late Mr. Baker, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, what goods were sold; at times he rendered account sales in that way. He paid proceeds of sales to the different banks to whom they belonged. The goods were all mortgaged to the banks; they came out that way. He stated in the last trial that he retained money enough to meet his charges on the goods under the $45,000 loan, within a few hundred dollars. He sent no memo. of charges to the Hongkong and Shanghai and Chartered Mercantile Banks when the goods were transferred to the Oriental Bank Corporation. He did not do so, because the goods were his security. He knew that the goods were transferred; he did it himself. He did not know that the reason that he sent in no memo. for charges was because he had retained enough of the proceeds to meet them. He did not remember stating that at the last trial; he might have said that about the $45,000 loan. He hoped that all the statements he swore to at the last trial were correct. He could not remember making any incorrect statement at the last trial. At the time of the transfer of the goods to the O. B. C., he had not retained enough to meet his charges. If he had retained his charges at the time of the transfer, Beato would still owe him money for commission. He did not make a statement to the effect that the goods were free when transferred to the O. B. C. He had not had a holiday for three years on account of the trouble of his business, and the annoyance he had received from Mr. Dickins. He did not have account sales made up, because Mr. Beato had free access to his books. He brought the action against the O. B. C. to recover charges and commissions. A commission is a fee or reward given by the principal to his agent. In demanding commission from the O. B. C. he treated that bank as his principal. His relations with the other banks were the same as those he had with the O. B. C. He held no opinion as to whether the O. B. C. was his principal. He would say yes or no, just as Mr. Dickins liked, to this last question.

Court adjourned till Friday (morning), March 5th.

MARCH 5, 1875.

Court re-assembled at 10.30 a.m.

J. Davison, sworn.—Cross-examination continued by Mr. Dickins: There was a verbal agreement about agency with Mr. Beato in 1872. He had three or four conversations about it. He was to take charge of what goods came out for Mr. Beato. There was nothing said as to how long Mr. Beato would continue to import goods. Mr. Beato talked of doing a large business. He did not know if it was going to be a permanent business. After the rupture in 1874 with Beato, he sent Beato a special account; in that account he treated Beato as his principal. Afterwards he entered into negotiations with Beato with regard to arbitration on the charges, but it fell through. He sent in an account to the O. B. C. (Account produced). He did not know if his attorney had sent in a certain document to Beato.

Mr. Marks admitted sending it.

It was a document emanating from the O. B. C., Beato, and all whom it concerned. The sum of about $16,000, and threatening proceedings if not paid. It was for charges on the goods, &c., &c.

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Witness continued: He sent in an account to the O. B. C., dated 15th Aug., 1874, in which he treated the bank as his principal. His first petition against the O. B. C. was dated 18th July, 1874 (Read).

Mr. Marks objected to Mr. Dickins bringing in the proceedings in the former case.

Mr. Dickins objected to being interrupted.

His Honor overruled Mr. Marks' objection.

Witness continued: Attached to the petition was a statement of account. That was followed by another petition dated 31st August, 1874.

Mr. Marks again objected.

Mr. Dickins said Mr. Marks had no right to interrupt him.

Mr. Marks said it was frivolous.

His Honor ruled that Mr. Dickins might make use of the late proceedings if it would assist his case.

Mr. Dickins read the second petition in the late case.

Witness continued: He had stated previously under oath that he was not agent for Beato in one sense—in the sense of the action he brought against the O. B. C. He said under oath that he did not agree to sell Beato's goods in the sense of the action he brought against the O. B. C. At that time his impression was that the O. B. C. was liable for the whole amount, and the Court decided that question. He said, in answer to his own counsel, that he was agent of the O. B. C. in the late action. He did not know in what position Mr. Beato and the O. B. C. now stood. (Witness admitted a number of answers he gave at the late trial as being correct.) He made a statement at the late trial that he was never agent for Beato, beyond collecting some rents for him. He said also that Beato was a speculator and not a merchant. At the time he said he wished Beato would not interfere with the goods, he considered himself Mr. Beato's agent.

Witness hesitated in giving an answer to a question put by Mr. Dickins, who observed, "You cannot evade me by saying that which is untrue."

The witness appealed to the protection of the Court against the use of such expressions.

His Honour rebuked Mr. Dickins, saying that it was not proper for Counsel to offensive expressions.

Mr Dickins said he had been provoked, and that he could if he liked.

His Honour said he would uphold the honour and dignity of the Court.

Witness continued: [He admitted more statements he made at the last trial: it is useless to repeat them.] He was agent for the Oriental Banking Corporation and Beato, too; that was what he meant by the dual agency.

The Court here adjourned till half past one.

The Court reassembled at half past 1 p.m.

Witness continued.—He produced the accounts before the referees in the late case. He did not know if he produced any other evidence before them. He landed and stored the goods on behalf of the Bank and Beato. He stated at the late trial that he landed and stored the goods on behalf of the Banks and not for Beato. He had been in the godowns on lot 37; he had never measured them. He did not know their capacity. He thought that the rate agreed upon was a fair one. He thought $45 was a fair rent as godowns go in Yokohama. He had no godown. He did not think he had rented a godown to any one during the past few years.

He did not remember renting a godown for the last 3 or 4 years. He rented a godown on lot 37 and one on lot 28. He had taken 28 for several years at $100.00 a month. He rented the godowns on lot 37 from the late Mr. Baker. It was about June, 1873 that Mr. Baker let him the godowns; it was only on a verbal lease that he rented them. There was no definite time mentioned; Mr Baker and he were partners in the transaction. He was a part owner of the godowns for a time. The property was then sold to Mr Beato, he never paid for his share. There was no written agreement signed. He could not remember. His name was good for the amount. The title deed was made out in Mr. Baker's name,

In the interval between the end of the O.B.C. trial and the present case he made demands upon Mr. Beato.

Mr. Dickins called for copies of those accounts; he could not lay his hand upon the originals.

Mr. Marks said he had not the copies with him.

Witness continued.—One account was about a transaction in silk he had had with Beato. He saw all the accounts before they were sent in to Beato. Mr Talbot made up the accounts for him. There was a charge for a commission on some silk in the accounts sent to Mr Beato.

He could not remember when the commission was first charged.

Mr. Marks admitted that there was a conspiracy between himself, Mr. Talbot and his client in regard to this item of commission on silk.

Witness continued.—The goods were withdrawn from him in October, 1874, about the middle of the month. When he gave up the goods he got receipts, (one receipt produced dated 28th Oct. 1874). The receipts are signed by Mr. Elder of the O. B. C. for the Agent of the Bank. The goods were delivered up on that receipt. The O. B C. paid the charges from the time of transfer till they were handed over at the end of October (an agreement produced and read.)

Witness continued:—The goods under that agreement were given up to the O. B. C. At this time he was agent for the O. B. C. and F. Beato. He never consulted Mr Beato about giving up the goods to the Bank. He was decidedly right in giving up the goods without consulting Beato. He estimated the value of the goods given up to the Bank at $175,000. His total charges on the goods came to about $28,000; this included payments for landing, duties, godown rent &c., and does not include commission on the goods sold.

He did not know of his own personal knowledge of back commission being paid.

(Items in the accounts gone into).—The amounts named are correct.

Re-examined by Mr Marks.—His object in bringing these actions was to get paid. He would be delighted to receive the money from the Oriental Bank Corporation, he would consider, if Mr Dickins offered it. There was a definite arrangement about commission.

Mr Dickins objected to such questions.

His Honour over-ruled the objections.

Witness continued:—There was an arrangement made, and it was distinctly understood that the charges were to be fair. If the accounts were made up strictly he believed as a matter of fact that he would be a loser.

Mr Dickins again objected saying that this was introducing new matter into the case.

Mr Marks denied this.

His Honour over-ruled the objection.

Witness continued—Mr Beato financially arranged the transfer of the goods from one Bank to another. He effected it himself after Beato had arranged it.

Mr Dickins again objected to the questions as being leading.

Witness continued,—He had considered Mr Beato liable for charges &c. besides the Bank. He had always looked to Mr Beato as being responsible. He was custodian of the goods for the O. B. C. when he brought the other action and he was responsible to the Bank for the goods. The Bank had a mortgage on them. If he had to choose he would prefer the Bank's liability for the charges to Mr. Beato's. He paid $120.00 a month for the premises on lot 28 which consists of a dwelling house and silk room &c. It is a very good house.

Witness was about to explain the partnership in regard to 37 and the godowns on it but

Mr. Dickins objected on principle.

His Honour ruled that it might be asked.

Witness continued:—Grigor, Baker, Beato and himself were in the partnership; eventually they all handed over their shares to Mr. Beato. Mr. Grigor first bought the property and sold shares afterwards. When the Bank in October took over the goods there were a number of unexpired fire insurance policies, and the bank bought these from him for $700 and odd dollars. He paid in advance for these policies. It was the custom.

John Grigor, sworn: He knew something about this business. Beato agreed to rent the godowns in June, 1873, from the owners. He bought lot 37. It was considered, that he had bought the property cheaply, and Messrs. Davison, Baker, and Beato desired to take shares in it, to which he consented. Mr Baker told them all that it would simplify matters if he paid all the money, and had the property registered in his name. This was agreed to. About this time Mr. Beato required godown accommodation to store goods, and he (witness) let the godowns on lot 37 to Beato. The rent agreed on was $90 per mensem for the two godowns. The goods Beato wanted to put in the godowns were *articles de Paris* and miscellaneous goods. He believed they were mortgaged to the O. B. C. Nobody had ever disputed the rent that Beato was to pay for the godowns, viz.: $90 per month.

Mr. Dickins did not desire to cross-examine.

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N. P. Kingdon, sworn: He was a partner in the firm of Kingdon Schawbe & Co. He had resided in Japan since 1863. He knew about commission and storage business. If a man gave him goods for sale on commission, and then withdrew a portion of such goods from him, he would charge the full commission on the whole of the goods; he might or might not make a return of some of the commission. That would depend upon how he stood with the man who gave him the goods to sell. He had heard of a case in which the full commission had been charged on all the goods, though they were not sold, but simply withdrawn from the man's hands to whom they were given to sell on commission. It was a case in which goods had been shipped by a house in Singapore to a house in Yokohama for sale on a 5 per cent commission. He was instructed from Singapore to take over the goods in question from the house to which they had been consigned. The house here handed him the goods on his paying the full amount of charges and 5 per cent commission. He demurred to paying the 5 per cent. at the time, as his experience in Shanghai had been that when goods were withdrawn from a party they had been placed with for sale on commission, only one-half of the commission promised was to be paid. He referred the question to the firm at Singapore, but received instructions to pay the 5 per cent. commission agreed to. His house usually charged 75 cents for landing large packages, and the rate went down as low as 20 cent for all small ones. He did not consider Mr. Davison's claim of 30 cents all round unreasonable; it was moderate. He could not get the necessary policies of insurance on such goods for less than ¼ per cent. per month.

Mr. Marks asked Mr. Kingdon to take the accounts in his hand with the last page containing the rates charged doubled up, and, after satisfying himself as to the nature of the goods, to state what would be in his opinion a fair rate of storage.

Mr. Dickins, to Mr. Kingdon: You may as well say 35 cents at once, as you have been told to say—you have been well coached, no doubt.

Mr. Kingdon objected to the Court that such insinuations should be made,—entirely false and without foundation.

Mr. Marks stated that he had no conversation whatever upon the subject with witness, when,

Mr. Dickins said he did not believe Mr. Marks.

His Honor in strong terms rebuked Mr. Dickins, and said that his conduct was unprofessional and unwarrantable. It was like spitting in a man's face,—an offence for which he would be taken into custody by a policeman,—only here Mr. Dickins sheltered himself behind privilege of counsel. He would not permit such an abuse of privilege, and he would hear no excuses from Mr. Dickins. It was highly improper to make such imputations on the character of a gentleman without the least apparent cause. He expressed his regret to Mr. Kingdon that he had been so insulted in that Court.

Mr. Marks said that the Court was as much insulted as the witness by such an abuse of counsel's licence.

His Honor cordially agreed with Mr. Marks.

Mr. Litchfield said that it would be difficult to get witnesses to attend Court if they were liable to such attacks.

Mr. Dickins maintained his perfect right to say whatever he chose, but,

His Honor refused to hear anything more from him on the point, and asked Mr. Marks to proceed with his examination.

Witness continued: He charged 75 cents for storing, etc., bales of blankets, and 40 cents for muslins; 50 cents a case for hats, as they were bulky. His firm had a regular scale of charges.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: The goods in the commission case he had spoken about belonged to a firm in Singapore. He did not know of any similar cases. He had never known a case like the present one between Davison and Beato. He considered that there was no commission due by the O. B. C. to Davison in regard to these goods, as Davison had acted as custodian only for the O. B. C. If an agent is forced to give up goods placed in his hands for sale, he might charge commission on unsold goods. He had not done much business in the line of goods now under issue. His firm only dealt in staple goods. He had an idea as to the size of some of the packages of goods in dispute.

Mr. Marks recalled Mr. Davison: He acknowledged receiving the letter shown to him by counsel. It was from Mr. Beato, notifying him that all business intercourse between them had ceased, and asking that a statement of accounts between them be made up at once.

Mr. Marks here read a letter he had received from Mr. Dickins demanding immediate delivery of the goods, and threatening consequences if refused.

Mr. Marks said that this evidence showed whether Mr. Davison had been forced or not to give up the goods.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: He had not received any commission on the sale of goods since the rupture with the Beato. The O. B. C. had paid him his charges according to the verdict in the late case From the time of the transfer of the goods from the Chartered Mercantile Bank to the Oriental Bank, he believed he had charged the Oriental Banking Corporation with commission in the accounts he had sent in to that Bank. He had charged Beato with commission in the accounts he had given him.

Court adjourned till Saturday morning at 10.30.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6th.

The Court re-assembled at 10.30 a.m.

W. H. Talbot, sworn:—He was a public accountant. He was well acquainted with the parties in the action and with this business. He remembered the late case. After the verdict he prepared certain accounts from Mr. Davison's books. He had everything necessary to make the accounts in detail (accounts shown to witness and acknowledged.) They have all been proved by vouchers. He had seen the series of accounts rendered by the referees in the late case. The amount of the verdict has been deducted from the present claims (accounts handed to Jury). Mr. Davison was suing for unrecovered charges and commission on the goods from the date of their transfer to the O. B. C. from the other Banks.

(The report of the referees in the late case was produced by the Court on the application of Mr. Marks, who desired to show it to the witness.)

Mr. Dickins wanted it proved by the referees before being produced and shown to the witness.

Mr. Marks said this was frivolous and wasting the time of the Court.

Mr. Dickins argued strongly against this and said the documents must be proved.

Mr. Marks asked the Court that Mr. Bate prove the document. It was on the record.

Mr. Dickins insisted on it being proved by the referees.

His Honour desired Mr. Bate to get into the witness box and swear to the report.

Mr. Dickins said he should still object to it.

Mr. Marks said the objection could be noted.

Mr. Dickins argued that it was necessary that the referees prove the report.

Mr. Marks desired to proceed.

Mr. Dickins' objection was over ruled by His Honour, who made a note of it.

Clifford Bate, sworn:—He was the Registrar of the Court. He remembered the verdict in the late case. He held the report of the referees. There were accounts appended to the award. He recognized the signatures to the award.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins.—The accounts are not appended; they were handed in with the award. The schedules accompanied the report.

Mr. Dickins said that the accounts had not yet been verified. He must still object.

His objection was over-ruled and noted.

W. H. Talbot, continued; to Mr. Marks:—He had seen the accounts with the award by the referees in the late case. In the set-off he had these accounts before him and was guided by them. They were in accordance with the accounts. On some goods storage was allowed from the date of landing.

The accounts prepared by him for the referees showed a balance due of $11,105 by the Bank to Davison. The referees' amended accounts showed a balance due by the Bank to Davison of $5,218.00.

To Mr Marks.—He had lived with Mr. Davison sometime and was well acquainted with his business. All these goods stood in the Books under the head "F. Beato & Co." Accounts were made up last year. He did not know to whom they were sent. He thought that the originals were sent to the O. B. C. and copies to Beato. Beato had seen the Books in his presence and Beato had gone through several items in the Books. This happened on 2 or 3 occasions. Apart from the amount Beato never denied his liability; he always said he would pay reasonable charges. He made up the accounts for commission. Commission was charged on all goods sold by Mr. Davison; this was up to about June or July, 1874. The sales were the taken out of his hands. He was aware that commission was now charged on the withdrawn goods.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins.—Davison had paid about $7,000 for Fire Insurance, out of his own pocket. The policies covered

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some unimportant goods of Davison's. But practically they covered Beato's goods only. Mr. Davison made a total charge of about $10,000 for Fire Insurance on the goods. (Witness explained how this amount had been arrived at.) There was only a few hundred dollars overcharged by Mr. Davison over and above what had actually been paid out for Fire Insurance. He began to make up Davison's books in June, 1873.

Mr. Dickins asked witnesss if he knew how many clerks there were in 1872 in Mr. Davison's office.

Mr. Marks protested against this being answered.

His Honour over-ruled the objection but made a note of it.

Witness continued.—About the end of 1872 Mr. Davison had only one clerk a Mr. Smith. He was employed to do Mr. Davison's work. After the commencement of the agency no other clerks were employed till the end of 1873; it was not necessary. In the end of 1873 Davison had two clerks, Mr. Maack and Mr. Englehardt. At the end of October 1873 he had only one clerk. Englehardt was there until the rupture. Mr. Davison paid all the salary of Mr. Englehardt up to rupture. Mr. Englehardt was paid about $120 and Mr. Smith $200 per month: Maack had the same as Smith. He believed Mr. Davison had three Compradores (account book referred to see what salary was paid to the Compradores). Davison had been put to no other expenses on account of Beato's Agency except petty ones which had been just in the charges. At the end of 1874 when he was called upon to write up the books they were not written up. They were four months in arrear. The cash book was written up.'

The Court here adjourned till half past one.

(To be Continued.)

LIVINGSTONE'S LAST JOURNALS.*

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

We do not intend to give our readers a sentimental review of this this book, for of such we imagine there will be enough, but shall examine and describe the rich legacy of scientific facts contained in the work, which, though written by the wayside, is less crude and fragmentary than might have been expected. In the first place, as to geography, two new lakes and many rivers have been discovered; and, what is of still more importance, Livingstone's journey to Manyuema has shown, we think, conclusively what are the general features of that vast space which is still left white upon the maps; and which, a continent within continent, is bounded on the north by Darfur, Bagirmi, and the Land of the Binué, that great tributary of the Niger; on the east by the Lakes Albert Nyanza and Tanganyika; on the west by the Congo and Gaboon: on the south by the kingdoms of Casembe and Matuimvo, and as Livingstone supposed, by the Fountains of the Nile. It is a marsh and forest plateau, deluged by heavy rains, which fill a number of enormous lakes and cause them to overflow in rivers and floods. It is, we may infer, inhabited by savage negro tribes, dwelling in small communities, frequently at war among themselves, seldom travelling more than a day's journey from the villages to which they belong, killing elephants for food, and leaving the ivory to rot upon the ground, yet not unacquainted with agriculture, and, strange to say, highly skilled in the manufacture of spear-points and knives. In this country is found the gorilla and the chimpanzee and perhaps other species of anthropoid apes at present unknown; and no doubt there are also wandering tribes of bushmen or pigmies, who remain in the hunting, root-eating condition, and are believed to be the original possessors of the soil. The Foulas of the Niger and the Moslem rulers of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Darfur hunt the plateau for slaves, and the Zanzibar Arabs settled on the shores of Lake Tanganyika have just commenced a similar practice; but these raids (for which we refer our readers to the works of Dr. Barth, Mohammed-el-Tounsy on Wadai, and the book we are reviewing) have not extended far beyond the border, and it will be very many years before this country is fully explored from the three great centres of future expeditions: the Geographical Society of London the African Association of Berlin, and the Palace of the Khedive, which last will perhaps be the most active and successful of all. We think, then, that Livingstone has cast a ray of light across this unknown Africa; but it seems to us that these seven years travel are scanty in result—that he showed a want of method and judgment in his expeditions—that his journeys are too much in the nature of wanderings. We cannot understand, in the first place, why, when Lake Tanganyika was to be his starting-point, he should have chosen a long and circuitous rote instead of going by the caravan road to Ujiji. Had he done so he would have formed friendships with respectable Arabs at that settlement and in Unyanyembe, and would not have been harassed and impeded by the constant robbery of his goods and the delay of carriers. We also venture to assert that it was a bit of bad workmanship leaving Tanganyika unexplored. A canoe voyage round the lake would have been nothing to him, and he must have known that it was of importance to geography. Mr. Stanley, in fact, informed him that Sir Roderick wanted the lake explored and he consented to go to the north end. This trip he called a picnic; but when Mr. Stanley proposed that they should complete the circumnavigation of the lake, or at all events coast its north-western shores, he refused. Some have supposed that he wanted to at get Stanley out of the way and to discover the outlet by himself; but it seems to us that he did not care about the matter; it was not *his* lake; and he did not think it worth while to complete another man's work. As it is, we do not regret that he left for the enterprising Cameron an important discovery; and we heartily congratulate the Geographical Society on the success of their emissary; but, nevertheless, it was a serious omission on the part of Livingstone. As for his supposition that the Lualaba is the Nile, he may be mistaken; but the manner in which he writes on the subject is really admirable. He was of course most anxious to believe that he had discovered the true Nile far above its supposed source; yet he fairly puts forward all the facts that tell against his pet hypothesis. For our own part, we believe that the Lualaba belongs to a system of waters distinct from those which supply the great lakes of the Nile; but we should no like to speak in that positive tone with which certain semi-geographers refused to accept his theory. It is quite an open question, and experience alone can decide it. All that Livingstone says about the Fountains of Herodotus must, however, be set on one side. The Nile may rise from the hill of the fountains lying west of Lake Bangweolo, but the fountains Herodotus described from Egyptian information were situated between Egypt and Ethiopia—that is, in the Nubian desert; and Herodotus merely reported but did not believe in so palpable a blunder. It has served in our own time to entrap travellers who were not scholars, and scholars who knew nothing of travel; and we hope there is now an end to an error so absurd.

The manners and customs of the natives are so much alike all over the African continent, and have been so fully described by Livingstone himself and by other travellers, that it is difficult to find any new thing: and those industrious collectors of anthropological facts, Mr. Taylor and Sir John Lubbock, must soon think of giving up African works in despair at the constant repetition. But we never heard before of a man using the hole bored in his nose for holding a needle. The despots of Casembe have also invented a new pleasure, such as despots proverbially sigh for. They crop off the ears of their subjects, and the State executioner carries on his neck the curious scissors-like instrument with which this operation is performed. A chief who inquired why Dr. Livingstone had come to his country was told that it was for the benefit of the natives; to which statement he replied by pulling down the underlid of his right eye. Naughty boys in Ashantee use the same gesture when they want to make game of their betters. The following passage bears upon the question of gesture language: "A deaf and dumb man appears among the people here making signs exactly as I have seen such do in England, and occasionally emitting a low, unmodulated, guttural drawl like them." The blacksmiths make several hoes in a day, and the metal is very good. "The hammer, which we hear from dawn till sunset, is a large stone bound with the strong inner bark of a tree, and loops are left which form handles. Two pieces of bark from the tongs, and a big stone sunk into the ground the anvil." Here, then, we have the stone age and iron age together. Dr. Livingstone states in this work that he never found any ancient stone implements in Africa, but no doubt they do exist under the soil in countries through which he has travelled, for they abound on the Gold Coast. He gives an interesting description of the manufacture of cloth from bark, which is first steeped in water till the outer of the two inner barks can be separated; it is then tapped with an ebony mallet to separate and soften the fibres. To the west of Lake Tanganyika are cannibal tribes, who eat their enemies that are killed in war. One of the cannibals told Livingstone that the meat was not nice: it made one dream of the dead man. In the Metemba country, near the Lualaba, a quarrel with a wife often ends in the husband killing her and eating her heart mixed up in a huge mess of goat's flesh. Such is the noble savage in his natural state when uncontaminated by the vices of civilization.

* "The Last Journals of David Livingstone in Central Africa from 1865 to his Death. Continued by a narrative of his last moments and sufferings obtained from his faithful servants Chuma and Susi." By Horace Waller, F.R.G.S. In 2 vols., with portrait, maps, and illustrations. (London: John Murray, 1874.)

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Dr. Livingstone had no sporting taste, though he passed his young years in that paradise of hunters, Inner Southern Africa. But he was always fond of observing the habits of wild animals. He it was who first showed that there are many singing birds in Africa, though perhaps he should not have expressed his regret that the birds of Africa had never had an Aristophanes to describe them. Not that this is any worse than the Fountains of Herodotus. Not only the birds in Africa, but also the frogs are sometimes musical. "As I sat in the rain," he says, "a little tree frog, about half an inch long, leaped on to a grassy leaf and began a tune as loud as that of many birds and very sweet; it was surprising to hear so much music out of so small a musician." In Manyuema he saw an elephant with three tusks. He mentions the following curious fact:—"The poodle dog Chitane is rapidly changing the colour of its hair. All the parts corresponding to the ribs and neck are rapidly becoming red; the majority of country dogs are of this colour." We have not space to discuss whether the great ape called soko is the gorilla or chimpanzee, but must say a word about the tsetse, for on the Gold Coast we are now brought in contact with this troublesome insect, which kills cattle and horses. The highlands behind Accra, being comparatively healthy, and only a short day's journey from the coast, are well suited for Government head-quarters; and mission stations have for some years been there established. But when the German missionaries had been at the trouble of making a road for horses and carts, the horses all died, and it was found that the tsetse infested the woodland at the foot of the hills. Livingstone had asserted in his previous works that donkeys were not affected by the fly; but the missionaries tried these animals with no better success. In these last journeys of Livingstone he also found that he had been mistaken, and that donkeys enjoy no immunity. He brought camels over from Bombay; the tsetse attacked them by preference, and they soon died. But tsetse or no tsetse, camels will not live in the malarious parts of Africa. Lion fat smeared on the tails of animals preserves them from the fly; but as the lion is not found upon the Gold Coast the old system of hammocks and bearers must, we suppose, be continued.

Dr. Livingstone's revelations of the slave trade brought about Sir Bartle Frere's treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar. The horrors of the middle passage by sea are well known to those who have studied the literature of the great Abolition movement at the beginning of this century; and it cannot be doubted that the slaves suffer no less when packed in small Arab dhows than in American clippers. But no one had ever formed an idea of the horrors which attend the first capture of slaves in the African interior until Livingstone had visited the slave hunting regions. Arab adventurers and half-caste Portuguese go with armed bands among the natives, stir up wars, and join the stronger side, being paid with human booty for their trouble; or attack on their own account peaceful villages. Those who are captured alive bear but a small proportion to those who are killed. Logs are chained to the necks of the survivors, and as they march down to the coast many fall down exhausted, and are left to perish of starvation. Sometimes the natives of the country take them, feed them, and sell them again; sometimes the slave masters kill them on the spot to frighten the other slaves and to make them bear up. It was once a popular theory that the negroes were intended by nature to be slaves; but when free-born negroes are made slaves by being made prisoners of war they show no aptitude for their new condition, but often die soon after their capture of pain in the region of the heart. The slaves, it has often been said, sing and dance in their captivity. But these songs are songs of vengeance, and their dancing dances of death. Livingstone heard six men singing as if they did not feel the weight and degradation of the slave sticks; he obtained a translation of the song, which was as follows:—"'Oh, you sent me off to Manga. (the sea coast), but the yoke is off when I die, and back I shall come to haunt and kill you.' Then all joined in the chorus, which was the name of each vendor. It told not of fun, but of bitterness and tears." In Africa it is believed that the ghost of a man has power to kill his enemies; such is the only hope which these poor wretches carry to the grave. Their sufferings cause a bitter anguish to this noble-hearted man, who found himself powerless to relieve them. On one occasion he witnessed a fearful massacre in which women and children were shot down without mercy. At another place he writes:—"The relatives of a boy captured at Monanyembe brought three goats to redeem him; he is sick and emaciated; one goat was rejected. The boy shed tears when he saw his grandmother, and his father too, when his goat was rejected. 'So I returned, and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun: and behold the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppressors there was power; but they had no comforter.' (Eccles. iv. 1)." It may be hoped that when the export of slaves from the east coast of Africa is suppressed there will be less of this murderous business. But we must not indulge in illusions. The African slave trade is indigenous; the wealthier tribes are always in want of slaves to hoe their fields, and so are the Arabs settled on the coast and in the interior. Slave-catching is also inseparable from ivory trading. For instance, an Arab comes to an ivory district and buys a number of tusks, but is in want of carriers to take them to the coast. Men are not to be hired, and he does not wish to leave the ivory behind him. How natural, then, that he should capture by force the people who sold him the ivory! First, he recovers the goods he had paid, and so obtains the ivory for nothing; secondly, he gets the ivory carried to the coast without incurring needless expense; and thirdly, he sells his carriers when he has done with them. Many a Christian it must be confessed, has yielded to lighter temptations; and we cannot expect too much of these wandering Arabs, who are half outlaws to begin with, and men of desperate fortunes. Nothing can extinguish slave-hunting in Africa except Egyptian annexation; there are some who consider the remedy as bad as the disease; but such is not our opinion, especially if English men are appointed to govern the regions annexed.

The work is well edited, and leaves nothing except an index to be desired. The map is excellent. These journals will have an immense circulation, and many persons who have no particular taste for books of travel will be glad to place in their libraries the last words of a great explorer and a good man.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 19th Feb., 1875.

Dr. Kenealy entered Parliament, and was introduced to the Speaker, who intimated that two Sponsors were required, to which Dr. Kenealy objected, and on a motion in the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli waived the rules.

The motion declaring Mitchell disqualified to take his seat as Member for Tipperary, was adopted, and a new writ ordered.

In consequence of the tardiness of Spain to afford satisfaction in the "Gustav" affair, Germany is preparing a Naval Expedition to act against the Carlists.

London, Feb. 17th, 1875.

Sir William Gervois will probably succeed Sir Andrew Clarke.

Dr. Kenealy has been elected a member of Parliament for Stoke-on-Trent.

Mitchell landed at Queenstown to-day.

The refusal of England to attend a Conference, has produced an unpleasant impression in Russia.

London, 16th February, 1875.

John Mitchell has been elected Member for Tipperary without opposition. The Government moved for a certificate of felony, and the motion being adopted, a new writ will be applied for on Thursday.

Singapore, 16th Feb., 1875.

An outbreak has occurred amongst the Chinese prisoners at the criminal gaol at Singapore. Superintendent Dent was killed, and sixteen Warders wounded. Fifteen of the prisoners were killed, and thirty-five wounded. Order has been restored.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 2, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 5, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,680, from Shanghai and ports, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

Mar. 6, *Lutcken*, British barque, Lessing, 406, from Sydney, Coals and Kerosene, to Wilkin & Robison.

Mar. 6, *Mora*, British barque, Angel, 620, from Liverpool, Coal and Machinery, to Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.

Mar. 6, *Jan Peter*, German barque, Molsen, 336, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Order.

Mar. 6, *Thomas Hilyard*, British ship, Campbell, 1,500, from Cardiff, Coal, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

March 2, *Lycee moon*, British steamer, Stephens, 670, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

March 2, *Tancais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, and Marines, despatched by Messrs Maritimes.

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March 2, *Adventure*, H. M. S, D'Arcy, 1,600, for Hongkong, Marine Battalion and officers

March 3, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

March 3, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, for Shanghai, General, despatched by M. B. S, S. Co.

Mar. 4, *Colorado*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,628, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong.—Mr. W. P. Kent, Mr. Wm. Assite, Capt. Corione, Lieut Adam, Sous-Lieut. Coiffier, 8 non-commissioned officers, 88 Corporals and soldiers, Messrs. Mangrie, Noyer, and Francois, Officer of Mission.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai and Ports.—Mr. P. Evans, Mrs. Evans and child, Miss McPherson, Messrs. E. H. Gower, J. Mercer, C. Rohde, M. Hunter, H. Francke, Wm. Govans, D. H. Tillson, H. J. Tripp, M. Hodnet, and 53 Japanese. and 4 Chinese, in the steerage.

Per P. M. S S. *Nevada*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Heimann, Mr. and Miss Kelly, Mrs. Badge, Messrs. Lockhart, Wallace, Tillson, Hay. Heitman, Lavers, Walder. Stewart, Little, Keeles, Carroll, Escombe, Suri, L. J. Sa, Capt. Wise, Dr. Tripler, and 15 Japanese; 93 in steerage.

Per *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Heize, H. Steele, W. A. Thomson, J. Herdman, Ftatusan, Osaki, Rev. C. Rubio, Wachtell and servant, Ito, Majima, J. Lescasse, Minami, L. Joseph, Tsuda, Mito Renta, L J. Sa and servant, S. Goldman, M. Roberts, Shibeta and wife, Horiguchi, Saka Jama, Okuda, Okugawa, Kaneisa, Shinradu, Masadu, Sasaki, C J. Frischling, Tanaka, Kimoora, Mori, Inonli, Harasa, Voigt, V. Pignatel, C. Johnson, Thos. D. Skelly and servant, F. Hague and servant, H. Requell and servant, J. H. Blair and servant, and 193 in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Shanghai: Messrs. L. Dupont Syle, W. Power, and W. Lowe. From Kobe: Messrs. G. Dircks, A. O. Gay, J. A. Robertson, Coye Sungi Mata, and one Japanese; 33 in steerage.

Per British barque *Lutcken*, from Sydney.—Capt. Schultz, Mr. B. Wallach.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong:—

Silk	237 Bales.
Waste Silk	39 „
Treasure	$28,000

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai and Ports:

Treasure	$53,700

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, $10,000.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Shanghai.—Treasure $6,000.

REPORTS.

The British barque *Lutcken* reports left Sydney 29th December, and passed between the New Hebrides and Fiji Islands on January 6th. In lat. south 21° 30 and east long 172.43 passed discoloured water; steered along the southern edge of it for 13' to the westward not deeming it prudent to push through between the yellow patches on which appeared to be no more than 34 fathoms of water but no breakers were seen although rather high sea was running at the time. Was becalmed under the Equator for 10 days. Passed Ebon Island, January 28th; communicated with the German schooner *Meetantu*, Capt. Milne, bound for Yeluite Island. Had steady N.E. trades to 20 N. Latitude: from thence to port, a succession of Westerly and Northerly gales and heavy seas were experienced by which the vessel was much retarded in her passage.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Vasco de Gama	P. M. S. S. Co	instant.
Hongkong	Bombay	P. & O. Co.	9th March.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Abbotsford	Mann	
Bombay	Davies	
Min	Morgan	
Naruto	DuBois	
Sea Gull	Acfort	Shanghai.
Vasco de Gama	Rice	San Francisco.
Volga...	Nondedeu	Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS.

Evelyn	700 Knowles.	
Lizzie...	385 Graham....	
Lutcken	406 Lessing...	
Myrtle	35 Poley	
Surprise	1005 Johnson	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British transport...	Thalia	Captain Woollcomb
U. S. corvette ...	Lakawanna	Captain McCauley
Russian gun-boat...	Haidamack	Captain Tartoff
U.S. gun-boat ...	Monocacy	Captain Kouts
French gun-boat ...	Decrés	Captain Bosc

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FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1. 26 ins.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs. Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Feb. 27	30.17	53.0	32.5	30.0	26.5	.139	.754	N. W.	.36	10	40.0	32.0	36.0	.00	4
Sunday ...	„ 28	30.13	48.0	37.0	33.0	27.0	.142	.643	N. W.	.43	9	36.0	29.0	32.5	.00	6
Monday ...	Mar. 1	30.21	45.0	40.0	32.0	30.9	.171	.641	Calm.	.00	1	44.0	36.0	40.0	.00	3
Tuesday ...	„ 2	30.38	45.0	42.0	38.0	33.0	.188	.701	Calm.	.00	2	48.0	35.0	41.5	.00	3
Wednesday ...	„ 3	29.45	48.0	47.0	44.0	41.1	.258	.801	Calm.	.00	10	46.5	42.5	44.5	1.31	3
Thursday...	„ 4	29.90	48.5	46.0	42.0	37.8	.227	.754	N. N. E.	.18	2	61.0	41.0	51.0	.01	4
Friday	„ 5	29.39	42.5	40.5	39.0	38.4	.232	.751	Calm.	.00	4	49.0	34.5	41.7	.00	4
Mean ...		30.09	47.8	40.1	37.4	33.5	.194	.721	Calm.	.09	5	46.3	35.7	41.5	.19	4

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, MARCH 6TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cottons.—The market for Cotton Fabrics and Yarns has continued dull during the closing week although buyers have exhibited a larger disposition to operate at lower rates. *Shirtings* of 7 lbs. weights are neglected by the trade though a moderate demand is apparent for the better makes of 8¼ lbs. weights. The value of 9 lbs. is unchanged. *Velvets* are in fair enquiry. *Yarns*, 16/24 are fairly saleable at quotations; 28/32 are less enquired for.

Grey Shirtings:—			White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.87½ to $2.10	56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.40 to	2.50
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „ nom		64 to 72 „ „ „	2 80 to	3 00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„ 39 in. „	2.17½ to 2 52½	Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2¼ – 3 lb. per lb.	0 90 to	0 97½
9 lbs.	„ 44 in. „	2.65 to 2 92½	Black Velvets	8.75 to	9.75
Taffachelass Single	nominal		English Drills	3.20 to	3.40
			Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe	7.00 to	8.00
No 16 to 24	per picul	33.00 to 36.50	No. 28 to 32 per picul	38 50 to	42.00
Reverse	nom.		„ 38 to 42 small stock nom. „	42 00 to	47.25

Woollens.—Transactions in these goods have been very inconsiderable during the past eight days, at rates which, except for *Mousselines* exhibit no improvement. The demand for the latter has to a large extent subsided, but suitable assortments are saleable at full rates—if by full may be understood a slight margin over cost price. The market for the ordinary season's business may now be said to have closed.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 25 to 7 75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.32
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4 50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0 30 to 0.40
Italian Cloth	30 yds 32 in.	0 25 to 0.37	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1 30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6 25 to 7 25	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.75 to 0 85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18 50 to 19 00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0 55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13 00 to 14 50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0 85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.45 to 0.48

Sugar.—Since the 26th ultimo, the sales of Formosa sorts have amounted to 27,000 piculs. The rates have ruled between $4.42½ to $4.50.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.42½ to 4.50	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	6.00 to 6 40
in Basket	„	4.20 to 4 30	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	5 20 to 5 70
China No. 1 Ping-fah	„	8.40 to 8 60	Swatow	„	3.70 to 3 80
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.70 to 8.00	Daitong	„	3 70 to 4.00
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	7.40 to 7 40	Japan Rice	„	
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	6.60 to 6 90	Kerosine Oil	„	3.20 to 3.30

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 24th ulto., arrivals are 187 bales, and purchases about 350 piculs, including some 34 piculs which were sold yesterday by public auction in the native town for the account of a Japanese firm in liquidation. There was a numerous attendance and the parcels were disposed of at the following prices:—

Lot No. 1,	11 piculs,	of Sinchu Szwa native "filature" 10/14d. good color, twisted skins					$565
„ 7,	6 „	Sinchu Hanks,	No. 1½ to 2				$495
„ 6,	5 „	do.	do.	No. 2 to 2½			$460
„ 4, and 8,	7 „	do.	do.	No. 3			$412½ to $420
„ 3,	2½ „	do.	do.	No. 3 to 4			$380
„ 2,	2½ „	do.	do.	very inferior			$355

Compared with our quotations of 24th ulto., which we reprint below, these prices show a decline of $10 to $15 on good and medium, and $25 to $30 on common and inferior Hanks. Silk similar to Lot No. 1, was quoted $600 to 620 in December last. With the exception of Lot No. 2, all the parcels were bought by foreigners.

Hanks—	*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. & Lyons, 5.35.*	*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. & Lyons, 5.35.*
Best (No. 1/2)	520 to 540 19s. 11d to 20s. 8d frs. 55 to 57	Medium (No. 2½) 450 to 470 17s. 5d. to 18s. 1d. frs. 48 to 50
Good (No. 2)	480 to 500 18s. 6d. to 19s. 2d. frs. 51 to 53	Common No 3 400 to 440 15s. 7d. to 17s. 1d. frs. 43 to 47

Tea.—For the past week, induced by a marked concession on the part of the Japanese, a little animation has been apparent and settlements for the period since the departure of the American mail on the 26th ultimo amount to about piculs 1,900.

Prices shew a decline of from $5 to $6 per picul at which "medium" grades are most in favor.

Arrivals have been only moderate and stocks are slightly decreased, amounting at present to some piculs 6,300 on the spot.

The weather so far promises well for the tea plant. The steady cold we have experienced for so long a period will probably preclude a premature development of the young shoots, and judging from reports amongst the Yokohama tea merchants, and the fact of excellent prices having prevailed for producers up to the present for the closing season, we may hope for an ample product for the coming one though, perhaps, such heavy supplies may not come in as early as last spring.

Common		$18.00 to 22.00	Fine		$40.00 to $44 00
Good Common		23 00 to 28.00	Finest		45.00 to 48.00
Medium		31 00 to 35 00	Choice		51.00 to 55.00
Good Medium		36.00 to 39 00	Choicest		None.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been scarcity of private paper on offer, while there has been a fair demand for Bank bills. *Gold Yen*, are scarce, and higher, while *Kinsatz* have greatly declined.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¾d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1¾d	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	½ per cent. dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2¾d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	101
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.31	30 days' sight Private	103
„ „ Private	5.34	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	73½	30d.s. Private	102½
		Gold Yen	411½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between Mr. C. S. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE and the undersigned ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

With reference to the above Mr. C. S. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our firm in Yokohama, and are authorized to sign our firm "in Liquidation."

GILMAN & Co.

Yokohama, 1st March, 1875. W. 1m.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in Yokohama, Japan as

IRON MERCHANTS,

FACTORS AND IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY,

under the Firm or Style of ANNAND, SINGLETON AND COMPANY.

JAMES ANNAND.
THEO. ALEX. SINGLETON.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. d&w. 1w.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund ..... 775,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq.

AD. ANDRE, Esq.	A. F. HEARD, Esq.
R. R. BELILIOS, Esq.	H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq.	S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, Esq.

MANAGERS.

SHANGHAI.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
YOKOHAMA.....T. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG.	FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.	HIOGO.
BOMBAY.	AMOY.
CALCUTTA.	SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " .....4 per cent. " "
" 12 " .....5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late

MR. CHARLES VALMALE,

in our Firm, cease from this date.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, February 26, 1875. 1m.

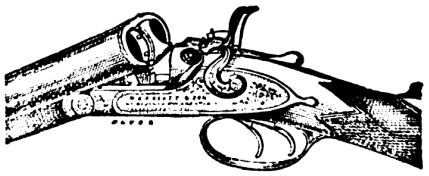
NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH, undertaken.

Address M., Care of

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

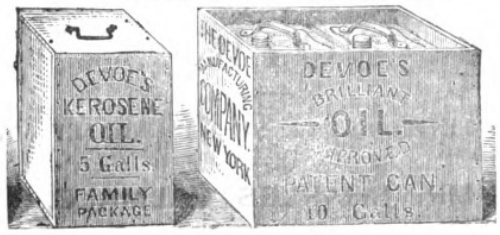
Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and

MISCELLANEOUS.



CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

" DEVOE'S BRILLIANT "

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH **Screw Tops,** OR THE WORD **" Devoe's "** ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co.
127 Pearl and 80 Beaver Sts.
New York.

Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Chemists for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully exec[u]

KEATING 79 ST PAUL'S CHURCHYARD

TRADE MARK.

1 26ins

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS'" WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. tf.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 11.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DIED.

On the 10th of March, at the convent of the Holy Infant Jesus No. 83 Bluff, Sister ST. WILFRID, aged 55 years of cerebral hemorrhage.

Notes of the Week.

THERE have been many rumours in regard to the specific object with which the return of Kido and Itagaki has been arranged:—the relations between Japanese and Corea, the establishment of representative institutions, &c. But though these and other matters may have been discussed and opinions exchanged upon them by the members of the Cabinet and their new colleagues, it may be doubted whether there is any more serious move contemplated in regard to Corea than was made a few weeks ago in the mission of Moriyama; and, so far as representative institutions are concerned, it is certain that the mass of the Japanese people, who now regard them in somewhat the light of a fetish, must show far more of the need for them than at present before the Government will concede that which must decrease its own power, whatever else it may do. The idea abroad among a certain section of the Japanese is that if a "House of Commons" is established, (we use their own phraseology), certain mysterious virtues will flow from it, which is about as rational as to place the customary musical instruments in the hands of eighty untaught men and suppose that you have formed an orchestra. It is the spirit of freedom which makes these institutions; not the institutions the spirit. A House of Commons is not a building or a mere assemblage of men in a building. If it exists at all, it is—we say it reverently—where Christ said that the kingdom of heaven was, not here or there, but "within you."

The return of Kido to the Cabinet is a circumstance of excellent augury, and will be hailed with great and general satisfaction. No man in Japan is more trusted; his honesty of purpose is undoubted and beyond suspicion; his courage was put to ample proof during the revolution; and his thoughtful sagacity will rather have been increased than diminished during his late retirement.

We do not speak with certainty, but we believe that Itagaki's withdrawal from the Cabinet nearly two years ago was due to his sturdy protests against the assembly of the Chihanji being offered as any sort of equivalent for the representative institutions for which there then was, as there is now, some clamour. He is, we imagine, less known to foreigners than Kido; but their names have lately been more or less coupled, nd Pollux has ever ranked with Castor.

A curious confirmation has just reached us of the views we have lately been urging with regard to the vitality—or, perhaps, we should rather say, want of vitality—of the scheme for colonising Yezo, views which are also urged in an article in one of the native newspapers a translation of which will be found elsewhere. The testimony we have received runs as follows:—"Colonization is at a stand-still. The colonists are leaving one by one. The stage-coach which ought to have run from Hakodate to Satsporo is stopped, the horses have been sold, and the new road is going to rack and ruin." We are persuaded that the Foreign Adviser to the Kaitakushi will deplore this even more than we do ourselves, for his heart has been in his work. But is there not somewhat more of truth in our similes of the straw man and the artificial flower than he was quite willing to give us credit for?

A notification has been issued by the Mombusho to the effect that, for the future, the provision made in aid of the primary schools of all the *Fu* and *Ken* except Tokio, shall be furnished from the funds in hand on their way to the Central Treasury, and will not be sent from Tokio as hitherto. This will tend to dispense with a great deal of official work now rendered necessary by the transmission of the funds from Tokio.

The amount set aside for the present half-year in aid of *Primary* schools is about 260,000 *yen*, and is distributed over 62 *Ken*.

WE have received another communication from our correspondent of last week "Lynx" upon the subject of his former letter. But we withold it at present in the hope that the Government will, by one of the many means open to it, explain the Notification to which the letter has reference, and justify our correspondent's view that it is susceptible of some explanation other than that which both he and ourselves are most unwilling to place upon it.

AT a meeting of General Committee appointed to carry out the wishes of the subscribers to the ball lately gived to the officers of the French and English Marines, a special acknowledgment was made of the services rendered by Messrs. Piquet, Glennie, Russell Robertson, Townley, Brunton, Dodds and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Leckie, for the assiduity with which they discharged their duties.

YAMAGATA, Minister for War, returns from Osaka immediately. General Saigo leaves for Nagasaki on the 17th.

THE eulogiums with which the American Press greeted the appearance of the *City of Peking* in the waters of New York and which were, not unnaturally, attributed to the enthusiasm excited by a success in a new and unwonted national enterprise have been, it must be admitted, fully borne out by that vessel which arrived at an early hour this forenoon from San Francisco. We have already reprinted descriptive reports of both the new steamers from the New York journals, and it may be sufficient here to recapitulate the leading features of the first constructed of the two. Her total length is 420 feet, having 48 feet of beam and 38 of depth with a gross tonnage of 5,500. Her stowage power comprises 4,000 tons of cargo with 1,500 of coal and accomodation has been provided for 150 cabin and 1,500 steerage passengers. She is fitted with engines of 1600 nominal horse-power, working up to

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3,200 horses, which possess a propelling power of 13 knots upon a consumption of 45 tons of fuel per twenty-four hours. Her crew is composed of 6 officers, 9 cadets and 180 men. Viewed from the water the *City of Peking* presents the appearance of the latest English model, a rise at the stern alone indicating some modification in the usual plan, and while her four masts are admirably distributed so as to secure the largest advantage from her sailing powers, there is an ungainliness in her top-gallant masts and yards which to a landsman expresses a want of elegance and graceful outline. In her interior arrangements, however, there is nothing for the most captious to take exception to, and it is sufficient to say that while no modern convenience for facilitating the performance of the work of a ship has been omitted the builder's art has left upon each contrivance the impress of skilled hands and honest performance. To passengers especially the *City of Peking* offers the extreme of sea luxury—a saloon replete with every appliance calculated to render the and dreariness monotony of sea life endurable, comfortable cabins, a long promenade and a *batterie de cuisine* of great possibilities. There is only one defect in this noble ship, we understand, and this—the fact of the screw being of cast metal in lieu of steel—has already exposed her to some inconvenience, the last occasion of this being chronicled in her report which will be found elsewhere. Whether this be due, as is alleged, to the protective principles which regulate the commerce of the United States, or to an error in judgment the result is undoubtedly much to be deplored.

The intelligence respecting the subsidy granted to the Pacific Mail Company is somewhat conflicting and embarrassing. We believe, however, that the subject was under consideration by a Special Committee when the mail left San Francisco.

THE case of Davison *vs.* Beato has occupied H. B. M. Court to-day. Mr. Dickins and Mr, Marks addressed the Jury and the Judge summed up the evidence. After a deliberation which lasted rather more than an hour the Jury brought in a verdict in favour of Mr. Davison, awarding him $8,302.65. a sum which disposes of Mr. Beato's counter claim.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

IN accordance with their hospitable custom, the members of the German Club invited their friends to witness a dramatic representation on Saturday evening last. The pieces selected demand but little notice, the story in each being excessively thin and the dialogue unmarked by any peculiar brilliancy, but every justice was done to their representation which passed off with the success which has invariably distinguished these *réunions*. In the first of the two, Dr. Peschke, "Ernst Willmann is an applicant for a vacancy in the household of a nobleman, but his attempts to approach the master, in order to exhibit his testimonials have long been all in vain. In making the attempt with which the piece opens, he is roughly treated by the servants, and he decides to leave the house never again to enter it. At this moment *Peschke*, who is well known to and liked by the servants, comes in. He tells *Willmann* not to despair, but to confide in him, and shows him that his success depends upon his bribing the servants. Knowing the special weakness of each, the most attractive bait is held out, and they are all won over to *Willmann's* cause to the exclusion of *Proppendorf* whose recommendations led him to hope for the post."

The humorous character of the loquacious barber was pourtrayed with much breadth of fun by the representative of the rôle, who was ably supported by the other members of the amateur troupe. The second piece, "Kurmärker and Picarde" was undoubtedly less effective, but afforded a special opportunity for a display of the polyglot accomplishments of the buxom impersonator of the part of *Marie*. We append the argument which, like the preceding, we borrow from the programme supplied to the audience. "During the occupation of Paris by the Allies in the year 1815, *Schultze*, a soldier of the 3rd Regiment of Courmark Militia, find himself billeted upon *Marie*, a peasant farmer in Picardy. *Schultze* has, it seems, been grievously affronted by the insult offered to his sister by a *voltigeur* during the French invasion of Courmark, the soldier having gratuitously boxed his sister's ear; and he has vowed to deal alike with all French women whom he may meet. *Marie* hears him relate the story of his vow and deprecates his anger. They attempt a country-dance in which *Schultze* fails signally and afterwards a waltz in which *Marie* is equally unsuccessful, but the latter, meanwhile, has so won upon the soldier's heart that when a comrade arrives to apprise him that their march is to be resumed he resolves to abandon his vow for the nonce, *Marie* in return saluting him with a parting kiss."

THE appointment of Kido Takayoshi to the post of Sangi was gazetted on Wednesday, and is calculated to produce great satisfaction throughout the country.

THE *Choya Shimbun* mentions that although the meetings of the Governors of the various *Ken* have been for some time past suspended, a notification convening this body will, most probably, be issued about the middle of the current month. It adds that the renewal of the meetings is looked forward to with much interest and that some interesting discussions are likely to take place.

AT eleven o'clock last night a serious fire occurred at Kanda in Yedo. Before it could be successfully dealt with some twenty-seven houses were destroyed.

IN order to afford additional accomodation to the Public the Imperial Postal Authorities have caused letter-boxes to be placed in the Club and chief hotels in Yokohama. These will be emptied shortly before the closing of the various outgoing mails. The arrangement can hardly fail to prove a boon to the community.

WE regret to find that some sense of apprehension has been expressed of late by several of the residents in Yedo, caused by the rude conduct of the soldiers to passing ladies. This is a matter which should undoubtedly receive attention from the police authorities who appear to exhibit some negligence in the matter.

IT is said that a large body of troops has been despatched into Jōshiu for the purpose of repressing an outbreak in that district.

WE find that we were mistaken in saying that the Mikado was received at the Railway station on Friday last by Sir H. Parkes. His Majesty appears to have desired that his visit to Yokosuka on this occasion should be regarded as an informal one, as none of the Foreign Representatives were invited to attend.

WHILE the intelligence of the peaceful solution of the Formosa difficulty appears to have been received in Europe with general satisfaction, forming the subject of a congratulatory paragraph in Her Majesty's speech, the London *Globe* has become possessed of the extraordinary news that "the Government "of Japan has given occasion for renewed dissension by offer- "ing some objections to carrying out the stipulations of the Treaty." This intelligence will be received with some surprise in the Far East.

MESSRS. BOURNE & Co. sold lot 187 Homura Road at auction for $4,000.

A meeting of the Marines Ball Committee has been held for the purpose of considering the accounts and adjusting the liability of the subscribers. The Ball was, it seems, attended by some 400 persons, the majority of these being the guests of the subscribers who numbered more than 250. Before closing, the General Committee passed a deserved vote of commendation on certain of its members, to whose special exertions the success of the entertainment was undoubtedly largely due.

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We have to acknowledge the receipt of the latest issue of *Punch*, which while containing barely its usual amount of humorous matter has some excellent caricature sketches. "A case of Elephantiasis and a "Fancy Portrait" are admirable. "The Tokei Journal promoted" has, however, been rendered somewhat of an anachronism by the recent arrangements of its possessor.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the barque *Pride of the Thames*, for some time past engaged in the local coasting trade. Messrs. Kirby & Co. are the owners.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. Str. *Bombay*, despatched on the 9th March.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries,...	78	121	12
Total Silk			211

The Japanese Prince Yoslhisa--uncle to the Mikado—was received on the 8th inst. by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.—*L. & C. Express.*

We learn that the Chinese Government has decided to send some young men to England to learn the duties of naval officers. Four have been already selected from the Foochow Arsenal, and these young men are by no means novices to the work they will be required to undertake. One of them is Capt. Cheong Sing, at present commander of the Chinese man-of-war *Ching Yuen;* the next is Captain Lui Hon, of the man-of-war *Chen-wei*; the third is Captain Yip Foo, commander of the tender *Hai-toong-yuen;* the fourth is Mr. Lai Pun, first lieutee nent on board the *Chen-wei*. They will go in the Chinese corvette *Yangwoo*, the largest vessel built at the Arsenal. The cadets will be required to make the navigation of ironclads their special study, and are expected to acquire proficiency within two years, as by that time China will be able to boast of a few such craft, some being built at the Government Yards and others ordered out from foreign countries. Besides the four officers named there will be 26 others, making in all a complement of 30.—*China Mail.*

The *Daily Press*, of this morning contains the following:—An esteemed correspondent in Formosa, on the authenticity of whose information we can implicitly rely, sends us word of a disastrous affray between natives of that island and Chinese soldiers, in which the latter sustained a very serious loss. It seems that on or about the 12th instant, a body of China troops was attached by a large force of these savages in the neighbourhood of Hong-kong, a small village on the coast a short distance to the north of Langkiaou. A mandarin and upwards of two hundred Chinese soldiers were killed, and a large number wounded. The exact circumstances under which the attack was made, and the motive for it, are not known. Doubtless measures will speedily be taken to avenge the loss and retrieve the disaster.—*China Mail.*

We regret to hear that Opium is sent from Hongkong to Sydney for consumption by the lowest class of European females in that Colony. The spread of the use of this dangerous narcotic should be as limited as it is possible for customs duties to make it.—*China Mail.*

In consequence of the adoption of public mourning on the death of the late Emperor, barbers and actors will probably suffer badly. The first class Company now playing here does not intend to go back to Canton until the mourning is over, as while it lasts, no theatrical performances can be given.—*China Mail.*

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THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Corporation was held at Hongkong on the 18th ultimo, when a report was presented to them, which, if not unique in the history of banking, deserves an attention which it certainly has not received at the hands of the Hongkong Press. It would perhaps lead us upon delicate ground were we enquire how it is that those who are in some sense the guardians of the public interest and the exponents of public opinion, have treated with so extreme a tenderness revelations which demanded comments of a far more severe and searching nature. But this is less our affair at present than the business transacted at the meeting above referred to, and in order to do more complete justice to this, we shall give a short preliminary sketch of the history of the Bank as gathered from its yearly reports.

The institution was originally started as a Limited Company with a paid-up capital of two millions and a-half of dollars, and was incorporated in July, 1867, in its present title, with a capital of five millions of dollars. No better proof could be adduced of the excellent prospects of such an institution under able and honest management, than the fact that its formation was loudly deprecated as entirely unnecessary by those great mercantile houses who added more or less of a banking business to their own more strictly mercantile operations; and by the representatives of those London or European Banks who saw the enormous advantage over them which their new rival would derive from having its head-quarters on the spot. But objections so manifestly interested could only be regarded as additional incentives to the promoters of the Bank to hasten its establishment, and, accordingly, it burst into vigorous life and commenced a career of splendid promise. For the first six years of its existence its prosperity increased steadily, and by the end of 1871, a reserve fund of one million of dollars had been accumulated from profits already charged with an average dividend on the capital called up, of 12 per cent. The successes of some years appear almost fabulous. In 1869 a profit of $729,680 was realized on a working capital of $3,000,000. In 1869, on a capital averaging $3,250,000, ($500,000 having been called up during the half-year) $509,112 was made. In 1870, on a capital averaging $3,750,000, $644,636 was credited to profit and loss. In 1871, $734,093 was the profit on $4,250,000. In 1872, $616,990 on $4,750,000. In 1873, $542,287 was made on a capital of $5,000,000. In August 1872, the shares were sold at 77 premium for cash, and at 86 premium for delivery on the 31st December.*

But as the day for the half-yearly meeting in 1874 approached, rumours of an extremely unpleasant nature were circulated regarding the state and business of the Bank, and the utmost consternation was produced by the Chairman's statement that the profits only amounted to $104,193; that $334,000 (including $225,000 from the reserve fund) had been set apart to meet losses; and that a further sum of $275,000 from the fund would possibly be required for the same purpose. The shares, which had already given abundant indication of weakness, fell like Milton's angels.

> Nine days they fell!

and whether the pit in which they now lie is bottomless or not, is more than we can venture to assert.

* We are indebted to a very full and excellent article in the *Celestial Empire* of September 1874, for these statistics, and for much information on the affairs of the Bank.

But to what strife, calamity or mismanagement was this fearful fall attributable?

The main reasons would appear to be, gross and shameful mismanagement, and an entire departure from sound principles of banking.

The half-yearly report of 1874 throws some light upon these, and with the help of this we will endeavour to enumerate the principal results of this mismanagement.

First:—Considerable transactions were entered into by the London manager, Mr. VACHER, on his own responsibility, which involved the Bank in a loss variously estimated in July last at from £30,000 to $150,000, but stated by the Chairman of the Bank at the meeting now under consideration to amount to £71,000.

Second:—A Sugar Refinery had come into the possession of the Bank—we presume on account of advances made—which has been a constant drain upon the profits since this "old man of the sea" fastened himself upon our unfortunate Sindbad. The last report states that "it progresses favourably"—a phrase to which, under these circumstances, we do not attach the slightest meaning—but the determination of the Directors is to dispose of it as soon as possible, and, when this is done, the total loss it has entailed will be announced to the shareholders.

Third:—*A Pier & Godown Company's* property seems also to have come into the possession of the Corporation; probably for the same reasons as saddled it with the Sugar Refinery. The Chairman announced at the meeting that it was written *down* for much the same reason as the Refinery; but whether this means that the whole amount has been written off as a bad debt, or that a certain deduction has been made from the amount at which it stood as an asset in the books of the Corporation, we cannot be certain from the reported expression of the Chairman.

Lastly;—There was an *Indo-Chinese Sugar Company's* premises and plant (we suppose) taken over, and this seems to have brought a loss of $275,000.

It would be wholly unjust to the present Manager and Directors to omit stating the fact that, with the exception of one of the latter, none of them were concerned in the advances made to these companies, of which we might say with Banquo,

> The earth has bubbles, as the water has.
> And these are of them.

Turning now to the report of the meeting and omitting all reference to matters referred to, above we come to the cost of the Shanghai premises, estimated at Tls. 115,640, with which no reasonable fault can be found. The Bank has hitherto paid a yearly rent of Tls. 5,040 for those at present occupied by it, and by the present arrangements it will have to charge itself with Tls. 5782—a difference of no moment. As regards the £4,000 which it was proposed to spend on furnishing these premises, the remonstrances of the share-holders (amid cries of Shame! Shame!) to the advance of the Directors recall the old question "Now, you, Sir, where are you going?" and the prudent reply, "Back, again."

The gratuity granted to Mr. ROWETT is a matter with which it would hardly be delicate in us to meddle, further than by saying that the precedent it establishes—for the case seems quite new—is, to our mind, thoroughly objectionable. The motion made by Mr. MAY—with, as it seems to us, excellent taste and moderation—that the remuneration of the Directors be reduced from $20,000 to $10,000 a year, met with the unanimous approval of the shareholders, and Mr. [illegible] Director, greatly to his credit, [illegible] seconded it. [illegible] be discussed at the meeting without notice, and it was left to the Directors to decide on the course they would adopt regarding it. One course alone is open to them, and we shall not do them the injustice of even naming it.

And now as regards the future. There was a marked moderation, for the most part, in the speeches of the two shareholders who took the principal part in interrogating the Chairman, who would have been put on the rack—metaphorically speaking—had this meeting taken place in London. Mr. KINGSMILL, in particular, though he played the part of Principal Inquisitor, concluded his speech by saying that "the Bank was never in such a strong or solvent position as at that moment." Of course it may be, and we sincerely hope it is, so. But any moderately attentive observer of human affairs must have seen that where a thoroughly unsound system of business has been pursued at head-quarters—and that this has been the case, has already been shewn—it has infected every branch of that business. As soon as the bad times come on, first one thing breaks down, then another, then another. These are discussed and commented upon, and shareholders imagine and hope they know the worst. But men believe easily what they hope to be true. Among the assets of banks under these circumstances there are numberless items as bad in quality, if not as great in extent, as those which have been brought to light by the first brush of misfortune. We point at no particular institution when we say that the fatal facility with which advances of all kinds have for some years been made on enterprises of the most unsound or reckless character has done much to ruin the character of the trade of the East. It has encouraged the growth of an enormous class of mushroom traders or operators and of mushroom schemes, which, if swept off by one storm, is replaced, directly the storm is over, by a fresh crop of the same class. The desire to borrow money has been equalled by the desire to lend it, and this has again been stimulated by the pernicious system of offering for deposits a higher rate of interest than can be yielded by a sound and legitimate business. The stock of a bank doing a flourishing business during good times becomes a favourite article of speculation; speculators buy it and advances are made upon it, at least as collateral security, by the bank itself. It is reckoned as an asset, possibly at the quotation current in the good times. But when the rains descend, and the floods come, and the wind blows, and beats against such a house, what is its only possible fate?

Everyone knows the delicacy which besets "calling in another opinion." But there are times when this becomes a false delicacy, and we are surprised that some shareholder did not move for a committee of enquiry to investigate the actual quality of the asset of $9,759,524 which stands third upon the Abstract of Assets and Liabilities dated the 31st December. If this had involved the resignation of the Directors it is the worst that could have happened, and such a course does not amount to a revolution, but only to a change of ministry.

It is probable that we are approaching what will prove an epoch in the trade of the East—we mean something more than a crisis, for that we have at present. That things can go on as they have gone on during the past two years, is wholly impossible, and that epoch might be inaugurated by a radical reform of one at least of the institutions which has, concurrently with other causes, done much to bring about the present state of affairs.

But one word more. The Press of this part of the world—and we must include that of China—would

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shamefully fail in its duty were it to allow this occasion to pass unnoticed and unimproved. Making every allowance for the strong disinclination we feel to "hit a man who is down," and, indeed, repelling any such accusation, we have addressed ourselves to the unpleasant task we have now discharged, in the interest of the shareholders of the Bank and of the commercial community of China and Japan.

VIEWS AND DUTIES.

A TRANSLATION entitled "A House of Commons," which we publish to-day under the heading "Spirit of the Native Press," affords a certain amount of evidence of the extremely crude views entertained in this country upon representative institutions even among those of the Japanese who think themselves qualified to instruct others on the subject. It is true that the translation published last week treating of popular rights went far more deeply into the question, and showed that there are native writers who see that representative institutions necessarily pre-suppose the possession by the people of certain natural rights, and the sense of such possession. But when we put these two translations together, and see that one of them denies the existence among the mass of the people of any such sense, and that the other betrays a strange confusion of mind in regard to the machinery of representative institutions, we are forced to admit that the spirit of imitation which is answerable for so many of the changes we have lately seen in this country is also playing a considerable part in that agitation for representative institutions of which the Japanese press affords so much evidence. But it would be unjust to say that this spirit has not a good, as well as a bad, side; and we are by no means sure that some of the manifestations imputed to it are not rather outward and visible signs of an entire change in the attitude of the Japanese mind towards the past and future, than mere indications of vanity or unsupported pretension. And if this spirit has at times run them into certain absurdities and extravagances, the higher ideal of civilization to which it is leading them is forced more upon their observation by the very desire to imitate it, and thus insensibly their minds become more or less imbued with the spirit which underlies all living forms. Against these extravagances we must in fairness set the facts that the criminal laws have been revised and their severities mitigated; that an improved system of education has been placed within reach of every child in the Empire; that we have a coinage equal to that of the European Governments; that we have the germs of a railway system, and some hundreds of miles of telegraph laid, with a fair prospect of seeing an extension of both; that the army is ten-fold as efficient as it formerly was, and that the navy is a respectable, if not a formidable, force—judged, at least, from an oriental standard. We should, of course, like to see an imitation of our far more severe economy in the management of the finances, more entire faith maintained with the public creditor, a more swift and impartial administration of justice, less official corruption, a more deliberate choice of ends and greater steadiness and determination in pursuing them. But, surely, from the first crop of fruit we may fairly argue for a second, and we can hardly be right in treating with harshness the spirit from which that first crop proceeded.

And if this spirit is showing itself in a desire for representative institutions, those who are solicitous for the welfare of this people should rather encourage and seek to guide, than sneer at and deride it. Should the future historian of the movement now going on under our eyes be forced to record that it ended in disaster or even in vapour, no small blame will lie on the shoulders of those whose efforts might have secured to it a different termination. Nor will the plea avail them that the Japanese erred against light and counsel and warnings. The answer will be that if these did not avail, they were administered in such a manner as to kill rather than cure, and therefore should have been administered in another manner. We must to a great extent test the ability of men by their success. It is thus that we test statesmen, writers and physicians and merchants; and, making all allowance for exceptions to the rule, it is, broadly and generally, true. If those, therefore, among us foreigners who have power or position which enables them to influence the course of this country—a course clearly based upon European models, and which should be guided, so far as they can be made applicable, by European precedents—fail in their efforts, they must look forward to a harsh judgment from posterity; nor will the plea avail them that the Japanese had this or that quality or deficiency which rendered all their efforts abortive. If a healthy child dies in convulsions, or from poison, medicine or inanition, there must be fault somewhere. If medicine has been constantly used which produces irritation and nausea, it should be changed. The idiosyncracy of the patient must be more closely studied, the symptoms more carefully watched, and measures adopted which show a more intelligent appreciation of this idiosyncrasy, and of the meaning of these symptoms. The large wisdom of GALEN'S saying, that "the second "best remedy is the best if the patient likes it best," must be recognised. If severity in the master makes boys stubborn and intractable, his method and temper are at fault, and if he is truly wise he will change them. It was from the ripe wisdom which WOLSEY gained—too late for himself, but not too late for us—that the rich fruit fell—

> Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
> To silence envious tongues.

A large sympathy with the struggles of a people lower in the scale of civilization than ourselves is the only worthy attitude of the dominant races; and if we forget this and adopt or persevere in one which arouses bitterness against ourselves, and a stubbornness in them which thwarts the efforts and intentions and the best interests of both sides, we become guilty both of crimes and blunders which assuredly will sooner or later come back upon us.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

A HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

The Government of Japan from the Emperor Jimmu Tenno (B. C. 660) to Kotoku Tenno, the 5th year of Taikua, (or A.D. 649,) for a period of about 1300 years, was based on a feudal system. From the latter period to the reign of Minamoto Yoritomo (the first Shogun A. D. 1192, or for a period of 500 years,) the form of Government was a monarchy, after which the feudal system was again established, and lasted until the *daimios* were abolished in the 4th year of Meji (A. D. 1868) when the executive power reverted into the hands of the Mikado, on a monarchical system, similar to our form of government during the middle ages. At the time when the deputies of the *daimios* assembled to consult over the future form of the Government, the Mikado took an oath that the administration should be on a broad and liberal basis, and therefore it is that many now say that representative institutions ought to be established, otherwise the oath is of no effect. But we think that these people are rather unjust, because the oath of the Mikado was taken solely for the purpose

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of the moment, in order that the deputies of the *daimios* should be fortified in their conclusion that our system of Government should thenceforth be a monarchy.

Although our ancient great and powerful monarch, Tenchi Tenno, put his ambitious Minister Soga and his son to death, he did not succeed in extending his power over all the provinces of the Empire, and he therefore appointed Dairio and Shorio * to govern each province. These appointments were almost always given to some of the nobles of the province, with the exception of those of Mutz and Dewa, which were governed by some of the Aino nobles and were constantly in a state of disquiet. Therefore it was that Hachiman Taro (A. D. 990) and his father finally made an expedition to those provinces, conquered them, and administered their affairs, and at that time there was not a man in Japan who was unacquainted with the fame of Hachiman Taro. Long after this, one of his descendants, Yoritomo, was exiled by his enemies, the family of Taira, to the village of Hiruga Kojima. But Yoritomo was not long in raising a rebellion against the Taira family, and by his valour and the *prestige* of his name he subdued the whole of Kanhasshu without a struggle being made against him. He then overthrew the Taira family, usurped the power held by the Mikado, converted the monarchy again into a feudal system, and became the first Shogûn. It will be observed that the power of our monarchs did not, as I have said, extend over the provinces of Mutz and Dewa.

The present form of Government, a monarchy, established the *Fu* and *Ken* throughout the Empire. Still the Sakata and Kagoshima *kens* are very different from other *kens*, and this, we believe, arises from the fact that the Imperial power does not extend so far. It seems to us unreasonable therefore for the people to desire representative institutions, i. e to have a limited monarchy (for the existence of such institutions forms the true and only distinction between an absolute and a limited monarchy), when the executive power of the monarch does not extend throughout the whole country. Therefore we think that those who say that our country is not ripe for such institutions, and those who say that they should be immediately established, are both wrong. In Europe we find that it is only during the last twenty or thirty years that Austria, Prussia and Italy have been governed as limited monarchies, and we are still unable to judge whether it would be well for Japan or any oriental nation, to skip from a phase something similar to that of Russia to a form of government like that of England. But as the journals in the capital are constantly urging the establishment of a House of Commons, and as this cry gradually penetrates into the interior of the country, the whole nation is beginning to understand it, and in a few years it is probable that we shall see it established.

As there may be many who say that a Parliament would be a good thing, but who do not understand the principles on which it is based, and are quite capable of doing many reckless things, we shall try to give a short explanation and illustration of what it really is.

In some countries of Europe there are three different sorts of representatives. First, representatives of boroughs: second, representatives of counties: third, representatives of the nation, and the representatives of the nation constitute an upper and a lower house. The upper house of England is composed exclusively of nobles, and these, with the members of the lower house, discuss the affairs of the whole country. Then the county members consult about the affairs of the counties to which they belong, while the borough members consult about the boroughs to the which *they* belong. The powers of these representatives vary greatly in extent, and we purpose to give an explanation of the duties of the county and borough members so that our people may clearly understand these duties and the composition of the Houses.

There are magistrates who have full power over the districts to which they are appointed, the people voting for their representatives, usually two or three, but sometimes as many as ten. They consult with the magistrates upon local questions, the necessities of the borough, hospitals, asylums, &c.; and any proposals in regard to these, if made and approved of, are afterwards carried out. There may be a few assistants and clerks, secretaries, clerks and errand-boys, whose salaries or wages are paid by the borough. The salaries of the magistrates are paid by the Government; the members receive no salaries.

In the counties there is the chief magistrate of the county, who has in his charge all the work to be done in it, the county members being elected by the people of the county, and numbering from ten to as many as thirty or forty, their business and discussions being managed in the same way as those of the borough members. In Europe the representatives of the boroughs are very powerful. But as our country is not yet civilized and is still unripe, the work to be done in the counties (or provinces) is very great, while that of the boroughs is little or nothing. Our circumstances differ greatly from those of the European races, and why? Because our respective conditions of civilization are so different. It is on this account that we believe that absolute monarchies are best for uncivilized countries. In countries where the boroughs are powerful, we may be assured that a limited monarchy is the most suitable form of government, and they imply a high state of civilization.

The great departments of state are divided into the Interior, Foreign, Finance, Religion, Education, Public Works, Board of Trade, Navy, Army; and the officials of these manage the executive work of the government. The House of Commons consists of the representatives of the people who regulate the taxation and the customs' duties.

The establishment of a House of Commons in this country would constitute a great change, nothing less, indeed, than the conversion of an absolute into a limited monarchy, and this is not an easy task. But as the people are continually crying out for it, the time for such an institution has probably arrived, and the Government should make the change. But we cannot be too careful, because our form of government might become like that of the French Republic. It would be well, therefore, to commence any such changes gradually, proceeding from the smaller to the greater. The wisest thing at present is not to stretch our arms too wide, and institute a House of Commons or elect members for provinces, but to commence with members for districts. This will be good for the people, and does not involve any great change. The members for given districts might be elected according to the number of people they contain, say, from three to twenty, and they should consult with the officials appointed by the Government regarding all questions affecting the welfare of the people. These positions in Europe are positions of honour, and no salary is attached to them; it will also be well for us to attach no salaries to these posts. Should the person elected be too poor to hold his office, it should be at his option to resign it. All should have votes who are over twenty years of age and of sound mind.

This is a short explanation respecting representatives of boroughs. Were members elected for counties, certain changes would have to be made in the officials. The establishment of a House of Commons is a more difficult task, and could not be achieved without great care and thought.

"ON THE NECESSITY OF DOING AWAY WITH UNNECESSARY THINGS."

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLE.

"Hochi Shimbun" of March 8th, 1875.

"There is," says the writer, "at the present time a "plethora of everything in the state, and thus to limit the "number of things which are actual necessities and to do "away with all superfluities—this is the cry both of high "and low and is one of the most important considerations "in the governance of the country which must not be "overlooked."

The writer proceeds to state at once what he considers as unnecessary. This is the Department of Religion. He would therefore abolish this Department, and sees a clear way of turning to great profit the5 0,000 *yen* which the Government annually expend upon it.

His reasons are these. Firstly: the histories of all countries may be divided into two periods, the religious period, and the literary period. Religion is all very well for a country before civilization is introduced. Religious teaching is necessary to keep men from giving way to

* Governors and Vice-Governors.

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their savage instinct while they are as yet in a primitive state, but after civilization has made certain progress then religion is no longer needed.

Secondly Japan has passed through her "religious period." This is over and she has now entered on her "literary period." Therefore the Department of Religion should be abolished and the Government grant should be transferred to the Department of Education, in order that the literary progress of the country may be encouraged and her educational knowledge thereby increased.

"There are some," the writer observes in conclusion, "who urge the importance of religious instruction on the "ground that the lower half of the population are very "ignorant and therefore stand in need of religion, but the "extent of this is exaggerated—and though it might be "advisable to give a certain amount of religious in-"struction to the lower classes, yet the greater part of "the nation do not need it at all."

"ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLY, CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE."

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLE.

"Nisshin Shinjishi" of March 8, 1875.

The writer points out that it is all very well for him and other writers to draw attention to the questions of the day, to clamour for "popular rights," and to talk about a "Parliament chosen by the people." All this may sound very well, but the people will not stir in the matter. The people of Tokio are lazy, apathetic, and ignorant. Trade is all they care for. What do they want with popular rights? say they, for they do not even understand what is meant by this right of the people and fancy it is something which concerns only officials and *shizoku*. If they were required to send representatives to take part in a Deliberative Assembly, they would not understand what they were required to do, but would instantly imagine they were to be burthened with a new tax.

Such is the ignorance, and such the low social standard, of the common people, that if a Parliament is to be established at all it must be done by degrees. And the writer thinks this might be effected by the representatives being taken at first only from the Heads of Divisions, *Kuchi* and *Kochô*, and Heads of Wards, and afterwards little by little by selections from the people.

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PARLIAMENT.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLE.

("*Nisshin Shinjishi*" *of March 9th*, 1875.)

The writer asserts that the Government do not fall in with the proposal to found a "Deliberative Assembly chosen by the People;" they do not meet the people in their wish to establish a People's Parliament, but strive to carry out their own tyrannical purposes. The only way to stop this, the writer says, is for laws to be framed which shall clearly define and establish the rights of the people so that the Government shall not impose upon them, and these laws must be drawn up by a Parliament, not by Government; therefore as the Government will not agree to a "Deliberative Assembly chosen by the People" the scheme must be modified, and a "Parliament of able men" (*Genro Gi-in*) should be established, whose members should be selected from Government officials both past and present. In this the Government would be met half way. The writer lays great stress on the need for a Parliament of some kind or other, and to those who say that the country is yet unripe for an institution of this kind he would merely wish to observe that if this question is delayed, by the time it is decided to proceed with the establishment of a Parliament, the country will be in such a state of confusion that it will be a very hard task.

ADVOCATING AN EXPEDITION TO COREA.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLE.

("*Nisshin Shinjishi*" *of Ma ch* 9th, 1875.)

The writer begins by stating that he agrees with the Ex-Sangis Goto, Soyejima, and Itagaki in thinking that an expedition should be sent against Corea, and he holds very strong opinions on this subject, for he considers that the Saga insurgents and the men who attacked Iwakura are to be pitied for having met with a melancholy end; because, although they may have resorted to means which were not exactly legitimate, yet they were filled with patriotism and love for their country, and the object they had in view was a right one. He does not wish, however, to be considered as a Saga insurgent nor as belonging to aclass of men of that kind.

With regard to the Formosan expedition, there were great difficulties in the way, such as the great heat, an unhealthy country, and difficulty of maintaining communications at such a distance from Japan and from her capital. The success of the expedition is due to the power of the Emperor and to the efforts of Okubo, Sanjo, Okuma and Yanagiwara.

No such difficulties lie in the way of a Corean expedition; and her conduct has been much more outrageous than that of Formosa. The latter may be said to have acted like a drunken man when he insults somebody, but the action of Corea has been that of a servant who is insolent to his master, which is a much more heinous offence.

Corea, the writer thinks, is cowed just now at the success of Japan in obtaining an indemnity from China, and considers that a Japanese force has only to make a demonstration and that the country will yield at once without striking a blow.

"ON MISMANAGEMENT."

ORIGINAL ARTICLE.

"*Nisshin Shinjishi*" *of March* 10*th*, 1875.

The writer asserts that the Government go about everything in the wrong way. What should be done at once that they postpone, and matters in the transaction of which there need be no hurry, these they take in hand at once. This way of looking at things upside down is not confined to witless people; men of ability must also plead guilty to the same failing.

The writer proceeds to say that Japan makes a great mistake in not utilizing her resources. It is quite wrong to suppose that because so much is imported from foreign countries, Japan has nothing. The resources of the country are many and varied, and all that is required is that these should be opened up and that the natural industries of the country should be fostered and promoted.

He then cites two instances in illustration of his argument; the colonization of Yezo and the policy of the Mining Department.

"In these busy times," says the writer, "when there is "so much business, both business connected with foreign "countries and that concerning our country alone, we "cannot afford to reverse the usual regular order of pro-"ceedure by doing what should be done last first, and "what should be done first last. Nevertheless we see the "Mining Department, instead of working the rich iron "mines of Rokuchiu, formerly known as *Oshiu*, as they "should be worked, taking only half measures and delay-"ing the execution of necessary work. And as for the "work of colonizing Yezo what has been done hitherto is "what one might expect from children. Although there "are many rich coal and iron mines throughout the island, "and numbers of foreigners eager to pay handsomely for "the privilege of working them, nothing has been done in "this respect, but instead a large road was made, a road "which has already dwindled down in extent and is "overgrown with grass and weeds."

The writer adds in conclusion that the same mode of doing business is observable in other public Departments, and he fears that the Government must be considered to be guilty of the mistake of looking at everything through inverted glasses till it appears topsy-turvy. He suggests that more care and precaution are necessary.

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NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

"Nisshin Shinjishi" of March 10th, 1875.

The meeting at Ôsaka has passed off without any result and its members have all returned to the Capital. It was rumoured that some great reform was contemplated but all that has been done is this: Kido Takayoshi has been made a Sangi and Itagaki has had an interview with the Emperor.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Japanese Cosmogony.

Konton, chaos, like an egg or embryo, was the normal condition of all things before the separation, according to the Chinese philosophy, of the two 'principles,' *in*, the female, and *yo*, the male. The ethereal ascended and became the heavens, the sediment was precipitated, from which the *ashi* (Ereganthus japonica) sprang up like a young shoot. This shoot grew until it became the first of the *kami*, now called Kuni-toko-tachi-no mikoto (the first being of the country) followed by the appearance of Kuni sazu chi no mikoto (the being who pushed his way into a circumscribed space), and Toyokumnu no mikoto (the being who made the land pleasant and lively), who represents the first fruits of the earth after chaos. Then successively appeared the following:—

Takami-musubi-no-mikoto (offspring of heaven and earth.)

Kami musubi no mikoto, (offspring of the gods.)

Uji hi ni no mikoto (offspring of the ground.)

Ama no toko tatchi no mikoto (offspring of the heavens.)

Kuni no soko tatchi no mikoto (the kami like unto kumi toko tatchi.

Toyokumuno kami (God of plentiful vegetation.)

Uhi chi ni no kami (God of the earth).

Sui chi ni no kami (God of sand).

Sahi no kami (God of useful timber).

Kahi no kami (God of unfelled timber).

Oto no chi no kami (God of harvests).

Oto no be no kami (God of husbandry).

Omotaru no kami (God of primeval habitations).

Aya kashi ko ne no kami (God of primitive dwelling places).

Up to this period the male principle *yo* being paramount, the sexes had not appeared. The foregoing represent the creation.

The five elements, wood, fire, metal, earth, water, were now divided, and in due order fulfilled their respective uses. Isanagi, the produce of the male, and Isanami that of the female, come next, and these constitute the first couple. The names are derived from the meaning of the first words spoken upon earth, the woman beckoned to the man, he nodding assent and going. They stood on the celestial bridge which spans the ethereal vault (amano uki hachi), the man waving the *Tama boko* (matchless falchion). The thought arose that there may be substance beneath the face of the unstable waters, and he plunged the mighty weapon into the watery depths, and the drops which trickled from it when withdrawn formed the dry land, called *Onokoro shima* (the inconsiderable island). To this they both betook themselves, designing to make it the pillar of a future continent, and started to make the circuit of it, the woman turning to the right, the man to the left. They met at the other side, when the woman spoke the first words uttered upon earth, *Ana ni-yashi ma hi otoko ni aiau* (Oh joy to meet a lovely man!) But the man was displeased that the woman spoke first and insisted that the journey round the island should be repeated, and when they again met, the man said *Ana n-yashi mashi woto-e ni aiau*, (Oh joy to meet a lovely woman!) Thus was the creation of man perfected, and the island grew into Oyamoto toyeakitsu-shi, (the everlasting great Nipon.)

The woman Isanami conceived and brought forth a female child, either as a punishment for having spoken before the man, or because the female principle, *in*, was more powerful. The man was greatly disappointed that a son was not born.

This female child became Tenshoko dai jin. Isanami brought forth a second female child called Tsuki yomi no mikoto, (the goddess of moon—the moon itself), and again a third child, a male, named Hiro ko (leech). At the age of three, being still unable to walk, his parents made for him a boat of *kusunoki* (camphor-tree) in which he was sent adrift, and he became the first fisherman. He is called Yebisu, and is worshipped yearly by fishermen and by traders—catching fish and selling them being considered the first commercial transaction.

A fourth child was born to them, Sosa no no mikoto, a goodly-shaped boy, who was doubly welcome after the former female children and the cripple, and their hopes rested on their last-born to populate the country. But they were fated to disappointment as the boy proved most unruly, and the older he grew the more intractable he became, murdering his countrymen, and tearing up trees and destroying vegetation. His parents were therefore compelled to condemn him to banishment and decided to send him to a distant land *Nenokiun*, whither he went. He returned, however, and continued his wild career, on one occasion turning a wild horse loose into the field his sister Tenshoko had planted with rice: the plants were trampled down and the fields destroyed. Again, after she had erected a dwelling in which to prepare the new rice for her food, he defiled it so that it could no longer be used; and on another occasion, when she was sitting at her loom weaving, he threw a reeking horse's hide violently upon it, and prevented her working further. This repeated misconduct became to her so unbearable that she took refuge in *Ama no iwato*, the celestial cavern, and drew a huge rock to the mouth of the cave to close herself in. *Rikugo*, i. e. *Ten-chi Shi-ho*, heaven, earth and the four quarters, became enveloped in darkness, and there was no distinction between day and night, and the *Yaso yorozu no kami*, eight hundred thousand gods, assembled at *Ama-no yasu no kawara* (the heavenly river-plain of Yasu), to discuss what was to be done to restore light to the world, and procured from Tokoyo, the country of perpetual day, a number of *naga naki nori tori* (continuously crowing domestic fowl) which were plentiful there. These irrepressible chanticleers were brought before the mouth of the cave, and Tatchi kara-o-no-kami, the strong-handed god, stood there waiting. From Ama-no-kaku yama, Futodama-no mikoto (exceeding beauteous god) uprooted and brought a large tree of the kind called *Sakaki*, from the top branch of which were hung five hundred jewels (*tama*); from the centre branch was suspended a *yadu no kagame* (a star-shaped mirror), and from the lower branch were hung green and white slips of paper (*nigite*) and this tree was also brought to the entrance of the cave. The gods now implored Tenshoku to show her face, but she was deaf to their entreaties. Then Ama no usume no mikoto (the heavenly glossy-countenanced goddess), advised their dancing before the cave to excite the curiosity of the self-imprisoned goddess, and she took the branches of the tree brought by Futodama, and decking her hair with the ornaments suspended from it, she took a bamboo to the end of which some *chikusa* (a grass) was tied, to look like a spear, tying up her long flowing sleeves with tendrils of ivy. These preparations completed, bonfires were lighted, and Ama no usume danced before the cave with all her might to the music of fifes, drums and cymbals. Tenshoku, hearing the music and dancing, wondered what it was that could cause such joy since Toyo ashiwara had become *Tokoyami* (darkness) by her entering the cave, and that there was therefore more cause for grief than joy; thus her curiosity led her to move the great rock slightly to peep out on the ill-timed scene. Tatchi-kara immediately seized the stone and drew it away, and grasping her hand drew out Tenshoku, when Waka tomi-no-kami and Imbei no kami (the god of shades), made a rope of rice-straw, which they twisted the contrary way, from left to right, and which they drew across the mouth of the cave. Then all was gladness, and the rotation of day and night was established again for evermore. As a punishment to Sosano, the cause of all this trouble, instead of death, his hair was pulled out hair by hair, his finger and toe-nails extract-

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ed, and he was again banished to a far distant land. This story contains the first accounts of music, where the gods play to the dancing. It is the original from which the Kagura (dancing and music before the *mias*) was copied. It is also the first instance of a female receiving anything from the hands of a man to adorn her person, and this was used to place in her hair—hence the first hair-pins We also have the first allusion to back-handed straw-rope (*shiri-kume-nawa*, a rope to prevent return) being used, and, although with some modifications, the origin of straw-rope round trees, shrines, houses &c., often seen at new-year time and at Shintô festivals. The *taske* (sleeve-binder) is also first mentioned, although then ivy-tendrils. The adornment of the branches of the tree finds its counterpart to this day in the *magetama* (waving jewels), small willow trees with numerous trinkets suspended from them.

Isanami brought forth a fifth child, a male, called Hino-kami-kaku tsuchi (god of wild-fire) and on that day she was consumed by fire. In the agonies of death she brought forth Tsutchi no kami hani yama hime (the goddess of the earth and hills) also Midzu-ha-no-me-no-kami (goddess of water). Kaku tsuchi took Hani yama to wife, and in due time she bore him Waka-musubi, the first produce of man and earth, on whose head grew the mulberry and silk-worm, and from whose navel sprung the five cereals (*go koku*), rice, wheat, beans, millet and sorghum, the *Sundamono*, or purer principle, rising to the upper extremity as the silk-worm; the *Nigoru mono* (sediment) sinking into the produce of the ground. There are many versions of these accounts, differing somewhat in detail, and some of them have been translated and printed in Europe long ago.

Isanami's tomb is in Arima no mura, in the province of Kishiu, and when the blossoms appear on the trees flowers are taken to the tomb. Isanagi, finding the country he had created subject to thick fogs, wished to dispel them, and dispersed them with the force of his lungs, his breath becoming Shina tobe no kami (the god by the sea). Because his partner was consumed by the fire of Kaku tsuchi, Isanagi cut him into three portions; the upper portion became Ika tsuchi no kami (the God drummer, the god of thunder); the centre portion O yama tsumi no kami (god of abundant water); and Taka wo kami (the god of storms). Isanagi then ordered that his children should divide their duties properly between them. Tensho should control Takamanohara; Tskiyomi should assist Tenshoko; and Sosanono should control Awo nua bara (the plains of green sea), by which is meant the world. Tenshoko then enquired for the god of food and sent Tokiyomi for him. He appeared, and facing the land, breathed and his breath became *li* (boiled rice). He then faced the sea and breathed and his breath became fish, broad and narrow. Then, facing the hills he breathed again, and beasts with coarse hair appeared (boar, deer &c.) and beasts with fine hair (rabbits &c.). Collecting some of these he placed them before Tski yomi, who was enraged at being presented with what had come from the mouth of the god of food, and slew him, and reported this to Tenshoku who degraded Tskiyomi from joint rule and condemned her to appear only by night while Tensho slept. Ama no kuma hito was sent to see what had become of the slaughtered god, and found him dead, but his head had become horses and oxen; from his forehead grew millet; from his eyebrows crawled silk worms; from his eyes sorghum; from his bosom sprang rice; from his loins, wheat and beans. These were taken and presented to Tenshoku and she apportioned them as human food.

AN EXCURSION INTO THE INTERIOR PARTS OF YAMATO PROVINCE.

By

Capt. St. John, R. N., H. M. S. Sylvia.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 17th February, 1875.

Before beginning a short account of an excursion I made in connection with the survey of this part of the coast, I should like, considering the little that is known about the east side of the provinces of Kii, Yamato, and Ise, to draw a slight sketch of the whole coast-line from Oosima, in the extreme south, to Toba in the North.

Oosima, in Lat. 34 27 N., Long. 135.52' E. with its two excellent lights, one on the East point of the Island, the other on Siwo misaki, the extreme south, and turning point of the Kii peninsula, is now well known to Europeans who have travelled between Yokohama and Kobe. Vessels also coming from Hongkong, or the ports of China, very frequently make Oosima, either by day or night, thanks to the two good lights mentioned.

From Oosima the coast trends N. E. for about 10 miles, to Arundel point, just inside and to the southward of which, is an excellent anchorage for small vessels, called Urakami; again immediately round and to the north of the point is another equally good but small harbour, named Katsura. The famed waterfall Natchi no taki, 275 feet high, is only 4½ miles from here, and strong hot sulphur springs are found close to the village, and within the bay. So strong and effectual are the waters, that seven days bathing is professedly ample time to cure the worst form of scabies; and fourteen for other diseases more serious than ordinary cutaneous affections.

The waterfalls—for there are three—follow at a short distance from each other, in the following order. The lowest is 275 feet high and has a clean drop, coming over a mass of rock which forms the back of an amphitheatre-shaped mountain. It falls into a deep pool, then rushing amongst great boulders for some distance, finds the more level valley further on, and reaches the sea just behind Katsura. On following the stream for 300 yards or so from the top of this fall, the second is reached. This, like the first, falls over a slab of rock seventy feet or so in height, into a beautiful clear pool, which is shut in all round; and so near do the trees approach overhead, growing out and almost hanging from the rocks, that at first sight they almost appear to touch. The only outlet to this extraordinary place for a river to find its way to, is its own course, as it flows, or to the great fall. Above the second fall there is another about fifty feet in height. They are all very beautiful, but the second is as wonderful as it is beautiful.

Near the lowest fall is a cluster of temples, with a grand old avenue leading up to them. One of the *sugi* trees, which had been cut down, I made out to be 283 years old; which agreed within a few years of the date given by the Japanese. Here the head of all the Shinto priests resides and the principal temple is built.

A short way north of Katsura, the previously broken and rugged coast line gives place to a long straight stretch of sand and pebbled beach, which runs N. E. without a break for 15 miles, butting up against a steep promontory, the beginning again of a wild, broken line of coast, which, still keeping the same N. E. direction, continues 70 miles to Toba, at the entrance of the Owari Gulf. Harbours and bays with water too deep for anchorages, are found all along this 70 miles of wonderfully beautiful coast.

Singo, a town eight miles north of Katsura, is the only place of any importance whatever, and this mainly from its trade in wood, which is brought down by means of no less than twelve rivers, which joining in one, near Singo, form a short way above the town a fine stream of water, with ample depth for large junks, which, however, can only cross the bar during calm and favorable weather. The population of Singo is about 4,000.

A few *ri* up the river there is a coal-mine, the coal is brought to Katsura in boats, stored in large quantities, and shipped off to Yedo and other places. I took in 50 tons for trial, excellent in appearance, but it simply refused to burn; when mixed, and so assisted, with some different kind I had on board, it did fairly well. It is very hard and heavy, and free from dust.

None of these provinces grow sufficient rice for their own consumption, but this is not surprising considering that the only rice cultivation of any extent is near to Singo, where a plain of some square miles extends back from the beach to the foot of the mountains.

There is one other place worthy of note, more for the employment of its people than for its extent or importance. This is Kozaura, five miles W. of Oosima, at the mouth of a river called Koza Gawa. Wood and whale's flesh are the two articles of export, and as the mode of catching this leviathan of the deep may not be without interest, I will try and describe the novel method which

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is pursued. I believe the species of *cetacea*, which finds its way into the open deep bays, and in the different eddies, near points, caused by the great Kuro Siwo, rushing past the coast, to be the *Balena Mysticetus*, but this I cannot with any certainty affirm; it is not unlikely that other smaller kinds are often caught. In passing I may mention that in the east of Yeso I have seen on numerous occasions, the little known and rare species the high finned cachalot (*Physeter Tursio*). As soon as whales are seen, basking about the surface, or lazily moving near the coast, which very frequently happens during the winter months, several boats put off in pursuit armed with ***nets***, and rough iron spikes stuck in the end of long bamboos. As nets are rather curious implements to capture these great monsters with, a description of those which are employed is necessary.

The mesh is about a yard square; size of rope about three inches. It is made up in large squares, each side being 30 or 40 feet deep. These squares are attached to each other lightly, at the corners, and middle. The length of the whole net is about 200 feet, which is carried in two boats, and on getting within distance of the whale, the boats separate, dropping the net as they go, and again meeting on the other side, enclose the whale. If this is successfully done, and the great brute disturbed, he almost invariably strikes the net, as he dashes off. Whichever square of net he strikes breaks away from the rest, and now the faster he goes the more it clings to him. He dives, plunges and kicks to no purpose, and soon becoming confused and worried, returns to the surface, when the same process of surrounding him with another net is gone through. Again he dashes off only to become more confused and frightened, when coming to the surface once more, tired and worried, he is pierced with the primitive harpoons mentioned, until killed. He is then towed on shore, cut up, and sold for food—and very repulsive food it looks.

Owasi Bay, one of the numerous indentations I have mentioned as occurring along the coast, is situated about half way between Oosima and Toba. It affords excellent anchorage for vessels of any size, particularly in one of its long narrow arms, where the most complete shelter, easy of access in all weathers, is found. It was from here I had to go inland, to reach the summit of the highest range of a multitude of ranges of mountains, of which the Yamato province consists. Grand and beautiful mountains they are. The peak of Odai Yama is seen from seaward, when clear, for a great distance, the mountains north and south of it gradually rising and meeting in its flattish double-looking top. On enquiry I ascertained that it was possible to get there, but the inhabitants at Owasi knew little or nothing about it, beyond fabulous stories of wild beasts, and the wonderful distance to be seen from its summit.

Having made arrangements for a ten days' trip, I started to make the ascent on the 15th October 1874. The first five miles led up the course of a beautiful clear stream, which winds down between steep abrupt mountains, 2000 feet high, and falls into one part of Owasi Bay.

We soon left the level,—for in this five miles we had not ascended 50 feet—and for 5½ miles toiled up a single mass of mountain, to a height of 3113 feet. Of course the path zig-zagged, turned boulders, crossed streams, sometimes found a flattish spot, then wound round spurs, and, lastly, emerging on the Peak, opened on a magnificent view. What surprised me regarding these mountains was the mass of rock, the huge stones and little soil of which they are composed, and at the same time the wonderful exuberance of the *flora*.

Lowest down and particularly in sheltered valleys or dips, the *sugi* trees flourish, growing so thick and close together that it is all but perpetual night underneath their yellowish green tops. The *sugi* vies with the *wo matsu* (*Pinus massoniana*) which is the commonest and most utilized tree in Japan. The *hinoki* appreciates the same sheltered situations, but is never grown so thickly together. It also flourishes at the very summit of the hills and mountains, as high at last as 5000 feet. But these trees are self sown, and always isolated, growing straght and strongly, having evidently outrun or beaten their immediate neighbours, which appear stunted and twisted. Next to these,—I am speaking of the *coniferæ*—comes that lovely tree *Picea Firma*, the native *momi*. It is a true cedar in every way, and in appearance resembles that of Lebanon. Only one more beautiful species do I know out here, that is the *Abies Iezoniensis*. This magnificent tree I found flourishing in the far East of Yeso, and on the S. W. end of Kunishir Island *Abies microsperma*, a picturesque though much smaller tree (none that I have seen being over 40 or 50 feet in height) grows on the higher ranges, particularly on the summit of Odai Yama. There also I found *Abies Veitchii*, a beautiful species of silver fir. The cone of this species is very small dark purple, tinged with brown, growing erect near the axillæ of the branchlets. The scales are very horizontal, and the cone usually splotched over with resin. *Pinus Silvestris* (Scotch fir) is not plentiful, though found on these mountains.

I have now named most of the *coniferæ* growing in this locality. There are a few other species, less common and only found in a few places and then generally as single plants. But those I have mentioned constitute the cone forests, and of all these none grow to the height and large dimensions of the *Pinus Firma*. Many a magnificent old patriarch I came across, frequently a dozen or more, in the space of an acre or so, all colossal trees, and in rare perfection as timber; but as to their being made timber of, they are perfectly safe, as it would be impossible to transport them as such to the habitation of man. I am only 3100 feet up and have but named the Pines. To enumerate the deciduous shrubs which I have passed through would be an endless task. I observed great numbers of myrtles, camellias, the wild paper mulberry and innumerable other species.

From the summit of the first range, where we now were, and looking back, the whole sea coast lay at our feet, the indentations and harbours looking like threads of silver, running and twisting amongst the hills and valleys. The path now led away along the ridge of a range at right angles to the one we had ascended, and for 3½ miles we went very evenly, then dipped down 1,000 feet, crossing a mountain torrent, and immediately ascended to 4000 feet. Here was a great change in the *Flora*, nothing but oak, beech, chestnut and maple, no pines, the under cover bamboo grass, identical, I believe, with that in Yeso. Along this 4,000 feet ridge, we went for several miles, when suddenly the path reached the crest, and then descended with terrible steepness, along only one shoulder of the mountain, to 1,500 feet. What a wonderful spot we here reached! A few very poor inhabitants had clustered together forming a village of about 10 houses, called King umi, situated on the steep slope of the hill side, in an almost perfect crater, so steep and straight did the mountains rise all round.

There was but one opening where a clear stream of water rushed over great boulders, joining a large river close by, which flowed away to the southward for 70 miles, before reaching Singo. The small patches of potatoes and other vegetables round the cottages, were all barricaded in with stout wood, (quarter trees) to keep the deer and wild boar out. I was charmed to find here a domesticated bee, even then busily working, notwithstanding the lateness of the day and season. One cottage had six hives, rough square boxes, sheltered with some bark from the rain. The bee is similar to our own, but rather smaller, and as for the honey, it is excellent. I must just add before closing the first day that we had again left the oak and chestnut and returned to the region of the *henoki* and *sugi*. From here and along the course of the river these two cedars are grown, and when cut, floated to Singo.

Here I must remark that immediately after topping the first range of mountains from the sea, all the streams and rivers took a southerly direction, and though close to the sea coast—about six miles as the crow flies—none found their way there.

(To be Continued.)

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NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned publishes for the information of British subjects in Japan the following two Notifications, communicated to him by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to certain changes in the weight and designation of the Silver Yen.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES,
H. B. M.'s Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary.

H. B. M.'s Legation,
Yedo, March 10, 1875.

[TRANSLATION.]

NOTIFICATION No. 35.

It is hereby notified that the weight of the silver one yen hitherto struck in the Osaka Mint has now been increased and its designation changed to that of Trade Dollar. The pattern of both sides of coin, the remedy allowed, the mintage fee etc., have also been altered as in the accompanying Table.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo Daijin.

February 28th, 1875.

FORMER SILVER YEN.

Breadth. 1.24 inches Japanese, or 1. 5 inches English.
Weight. 7.176 *monme*, or 416 *grs* English.
Quality, 9.10 *ths* Silver.
Remedy, 1 grain per hundred Yen.
Difference of quality allowed-2 parts in 1000.
Mint fee 2 per cent.

TRADE DOLLAR.

Breadth, 1.24 or 1.5 English.
Weight, 7.215 *monme*, or 420 grains English.
Quality 9.10 *ths* pure silver.
Remedy, 1 grain per hundred yen.
Difference of quality allowed 2 parts in 1000.
Mintage fee, 1½ per Cent.

[TRANSLATION.]

NOTIFICATION No. 5 A.

In accordance with the Daijokwan Notification No. 35, ordaining the new Trade Dollar of increased weight, the Osaka Mint will, from the first of April, next, coin into and return in the shape of the New Trade Dollar all silver bullion received by it and imported by Japanese or foreigners.

(Signed) OKUMA SHIGENOBU.

March 4th, 1875.

NOTIFICATION No. 28.

(Translation from "Nichi nichi Shimbun," March 12.)

To IN, SHŌ, SHI, CHŌ, FU, AND KEN.

Hitherto when Foreigners in the employ of public offices have at their own request returned to their country during their term of employment, there have been cases of half-salary being paid to them for the days they were absent. It is hereby notified that in future the payment of half-salary or allowances (under these circumstances) is not allowed.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijō Daijin.

March 7th, 1875.

Correspondence.

ROBBERY AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE WHARF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 13th March, 1875.

SIR,—I am pleased to see that attention has been drawn during the week to robberies which have taken place at the Custom House Wharf. I am one of the recent victims; and while I shall not deny that I owe my misfortune partly to the want of care of one of my servants, I wish to air my special grievance, which is, I venture to think, one of singular hardship. I would have you know, then, Sir, that I ordered from England a few dozens of very fine Port, not for any base purposes of trade, but for the special delectation of myself and those of my friends who might do me the honour of drinking it with me, or, perchance, of accepting some of it at my hands. The assurances of my wine-merchant amply sufficed to persuade me that this precious fluid would have done me some honour, and given that satisfaction to my friends which a fine glass of wine produces in all rightly-constituted men. You will now be prepared for the expression of my annoyance and indignation at finding that one of three cases containing this wine, for the arrival of which I had long looked forward with an anxiety not wholly unconnected with the late cold weather, was carried away from the Custom House Wharf by some scoundrel who would certainly have been just as well satisfied with Bourbon whiskey, or who has probably sold my precious Port for a *boo* a bottle, in the native town, where it will be bought by some fellow who will curse it as poor stuff. I have always felt that if anything could reconcile an edible animal to a violent death, it would be the thought that he was certain to be well cooked, well served, and eaten with relish by some person with sound views on those most serious subjects. So with my Port. Were I sure that the wine would find its way down some truly appreciative throat, I should not greatly grieve either on its or my own account. But I shrink from the thought that some villain will in all human probability swallow it who has not the remotest idea of its lofty virtue or of my loss.

I am, Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
LUCULLUS.

THE TOWN-HALL CLOCK.

TO THE EDITOR *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.*

SIR,—Although a visitor of comparatively recent date in your settlement—a "Globetrotter," indeed, to employ the elegant *argot* I find current here—I may, I trust, be permitted to draw attention to the fact that though Yokohama has been thoughtfully provided—by her native burgesses I am told—with a clock which is occasionally right, they have accompanied their boon by endowing it with a bell or gong which is distressingly wrong;—this, too, in a country which is second to none in the world in campanology. It first occurred to me that, like the bell of Miidera, which, according to the Author of "Our Neighbourhood," when removed from its home by Benkei "could only sob out from early morn till dewy eve, "*Miidera ye ikō, Miidera ye ikō*," * the bell possessed a sentimental attachment elsewhere, or that possibly it was suffering from the late severe weather. But the weather has changed and its insupportably crooning sound is as bad as ever. Pray, "reform it altogether."

I am,
Yours, &c.,
KUGELSTRABER.

Hotel Weissnichtwo, 10th March, 1875.

Law & Police.

H. B. M. PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.
March 6, 1875.

FELIX BEATO *vs.* JAMES DAVISON,
JAMES DAVISON *vs.* FELIX BEATO.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared for Mr. Beato; Mr. F. W. Marks and Mr. Litchfield for Mr. Davison.

Court re-assembled at half-past 1 o'clock.

Cross examination of Mr. Talbot continued: He had been through the accounts and seen the goods. He knew what staple goods were, such as woollens, shirtings, etc. There was a proportion of woollen cloth amongst the goods in dispute. There are about 65 bales of woollen cloth. Altogether there are 97 bales of cloth. The value of 32 bales was $8,700; they are insured for that amount. He considered blankets as staple goods. He did not not know how many bales there were. He did not consider paper, carpets, window-glass, etc., etc, as staple goods.

A discussion arose as to what were staple goods.

Witness continued: He considered staple goods to be those continually dealt in by merchants. Merchants are not in the habit of ordinarily dealing in goods for which they ordinarily find a market. There are many woollen articles in the goods that he would not call staples, such as pants, etc. There was

* "I want to go back to Miidera! I want to go back to Miidera!"

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not $60,000 worth of cloth amongst the goods. The figures have all been proved by vouchers There is no voucher for commission. The vouchers consist of entries in Mr. Davison's books, assisted by policies of insurance, Custom-House receipts, etc, etc. He suggested to Mr. Davison to charge one-half commission on the withdrawn goods shortly after the rupture. The accounts were sent in to Beato in January this year. The full commission was charged up to the 6th June, 1874. That was the day on which the last sale was made. [Witness admitted a number of statements he made at the late trial] He saw the report of the late trial, but he did not read it.

Re-examined by Mr. Marks: He did not think that Mr. Beato's business had been remunrative to Mr. Davison, as the whole of the charges did not exceed 12 or 13 per cent, of the value of the goods. He based his valuation on that of the Bank Five per cent. was charged on the sales all through till it was discovered that there were 20 cases of mousellines, and this is a staple. He did not think the mouselline was worth $10,000. The mouselline was sold for $3,357

Mr Marks asked that 2½ per cent be deducted off this sum in the accounts, as 5 per cent had been charged through a mistake.

Witness continued: The charges upon the goods sold prior to the transfer to the O B. C. were very nearly covered by the amount previously detained from proceeds of sales.

To jury: There were a few staple goods. He had not ascertained the value of the staples; he would be able to get ready an estimate.

A. Vernede, sworn: He had been 11 years in Japan. He was in Mr. Davison's employment. He had been in it since October. Previous to that he carried on business here. He had been a partner in the firm of De Coningh, Vernede & Co. He had had considerable experience in all kinds of goods. If a parcel of goods were put into his hands for sale and then withdrawn, he should charge one-half the commission agreed upon.

Mr. Dickins objected to these questions, and it was overruled by his Honour.

Witness continued: He mentioned various cases of this, in which in two cases 2½ per cent. was charged as unsold commission, and 3½ in another case. Fire insurance is one-quarter per cent. a month He charged 30 cents a case storage for staple goods. For large bales he would charge 35 cents. He saw the goods in dispute delivered. He would consider that a charge of 35 cents all round was reasonable for such goods. Some were bulky.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: It was not yet settled how much he was to be paid for his services.

Court adjourned till 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday next.

Court re-assembled at 10.30 a.m. Wednesday morning 10th inst.

J. Russell, sworn: He was the accountant of the Oriental Banking Corporation He remembered the late action. He was aware that a verdict was given against the Bank for $5,218.19. It has been paid. It had not been debited to Beato's account in the Bank's books. He did not know if it would be charged to Beato. The account was headed, "Law costs, etc., *in re* Davison."

Mr Dickins did not cross-examine.

A. Winstanley, sworn: He was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. There is a rule in the Chamber's tariff in regard to commission on goods withdrawn. One-half commission is charged on withdrawn goods [Rule read.] Landing charges depend on the size of the packages The usual charge for fire insurance is one-quarter per month. That is for the first month, and afterwards it is charged by a graduated scale. He had never charged more than one quarter per cent. for the first month. He would not consider glassware as staple goods; bots were at one time, but not now. He would not call cloth a staple article. [Witness here read a schedule of the goods.] It was such a miscellaneous assortment of goods that he did not like to express an opinion as to what was a fair rate of storage all round, He had not seen the goods.

Cross examined by Mr. Dickins: He did not know the date when the rules of the Chamber were printed. They were revised and printed about eighteen months ago. Beato and Davison are not members of the Chamber of Commerce. He did not consider himself bound by the rules except in cases of dispute. Cases in dispute had been referred to the Chamber. He charged 30 cents for grey shirtings. If goods were stored for a number of months he would make a small reduction. If for a year he might make a reduction of 25 per cent. He had never considered what would be a fair charge for cases of window glass stored for 15 months. He should not charge 30 cents a month for such cases. He had never imported any. [After a deal of consideration, he answered that he thought 20 cents per month a fair rate: it was troublesome stuff to have in a godown.] He should think 10 cents per month a fair rate for small cases of candles. Five bales of shirtings go to a ton, or about 4½ bales would be nearer. If the goods had been shirtings and staples, he would be inclined to charge rather less than one-quarter per cent. insurance, but miscellaneous goods give more trouble.

A. J. Wilkin, sworn: He was Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the referees in the late action, Davison *vs.* the Oriental Banking Corporation. [Referees' accounts handed to witness.] He was assisted in making them up by Mr. Hooper. It was extremely difficult. He and Mr. Hooper took every means in their power to arrive at some basis. He still stood by the referees' account. He thought it was a fair tariff. It was rather lower than the Chamber of Commerce, from what he had seen of goods. He and Mr. Hooper had only allowed 30 cents per package for landing the goods. One-quarter per cent. insurance is the rate of insurance allowed by the Chamber's tariff for the first and second months He would charge one-quarter per cent. He had been in Japan 11 years. The goods were inconvenient to store; they were all shapes and sizes. He had seen them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: He was appointed a referee by the Court; that was all he knew about it. There was a difficulty in adjusting the accounts. There was difficulty in arriving at data even by referring to the books. If they had been properly kept there would have been less trouble. If he had such goods stored with him, he would have made up monthly accounts,—certainly every three or six months. In making up the the referees' accounts he had had all the vouchers he could get. He saw some of the insurance policies; he did not care particularly to see them. He saw several hundred of the packages. He measured some cases as large as a ton; some were more than a ton. He saw about fifty of this size (nearly a ton). Some were a ton and a half. He could not say exactly how many he saw of any certain size. Some packages were very large. He measured the rest of the goods with his eye. He went all through No 28 godown. He did not go to the godown on lot 37. He saw about 100 empty packing cases in the yard at No. 28. The godown man said they were all empty. There were some very small cases on lot 28, measuring about a foot. Rule 59 of the procedure of H. B. M.'s Court was not brought to his notice to inform him as to his duties as a referee. He heard the evidence Mr. Dickins had brought before him as a referee.

A protracted argument took place between Counseland His Honour as to whether Mr. Dickins had the right to ask certain questions tending to show how Mr. Wilkin (the present witness) as a referee had arrived at the referees' verdict

His Honour declined to allow Mr Dickins to do this.

Witness continued: He had heard other evidence besides what Mr. Dickins had brought before him as a referee. He had heard three witnesses as a referee.

Mr. Dickins: Was the evidence of the three witnessess I called favourable to my tariff?

His Honour declined to allow this to be put.

W. H. Talbot, recalled, to Mr. Marks: He had prepared a statement of the two lots of staple goods that were amongst Mr. Beato's goods. The staple goods sold fetched $6,309.05. There was a considerable quantity of staple goods unsold, and the unsold commission had been reduced by one-half.

Mr. Marks explained to the Court that 5 per cent. had been charged on these staple goods in error; that 2½ per cent. was the proper charge, and that the accounts could be amended. Then again 2½ per cent. had been charged on the unsold staple goods; this charge would have to be reduced to 1¼ per cent., that being 1¼ per cent. due as unsold commission

The accounts were then handed to the jury.

Court adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

The Court re-assembled at half past one o'clock.

The cross-examination of A. J. Wilkin was continued:—

He did not import such goods as those in dispute; his firm often received consignments of such goods. His charges were based on those of the Chamber of Commerce. He had a tariff of his own. He charged 50 cents storage on a bale of Shirtings for the first month. His charge on a box of tallow candles would be about 10 cents It depends on the size. He would charge about 10 cents a month on window glass. He occasionally received consignments of soap; he generally charged 10 cents a box storage. He would charge rather less if the cases were put in his compound and not in the godown. He might take 10 cents per package for storage. His firm would

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probably make a reduction in charges for a long period. The Chamber of Commerce tariff is not a descending scale; but a descended one. For nine months storage he would charge the full rates on goods. (Mr. Dickins here read a letter attached to the report of the referees.)

Witness continued:—He did not notice any body taking notes before the referees.

Mr. Marks.—Every body took notes!

Re-examined by Mr. Marks:—The bulk of the goods averaged or equalled bales of Shirting in price. The value of goods may reduce the rate paid for storage, but size is the principal thing.

To Jury:—The goods did not pack well, they were all different sizes and shapes, and some were fragile and could not be packed upon one another in tiers.

To Mr. Dickins:—Some were packed upon one another.

Mr Marks handed in the petition and said that concluded his case for Mr Davison.

Mr Dickins said he would not trouble the jury with any remarks, but would proceed to call witnesses. He called Mr Marks.

F. W. Marks, sworn:—He was an attorney, and a solicitor. He remembered the late trial and was not likely to forget it. He could not remember his argument at the end of the late action—that was the details of it. He got his case up and did the best for his client (He admitted a number of statements he made at the late trial).

Felix Beato, sworn.—He was the defendant in this case. He was an importer and merchant at present. In 1872, he made an arrangement with Davison. He had known Davison 11 years, and had been on good terms with him. In 1872, he went to Paris and returned with about $60 to 70,000, worth of goods as samples to test the market. At Brindisi he missed the mail in which his goods were, and as there would be no protection for them on their arrival in Yokohama he telegraphed from Singapore to Davison asking him to take charge of them when they arrived. When he landed in Yokohama he found that the goods had arrived but had not been landed. He then went to reside with Davison; he told him he had brought out a French bookkeeper and that he was going to commence business. Davison gave him a little room in his garden for an office. He proposed to Davison that he (Davison) should give him godown room to store his goods and he would pay rent; he was to pay Davison 5 per cent on small and 2½ per cent on large sales. Davison was to land the goods and he was to repay him the actual expense incurred. He asked Davison what rent he paid for No. 28: he replied $120 per month. He said he would be glad to pay him $80 or $100 if he would let him have part of the godown and the house. Davison was to store the goods for the Bank and he would keep a French book-keeper and sell the goods so that Davison would have no trouble or expense. He asked Davison to insure the goods. He wanted to find out if the business would succeed before it became known that he was engaged in it. There was no agreement about charges; they were very intimate and he did not think it necessary.

The examination was here interrupted, Mr Dickins desiring to take the evidence of Mr. Anglin.

J. R. Anglin sworn.—He acted as land and estate agent. He knew the godown on lot No. 37. Godown A was worth about $80 to $90 per month, and B about $80 in his opinion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marks:—He had several occupations. He was a general dealer. He was a land-agent, a printer and an importer. He had been a land-agent about eight years, and a general importer about as long. He had been a printer since he could remember; that was about nine years of age. He had not let twenty godowns in his life. He had been thirteen or fourteen years in Yokohama. (Witness recapitulated the properties he had sold.)

To the Jury.—The large godown would hold about 9,000 piculs.

W. Cheshire sworn.—He was a land and estate agent, and had been so for a long time. He knew the godowns on lot 37, they are about the same size. The rent of such godown taken from month to month would be about $90.00.

Cross-examined by Mr Marks.—He was a land and estate agent, and an average adjuster. He had been 2½ or 3 years in Yokohama. The property had at one time been vacant for a long time. There was a notice "to let" up for some time. He was now trying to let No. 89.

To the Jury:—The godown A. is 82 ft. by 26 ft.; B. is the same size.

F. Beato's evidence continued:—After the goods had been pledged to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank he found he could make better arrangements with the Chartered Mercantile Bank. He got his accounts and paid the Hongkong Bank and transferred the goods to the Oriental Bank. Mr. Davison was custodian for the Bank. He was always willing to pay the charges that he agreed on with Davison. He was willing to do so now. (The accounts were here read and handed to the jury).

When the goods, were transferred from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to the Chartered Mercantile Bank he asked Beato for his account, and he replied he would give it as soon as he could. Mr. Davison retained more than was necessary of the proceeds of sales to meet his charges on them. He repeatedly asked for an account from Mr. Davison, but he always made excuses, saying he was so busy. When he transferred the goods to the O. B. C. he (Davison) told him that he thought all the charges were paid, with the exception of a few hundred dollars either one way or the other. He looked into a memo-book and found that was correct and that he only owed about $500 on the goods. He constantly asked Mr. Davison for an account, but he was obstinate and made excuses. He one day kept Mr. Davison in the office, and would not let him go till he made out his account. Mr. Davison then promised to get Mr. Talbot to make up the accounts. Mr. Davison, a few days afterwards, said, "Don't bother me; the goods belong to the Bank." He told Davison that the goods were his, and that they were worth double the amount advanced on them by the Bank. Davison at last gave him an account, saying that he had sent copies to Mr. Robertson of the O. B. C. There was a dispute about the amount, and he proposed to refer the matter to arbitration. To this Davison agreed, and an arbitration was commenced, but broke down. After this he wrote and told Davison to leave his house, and Davison told him not to come any more to his office.

To Mr. Dickins: Davison put himself to no extra expense; he sent his (Davison's) clerk away. His clerk fell sick, and had to go home again. Mr. Smith was told by Davison that he was no longer required. For nearly two months there was no clerk employed. Afterwards Mr. Crane was engaged. He effected all the sales himself. Mr. Davison only effected one sale and that was a bad one, as Davison made a mistake and $1,208 was lost. Davison sold nothing else. He never intended Davison to sell the goods, only to keep them in his godowns, and give the bank delivery-orders. Mr. Grigor made out his accounts. (Books referred to). During all this time Mr. Davison only wrote some godown orders, and some of his (witness') French correspondence. After the row took place he retired from Davison's office. Davison brought an action against the O. B. C., and Dickins seized the goods for the Bank. He asked Dickins what he meant, saying that the goods were double the value of the Bank's advance upon them. The Bank was more than secured by the goods. Davison never asked him about handing over the goods to the O. B. C. It had done very great harm.

A very long discussion took place as to this last answer, Mr. Marks arguing against such questions.

His Honor disallowed the objection.

Witness continued: If he had known about the goods being handed over to the O.B.C., he could have made other arrangements.

Court adjourned till Thursday morning, at 10.30.

March 11, 1875.

The Court re-assembled at 10.30 a.m.

F. Beato's examination continued—He had already stated that he had never withdrawn the goods from Davison; it was not to his interest to do so. It was not to his interest that they should be delivered to the Bank. He never give Dickins authority to withdraw them. He recognised a letter he had written to Davison, telling him he would have nothing more to do with him; it only referred to his rents. (Letter handed into Court and to the Jury)

Mr Dickins asked Beato to state in what way it was disadvantageous to him that the goods should be handed over to the Bank.

Mr. Marks objected to this being put.

His Honor disallowed the objection.

Witness continued: If the goods were kept by Mr. Davison he would have a chance to sell them, and that would enable him to pay Davison's commission and other expenses. As Davison gave them to the O. B. C., it gave the Bank the power to sell them as it chose—either at auction, or by handing them over to a firm for sale. He never rented the godowns on lot 37 from Davison, He rented them from Grigor, who bought them for him. He never asked for rent previous to the O.B.C. action. He never asked Davison to pay rent for godowns on lot 37. There was no

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agreement between him and Davison as to the amount of rent he was to pay. He thought he was renting the godowns at the usual Yokohama rate. He thought $90 and 75 per month a fair charge to make for the godowns. Mr. Davison knew nothing about the class of goods he imported. (He Davison) never imported any of this kind. He did all the work in connection with the goods. Davison only made out godown orders for the bank. Davison brought no buyers, or any mercantile connection whatever. (Witness produced his sales book).

His Honour said all the questions were leading.

Mr Dickins denied this.

Mr Marks said he was tired of objecting to them.

Witness continued: (He read a number of items from his sales book). All the small sales in the book were to personal friend. He made no such small sales to Japanese. He wanted this to be understood, as Davison had said he had had a great deal of trouble through petty sales of the goods. (Sales book handed to Jury).

To Jury. Though there were some small sales in the book to Japanese, they were only payments for samples.

To Mr. Dickins: He never intended when he made Davison his agent in 1872, that the agreement should last for ever. Mr Davison never asked him for commission on the unsold goods. Davison always said he (witness) had nothing to do with the goods, as he (Davison) was agent for the Bank. He first saw the claim for unsold commission in the petition. After the O.B.C. trial Davison did not ask him for charges, &c. He did not know of a custom in Yokohama of paying unsold commission. He had had offers from five houses here to do his business for him.

Mr Marks objected to this last answer, saying that Mr. Dickins must prove the offers by producing the gentlemen who had made them.

Mr. Dickins argued against this, and said he had a perfect right to put such a question.

Witness continued: He could name the parties, and show the offers in writing.

Mr. Marks said that he objected to the letters being produced if they were not proved by the writers. Witness might mention the names.

Witness continued.—He had an offer from Van Oordt & Co. to do his business for him. They asked $100 rent a month, or 10 cents per package storage on the goods.

Mr. Marks objected to the particulars being given. The other side must produce the parties themselves to prove the offers.

His Honour overruled, and noted Mr. Marks' objection.

Witness continued—It was either to be a gross rent of $100 per month, or 10 cents per package. He was to insure the goods himself and Van Oordt was to have 5 per cent. on small sales, and 2½ per cent. on large sales.

Mr Marks quoted from "Taylor on Evidence" in support of his last objection, which he again raised.

Mr. Dickins said the letters containing the offers could be produced, and that they were the best possible evidence of the truth of what witness was saying.

Mr. Marks cited further from "Taylor on Evidence" in support of his argument.

His Honour over-ruled the objection again. He thought the letters good evidence.

Witness continued—He then went to Mr. H. Ohl, and asked him what terms he would do his business for. Mr Ohl agreed to accept a commission of 2½ per cent on any sale exceeding $500; for any sale less than this he asked 5 per cent. He asked 10 cents per package per month for storage, and 1½ per cent he was to pay for fire insurance. He (Beato) then went to Mr. Blakeway, who offered to do all his business for 82½ per cent commission. He (Blakeway) only asked 10 cents per package per month for storage. Blakeway agreed to do all the work for him in connection with selling the goods. Grosser & Co. and Maron & Co were willing to do his business on the same terms Gutschow & Co. and Raud & Co. also offered the same terms.

Cross examined by Mr. Marks: He never authorised Davison to sell his goods for him if he was present. He agreed to give Davison commisson for his trouble in opening cases and delivering goods; it was not for sales. Davison gave the compradore orders to land the goods, and wrote some godown orders for the Bank; he also wrote some French correspondence for him. Part of his sales books was a copy from Davison's; they were sometimes compared. (Books compared and items gone into) He made all the sales to the Japanese. He retired from his office in Davison's premises as soon as he found that Davison had brought the action against the O. B. C. He was not turned out of the premises; he left on account of the row. He never withdrew the goods from Davison. He did not know that the O. B. C. had commenced an action gainst Davison, to recover the goods. His promissory notes were payable on demand. He swore that the letter he wrote to Davison only spoke of his rents. (Letter produced,) He made a mistake: it also referred to arbitration, &c. Mr. Davison did him an injury by giving up the goods to the Bank. Dickins had no power from him to give the goods up to the Bank, and was not advising him in July. If Dickins wrote letters for him in July, 1874, he did so without his authority. Mr Dickins had behaved as badly to him as Marks had. (Laughter,) Mr. Dickins did many things without any authority from him. He had been between two fires—Mr Marks, Mr Dickins and the O. B. C. and had been nearly driven wild; he had been shamefully used. He came to get his rights and his money. (Laughter)

Mr. Litchfield read the letter referred to; it was dated 28th July, 1874, from Dickins to Marks, written on behalf of Beato. It was headed "Davison *vs.* Beato.

Witness continued.—He was aware that an action was commenced against him in July last.

Mr. Marks.—You just now said you did not authorise Dickins to act for you in July, 1874.

Witness attempted to explain.

Mr. Marks said the whole of the evidence of this witness was valueless, and that he could promise Beato he would commence criminal proceedings against him directly this action was finished. The evidence was simply disgraceful to Beato and his counsel. He did not believe a word witness had said.

Witness: Your Honour: See how Mr. Marks is treating me! It is shameful.

His Honour said the witness' statements were very difficult to reconcile.

Court adjourned till 2 p. m.

The Court re assemb'ed at 2 P M.

F. Beato, re-examined by Mr. Dickins:—The witness again explained the meaning of the letter he had written to Davison about having nothing further to do with him.)

Mr. Marks said this was the third explanation witness had given.

Mr. Dickins said his client had made a mistake in giving his evidence and former explanation of the letter, and had confused it with another letter he had written about the same time to Davison. He (Mr. Dickins) now desired to put in a letter about rates of storage written by Davison to the Oriental Banking Corporation.

Mr. Marks objected to it being put in and His Honour allowed the objection

Witness continued—The sales-books produced in Court this morning were two journals—one being a "rough" book and the other a "fair" one. He wished to explain an account he had with him, but

Mr. Marks objected; the account had not come up in cross-examination.

Mr. Dickins said the shortest way would be to let the witness show and explain it. He did not know what it was about.

Mr. Marks still objected.

His Honour decided it could not be allowed. Witness had employed counsel and must leave his lawyer to fight his case for him.

Mr. Beato to Jury:—He had seen the firms who had made offers to his business personally and had afterwards corresponded with them about the matter. The offers he had received were all subsequent to the rupture.

Geo Blakeway, sworn and examined by Mr Dickins.—He was the chief of the Société Anonyme Franco Japonaise. He had had experience in such goods as the ones now in dispute. He had been a witness before the referees in the late action. He had written a letter to the *Japan Herald* about the evidence he had given. Mr. Beato had asked him about charges and the substance of his answer was contained in that letter.

Mr. Dickins here read the letter; it ran as follows:—

To the Editor of the *Japan Herald*.

SIR,—I read in your issue of 16th January the letter of Mr. Ohl, with the utmost surprise and concern. I allude specially to the paragraph as follows:—"I considered that a charge of 10 cents per package per month on miscellaneous goods, and an additional 2½ per cent. (for not selling) amply remunerative.

Having endorsed before the referees Mr. Ohl's evidence, I feel it incumbent on me to declare that his mention of an additional 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* absolutely escaped me, and well it might, for I am at a loss even now to understand his meaning.

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The question at issue was simply the rate of storage, on the understanding that a commission *for selling* of 2½ per cent. or 5 per cent., according to the nature of goods, was paid either by the owner of the goods or depositor of them.

Account sales are generally charged with:—selling commission; guarantee commission (sometimes); storage; insurance; remitting commission (sometimes); brokerage on remittance; duties; interest on disbursements advanced; postage and petties.

Outsides of these I know of no additional commission or benefit whatsoever, and I certainly never heard of such a thing as 2½ per cent. on value.

I therefore disagree entirely with Mr. Ohl, and in the matter under discussion wish to repeat fully the substance of my evidence.

I consider, having in the view the contingent advantages in the shape of commission, profit on insurance etc, etc, that a charge of ten cents per package was a fair and just remuneration

I will now go further, and say that a public warehouseman, or storer, doing a moderate business, would be amply compensated by a charge of ten cents per package without further benefit.

In a matter of such importance, not only to both parties but indirectly to the public, I consider that the closest examination is necessary, and I have brought to bear on it all the attention it deserves. With all due deference to the referees, I most emphatically disagree with their finding, and I maintain that a charge of 35 cents per package all round on the goods described is not only exorbitant, but even extortionate.

A repeated examination of the matter brings me to the same result. If the goods in question were measured, and the proper calculations made, it would be seen that at 35 cents a perfectly monstrous profit would be realised. I have made calculations with regard to storage on the goods now lying in my own godowns, and I find that with perhaps a greater proportion of bulky cases than is shown in the lists of Mr. Beato's goods, I should, at 35 cents per package, make about $950 per month on godown accommodation costing me $100 per month. Surely it is out of all reason to suppose that any owner of goods in his senses would consent to such a profit—more than 900 per cent—being made by his agent on the one charge of storage.

In my opinion, the upholding or charging of high or excessive rates is, in trade, an unsound policy, inconsistent either with commercial instinct or sense.

I remain,

Your obed't servant,

G. BLAKEWAY.

Yokohama, January 18, 1875.

Re-examined by Mr. Marks.—He messed at home and not at the Club.

Mr. Dickins put in the copy of the *Herald* containing the letter by Mr. Blakeway. He now desired to put in the letter from Davison to the O. B. C. about rates of storage.

Mr. Marks again objected. It had nothing to do with the present case. It only related to some wine stored for the Bank.

Mr. Dickins denied this and said it related to some cloth. He would swear to it.

His Honour after considerable discussion declined to admit the letter.

Mr. Marks desired to hand into Court a document he had forgotten to put in before closing his case.

Mr. Dickins objected to this as being irregular. His Honour had just excluded a letter he wanted to put in and Mr. Marks must be served with the same sauce.

After a little discussion between Counsel they agreed that both documents might be handed in.

Mr. Dickins said this concluded his case and as he felt unwell and there would not be time to-day for the summings-up it would be better to adjourn till Saturday morning next. He could not attend to-morrow (Friday) as he was otherwise engaged.

His Honour adjourned the case till Saturday morning at 9.30.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before C W GOODWIN, Esq, Assistant Judge

March 9, 1475.

COBB & Co. *vs.* J. WICKERS.

This was a judgment summons for recovery of the sum of $58,84, an amount awarded to plaintiff by a decree of the Court on 23rd July, 1874, and which defendant had failed to pay either in whole or in part.

In reply to Court defendant said that he had never been able to pay, and on being questioned by plaintiff, said that he had never received but two or three dollars at a time, and that he had not received any money for training ponies at last race meeting, but that he had a pony which plaintiffs could take over for the debt.

Plaintiffs applied that defendant should be ordered to pay a certain sum per month.

His Honour said that it was of no use his issuing orders which could not be complied with, but that plaintiff could have an execution issued if defendant had any goods.

Plaintiff said that the racing season was coming on, and defendant would have an opportunity of earning money; and he expressed his willingness to accept a sum of $5 per month.

His Honour therefore made an order that defendant should paid $5 on the 9th of next month, and $5 on the 9th of each succeeding month; and warned defendant that if he did not pay, and it should be proved that he had been in a position to do so, he would render himself liable to imprisonment.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 7, *Pardo*, British steamer, Power, 767, from London via Nagasaki, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

Mar. 7, *Ariel*, British barque, Mulson, 358, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 7, *Swatow*, British steamer, Ridley, 520, from London via Hongkong, General, to Van Oordt & Co.

Mar. 8, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Mar. 9, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 9, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 4,200, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.

Mar. 9, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Mar. 10, *Otto*, German brig, Adamsen, 231, from Takow, Sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.

Mar. 10, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Roper, 1,325, from Shanghai and Ports, General, to Mitsu Bishi S. S. Co.

March 11, *Shoeyleen*, Japanese steamer, Froom, 600, from Osaka and way-ports, general, to Mitsu Bishi S. S. Co.

Mar. 12. *Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Thompson, 653, from Nagasaki, General, to Mitsu Bishi S. S. Co.

Mar. 13, *Ly-ee-moon*, British steamer, Stevens, 611, from Hakodate, Ice, to P. M. Co.

Mar. 13, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Morse, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 7, *Abbotsford*, British steamer, Mann, 649, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Van Oordt & Co

Mar. 8, *Vasco de Gama*, British steamer, Rice, 2,200, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 9, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Mar. 10, *Lackawanna*, Am. corvette, McCauley, for Honolulu.

Mar. 10, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 10, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,680, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi S. S. Co.

March 11, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 4,200, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by P.M.S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Vasco de Gama*, for San Francisco :—Messrs. Hunter, Wheeler, Hubner, T. Walsh, Hart, Crace, and Dr. Rendle.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong :—Messrs. Lippman, and Scully.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong :—Dr. Platt, Messrs. T. Mercer, J. Mercer, and J. N. Driscoll.

Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai. For Yokohama.—Mrs. A. L. Fobes, C. Lucas, A. H. Cole, G. B. Hill, J. C. Abell, C. H. Cobden, C. de Bouille, Dr. J. C. Tripple, C. B. Colucousses, J. Wain, L. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Wagen and 2 childrens, R. S. Ogle, A. H. Paine, P. Rawley, R. Dowson, J. Fitzgerald, Captain Furber, Captain Wise, Carl Neilson, W. Sykes, and 31 Japanese. For San Francisco.—Mr. W. Patteson, Mrs. C. E. Cobb, Mrs. Marshall, W. Nicholson, E. L. Loomis, Mrs. J. K. Lancaster, J. S. Flason, R. Marshall, and 1 Chinaman.

Per American steamer *Great Republic*, from Hongkong :—R. G. Davenport, Master U. S. N., J. G. Bugman, U.S.N., K. Hurada, U. Yabara, and 14 in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong :—Mr. D. Wise, Miss E. Forder, Messrs. J. G. Smith, L. Horsley, and 5 Chinese on deck.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, for Shanghai and ports :—Rev. J. H. Ballagh, Mrs. Ballagh, Mrs. Pruyn, Miss Withbeck, Dr. P. de Sautebenko, Dr. Roretz and servant, Dr. Rein, servant, and secretary; Rev. H. Loomis; Messrs. Clarke, John G. Smith, Lee Horsley, E. Davis and servant, D' Scully, C. Michel and servant, Morimoto, Ichisugi, Saba, Dupont; Tsugei, Shuzuki, Nagasaka, R. Beattie, Bishop Laucaigne, Rev. Mr. Péln, Schultz, Naga Oka, Watanabe, Tokano, Tsungiyama, Okada, Tsuda, J. Meredith, Kimmijima, Ruriya, Kanaya, Horiwo, and 116 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *CostaRica*, for Shanghai and ports :—, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Miss M'Pherson, Mr. E. Amah and child. General and Mrs. Allen, Miss Allen and servant, Prince Kuroda, family, and servants; Mr. Davidson, Mr. F. J. Water, Mr. Burns, Mrs. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. D'Hauger, the Misses Cargill, 1 Japanese lady, Mrs. Murray, Mr. A. W. Glennie, Mr. Morris, 10 Japanese, Mr. Morris, Abell, and 143 in the steerage.

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Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, from Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, H. Barnett, E. C. Kirby, F. Vogelsan and servant, H. Steele, F. Hardee, and 75 Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Great Republic*, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Hanzsche, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Lancaster, Mrs. Pratt and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Marshall, Messrs. Buzing, L. D. Syle, J. T. Fearon, Loomis, L. Profama, and 938 Chinese.

Per Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, from Nagasaki.—Capt. E. W. Sikeineier, and four Japanese.

Per British steamer *Ly-ee-moon*, Mrs. Hawes and daughter, Mr. Thomson, and 10 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco. For Yokohama.—Capt. Randall Jackson, Messrs. Oscar Busch, J. R. Morse, J. Wilson, C. A. Curtis, Charles Bowles, Tay Takaki, S. Ischisaka, Fr. Schmidt, James Sherry, Peter Williams, Christopher Myrtelus, Chas. Halat, M. Takie, S. Hase, Miss Kawase Osador, For Shanghai.—Mr. Wisner, Mrs. C. Campbell, Lung Wei Chune, W. H. Ricard, Mr. D. S. Mulford, wife and child. For Hongkong.—B. H. Coit, wife and maid; A. G. Bennett, Walter Hastings, and 107 Chinese, steerage.

CONSIGNEES.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco.—Order: J. Busch & Co, F. R. Wetmore & Co., Geo. A. Potter, Henry Allen, jun., J. D. Carroll & Co., Augustine Heard & Co., J. Edwards, Mendelson Bros., Chipman, Stone & Co., Langfeldt & Mayers; R. Isaacs & Bro., Adamson, Bell & Co., Otto Kuntz (care of German Consul), Wilkin & Robison, their Excellencies the Governors of Kanagawa, Walsh, Hall & Co., H. Ahrens, Thomas Harris, agent; H. L. Cook, and P. Bohm.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong:—
Silk.....202 bales.

Per American steamer *Oregonian* from Shanghai:—
Treasure.....$48,000

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—
Sugar.....9,057 bags.
Sundries.....4,257 package.
Overland.....66 "

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, for Shanghai: Treasure, $16,250.

REPORTS.

The British barque *Mora* reports very heavy weather with strong S. W. gales. Crossed the Equator Nov. 2nd in 30 deg. west. Came up through Ombay and Gillolo passages, passed Gaby Island Feb. 8th. In the Pacific had fine weather till nearing the Japan Coast while off the entrance of Bougo Channel during a very heavy gale with a tremendous sea running, at 10.30 p. m. of the 2nd instant, the carpenter George Harris a native of Dartmouth, fell off the main topsail-yard and was drowned, the night being too dark to render any assistance.

The British ship *Thomas Hilyard* reports a sea breaking on board while in the Indian Ocean which smashed in front of the cabin, damaging a considerable quantity of ship's stores, sails, and many of the captain's effects. On the rest of the voyage had fine pleasant weather: came up through the Gillolo passage.

The British steamer *Malacca* reports: left Hongkong March 2nd, 6 a.m., experienced fresh monsoon with fine weather to Yung Ying, from thence to Yokohama, light southerly winds and smooth sea, freshening to a strong gale towards Oosima, with high sea; from thence a strong northerly wind, hauling to the north east with high sea but moderating towards Omai Saki. Arrived at Yokohama, March 9th at 10 a. m.

The *Kanagawa Maru* reports:—Left Shanghai on the 3rd March, and arrived at Nagasaki on the 5th, Shimonoseki on the 6th, and Hiogo on the 8th; experienced fine weather and moderate sea all the voyage. On the 6th, at 11 p.m., met the S. S. *Tokio Maru* at anchor off the eastern entrance of the Straits; at 1 30 a.m., met the S. S. *Nevada* steaming to the westward for the Straits also. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th.

The British steamer *Lyee-moon*, reports: On the 11th passed a two masted steamer and a schooner bound up; 12th experienced strong southerly gale. Remainder of voyage, fine.

The *City of Peking*, left San Francisco on the 20th of February, 1875, at 1 p.m., bound for Yokohama and Hongkong, with mails, merchandise, and passengers to the P. M. S. S. Co. On Saturday March 6th, passed a homeward bound steamer, supposed to be the Company's S. S. *Great Republic*. March 9th, at 7.50 a.m., it was discovered that an arm had dropped from her screw. This unfortunate occurrence greatly marred the enjoyment and expectation of all, the ship up to this time having made a very good run, the average distance per day, using seven boilers, 48 tons of coals, and the engines making 44 revolutions per minute, being 300 miles. The weather most of the distance was unusually pleasant. The *City of Peking* carries a crew of 180 persons, including the following officers:—H. G. Morse, Captain; Wm. G. Pitts, 1st officer; Barrett, Chief Engineer; John W. Meyers, Purser; F. [illegible] Surgeon; C. L. Gorham, Freight Clerk. On the 11t[illegible] encountered a strong gale from southeast to northwest;

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong...	... Volga M. M. Co.		16th March
Shanghai ...	... Kanagawa Maru		17th March
Hongkong...	... Malacca P. & O. Co.		23rd March

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Ly-ee-moon	Stevens	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	Hongkong.
Malacca	Bernard...	Hongkong.
Min	Morgan	
Naruto	DuBois	
Oregonian...	Harris	Shanghai.
Pardo...	Power	
Sea Gull	Acfort	Shanghai.
Swatow	Ridley	
Volga...	Nondedeu	Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS.

Ariel	358 Molson	
Evelyn	700 Knowles.	
Jan Peter	336 Molsen	Chefoo.
Lizzie...	385 Graham...	
Lu'oken	406 Lessing	
Myrtle	35 Poley	
Mora...	620 Angel	
Surprise	1005 Johnson	
Thomas Hilyard ...	1500 Campbell	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British transport...	Thalia	Captain Woollcomb
Russian gun-boat...	Haidamack	Captain Turtoff
U.S. gun-boat ...	Monocacy	Captain Kouts
French gun-boat ...	Decrés	Captain Bosc

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—
FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Crocus" str; "Glenartney" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str. "Annie Braginton."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk"; "Gaucho"; "Walton," "Satsuma"; "Pernambuco" s.s.
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."
FROM MONTE VIDKO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "James Paton"; "Indian Empire"; "Abano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Victoria"; "Florentine"; "Vichna."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Jas. Condle"; "Hants County." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO —
FROM ABERDEEN.—"Esmeralda" str.
FROM HAMBURG.—"Mathilde."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Ulysses" str.; "Antenor" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"W. Batters' str.; "Venice" ss; "Oleander"; "Riga" str.; "Bengal" str.; "Duke of Abercorn"; "Jessie Macdonald."
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Catharina."

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	March 21st
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	March 28th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	March 16th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	March 23rd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	March 17th
YOKOHAMA	P. M. S. S.	

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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.

Communication between Wladiwostock and Nagasaki restablished. All Cables in working order.

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 9 A.M. 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„ Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held in

Room 19, at the Grand Hotel,

On WEDNESDAY Next,

The 17th Instant,

At Half-past eight o'clock.

THE FOLLOWING PAPERS WILL BE READ:—

"On some Japanese popular Legends," by C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

"Observations on the Climate at Nagasaki during the year 1872," by Dr. A. J. GEERTS.

The proposal that Meetings of the Society be held in future alternately at Yokohama and Yedo will be discussed at the meeting.

BY ORDER OF
THE COUNCIL.

Yokohama, March 12, 1875. td.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late

MR. CHARLES VALMALE,

in our Firm, cease from this date.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, February 26, 1875. 1m.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.											During past 24 hrs.				
				Hygrometer.					Wind.								
		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Mar. 6	30.22	46.0	46.0	42.0	37.1	.221	.713	Calm.	.00	3	47.5	35.0	41.2	.00	4
Sunday ...	„ 7	29.99	55.5	60.0	58.0	56.7	.460	.888	S.	.43	6	66.0	35.0	50.5	.00	3
Monday ...	„ 8	29.80	54.0	45.0	42.5	39.7	.244	.815	S.	.28	10	66.5	35.0	50.7	.03	2
Tuesday ...	„ 9	30.17	43.5	41.0	37.0	31.5	.174	.680	Calm.	.00	5	43.0	37.0	40.0	.16	2
Wednesday ...	„ 10	30.16	43.0	45.0	40.0	33.3	.190	.637	Calm.	.00	5	48.0	35.0	41.5	.00	2
Thursday...	„ 11	30.30	47.5	50.0	46.0	41.8	.265	.708	N.	.12	4	50.5	38.5	45.5	.00	2
Friday	„ 12	29.82	55.0	56.5	54.0	52.1	.389	.845	N. E.	.21	10	57.0	49.0	53.0	.03	2
Mean ...		30.06	49.2	49.0	45.6	41.7	.277	.754	——	.14	6	54.0	37.9	46.0	.03	2

CAMP, Yokohama, March 12th, 1875.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, MARCH 13TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cottons Fabrics and Yarns.—No new feature in the condition of the market for these goods may be reported as having presented itself in the closing week. Arrivals have been considerable—mainly in satisfaction of former contracts—and prices, though somewhat easier than those last quoted, are on the whole moderately steady.

Grey Shirtings:—

7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce. ..	$1.87½ to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„ ...	2.17½ to 2.52
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„ ...	2.65 to 2.90
Taffachelass Single				2.55 to 2.75
No. 16 to 24			per picul...	33.50 to 36.50
Reverse			nom. ...	nominal

White Shirtings:—

56 to 60 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	nom per pce. ...	2.40 to 2.50
64 to 72 „	„		„ ...	2.80 to 3.00
Turkey Reds	25 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb...	0.90 to 0.97½
Black Velvets				8.60 to 9.50
English Drills				3.20 to 3.40
Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe				7.00 to 8.00
No. 28 to 32			per picul..	38.50 to 42.00
„ 38 to 42 ...small stock nom....			„	...42.00 to 47.25

Woollens, are without change, and rates may be considered nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6.25	to 7.75
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in. ..	4.50	to 5.25
Italian Cloth	30 yds.	32 in....	0.25	to 0.37
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	6.25	to 7.25
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18.50	to 19.00
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00	to 14.50
Plain Mousseline de Laine ...	30 yds.	30 in,...	0.18	to 0.19
Figured Mousseline de Laine ..	30 yds.	30 in...	0.28	to 0.32
Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.30	to 0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in.	to 52 in...	1.00	to 1.30
Presidents	54 in	to 56 in...	0.75	to 0.85
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in...	0.45	to 0.55
Union	54 in.	to 56 in...	0.70	to 0.85
Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.		per lb...	0.45	to 0.48

Sugar.—The *Otto*, from Takao has brought 4,500 bags Brown Sugar, but the attitude of holders is firm, and the market continues steady.

Kerosene.—The market has been shaken by recent arrivals, and rates exhibit a tendency towards greater ease. There are no stocks in first hands.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	...per picul....	4.42½	to 4.50
in Basket	„ ...	4.20	to 4.30
China No. 1 Ping fah	„ ...	8.40	to 8.60
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	7.70	to 8.00
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	7.00	to 7.40
„ No. 4 Kook-fah...	„ ...	6.60	to 6.90
China No 5 Kong-fun ...	...per picul ...	6.00	to 6.40
„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	5.20	to 5.70
Swatow...	„ ...	3.70	to 3.80
Daitong...	„ ...	3.70	to 4.00
Japan Rice	„ ...		
Kerosine Oil...	„ ...	3.20	to 3.25

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our fortnightly report, dated 10th instant, was as follows:—

Since the 24th ulto., arrivals from the interior have made but a trifling addition to the unsold stock which was estimated at about 1,400 bales. Although in excess of the average and containing no doubt some good parcels of Hanks and Oshius this stock has been of little avail to buyers, as medium, common and inferior Silks alone were offered for sale. We leave unchanged the prices quoted in our last for the better descriptions of Hanks and Oshiu, but having failed to induce sales they must be taken as nominal, and we have no further decline to report than $10 to $20 on common Sinchu and Bushiu sorts.

On the 6th inst. some 50 bales were sold by public auction for the account of a Japanese firm in liquidation at the following prices:—Sinchu Szwa, native filature, 10/14d. pretty clean, good color at $565 (resold, we hear, on the same day at an advance of $10).

Shinchiu Hanks,	No. 1½ to 2	$495
Do.	No. 2 to 2½	$460
Do.	No. 3	$412½ to 420
Do.	No. 3 to 4	$380
Do.	very inferior	$355

The last parcel was taken up by a Japanese dealer.

The settlements of the fortnight are 330 bales of Hanks, and 20 of Oshiu. The shipments are 448, making the total export 8,837 bales against 11,614 last year for the corresponding period.

The stock is reduced to 1,200 bales.

Since then a steady demand on the part of a few buyers has continued and deliveries are about 200 piculs of Hanks and Oshius. Arrivals are 165 bales.

A public sale of about 30 piculs of Sinchu Silk is to take place on the 16th instant.

	Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 3d. @ Lyons, 5.35.		*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 3d. @ Lyons, 5.35.*
Hanks—			
Best (No. 1/2)	520 to 540 19s. 11d. to 20s. 8d frs. 55 to 57	Medium (No. 2½)	450 to 470 17s. 5d. to 18s 2d. frs. 48 to 50
Good (No. 2)	480 to 500 18s. 6d. to 19s. 2d. frs. 51 to 53	Common No 3	410 to 430 16s. 0d. to 16s. 9d. frs. 44 to 46

Tea.—We published the following report on the condition of the local market on the 10th instant.

The reduction in price submitted to by natives holders has not been without its expected results. Buyers have again entered the market and settlements for the few days since the despatch of the last American mail steamer amount to piculs 950, an extremely liberal total considering the late period of the season.

The decline to be quoted amounts to $6 to $7 per picul on Common and Medium grades, and $5 on better classes: but considering that the leaf is dry and old, and therefore difficult of manipulation, the concession is barely sufficient to induce purchasers generally to enter the market. Some of the native merchants must be large losers on recent sales. It is to be hoped that next season they will not hoard up their fine goods in the hope of obtaining excessive and exorbitant figures, more especially when prices which should have paid a liberal profit have ruled so high as during the opening month of the current year: the fact of their having done so savours somewhat of Guild combination or interference.

Our market to-day closes rather weak, and native holders appear anxious to realize.

Since then prices remain as quoted below; though a somewhat weaker tendency is observable. During the past three days the arrivals from the provinces amount to 600 piculs.

Common	...$20.00	to	23.00
Good Common...	... 25.00	to	28.00
Medium	... 31.00	to	34.00
Good Medium...	... 36.00	to	38.00
Fine	...$40.00	to	$43.00
Finest	... 44.00	to	48.00
Choice	... 50.00	and upwards.	
Choicest	... None.		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates are unaltered with very little doing in either Bank Bills or Private paper. *Gold Yen,* have somewhat declined notwithstanding the heavy export by last mail.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2⅞d.	to 4s. 2¼d.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1⅞d.	
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2⅞d.	to 4s. 2⅞d.
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.31	
„ „ Private	5.35	
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand ...		
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight		

On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand Par.
„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight ½ per cent. dist.
„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand 101
30 days' sight Private ... 103
„ New York Bank Bills on demand... 100½
30d.s. Private..... 102½
Gold Yen 112½
Kinsatz 419

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between Mr. C. S. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE and the undersigned ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

With reference to the above Mr. C. S. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our firm in Yokohama, and are authorized to sign our firm "in Liquidation."

GILMAN & Co.

Yokohama, 1st March, 1875. W. 1m.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in Yokohama, Japan as

IRON MERCHANTS,

FACTORS AND IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY, under the Firm or Style of ANNAND, SINGLETON AND COMPANY.

JAMES ANNAND.
THEO. ALEX. SINGLETON.

Yokohama, March 1, 1875. d&w. 1w.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund ..... 775,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H FORBES, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT, ESQ.

AD. ANDRE, ESQ. | A. F. HEARD, ESQ.
E. R. BELILIOS, ESQ. | H. HOPPIUS, ESQ.
J. F. CORDES, ESQ. | S D. SASSOON, ESQ.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, ESQ.

MANAGERS.

SHANGHAI.....EWEN CAMERON, ESQ.
YOKOHAMA.....T. JACKSON, ESQ.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG. | FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI. | HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA. | HIOGO.
BOMBAY. | AMOY.
CALCUTTA. | SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

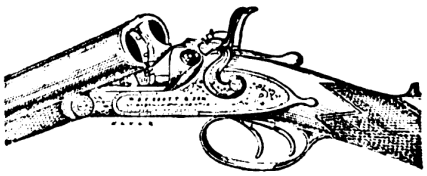
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH, undertaken.

Address M., Care of

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOM LE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 13m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS'" WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. tf.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

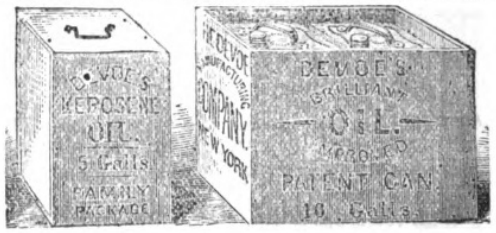
THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH Screw Tops, OR THE WORD "Devoe's" ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co
127 Pearl and 80 Beaver Sts.
New York.

Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark ashereinshown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

H. B. M. PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

March 13, 1875.

FELIX BEATO *vs.* JAMES DAVISON,

JAMES DAVISON *vs.* FELIX BEATO.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared for Mr. Beato; Mr. F. W. Marks and Mr. Litchfield for Mr. Davison.

The hearing of this case was resumed this morning.

Mr Dickins, addressing the Jury on behalf of Mr Beato, said that a singular calamity had befallen the jury in regard to this case, in having to judge of a series of proceedings all muddled together and which ought to have been brought separately. The case of his client was a simple demand for rent and for balance of account between himself (Mr Beato) and Davison. The answer of the letter raised issues as to the amount and asserted a set-off. The other side had founded a counter claim and had brought a cross suit to recover that which they had failed to obtain in an action brought against another party (the O. B. C.). The nature of this claim was for rent which was admitted, but the amount of which was disputed. He was prevented from having the last words with the jury, because the actions had been fused together, which he conceived was unjust as the nature of the claims had no similitude in character. He was obliged to present his case and defend it in the same speech. No doubt his learned friend greatly rejoiced at the enormous advantage he had thus obtained, and he (Mr Dickins) had one consolation which was that he was dealing with a jury which was fully on the level of a special jury to try difficult questions [and thus the last word was not of such importance. He cared little how much his learned friend would deluge the jury with legal platitudes or disgust them with unseasonable jokes (or "goaks" as he wittily termed them!). No doubt he would use plenty of personal invective against himself (Mr Dickins) and would attempt to mislead the jury with false argument and false facts. The learned Judge had told them (the jury) that his client's claim was merely a set-off and that his client was the defendant in the action, and this too at the beginning of the action before he could open his mouth for the defence. He would ask the jury for their sympathy, and to extricate him from the toils in which the learned Judge had cast him, and if his statement was a little long he would ask them to consider that the commercial existence of his client hung upon their decision. His client was a foreigner, who imperfectly spoke English, seeking to protect himself against preposterous and unjust charges on the part of a man in whom he had trusted as a friend, but who had turned out to be a hostile and deadly enemy and who seeks to win his case by stating that which a few months ago he solemnly and repeatedly denied under oath. Before going further he would like to put a few figures before the jury. Davison by his own admission had retained out of sales :—from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank $5,762, from the Chartered Mercantile Bank $2663, from the Oriental Bank Corporation $7751; being a total of $15,957, besides $5218 paid by the O.B.C. on the verdict given by the referees in the late action, and $786.00 for returned Insurance premiums: this gave a total of 21,961 actually received by Davison. Against this Davison had paid: Duties $4317, Insurance $7000, Rent of No. 87, $1500, or a total of $12,817. Thus it could be seen that Davison had already received the sum of about $9,000:00 clear profit, and there was nothing to show that he had been put to any extra expense, by Beato's agency, except the employment of a clerk for a month or two. And now Davison having obtained $9000 coolly asks for $13,000 more! For what? for effecting one sale, which entailed a heavy loss on Beato, for no other sale made by him had been proved. All that Davison had done for his client was to allow him to sell his own goods and have the run of his (D's) office, the use of his godown and a part use of his clerk and compradores and the anonymous advantage of the use of his name. Davison had made no advances, since by collecting Beato's rents, proceeds of sales &c., he always had been in funds more than sufficient to meet all actual disbursement. The defence of Davison to the claim of rent was only that a different amount had been agreed to by Beato. There was no evidence to prove this and Beato expressly denied it. Davison swears that the late Mr. Baker let the two godowns to him for $90:00 per month and that therefore Beato must be taken as having let them at the same rate. Mr. Grigor states that he let the godowns to Beato for $90 and not to Davison at all and this disposes of that, showing that Davison did not tell the truth. He admitted that Davison was in one sense was Beato's Agent, but not such an Agent as is alleged in Davison's petition. Though Beato did get Davison to insure the goods in his name, yet it is absurd to suppose that he agreed to pay such charges as are made by Consignees here against Consignors at home. All that Beato wanted was to do the business in Davison's name. Such an agency he was willing to admit (Mr. Dickins here gave a recapitulation of the facts connected with the case, and reviewed the evidence of the witnesses). In conclusion he said he had heard that Beato was not such a popular man as his opponent, but he felt sure this would have no weight with the Jury whatever; he felt he could safely leave his case in their hand and they would find a verdict for his client.

Mr. Marks replied for Mr. Davison.:—May it please Your Honour and gentlemen of jury, this case presents few, if any, points of law not thoroughly established in favour of the plaintiff. The action is purely one of liability of principal to agent for commission and reward and for money due for services rendered and for money out of pocket paid by agent for his principal. Defendant's answer, if it means anything at all, is a plea of general denial and of set off; but no particulars of set off are stated and the answer may therefore be taken as simply to delay, on the ground that plaintiff would move to dismiss it, as he might certainly have done had he chosen. The real defence disclosed by his evidence amounted simply to: First, that plaintiff by suing the O.B.C. originally, discharged the defendant from liability. Second, that on the former trial, not between the same parties, the plaintiff swore he was not the agent of defendant, and thirdly that the charges were too high. The question of negligence is not raised by the pleadings in either of the cross-suits, and cannot therefore be entertained and indeed is not shown to have existed, No question can exist as to the liability of a principal to his agent, or of one man to another—in the absence of an express contract to the contrary—for a reasonable remuneration for work done and a benefit conferred (Chitty on contracts, pages 512 and 519). The corresponding obligation to perform the work properly is admitted, and there is no denial from the other side as to due care and diligence. Here, then, there is a *prima facie* case against the defendant Beato for a reasonable commission, for reasonable rates of storage, insurance &c, and for money expended on his behalf. How does defendant meet this case? By citing a former judgment *inter alios* which if the defendant intended to be conclusive against plaintiff, he should have pleaded specially by way of estoppal. This he has not done; nor can he be taken as having so done. The case then for the consideration of the Court and jury is confined to two issues—both suggested by his learned friend, (the accounts as far as figures were concerned being admitted as correct by his opponent). First, the liability of the defendant Beato. Second, the tariff of charges. To these two issues alone, notwithstanding the great diffuseness of the evidence, should the attention of the Court be confined; as to the question of liability His Honour would instruct the Jury on that point and it was not necessary for him to adduce authorities on such an elementary principle of law. Any person employed by another to transact work for him is entitled at law—in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary—to a reasonable remuneration to be ascertained by a Jury. (Chitty on Contracts p. 512). In this case there was certainly no agreement to the contrary shown—indeed the defendant Beato, admitted agency and agreement. His learned friend had, for the first two hours, in his summing

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up confined himself to his case, and had gone on like a gentleman, but like the cow which had yielded a good pail of milk, he kicked it over, and following his natural disinclination to conduct himself properly, had assailed him and insulted His Lordship However, comment was superfluous.

The case for the consideration of the Court, when reduced to its proper limits, was confined to a very small compass; much unnecessary evidence had been gone into by his learned friend—which was quite beside the issue. Almost at the beginning of the trial the defence had been confined by defendant to two grounds; first the liability or non-liability of the defendant Beato, second the tariff of charges. He would entirely confine plaintiff's case to these two points. First, then, as to liability. There were two points for consideration, law and fact. As to law, it was unnecessary to prove that any person was entitled to a reasonable remuneration for his services—if there was no express stipulation to the contrary. Defendant had not attempted to prove that there was an agreement to the contrary. Defendant in a slovenly and second-hand manner had sought to prove that although Davison did certain work he did it negligently and to the hurt and damage of defendant Mr Dickins had seen how faulty his answer of "never indebted" was (which by no means raised this defence) and had sheltered himself behind a rule in the Orders in Council that "at hearing a defendant should not be bound absolutely by his answer." This rule was never meant for pleadings drawn by professional men. The nature of the "negligence and damage" alleged by the defendant Beato was purely imaginary. It was true there had been some delay on the part of this client in making out accounts for Beato. But Beato and the Banks were as much to blame as his client in this matter, and when Davison really found that Beato wanted accounts he had them made up, and since April 1874 regular accounts had been made up and sent to the O. B. C. and Beato. Mr. Marks then referred in strong terms (too long for us to give) to the imputations of fraud, conspiracy, fraud and theft against Davison, himself, the O. B. C., the Court, the Referees in the late action and the community of Yokohama in general made by the opposite side. As to the performance of the agency by the plaintiff the books, the nature of the accounts themselves, the correspondence, the record and the evidence of the parties shewed that Davison *did* perform the agreement, that he landed, stored, warehoused and paid duties on Beato's goods, that he sold and assisted in selling a large portion of these goods and that those on which he has charged half commission were withdrawn and surrendered by due process of law in accordance with the written demand of the mortgagees and of Beato himself (shewn by the letter of July 31st 1874). Here, then, we have seen the contract fully performed by the plaintiff. Mr. Marks then briefly alluded to the question of charges: the referees of the late action had decided that point, and many respectable merchants at this trial had said that they considered the charges moderate. And because a number of merchants, hard up, were willing to store the goods for less; that did not prove that the proper and average Yokohama rate had not been charged. Mr Marks commented shortly on the charge for godown rent, and said he could safely leave his case in the jury's hands.

His Honour then charged the jury. He said this was an action brought to recover money as compensation for work and services done. It had been pleaded on the other side that work had never been performed or else had been done negligently. Beato in 1872, had gone to Europe, and purchased goods, and on his way back to Japan had telegraphed from Singapore, and made Davison his agent. When Beato reached Yokohama he made an agreement with Davison that he was to sell the goods and in consideration for so doing was to receive 2½ per cent commission on large sales, and 5 per cent on the small. There was no agreement as to charges; but it was understood between the parties that they were to be on a fair scale. This agreement was made, both parties at the time knowing the goods were pledged to the Bank. The Bank could at any time have taken the goods out of Davison's hands and have placed them with another custodian, but in this case the Bank did not object to the two kinds of Agencies which Davison held by being seller and custodian of the goods. Davison was selling agent for Beato and custodian for the Bank. He had to assist at every sale made. He Davison stood between the Bank and Beato, and this disposed of all the arguments about agency. In one sense he was the agent of the Bank and in another the agent of Beato; this continued till the goods were handed over to the Oriental Bank, and Davison's dual agency ceased. The first question is, is there any liability at all on the part of Beato to Davison? Beato still went and always did account to the Bank for the sales made. Then there was the question of how Davison performed the work he was now suing for. This was a point for the Jury to decide upon from the evidence before them. It appears that Beato did look after every transaction, and because he chose to live with Davison it did not follow that the latter did not do the work. It has been urged very strongly that Davison in handing over the goods to the Oriental Bank did Beato great harm. This question was disposed of by the fact that the goods were all pledged to the Bank. As regarded the accounts question it seems that Davison had not been as prompt and careful as he might have been. It might, perhaps, seem hard that after eighteen months Davison suddenly came down with a heavy account. With regard to the godowns, whoever took them from Mr. Baker must be in possession of them. Grigor says in his evidence that that they were let to Beato and that Davison hired them from Beato. The question of rent for the godowns was an obscure one and the jury would have to decide the point. The accounts were a very difficult matter to put straight and see what was due and what was not, but he felt the jury, being mercantile men, would find them less difficult than he should. The case altogether was really more simple than it appeared to be despite the long arguments of the counsel. The question of agency he considered settled: the goods being all along pledged to the Bank, and the Bank had the right and power at any time to demand them from Davison; thus Davison did not injure Beato's interest by giving up the goods when demanded, for he could not do otherwise. Next there was the question of unsold commission. Unsold commission was compensation to a person who had tried to sell goods placed in his hands for sale and which had been withdrawn from him by the depositor before he (the commission agent) could sell them. There had been evidence produced to show that there was such a custom. If there was no such custom it was for the jury to decide what was a fair compensation to be paid to Davison. Then again there was the scale of charges and there was the evidence that was taken before the referees in the late action. Mr. Wilkin still adhered to what he had said as regarded his evidence. The jury would have to decide the question.

The following is the verdict delivered by the Jury in this case.

In rendering their verdict the jury desire to state that they approach the subject with considerable diffidence, believing that the questions at issue might more properly have been referred to arbitration.

We find for the plaintiff Davison in the sum of $8,302 65-100 which we arrive at as follows, and which disposes of defendant Beato's claim or set off.

The total balance claimed by plaintiff Davison is $9,055 5-100, to which must be added the sum of $27 15-100, commission on $543 15-100, which has been omitted in plaintiff's particulars of demand: —

Say total		...$9,082 20
From this must be deducted the following sums:—		
Disallowed, being difference of commission on goods charged as miscellaneous which were afterwards classed as staple	$582.52	
Landing charges over-charged, as admitted by plaintiff's counsel	78 52	
Interest on charges to 31st December, 1874, disallowed	118.51	
		779.55
Balance found to be due Davison		$8,302 65

LANDING CHARGES AND STORAGE,

We consider the rates charged somewhat high, but in the absence of any reliable data as to the exact measurement and description of goods to which we (? can) refer, we adopt the scale determined upon by the referees in the late action, Davison v. O. B. C.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 12.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 18th January, at Dunedin, N. Z., the wife of EDWIN JOHN SPENCE, late of Yokohama, Japan, of a son.

DEATH.

At No. 14, Yokohama, on the 17th instant, THOMAS LEPPER, aged 35.

Notes of the Week.

A most important reform has been made this week in the taxation of this country. It consists in an abolition of the taxes on some two hundred and fifty articles, and the substitution for them of a tax upon tobacco and *saké*. The annual revenue abandoned is about $1.200.000, while the revenue which the new taxes may be expected to yield is about $2.000.000, leaving a balance of $800.000, annually in favour of the exchequer. As regards the very important question of the popularity of this change, we are assured there is no misgiving whatever on the subject in the mind of the Minister of Finance. Indeed, it is anticipated that the new measure will be very well received, as it will do away with a great deal of irritating interference in small matters which has hitherto been very distasteful to the people, while the revenue which it brought was comparatively small.

ANOTHER very important step taken is the revocation of the prohibition on the export of rice forced on the Government while the late dispute with China was pending. We have always regarded the throwing open of this trade as the key to the prosperity of this country, at least until such an extension of the relations between foreigners and the Japanese can be made as permits of the introduction, on a large scale, of foreign capital, by means of which its mineral resources can be developed. Rice-growing is the truly great industry of Japan, and every measure calculated to foster it should receive the warmest encouragement. The trade of the country is in a condition to cause great anxiety to the Government and to foreigners. In spite of a power in regard to the maintenance of the value of the paper currency greater than is possessed perhaps by any Government in the world, there is a steady drain of the precious metals from the country, and this is not a desirable feature. If gold were flowing away for machinery or anything which added to, or tended to develope, its wealth or resources it would be a different thing. The retention of the precious metals in a country is not *per se* anything desirable. They are only valuable so far as they are required for the purpose of facilitating the exchanges of produce, *i,e.* in commercial transactions, or as a fund with which useful or desirable things can be purchased. But, in this country, a metallic currency which, having a certain value all over the world, was available for the purchase of foreign commodities, has been forced out of circulation by a large issue of paper resorted to to meet the exigencies of the State at a time of great emergency, the exchanges have become adverse and the gold flows away, leaving in its place a currency with which nothing can be purchased outside of Japan. It is no wonder that the Government is anxious and even alarmed at this, or that we see notifications issued which, though capable of an explanation consistent with good faith being maintained with the public creditor, have certainly been dictated by a desire to close as far as possible those gates through which the steady flow of bullion has passed out of the country.

THE many references to the seven sects of Buddhism and specially to the Shinshiu Sect which will be found in our translations published to-day demand some explanation in regard to their distinctive tenets. The subject is one involving great difficulty, and nothing less than a history of Buddhism in this country would be sufficient to explain it fully. But the following notes may not be wholly without value to our readers.

In the form which Buddhism has taken in Japan there are two Gods, Amida, and Shakka Nuirai. The former is the Creator of all things; the latter his incarnation in Shakka (Sakya Mouni).

The seven sects and their doctrines are shortly as follows.

The Nitchirenshu Sect was founded by Nitchiren about the middle of the thirteenth century. It holds that temporal and eternal happiness may be achieved by piety and earnest prayer, but attaches the greatest importance to this life and temporal affairs.

The Zenshu Sect had its origin in China. It holds that the world was created out of nothing, and that the mind of man is a mere blank at his birth. But there are bewilderments in the world, and this blank in the mind of man involves him in darkness. These bewilderments and this blindness can be dispelled by prayer to God. But there is no future state.

The Todoshu, Shingonshu and Tendaishu Sects hold very much the same doctrines, with variations not easily appreciable by foreigners. The priests of these sects read to their followers the Chinese prayer-books containing the doctrines brought from India to China, and these sects, like the Zenshu, came from China. The priests of this sect exhibit great zeal, but the lay adherents of it are extremely indifferent. The doctrine teaches generally that virtue in this world will ensure happiness in the world to come.

The Shinshiu or Monto sect is divided into two, the East and West. It was formed by Shinran at about the commencement of the thirteenth century. It holds that our stay in this world is so short that we need not greatly take thought for its concerns. The use of the prayer-books of other sects is unnecessary, but prayer to Amida, the only God, is the ladder by which Heaven may be reached. The principal difference between this and other Buddhist sects is that the priests may eat meat and fish, and are permitted marry.

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THE following paragraph is taken from the Washington correspondence of *Alta California*.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to-day upon a bill to pay back to the Japanese Government one-half of the Japanese Indemnity Funds, with interest, the remainder (amounting to about $300,000) to be under the control of the Secretary of State, and to be devoted to the education in the Japanese language of a number of American youths; also a number of Japanese youths in our language; the same to be under obligation to serve our Government not exceeding five years as interpreters and assistants to the Diplomatic Consulars *(sic)* and as commercial interpreters between the two nations, as recommended by the President in his annual message.

Comparing this paragraph with a short editorial in the same journal we find there are some discrepancies in the two, all the more difficult of reconciliation on account of the extreme obscurity of the editorial. If the above paragraph may be trusted, the U. S. Government will refund to the Japanese Government one half of the Indemnity Fund, that is about $600,000, and will retain the balance ($600,000, consisting of $300,000 in hand and rather more on the way) for the purpose of educating a number of American and Japanese youths for the American diplomatic and consular service in this country. We have already shewn the injustice of this proposal, and its entire want of logical consistency, nor is it now necessary to repeat the argument we adduced to prove our position. America feels—quite rightly—that there is no sufficient justification for her taking this money. If the Indemnity had in it something of the nature of a fine levied for a misdeed, its primary purpose was to defray expenses actually incurred in punishing those who were guilty of this misdeed. We are not clear whether the Governments of France and Holland could claim that the expenses to which they were put amounted to their share of the Indemnity, but we should say generally that they did not. As regards England, we may safely say that her actual expenses amounted at least to the share of the Indemnity which she actually received, on the total amount of which there was, it may be remembered, a first charge of over $400,000 for injury done to private property. But the navies of France and Holland were at least represented at Shimonoseki by vessels of war, and it was France who proposed that the total Indemnity should be shared *pro ratâ* according to the expenses incurred. But the American navy was only represented by a chartered steamer on which the national flag was hoisted, and the total expenses of participation in this affair by the United States was $30,000. There were no Americans killed; there was no devastation of lands or burning of homesteads such as occurs in war ashore; the blood of no fathers or husbands was to be avenged. There was a fair claim for compensation for expenses incurred, but there was no just claim beyond this. Yet America has $1,200,000 in hand to represent her claim, and by no possible pleading can it be urged that this is right. Not only so. America feels that it is not right—a conclusion we should as soon commend her for arriving at as we should think of praising a banker for wishing to restore to its owner money which had come into his hands through the act of an unscrupulous, or let us say, if you will, overzealous servant, who has procured it by means of which his master disapproves. But though Congress feels that America has no right to this money, she has not said to Japan that which we think she ought to say (of course, in perfectly diplomatic language)—"We have thoroughly investi- "gated the history of the Shimonoseki affair and have taken into "consideration the true nature of our claim to the share of the "Indemnity paid to us. We find that all the damage done to "American property was made good out of a first charge on the "total amount of the Indemnity, so that we have no claim on "that score. We further find that our actual expenses in connec- "tion with the action were $30,000, and, as against this amount, "we have $1,200,000 to the credit of the Indemnity Fund, by "far the greater part of which was paid by you. Without in any "manner desiring to reflect upon the act of the Minister to "whose agency we owe the possession of this money, and "attributing it partly to the want on his part of an entire know- "ledge of all the circumstances of the case,* and partly to "a superfluity of zeal which we cannot censure, we have "arrived at the conclusion that we are not justified in "retaining this sum, to which we have no just claim *in foro* "*conscientiæ*. The amount, therefore—minus $30,000 which re- "presents our actually incurred expenses—stands to your credit "in the accounts of the nation, and your drafts to that extent "will be honoured by the Secretary of the Treasury. The "position we have considered it our duty to take in this "matter forbids our making anything which could be con- "strued into stipulations in regard to the use of the money "on its return into your hands. But in view of the ardent "desire you have shewn to avail yourselves of the services of "some of our valued citizens hitherto engaged in the work of "education in this country, and of the mutual benefits which "will certainly spring from the education of your own people "in the learning of the western nations, it would afford us the "greatest satisfaction to hear that this money was be used for "the perpetual endowment of a college in one of your principal "cities, or in any other form, in the great cause of education." This is what we should like America to say. Is she courageous and just enough to say it?

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* The American Minister in Paris arranged the qu-

THE case brought by Mr. W. P. Kent against White, the constable of the English Consulate, though, in all probability, decided by the Assistant-Judge as it would have been decided by a jury, who would have hesitated to convict him of an attempted embezzlement of money, wears anything but a healthy look for the defendant. But the chief moral of it seems to us to be, that men of this class should be entrusted with the very smallest possible amount of power compatible with the actual discharge of their duties, and that all money matters especially should be rigidly removed from the sphere of their action. The Court is the proper, and should be the invariable, recipient and disburser of all monies which change hands by its order, and the power of manipulating them should be entirely removed from men of White's class.

There is another matter which we have reason to think demands the serious attention of the Assistant-Judge; we allude to the calling of the names selected from the jury-panel on the assembling of the court when a case is to be tried by a jury. The names are taken from the panel in a certain order. They are thus taken, we presume, by a responsible officer of the Court—of course this is not left to the constable. Are they called in this order? In a recent case involving an issue of the gravest importance—an issue which could only be properly determined by men of a certain station in life, conversant with the feelings and motives of those who move in that station, fifteen names were down on the jury list as usual. But it is remarkable that all but one of those who were called first, and who ultimately composed the jury, were men wholly unfitted to try the issue brought before them, while there were at least eight or ten names on the list to which no possible exception could be taken by either side. The result was a miscarriage of justice of a very grave nature. In a little place like this, no man in the position of the constable should be entrusted—if, indeed, he is so—with the smallest power in a matter of this weight. There is, as there always must be in such a place, among men of this class a great deal of *camaraderie*, which, unconsciously, perhaps, to themselves, but not the less certainly, colours and even guides their decisions. Of all the evils done under the sun there is none worse than when the machinery put together for the very purpose of ensuring justice produces some monstrous caricature of it, as much to the dismay of him who seeks it as to those who may administer it, and this through the action of the most subordinate part of such machinery.

IN our issue of the 6th instant will be found a letter from a Correspondent signing himself "Lynx," on the subject of a recent notification issued by the Government touching the exchange of notes, bearing on their face a promise to pay in gold, for inconvertible notes. The wording of the notification most certainly laid it open to the criticism of our Correspondent, and to the remarks we appended to his letter, and demanded an explanation of what appeared to be an act of great injustice to the creditors of the Japanese Government whether natives or foreigners. This explanation is as follows.

There are three kinds of notes in circulation at present which are exchangeable for gold.

1.—The Notes known as "*Shoken Mitsui.*"

2.—Notes issued by the *Kaitakushi.*

3.—Notes issued by the First National Bank.

The Government notification has relation to the first and second kinds only. Of these there is in circulation at the present time a total of *yen* 1,394,628 against which the Government keep a reserve in gold in the Public Debt department of the Treasury, but no part of this reserve is in the country—it is all in Tokio. Many of the notes are, however, circulating in the country. On the 31st May the Government wish the new Frankfort notes to be the only paper circulating medium issued by them, but as they cannot possibly tell where the "Gold" Notes are, they cannot take it upon themselves to send gold out into the country to take them up. Hence the statement in the notification that the "Gold" Notes will be redeemed in *paper*. But the contract on the notes is not in any way modified by this notification. Persons who wish to get gold must bring their notes to Mitsui's Bank, when they will be paid in gold according to the contract. Mitsui will be refunded by the Public Debt Department for the gold he pays out, and the notes will be burned.

THE English Mail Steamer bringing European mails to the 5th February, sailed from Singapore from Hongkong on the 8th instant.

A party consisting of about fifty Loochooans arrived during the week from the South, having been summoned to the capital by the Government. It is believed that the head men of the islands have recently exhibited some remissness in obeying instructions, and that the deputation will be called upon to offer some pledge for their more perfect obedience in future.

UP to the date of sailing of the *Tanais* from Hongkong on the 12th instant the *Adventure*, troop-ship, had not arrived at that port.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held yesterday evening at the Grand Hotel, at which Dr. Hepburn took the Chair.

The preliminary business having been disposed of, Mr. Goodwin read a paper entitled "On some Japanese Legends," in which he showed, by several illustrations, that a marked similarity existed between some of these and stories which, in various forms, may be found among the peasantry in Europe.

At the close of the paper Professor Ayrton expressed some doubt whether these and similar stories were not the unrelated out-come of the mind of the various nations among whom they were found, and showed that legends or stories having the same underlying moral were to be found generally throughout the world.

Dr. Hepburn agreed in the main with Mr. Ayrton, and adduced the fact that proverbs teaching identically similar lessons are to be found among all nations.

Mr. Howell urged that the identity of the moral would not be sufficient to establish the claim to relationship, but that identity of illustration went far to prove it.

A paper by Dr. Geerts entitled "Observations on the Climate of Nagasaki in 1872," was then read, in the absence of the writer by Mr. Brunton, and the evening was brought to a close by some remarks from Professor Ayrton upon the value of meteorological reports, and some of the results which might be expected to follow from the accurate records which the Meteorological Commission of Washington proposed should be made simultaneously and regularly in various parts of the world.

A resolution was unanimously agreed to during the evening that every alternate Meeting of the Society should be held at Yedo.

IT would seem that there is a conflict of opinion in reference to further proceedings in the Ohno bankruptcy case between the authorities of the Finance Department and of the Sa In and Shihosho. It is now stated that the total liability of the concern amounts to 7,000,000 *yen*, and it is estimated that the assets will allow of a dividend of 55 per cent.

IT is said that a site for a residence for H. M. The Mikado has been purchased at Nogé.

AT intervals the native mind appears to recur to the mania for railway construction as a panacea for the torpor which has invaded business and in the hope of reviving commerce. Yedo is full of such crude schemes at this moment, begotten in the brains of men who have not the smallest conception of their practical conditions nor of the enormous cost they involve. For one or two short local lines—or, still better, horse-tramways—there is possibly a fair prospect, and the ambitious engineers who propose to run a line 240 miles into the interior would do well to try their 'prentice hands upon one of these minor operations.

THE *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* states that the price of rice at Osaka, rose on account of the late Assemblage there of high officials.

WE observe that a telegram from London dated March 5th, announces that Congress has annulled the subsidy granted to the Pacific Mail S. S. Company.

Two attempts at incendiarism were made last night at the taverns known respectively as the "Pacific" and "Far East." In each case a rag, steeped in kerosene, had been employed for the purpose. Fortunately, however, the danger was averted by the promptitude of the inhabitants.

THE requisite repairs to the screw of the *City of Peking* having been effected she will be despatched to Hongkong at four o'clock this afternoon.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Volga*, despatched 16th March.

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries...	106 bales.	23 bales.
Waste Silk, ...	3 bales.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 7th March, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,097.93
Merchandise, &c.	$ 572.53
Total,	$8,670.46

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1874.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,124.13
Merchandise, &c.	$ 546.53
Total	$7,670.66

Miles Open 18.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 14th March, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,277.28
Merchandise, &c.	$ 472.02
Total	$7,749.30

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,675.37
Merchandise, &c.	$ 634.09
Total	$8,309.46

Miles Open 18.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 7th March, 1875.

Passengers, 20,413.	Amount	Yen 4,616·905.
Luggage, Parcels		„ 129·495.
Goods		„ 206·88.
	Total Amount	Yen 4,953.28

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ROCKS AHEAD.

IT was only on the 13th of last month that our issue of that day contained the following words in a leading article :—

"The Japanese are beginning to educate their people, "and are teaching scores of thousands of them a language "the very class books of which infuse new ideas into their "minds regarding the relations of the Governors and the "governed. *One of these days they will begin to ask "themselves and their rulers why they pay such a vast "proportion of their incomes to the State.* They have "already a press which has shewn a vigour in its youth "of a very remarkable nature, and the Government may "rely upon it that, one of these days, the activity which "now spends itself largely upon speculative questions,— "precisely as our own press did in the days of CHARLES "II.—will find *a material to work upon touching much "more nearly the daily concerns of each man's life.*"

If our readers will now turn to p. 243 they will find a translation taken from the columns of the *Japan Herald* which affords a startling verification of our prediction. A farmer writes to ask why he and his brethren and the peasantry should contribute the enormous proportion of their earnings which they now do, to a vast class of indolent and extravagant men who spend it luxuriously or viciously, without one thought of those by whose toil it is created. Of course this question brings us face to face with many of the problems and anomalies, if not injustices, which the institution of property presents, especially in old countries. As in Europe, the social arrangements in Japan have involved a distribution of property which was the result not of just partition or distribution, but of force, and notwithstanding the modifications brought about during many centuries by industry, the system retains most of the traces of its origin. At the late revolution, the entire revenues of the land, formerly enjoyed by the *daimios*, and administered by them for the benefit of themselves and their retainers, were seized by the State, in the interest of the commonwealth, and with the consent, forced or voluntary, of those from whom they were taken. This was of course done on conditions which, if not acceptable to, were at least accepted by, the landholders, and to these conditions the State bound itself by promises to the dispossessed landholders on the maintenance of which the constitution of society in Japan now depends. If the proletariat is to rise up and say to the State, "You take from us over one-third of the produce of our industry, and pay this to a class of men to whom we owe no allegiance or obligation, and who, by absolution from the military service they were compelled to afford their former masters, have no real claims on the State ; we now refuse to contribute this share of our earnings for this purpose"—if this is to be said and acted on, of course it would amount to a declaration of civil war, which might change the present relative position of feet and necks. It is clear that the protest of the "Farmers' Deputy" who has written this memorial, whatever principles of natural justice it may contain, is subversive of the present order of society. At this moment the State has guaranteed to certain individuals, not the fruits of their own labour or abstinence, but the fruits of the labour and abstinence of other men, transmitted to them without any labour or exertion of their own, and this guarantee is not of the essence of the institution of property, but a mere incidental consequence of it, which, when it reaches a certain height, does not promote, but actually conflicts with the ends which render private property legitimate. I hope it cannot be denied that this height has been reached ; and it is certain that, in view of the inevitable consequences which would there ensue from it, a tolerable mean will always be preserved between those who hold property and those whose exertions give it that value which makes it worth holding. Nor should it be forgotten that men's ideas of natural justice are very local, and that conditions which are regarded as tolerable enough in one part of the world would be regarded as absolutely intolerable in another. Still it may be doubted whether this "certain height" has not been reached in this country at which the possession of property, or that commuted equivalent for it which under the head of 'pensions to *daimios*' forms an annual charge on the national revenues of $20,500,000,* conflicts with the ends which render such a charge upon the labour of the lower classes legitimate. If we may venture to make another short quotation from our previous columns, we would point out that on the 13th February we said, "But the classes which produce "the wealth in this country do not"—we ought perhaps rather to have said, cannot—"accumulate it, and thus "there is no increasing fund of capital to put out at com- "pound interest, as there ought to be."

It must not be thought that we overlook or under-estimate the momentous issues which belong to the question brought forward by the writer whose letter or essay we are commenting upon, and we would not have the Japanese imagine that problems of this nature are treated with less than that seriousness which they demand. We should also be sorry to say a word calculated to lead to anything more than a consideration of the whole question at issue from a conservative and national point of view. The work of this generation consists mainly in building up a new polity from the ruins of the old one, and revolutions are such enormously expensive things, so much is always lost in acquiring the new gain hoped for from them, that the balance is not unfrequently against them. The desire to imitate has developed something of a passion for novelty, and if Japanese readers of European books only search in the required direction, they will find an abundance of works, written by men of the most earnest and ardently philanthropic disposition, treating questions of this nature in a manner which would not only lead to revolutions, but which, if attempted to be made the basis of a polity, would conflict with the whole idea of modern society, even if not with the very nature of man. Tempting yet visionary views of this nature are the dangers which specially beset young, earnest and speculative minds. They have been tried, sometimes on a larger, sometimes on a smaller, scale, always with high hopes, and often with a most alluring early promise of success. But they have, so far, always broken down, and the secret of their failure has been their want of harmony with surrounding circumstances, or with the fundamental constitution of human nature. The problem which has presented itself to the Deputy of the Farmers' is as old as the institution of property, and there is no patent solution of it. But there are two reasons which make us think that some early solution of it will at least be attempted ; the first is the desire shewn by the Government to free itself from the enormous charge entailed on the national revenues by the allowances promised to the *daimios* and their retainers, by buying them out ; the second is the establishment of those popular deliberative assemblies of which one of our translations this week gives such a remarkable account. These deserve a fuller consideration than we are enabled to give to them at present, and it is worth something of self-reproach that

*Vide Budget for 1874. *Japan Weekly Mail*, 6th June, 1874.

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our first allusion to them is incidental. But though they have at present no existence acknowledged by the law, and no place in the constitution, it is certain that, unless prohibited altogether—which could not be done without both injury to the people and danger to the State—they will very soon grapple with this very question, and it will require all the sagacity and prudence they may combine to discuss and solve it satisfactorily. The Government will, in all probability, rejoice to see it brought forward, because the masses will side rather with the moderate, perhaps insufficient, scale on which it was proposed to commute the present allowances. It will also be glad to have the *samurai* problem solved by the voice of the people, rather than incur the odium of a powerful class directed solely against itself. The status and many of the privileges of the nobles and *samurai* are things of the past and they will be swept away; but the classes themselves remain and have their rights, which must be regarded and treated in a spirit of moderation and justice. Meanwhile, this is a question which deserves, and, indeed, demands, careful and thoughtful discussion in the native Press; nor, when saying this, should we forget to add a word which may possibly reach this great rising power in the country, and we venture to say it only because we partly represent the older institution of Europe which Japan has taken for its guide. No Press has ever been so early and so heartily recognized by a Government as that of Japan. In Europe the Press has fought its way through a thousand obstacles, opposed partly by the timidity, partly by the selfishness and partly by the ignorance of rulers. In this country, it has taken a place which, so far, it has occupied with marked dignity and moderation, and it has been welcomed to this place by the Government—a fact wholly without precedent in the history of absolute monarchies. The wisdom which has dictated this course demands the fullest recognition, and imposes a special duty of prudence and moderation on all who are now engaged in this new sphere of action. It is well that they shall be liberal and courageous; but they can hardly be too circumspect in their opinions in regard to political changes or questions of a vital and organic nature. It is easy to pull down institutions, but very hard to construct them. Those who are often loud enough in denouncing mismanagement, are perfectly lost when they approach the practical difficulties of government. Most clever young men at five-and-twenty are republicans; at thirty, monarchists, and by the time they are sixty they hardly have a theory of government at all, but are content to solve the problems of the day as they arise—a conclusion, which, whatever else it may indicate in ourselves, we are strongly inclined to think is the only sound one. One of our old writers says, "He who would go about to persuade "a multitude that they are not as wisely governed as "they ought to be, will never want for an audience nor for "matter wherewith to illustrate his argument.†" We trust that Japanese writers will not fall into this error of rapid and unpractical declamation, but will, before giving their opinions to the public, carefully weigh their practical value, their justice and fitness. If they will do this, they may render an incalculable service to this country, and enormously lighten the very difficult task of guiding it through the obvious dangers which beset it.

† Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*. We quote from memory, and certainly have missed the writer's beautiful diction; but the sense of the passage is retained.

MONEY!

THE elder PITT commenced one of his speeches, "Sugar, Mr. Speaker." Some thoughtless member of the House laughed, and he thundered out "I say, Sugar, Sir. Now, who will dare to laugh at Sugar?" We wish some member of the Council of State in this Empire would always rise with the word "Money" on his lips, and, if necessary, thunder it out again as PITT did the word 'Sugar.' For this is the real question in Japan at this moment. We wish to draw attention in the few following words to a translation from one of the native papers which will be found elsewhere, on the question of Travel in the Interior, but, following the example we have named, we wish to regard this, we do as every other question where any such relationship can be claimed, as a 'money' question. The last chorus of Handel's greatest oratorio is called the "Amen Chorus"—and a mighty one it is—because this word is the only one used in it, and we wish it were possible to produce something like a similar effect with a chorus which should have the word "Money" for its sole burden.

Before commenting, however, specially on this translation, we would endeavour to show very briefly how the relationship between it and our theme can be established.

It is obvious that the great want in this country is capital. For this all its intelligence and all its hidden resources languish. The enormous unproducing class which has been maintained for centuries out of the earnings of the people has eaten up all their savings. "He "hath eaten me out of house and home; he hath put all "my substance into that fat belly of his," as the Hostess says of Falstaff, No country ever was so enormously taxed for the maintenance of an idle class as Japan has been for the maintenance of her nobles, gentry, and above all, her *samurai*. Bring forty or fifty millions of good honest British money in here, and we should soon see the mountains dotted with sheep, the valleys covered with herds, the mines disgorging their rich contents, earth opening her fertile womb, and everything going as merrily as a marriage bell. We should see railways and canals, mills and filatures, and hear a blessed hum of contentment and prosperity throughout the Empire. The cottage of the poor man would improve, the small villa of the tradesman, the larger residence of the merchant, and the castle of the noble would be seen at one glance in these beautiful landscapes. The country would be laid down with good roads, the *jinrikisha* would wane before the four-wheeler or the Hansom, and the poor slave who now enlarges his heart, cracks his sinews and ruins his lungs in dragging it—there must be from fifty to eighty thousand of these poor fellows in the Empire—would find this hard occupation gone, and again join the ranks of the artisan or agriculturist from which he has come, for higher wages, perhaps, but, certainly for a shorter career of healthy life. And why should not all this be so? What is to prevent it? Want of the money in England? There are fifty millions there, or a hundred, for that matter, which could be had for the lifting up of a little finger. Want of hands here to set to work with it? No. We have three-and-thirty of as intelligent, cheerful people here as there are in the world, who, if they are not very industrious, which we by no means intend to admit, have an immense potential industry in them, as is proved by the way in which these very *jinrikisha* men work when they have the inducement. If there is any apparent indolence in this country, it is because there is so little capital in the working of which labour can be employed. The available fund of wages is so small that the bare neces-

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saries of life are all that the majority of the population can afford. What, then, hinders the realization of the picture just sketched? One thing alone. An unreasonable jealousy on the part of the Government to allow foreigners to assist them in developing the country. Is there any such jealousy of or aversion to us on the part of the people? Most assuredly not. We appeal to the columns of this journal in which there have been endless records of travel in the interior from men of various professions and tempers. They agree, without an exception, in the picture they draw of the cheerfulness, politeness and willingness to oblige of the Japanese people, of the kind reception everywhere accorded in this country to strangers; but, alas! also, in the poverty of the country, the scanty clothing, the poor dwellings and food, and, above all, the miserable roads.

Turn, then, from this jealousy on the part of the Government to the manly and liberal views advocated in the article to which we have referred. Contrast the large-hearted breadth of this short essay with the restrictions under which travel in the Empire is permitted to foreigners. Cordiality and confidence on the one side; mistrust and jealousy on the other. From the subject, a hearty invitation and a clear view of the gain to the country which would accrue from the presence of the foreigner: from the Government, a pitiful restriction that unless on the plea of health, scientific investigation or some pressing purpose, which must be named in order that the authorities may judge of its validity, no foreigner shall go beyond the treaty limits. Above all, he must not trade. And here we come to the money question. Why should he not trade? Has trade a tendency to impoverish the country. If a man goes into the interior with ten thousand dollars with the intention of laying them out as cheaply as he can, is it probable that he will be a violent or an unruly man? When a customer goes to a tradesman's shop, does the tradesman immediately tie his arms and legs and tell him in what manner, and what manner only, he shall spend his money? If the tradesman is not an idiot, he will let his visitor roam about the shop, and it is ten to one that instead of laying out one pound, he will lay out two. The Japanese pretend to have outstripped the Chinese on the march of modern progress. But a foreigner may go all over China and buy what, where and when he chooses. In Japan, he cannot buy a picul of silk, or tobacco, or tea or hemp, and therefore the boast, at least in this direction, is a vain one.

The writer of the paper exposes what we shall call the *samurai* bugbear. We have always been told that the lives of foreigners are in danger in this country, and that acts of violence will be committed for which Japan will be called upon to pay heavy damages. The writer asks if the Government, or those who talk thus, are sure of this, and meanwhile he shows that it is a mere bugbear which ought not to be allowed to cramp a policy not by any means without a liberal side. The simple fact is that the *samurai* are such as their masters, for the time being, make them. Their professed hatred of foreigners was mainly owing to political instigation. The ruling classes or leading agitators of the day made use of them in opposing foreigners, just as the Chinese Government now use the *literati* of China, or as they used the people of Canton in old times. If this class were really so opposed to foreigners as they have been represented, or if they were such formidable subjects of the MIKADO, they would never have subsided so completely as, in point of fact, they have. The Government has ample power to deal with these men in everything, except, perhaps, a scanty pension; beyond this, we are persuaded they are neither better nor worse than they are made. They are mere clay in the hands of the potter. When it is found desirable to control them, their combs fall rapidly enough. If the Government could put down the Sagn insurrection in a week, it can have little to dread from the acts of isolated men dotted about the country.

We repeat it, this is a money question. When a sensible man has got into money troubles, he does two things: he spends less, and does all he can to make more. By these means he extricates himself from debt, stops the drain of his gold, and finds himself at the end of the year with money enough saved to give his wife a new silk dress. This improves his credit because he has shewn himself a sensible and an honest man, and the world, which eat his dinners and laughed at him while he was exceeding his income, makes him a bow with more of respect in it that the nod his impending bankruptcy formerly invited. He may thenceforward snap his fingers and laugh on whichever side of his mouth he pleases. If the Japanese are wise men they will take this translation to heart; if not, we shall hear Falstaff's ghost finishing the scene of which we caught a glimpse just now, and roaring out "Let it alone, you'll be a fool still." In any real distress or difficulty the Japanese always have had, and always will have, our sincere sympathy. But we have no pity for imaginary troubles, or troubles of their own making, neither shall we cocker them up in a policy which is as completely without sound justification as it is prejudicial to their true interests.

THE EXPORT OF RICE.

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that we publish the following notification announcing that the revocation of the permission to export rice, forced upon the Government at the time of the Formosan affair, has itself been revoked, and that the export will again be permitted on the 1st April next. It may have been a question, even while the dispute with China was pending, whether it would not have been better to allow the law permitting the export, to take its course. But there can be no question whatever that the step now taken for the second time is a sound one; and, indeed, in view of the present condition and trade of the country it might almost be called a necessary step. It has simply come to this, that without some early and sound legislation directed towards the development of the resources of this country, its external trade will sink into proportions so insignificant that a tithe only of the foreign merchants now in Japan will be enough to carry it on.

NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned publishes for the information of British subjects the following Notification communicated to him by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs removing the prohibition on the export of rice from the 1st April next.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES,
H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

H. B. M. Legation,
Yedo, March 20, 1875.

TRANSLATION.

NOTIFICATION No. 42.

The exportation of rice to foreign countries was prohibited by Notification No. 58 of May 1874. It is hereby notified that on account of the internal circumstances of this country the Exportation of rice to foreign countries is allowed from the 1st day of April next in the same way as by Notification No. 246 of July, 1873.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI.

March 14th, 1875.

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SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

Contributed Article on the Question of Permitting Travel in the Interior.

(*Nisshin Shinjishi of March* 17, 1875.)

The question of Travel in the Interior has at length sprung up, and arguments have been brought forward advocating the withholding of this permission to travel in the Interior. I will therefore state my views, ignorant though they may be, on the subject.

The Gods in causing nations to have intercourse with each other, instituted. as the basis of such intercourse, the principle of good-feeling and honesty-of-pupose, and the conclusion of treaties between all countries of the globe and the conduct of mutual intercourse between them, with this principle for a basis, are of old date. What I regret continually is that cordial relations have not been properly developed between this and other countries irrespective of any superiority or inferiority of the Japanese people. Ah! our country is not yet even half-civilized!

Permission to travel in the Interior, which should have been granted spontaneously by us, was denied even when it was applied for. This is indeed a thing to be ashamed of!

Those who thus expose the savage condition of the country, who imagine the existence of extraordinary and violent characters before they are sure that these exist, and who talk about the loss which will accrue to the country (from granting permission to travel in the interior),—only look at the small profit and loss which are immediately apparent, and do not consider the great and material gain or injury which it is reserved for the future to disclose.

The feeling displayed in the arguments which advocate the withholding of this permission to travel in the interior is like the behaviour of one who refuses to allow his relations, who have come to his house on a visit to the members of his family, to see them. How can a cordial and true understanding be effected in this way? The progress of the country is checked and a true understanding with foreign nations is impaired by bringing forward such insignificant pretexts.

There is no one, I venture to say, now-a-days who is not ashamed of the childish and injurious policy of exclusion in not allowing foreign ships to enter Japanese waters which was persistently carried out three years ago when the American Envoy visited Uraga. If we compare this former exclusive action with the present unwillingness to permit travel in the interior, we find that they are the same.

And arguing from this fact, even supposing that places of business were established in various parts of the country, and trade conducted there between Japanese and Foreigners, and that loss were to result therefrom, it would not be like the loss that the country suffered in former times, and the sums to be paid as compensation for the acts of violent and lawless characters would be small.

Therefore the best course to pursue is to overlook any small insignificant loss that the country might suffer, and to endeavour by increasing the knowledge of the people daily, to acquire great and material gain for the country, whilst making the attainment of future wealth and power secure.

Why then do the Government not permit travel in the interior! Why do the educated classes not desire it? To see one's way to doing what is right, and not to do it—this is weakness; to see one's way to securing profit, and not to secure it,—this is folly.

It is not the province of an illiterate and stupid individual like myself to discuss such a great question as this, but I have ventured thus to make known a few of my sincere convictions as the chirpings of an unfledged nestling to the scholars of the age. I shall rejoice if they will pronounce judgment on what I have written.

(Signed) SHIBATA, + + +
Resident in the Yehimé *Ken*.

Class Distinctions.

(*Translation from the Choya Shimbun.*)

There should be no class distinctions in society. Some persons may be said to be *kadzokus*, *shidzokus*, or *heimins*—or rich, poor, intelligent or ignorant; but the rights of man must be equally given to all. God loves us all alike, and, morever, God did not instruct or permit the *kadzokus* and *shidzokus* to receive the money that was made by the sweat of the *heimins*, and for them to be indolent, and spending it luxuriously, for good clothing and the like; nor did God make it the duty of the *heimins* to make the *kadzokus* and *shidzokus* the dependents of them, and to support them with their hard-earned money, which they gain through cultivation or trade. Since the revolution we have continuously heard that the four classes of Japanese were to be united into one; but the only one, by our observation, that has really united is the *yeta*, being permitted to join the *heimin*: for what we call *kadzokus* are the former *daimio*, and *shidzoku*, *samurai*—and they are the greatest do-nothings—Government being afraid that they may raise a revolution, because they are unable to support themselves, therefore it is obliged to give them their pensions. These people cannot bear heavy burdens, or do hard labour—indeed they are perfectly useless; and as they cannot do anything better than to be idle, they are supported by their pensions. They are even different from the former *samurai*: they are not compelled to fight for the Government, as the *samurai* were, during the time of its trouble.

The affair may be easily compared with a father having large number of children who are profligate, and are using money greatly in vain. The servants are very industrious, and bring all their earnings to the master, and the master immediately puts the money into the hands of the children, who spend it all. The rank of the *kadzokus* and the *shidzokus* is above that of the *heimins*, still they are fed by the latter. It is high time for them to become ashamed of these doings, and to give up their pensions to the Government, so as to make it both powerful and wealthy. We give subjoined a proposed memorial to the Government of a friend of ours, who is a farmer:—

"Since the change of the administration, the Government is treating us very kindly and it has also made the *yetas* people of the same rank with us, and we punctually pay all the taxes, &c.; but recently, on observing that it drew men of our classes for soldiers, we were very much astonished. We have been obliged to support the *kadzokus* and *shidzokus*. Whether it is under the burning sun of the summer, or in the snow of winter, there is not a day in the whole year that we do not discharge our duties diligently, and when autumn comes all our labour is given up to the Government, and what is left for us to eat is only the sediments of rice, other grains, or vegetables. When we inquire where all this money goes? we are told that it goes to Tokio, and is used towards the construction of brick buildings, iron bridges and in buying fire-arms, carriages, European costumes, and to make payments for champagne and beer, to reward the *geishas* and pay the salaries of the *mekakes*, and supporting two millions of *kadzokus* and *shidzokus*. We were very much astonished on hearing this. Is this true? If it is, we are very much annoyed, as all our hard labour is used in vain. Some brick houses, railroads, and ships, perhaps, must be used in civilising our country; but for rewards to the *geishas*, salaries of the *mekakes*, and supporting two millions of idlers, we cannot pay such heavy taxes, for it keeps us in a poor, miserable condition. We have heard that gas lamps are lighted in the streets of Tokio; this may lighten Tokio, but the interior is in utter darkness, and this does not tend to lighten our burdens. We are very anxious about this, and we hope that the Government will think of our hardships, and compare our labour and industry with the indolence of *kadzokus* and *shidzo-kus*, that this may cease. (Signed,) The Deputy for the Farmer of Japan."

Should there be such a memorial as this sent to the Government, what would the *kadzokus* and *shidzokus* answer?—*Japan Herald*.

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Advocating Abolition of Board of Religion.

Translation.

Nisshin Shinjishi, of March 13, 1875.

(*Contributed Article.*)

The reasons for which the Government created the Board of Education are that they desired, by causing this department to exercise a control over the education of the people, to prevent the existence of any individuals in the country totally destitute of education; for education may be termed the root of civilization.

But the object of the Government in establishing the Board of Religion I cannot conceive. If we consider the duties which it performs, we find that the Board of Education itself exercises a control over religion. Then why was the Board of Religion instituted? This religion consists merely of exercising a control over religious sects, and the institution known as the Board of Religion would appear to owe its original and gradual development to two causes, namely, the desire (of the Government) to amalgamate all the various sects into one, and their wish to keep out foreign doctrines. And if my surmise be correct, then the idea was first started with these two objects in view and has gradually resulted in the creation of an actual Department of State. But on consideration this view of the question is, we find, very shallow, because the various sects cannot be amalgamated into one,* nor can foreign doctrines be successfully withstood. This much is patent to children only three feet high. The counsels of our illustrious Government cannot be so feeble, nor can their views be so shallow as this! There must have been some deep reason, some far-sighted motive for the establishment of this Department, but though I have looked everywhere for this deep reason, for this far-sighted motive, I am unable to discover it.

Again, if we examine the functions of the Board of Religion we see that all that it does is to conduct a supervision over the various Shintô and Buddhist Sects, and through the amalgamation of †Shintoism and † Buddhism to have actual jurisdiction over Shintô religious officers and Buddhist priests. It might therefore be called with equal reason the Buddhist Department (*Shin-bussho*) or the Department of Sects (*Shinbusho*). All that has been done has been to change the name *Seppô* (Lectures on the Tenets of Religion) to *Sekkiyô* (Lectures on Religion,) so that *Sekkiyô* are *Seppô* all the same. How can this *kiyô* (religion) of *Sekkiyô* be named in the same breath with the *kiyô* (religion) of *Jimmin no kiyôiku* (the instruction and education of the people)? Can it be that the functions performed by the Board of Religion amount after all to no more than what has been said? It should hardly be so! Indeed, it cannot possibly be so! Still I have searched for reasons why this should not be the case, and my search has proved fruitless.

Religious belief is a matter which should be left to the free will of the people, and not even the Government itself has a right to interfere with this free will.

Now, by way of illustration, I will give a short statement of the number of officers belonging to the Board of Religion and the amount of their salaries.

There are one *Taiyû* and one *Shôyû* who are natives of Yamaguchi (Choshiu) and Kagoshima (Satsuma) respectively; one *Daijo*, a native of Kagoshima; one 6th class attaché, a native of Suruga; two 7th class attachés, natives of Kagoshima, and Tôtori respectively &c &c, and more than 90 officials of the *Hannin* ‡ grade, of whom 14 are natives of Kagoshima, and 13 natives of Yamaguchi. The monthly salaries lavished on these officials come to more than *yen* 4,650, and the yearly outlay thus amounts to *yen* 55,800. If we estimate the yearly outlay on this Department for three years—namely, from the time it was first established until last year the 7th year of Meiji—at *yen* 55,000 per year—and make a calculation, we find that the total sum spent in that period has been *yen* 165,000. A great deal could be done with this amount of money. But let us arrive at a clear and distinct understanding as to what benefit has resulted therefrom to the Government of this country, what profit to the people, and how much do we find has been done?

In the "contributed article" which appeared in the "Hochi Shimbun" of the 8th instant, styled "On the necessity of doing away with unnecessary things," Mr. Sato, the writer, observes with regard to the Board of Religion, the subject which I have chosen for the present discussion, that it is any "unnecessary ‖ thing." Though believing in the logical correctness of Mr. Sato's able opinion, yet I would somewhat modify the expression he has adopted, and I will therefore call the Board of Religion a "superfluous" institution. The question of its being superfluous is constantly under discussion by many Japanese, but if they read what I have here stated that this department has cost no less than *yen* 165,000 at a monthly outlay of *yen* 4,650, they will, I think, be startled and grieved.

Therefore I, equally with Mr. Satô, am earnestly desirous that this monthly outlay of *yen* 4,650, this yearly sum of *yen* 55,800, should be transferred to the Educational Department and should be employed to defray the expense of educating those, who, though they have eyes, cannot read, and who, having ears, are yet unable to distinguish what is right and what is wrong.

A certain Englishman once made the following remark:—"The Board of Religion was established for the "sake of the two individuals Shishito and Kuroda." §

I am of opinion that this is merely the supposition of a foreigner. But this is only conjecture on my part. I will not guarantee that it is so.

My having written this article proceeds from my wish that what is of no benefit to the people may be done away with, and that what is useful should be adopted. If there should be any mistakes in what I have said I beg that they may be pointed out to me.

Representative Institutions.

Translation.

(*Tokio Nichi Nichi Shimbun, February* 28, 1875.)

The phrase 'rights of the people' has become a very important subject matter for writers in the newspapers. It is from these rights of the people that proceed the popular assemblies called *Min-sen-gi-in* (Deliberative Assembly chosen by the people) and the *Ken* and *Fu* Deliberative Councils. We have always held the view that the rights of the people are their original prerogative, and that the people ought themselves to procure their restoration; and that the Deliberative Assemblies should begin with the smaller assemblies of the *Fu* and *Ken* which should ultimately result in the establishment of a great National Deliberative Assembly. The announcement of our firm conviction of the justness of this view was met for a time by attacks from newspaper writers who maintained that the rights of the people should be restored to them by the Government and that Deliberative Assemblies should begin by the establishment of a National Assembly. Most of the newspapers were induced to fall in with the views of these writers, and our offence became graver and graver in public estimation. It must be admitted however, that the difference of opinion has arison simply with regard to the mode of giving effect to the rights of the people, and that we are agreed with our opponents that the people should come into possession of their rights as citizens. But as they asserted that we were wrong, and we on the other hand thought them equally wrong, this could only lead to a fruitless controversy; such as we had no desire to become involved in. We have therefore as far as possible kept aloof, and taken no part in the discussions about the rights of the people and Deliberative Assemblies, but have endeavoured for a time to turn our attention to the actual condition of the people's rights in this country.

But although we have thus purposely refrained from the controversy respecting the rights of the people, our thoughts are fortunately free, and we have always been convinced of the justness of our views on this subject. There is no day on which we do not earnestly pray that the views of the Japanese people may coincide with ours,

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* The scheme of amalgamation does not appear to have answered. Already, on the petition of an influential Buddhist Priest of Kiyôto, the Buddhists have been allowed to deliver their sermons, &c. in different places to those set apart for the Shintoists, and the present agitation on the subject of the separation of the Shinshiu Sect from the other Buddhist sects would seem to point to the same conclusion.

† Literally "Shintô Gods and Buddhist tenets."

‡ The Lowest of the three Official Grades.

‖ Or "*useless.*"

§ Shishito is the Taiyu, or chief, of the Board of Religion. Kuroda is a *Sangi* and chief of the Kaitakushi.

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and also that they may have the same idea in regard to the mode of carrying them into practice.

Since the month of January last Kido, Okubo and Itô, three statesmen of great influence in the Government and with the samurai, together with Inouye, Itagaki and others, held meetings in Osaka. We cannot tell whether these meetings were merely casual or for some object. Nor have we any means of ascertaining whether at these meetings the conversation was confined to ordinary social topics, or whether it proceeded from the discussion of secret affairs of state to the question of the urgency of the establishment of a Deliberative Assembly. From the point of view of the outside public, they are regarded as belonging to the class of those secret political negotiations of which past events may afford proof. We suspect, therefore, that they were not confined to social conversation, and we cannot help being anxious as to what decisions were finally arrived at in them and as to the influence they may have and the changes they may produce in the Goverment. Kido, Okubo, and Itô having already returned to Yedo, (Inouye also came on private business in the same ship), we now hope by attentive observation of their conduct to divine the nature of the decisions come to by them at Osaka, which will no doubt be now revealed by the actual results.

But we are very sorry not to be able to learn at once the present state of the question of a Deliberative Assembly chosen by the people.

On the other hand we have learnt a piece of news which gives us great satisfaction. It is no other than this. The Assemblies of the people advocated by us have already made a small beginning, and have given signs that in a few years they will gradually attain a great development. It appears by a communication received from the middle provinces (the provinces west of Kioto as far as Shimoseki) that Assemblies of the People, in the form desired by us of Ken Assemblies and Fu Assemblies, are coming gradually into operation, and that the duty of recovering their rights is recognized by the people. Amongst other places, the two Kens of Yamaguchi and Hiogo have already organized grave assemblies where actual business is transacted. A proof of this is that in both the Yamaguchi and Hiogo Ken there were certain local expenditures (probably there are the same in other Fu and Ken) which the Kenchô could not find a suitable method of providing for by taxation. The question had troubled the Ken Officials for several years without their having been able to discover any satisfactory plan. It was therefore laid before the Assembly of the people for discussion. After a few meetings no difficulty was found in drafting a satisfactory measure which was agreed to, carried into operation, and the difficulty of years was removed. Again, in settling an average rate for the rice-tax when paid in money, the Ken officials found it difficult to find a fair rate, the price for rice of first quality being low in remote districts, while that of rice even of poor quality was high in places more conveniently situated. This question was also submitted for discussion to the Assembly of the people, which framed a scale which was found to answer well.

These two instances merely exemplify in a small way the successful working of the assemblies of the people. There is still much that is imperfect in their regulations and constitution, but there can be no question as to the dissatisfaction which would be immediately expressed in such Ken as those of Yamaguchi and Hiogo if the Government were induced to prohibit these assemblies. We believe that the Ken officials watch their success with a friendly eye, and note the proofs of their practical value, and that the members of the Council of State also take a friendly interest in them.

It gives us the most sincere pleasure that the inhabitants of these Ken have recovered their due rights as citizens and that they have attained to the discussion of these matters, which by these rights they are entitled to discuss. If the Government took any repressive measures for interfering with these assemblies, we should describe their conduct as cruel and arbitrary. But not only do the Government not place obstacles in their way; on the contrary we see that they encourage them. Even the supporters of the schemes of a Deliberative Assembly chosen by the people, whatever objections they may have to this mode of witnessing these practical beginnings of such assemblies. Indeed we have no doubt that they do. But if some among them obstinately maintain that these assemblies really do nothing towards the recovery of the people's rights, what shall we reply to them? (We are informed that assemblies of the people are being gradually introduced in the Ken of Niigata, Chiba, Oda and others, but as we have no proof of their actual successful operation, we are sorry that we cannot adduce them in support of our argument.)

The proper time for the introduction of the assemblies must depend upon two things, the lead taken by the Ken officials and the progress made in the minds of the people. Neither the Ken officials nor the Ken inhabitants can be justly blamed on the score of these assemblies being introduced prematurely or in a tardy manner, except one had a thorough knowledge of all the circumstances. We only say that we have observed the principle that such assemblies should exist in the interests of both Government and people, and that it is our desire that they should be gradually introduced. We are not satisfied with bodies like the Kwaigishô (Municipal Council) or Shiugishô (Parliament) which were established chiefly for form's sake in order to gain a temporary and empty name.

In conclusion, we wish to go one step further, and to say a word to our fellow-citizens of Tokiô (Yedo). The people of Tokiô are proud of their position close to the Government and in the van of progress and civilization, and their boast is admitted by the nation. But in this important matter of the people's rights, the inhabitants of this great centre of commerce seem to be the only persons to neglect and pay no attention to them. If by any chance any one speaks seriously upon it, they care no more than China does for the civil war in Spain. What then is the success of which they are always boasting? Are the newspaper writers not right when they call them the "shallow and superficially civilized town population." It may be said that the Tokiô Fu (Prefecture of Yedo) does nothing to encourage the people to form popular Assemblies. We cannot accept such an excuse. Our reason is that the Tokiô Fu has never placed any obstacle to the development of the Municipal Council, and has always listened to its suggestions. Whatever explanations they may offer, we must affirm that the reason why the people of Tokiô do not enjoy their rights as citizens is their own sluggishness and apathy. The members of the present Municipal Council however are certainly not the men to bring about the success of an assembly of the people. How could we ever recover our rights through their influence?

Alas! to what a degree are the people of Tokiô regardless of their rights! Even when the Assemblies of the two other Fu and the sixty Ken shall have been fully established, and the time has at last arrived for the creation of a Great House of Assembly, this Fu will remain with its Municipal Council the same as to-day. Where can we now find in Tokiô the popular rights to which we, along with other writers, attach so much importance?

The Shinshiu Sect.

(*Nishin Shinjisshi.*)

Since Higashi Honganji of the Shinshiu Sect (one of the seven sects of Buddhists) returned from Europe the year before last, he has become rather anxious about his sect, as it was forced into union with the Daikioin; and, as the adherents to his sect could not be increased, he is desirous and endeavouring to free it from the Daikioin. This subject has excited much discussion, but the Shinshin Sect, having resolved to free themselves, would not abandon their determination. The dispute could not be settled by the Kiobasho, and it was therefore brought before the Daijokwan, which decided on the 29th February that the Shinshin sect should be free and could inculcate its doctrines independently. But the discussion in the Daikioin has not yet ceased, and some say that the Shinshiu sect have done right in freeing themselves, others that they have done wrong. It is impossible for us to judge how this affair will end.

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United Duty.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

There is nothing better under heaven than that men should be united; nothing worse than that they should be divided. An ancient proverb tells that "The minds of men will construct a fortress and their breath will melt metal." Since the year 1872 the Kiobusho (Department of Religion) has been in operation, and the Daikioin has established *Chukioin* and *Shikioin* in the different *Fus* and *Kens*. The people are gradually becoming religious and lean towards honouring God and loving their country. But a wicked party has lately arisen desirous of divorcing the Shinshiu sect from our united force. They say that our righteousness is mere hypocrisy, and our union nothing but confusion. In this they speak unjustly, and thus excite our anger. The *Hochi Shimbun* states that the Government after due deliberation decided on the 29th February last that the Shinshin sect might liberate itself (from the Daikioin). Therefore the Daikioin has demanded that the opinions of each of the sects should be clearly stated, and this being now our duty, (so far as we are concerned), we desire to discharge it.

Those who are desirous of disuniting have sinned. If we are to make the native religions powerful and strengthen their influence, we must extend their fortresses and dig deeper trenches so as to defend them against the entrance of foreign religions.

Their first sin.—When the Daikioin was about to be instituted in accordance with the consultation and decision of the Buddhist and Shintô Priests, and after the signatures of the Bishops of each sect had been affixed to the document recording it, it was brought before the Kiobusho and copies of it were circulated throughout the country. But now the Shinshiu Sect is desirous of being disunited from the Daikioin, and we can only regard its previous protestations as falsehoods.

Their second sin.—Religion is an influence which unites and softens the minds of men; but the Shinshiu sect desires to be disunited and has thus brought strange doubts into the minds of men.

Their third sin.—We have arrived at a period when all things are changing, and it is our duty to struggle zealously and not to see ourselves surpassed by foreigners. But the Shinshiu Sect does not seem to care for the native religions, and is doing every thing for its own good.

Their fourth sin.—Christianity seems gradually to be becoming popular and powerful, while our religions are moving in the opposite direction and are decaying. But the Shinshiu sect shows only a selfish care for itself and thus prevents the extension of the native religions.

Their fifth sin.—The Shinshin Sect urges that religion is one thing and the administration of Government another, and that the people should be free and independent. But nothing can be more injurious to the Government than such opinions.

They cannot escape the imputation of the guilt of these five sins. The Shinshiuists do not care for any other God than their own, and worship no other native god. Their reason for going to Europe was that their religion was very much like that of the Christians, and in Europe they enslaved themselves to Christianity. Since their representative returned from Europe they have been under compulsion and repeat many falsehoods to conceal their slavery, their present intention being to override all the native religions and then convert all our people to false teaching. It was said by the ancients "Bring the lantern for the burglars." Now the Shinshiuists are the burglars.

Now that the Government has openly decided that the Shinshiuists may free themselves from the Daikioin, no argument can be urged against the introduction of Christianity should they come forward and urge that it be admitted. This being the case, the liberation of the Shinshiuists constitutes a basis for the introduction of Christianity

In the oath of the Mikado it is said that "the minds of the people shall *unite* and administer." What value can the Shinshiuists attach to this? Therefore, as we said before, "The minds of men will construct fortresses and and their breath will melt metals."

We do not consent to their disuniting from us, and it is on this account that we have shewn the necessity for our union.

The Encouragement of Navigation.

We read in the history of England that Athelstan, one of the famous ancient Kings of England in the 10th century, made a law that any merchants who traded with distant countries should receive the rank of *Jeeri*.

We think that this was the foundation of the advance made by England, and that the germs of the courageous, adventurous and enterprising spirit of the English was formed by this legislation. Some time before this, Athelstan's grandfather, Alfred, bestowed great care upon the navy, ship-building, and on his seamen, in fact, upon navigation in general, and brought over French teachers to instruct his subjects in the above sciences. Athelstan subsequently promoted all these endeavours, not so much by turning them to warlike, as to commercial, purposes, for trading ships have more efficacy even than men-of-war. Since that time navigation has greatly advanced, and now England is the mistress of the seas.

In thinking over the history of our own country about thirty or forty years before the time of Athelstan, we find that at the close of the ninth century Kanshejo (Oenjin Sama) went to the Mikado and advised him to discontinue the sending of scholars to China for educational purposes, alleging as a reason that we had an excessive number of scholars, and that it was thus unnecessary. The system was accordingly abolished.

This was a great mistake, and opposed serious impediments to our advancement, for our people were discouraged and dispirited by the action of Kanshejo. Moreover, he destroyed the fruits of all the laborious efforts of previous Emperors, and deprived our country altogether of the advantages of foreign influence. We cannot understand how it was that if Kanshejo was so acute a person as to observe that our countrymen had received enough book-education, he should not have also advanced the science of navigation. Oh! it was a deplorable thing, indeed!

Long after this, in the 17th century, Tokugawa Sandai, 3rd Shogun Iyemitsu, circulated a notification throughout the country to the effect that no square-rigged ships with two or three masts should be constructed or navigated, and this again put a fresh bar in the way of the intercourse between Japan and foreign countries. About thirty years before this occurred Toyotomi Hideyoshi (Taikô sama), the great hero of Japan, sent his army on an expedition to Corea with the intention of subduing the whole of China, though he himself did not join it. Our navigation promised then to emerge from the obscurity which had long surrounded it. But, unfortunately, Hide yoshi died before his instructions were accomplished. Still, soon after this event some of the more adventurous of our people constructed many large and strong ships, and navigated the rough and endless seas to trade with Siam and Annam. At this time Sakai was a port open to foreigners, and had the Government encouraged navigation, that port would have become popular and prosperous. But Tokugawa Iyemitsu, with his one notification, destroyed all the possible prosperity of our navigation. This was just reverse of what was done by Charles II. king of England, when the traders to India became dissolute and weak. Desirous of surpassing the Dutch commerce, he granted a charter of privileges to the merchants of London, and the trade of England became wealthy, famous and popular, as we see it to-day. England and Japan are both insular countries, but we can see how different is their relative strength. We have seen pictures of the men-of-war of the time of Hideyoshi (Taiko sama), and also of the trading vessels of the same period in which many navigators went over to the coast of China. From these pictures we can safely infer that they were good navigators, or they could not have handled these vessels. Tokugawa Iyemitsu's proclamation was not only a hindrance to the extension of our foreign trade, but also to the home trade, and this is the cause why our mails are at this day carried across the Pacific and other oceans by foreign companies. Japan at this moment has neither good ships nor good navigators. Goods can be transferred rapidly from one European ship to another, which cannot be done with

* Superior Church, formed by the union of [illegible] of Budd-

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Japanese vessels, and European ships are constructed at relatively much less trouble and expense than ours. Thus it is that even our coast trade is carried by foreigners.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Religion.

The two principal religions of this country are Shintoism and Buddhism; and, besides these, Confucianism has been rapidly gaining ground of late years.

Shintoism—from *Shin* (gods) and *To* (road) or *Kami no michi*, deserves the first place as the ancient *cultus* of the country. Little more than a bare outline of it can be sketched here, though some interesting matter connected with it will appear subsequently.

The Shinto idea of creation is that out of chaos (*konton*) the earth (*in*) was the sediment precipitated, and the Heavens (*yo*) the ethereal essences which ascended, man (*jin*) appeared between the two. The first man was called Kuni-toko tatchi-no-mikoto, but five other names were given to him, and then the human race appeared, male and female. Isanagi and Isanami begat Tenshoko daijin, the first of the five gods of the earth.

Jimmu tenno, the son of Fukiawasezu no mikoto was the first Mikado (B. C. 660) and from the date of his accession the Japanese *ki gen* commences, 2535 years ago. The present Mikado Mutzhito is the 123rd of the line.

The *Kami*, with one exception, are historical personages who have been deified, and petitions are offered to them, as will be presently explained, although in the prayers offered up at the Shinto shrines called *Miya*, *Gu*, *Yashiro* or *Jinsha*, there is nothing indicative of a belief in a future state, or of the possession of a soul by the petitioner. The priests of the Buddhist creed amalgamated their doctrines with the petitions of the Shinto faith, and supplied this deficiency, but the scepticism of the men of the day induced them to taken advantage of the low state of morality among the Buddhist priests to bring about a separation of the two systems of worship and belief, and Shintoism is once more the established religion of Japan.

The Japanese *Kami* (gods) number 13730, of which about 3700 are known to have shrines, to the more celebrated of these shrines have been erected throughout the Empire; those to Inari, for instance, may he found in every town and district.

Each province has its *Ichi-no-miya*, and each district, sometimes each hamlet, may have one or more local *Kami*.

The petitions offered up at the *Miya* (shrine) are called *Roku-kon-no-harai* (petitions of six origins), Anger, Grief, Kindness, Protection, Dishonesty and Avarice or Selfishness.

Sai-mon, or thanksgivings for favours granted, or successes attained, are offered up. *Notto*, or songs of praise are used by the *Kan-nushi*, or guardian of the *Miya*.

Each *Kami* has an annual festival, and many have particular days in each month, on which it is usual to visit the *miya*, besides which petitioners visit the shrines at all times, but rarely after sundown. The ceremonies and observances are most minute and vary for each *Kami*. We subjoin one of the more common prayers offered up by the devotees at the *Miya*. Generally, however, the hands are clapped twice and the genuflexions are made in silence. Both sexes may use the *harai* or prayers. Books are not generally used, nor are prayers learned by rote for the occasion. The *Kami* is supposed to read the prayer while yet but in thought, and before it rises to the lips in the form of words. Not being intended for human ears, eloquence is not needed.

Sai Yo no harai.

(*A prayer of the first importance.*)

God that in the high celestial plains exists! gracious monarch! godlike in substance and godlike in intellect! heavenly words of praise are offered up: able to give protection from guilt and its punishments, to banish such and to purify uncleanness. Host of Gods! give ear and listen to these our petitions.

Sai Yo no harai.

(*Taka ma no hara ni kami tadamari-mashi-masu, Sume mutzu kami roji kami romi no mikoto, wo motte, Hona tsu notto no Futo notsu to no koto, Nore-kaku-noraba tsumi to in tsumi toga to in toga wa araji mono wo to harai tamaye kiyome tamafu to mousu, koto no yoshi wo moro moro no kami tachi, sawo shi[illegible] no yatzu no on mimi wo furi tatete kiko shimese to mousu.*)

The world is often called in poetry, *Toyoashi wara* (the fruitful rush-plain) from the *Ashi* (*Eryanthus* Japonicus) the first-fruit of the earth after chaos.

Takama-no-hara are the high plains of heaven, where the gods dwell, but from which mortals are excluded.

Drums (*taiko*) are beaten on festive occasions, and at some temples the devotee calls the attention of the *kami* by shaking the *suzu*, a thin metal globe suspended above him containing several pellets which rattle when so shaken by the long tassel which is fastened to it for the purpose. All *miya* have a mirror on the altar, as an emblem of purity; therefore it is said that the word *kami* is a modern name for the gods represented by the Chinese character *shin*, and is derived from *kagami*, a mirror, omitting the repetition of the first syllable.

All *Miya* have one or more *Tori-i* (bird-perches) which are usually offerings by devotees or petitioners as thank erected. He who approaches the *Miya* must pass under the *Tori-i*, and then the *Hai-den* or place of prayer, is reached, at the rear of which is another building, the *Hon sha* or true *Miya*. With few variations the same style of architecture prevails throughout the Empire. Sometimes a gateway with a porch on each side is to be seen, and in each porch a figure seated or mounted, called the guardian of the right and the left, * called *Yuki* and *Suki*.

The Go-hei, made of paper cut in a peculiar form, inserted in the split end of a piece of bamboo, is an emblem of purity, and is enclosed in a box, thus forming the *Shintai* which is placed in the innermost shrine.

To be *fujio*, unclean, precludes worship at the *Miya*; on the death of a parent for fifty days; of a child, twenty; women after child-birth, twenty-one days &c.; eating flesh or shedding blood, until the next day; at the expiration of these periods, bathing and change of raiment are requisite.

The *Kannushi*, keeper of the *Miya*, also called *Shinshoku* (or Shinkan in correspondence) was an hereditary position, but of late the *Kiobusho* (Department of Religion) examine candidates. The subordinate positions vary in duties and titles with each *Miya*, men only being employed to read the *Notto* and keep the *Miya* in order.

The *kagura* is the music and dancing on the annual, monthly and other special days, offered up to the gods, but intended also to amuse the visitors at the *miya*. The *taiko* (large drum), *kakko* (small drum,) and *fuye* (flute) form "the band," while performers with special dresses and masks go through various antics in silence. There is no design and no set pieces, merely changes of dress. Some of the characters represented are predecessors of Jimmu fighting with evil spirits and defeating them; but a little comicality is introduced, practical jokes are travestied and the fox is not forgotten—the fox and the monkey have a trial of wit, and so on. This is generally preceded by the appearance of the *miko* (child of the gods) a female dressed in white, with a necklace of flax, hearing a *gohei* in her right hand, and jingling in the left a *susu* of peculiar shape. This is the only part taken by females in the Shinto rites.

The offerings, *Sonaye-mono* are *miki* or *onsake* in two vases with paper inserted in them; *arai-yone* cleaned rice in unglazed pottery; *mochi*, cakes of boiled and pounded rice; and, on special occasions, *kowa meshi* or *Seki-han*, rice boiled with *adzuki*, small red beans. Fruit and vegetables of all kinds in season; first, generally the *tai*, (*Serranus Marginalus.*) which are not allowed to spoil, but converted to the use of the *kannushi*, the *Shisho* or inferior officials and others connected with the *Miya*

* Columbus' Account of the Cemies, and the worship of ancestors in the islands of the West Indies bear a striking resemblance to the forms of the *Kami* worship.

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The following are the most important *kami*, and the salient points in the adoration of each is merely noted.

Ten-sho-ko-dai-jin or *Ama-terasu-oo-kami*, is the first and principal of the *kami* and the only one of whom there is no historical record of life on this earth. This goddess is highly venerated as the ancester of Jimmu and therefore of the present Imperial family. The principal *miya* is in Ise, called *Dai-jin Gu*, where there are two, the older, called the "outer," the other, the 'inner.' There are shrines throughout the Empire, but there is no regular distribution of them, all depending on the local popular fancy. When a deputation of the subscribers to the proposed building undertake a pilgrimage to Isé and return with the *Shintai* (godly substance) consisting of a small box of papar on a wooden framework, containing paper cut and stuck on a slip of bamboo; on the box is written five Chinese characters meaning "Waved respectfully ten thousand times," equivalent to so many prayers. This is placed in the Holy of Holies concealed from vulgar gaze. Formerly every household procured a *Shintai* every new year from Isé, now the Kiobusho distributes them when necessary, but not annually.

In Isé there is no annual festival, but the number of pilgrims is greatest in the Spring. At the other *miya* annual *matsuri* (festivals) are fixed according to local convenience.

The pilgrimage to Ise is the most general: all devout men and women are supposed to go at least once, and pilgrims from the remotest corners of the Empire resort thither and receive the *Shintai* to take home. Poor people are frequently met begging their way thither, but they are not expected to wear any peculiar garb.

Sumi yoshi is the name of a celebrated *miya* near Osaka, erected in honour of Jin-gu-ko-go who was the 15th Mikado A.D. 200 to 268, and who is the patron *kami* of all who go on the water either as sailors or travellers.

Soko-tsutsus-no-mikoto (God of the bottom of the Sea), *Naka tsutsu-no-mikoto* (God of the middle of the Sea), and *Uwa-tsutus-no-mikoto* (God of the surface and controller of the waves), three *kami* who are placed after the time of Kuni toko and before Jimmu, and the Gods of the Sea are incorporated with Jin-gu, and called *Sumi-yoshi-shi-sha* (fortunate residence of the four incorporated *kami*).

Guion, Go-dzu-tenno, Suga jin sha (Ox, Chief, heavenly king) or Sosa no-ono-no-mikoto is the *kami* of the cavaliers: the shrines are to be met with in all provinces, the principal one being in Kioto. The great annual festival is on the 15th day of the 6th month, and was one of the principal festivals of Kioto. There are several shrines in Yedo, but the date of the principal festival differs there.

Inari, or, more correctly, *Uga-no mitama no kami*, is the God of the produce of the soil, cereals, vetetables, &c., commonly called *Inari* (rice stalk bearer) and the shrines may be recognized by the *Tori-i* or portal being coloured red with carved stone, foxes on either side. Besides the larger shrines met with at almost every turn, each landholder or farmer has one on his property.

The *Kitsune*, (fox), frequently seen at the shrines, attracted thither by the offerings of food, became gradually associated with Inari. The annual festival is on the first day of the horse, which occurs in the second month.

Hachiman is *Ojin Tenno*, the 16th Mikado, who reigned from A.D. 270 to 309, is the God of Warriors. He was buried at Usa in the province of Buzen where the chief shrine is, and there is no province, county *(korie)* or town without one or more dedicated to Hachiman. The annual festival is held on the 15th day of the 8th month.

Tate minakata no mikoto is the name of a God whose principal shrine is at Suwa in Shinshiu. On the festivals, a deer's head is placed before the shrine as an offering. Hitherto, the Japanese, who had a great dread of eating flesh, used to obtain a pair of the chop-sticks which are sold at this shrine, and with which they may eat flesh without evil befalling them.

To-sho-gu is Gongen or Iyeyasu, the first Tokugawa Shogun, who obtained this rank in 1603, and abdicated after three years in favour of his son Hidetada, himself becoming Ogoshosama. He died in 1616, and was first buried at Kunosan in Suruga, but was afterwards removed and buried in Nikko in the province of Shimotsuké. There are shrines throughout the Empire dedicated to him. The 17th day of the 4th month is the date of his chief festival, but his shrine is also visited on the 17th day of each month.

Ten-jin, or *Ten man gu*, Suga-wara-no michi-sane, who was Saki no Udaijin to Daigo tenno, the 89th Mikado. He was banished to the province of Chikuzen and there died in 903, and was buried in a place called Dai-sai-fu, where a shrine to him was afterwards erected. Others have since sprung up throughout these islands where he is prayed to as the patron saint of learning, and, of course, of scholars and students. The 28th day of the 5th month is his great festival or *matsouri*. In Yedo, *Kame-ido* is his principal shrine.

The accounts of Shintoism which have been published hitherto, from the days of Xavier's successors to the present time, contain much of the Buddhist rites, which had been engrafted upon the old faith. The latest important object of deification or canonization was Gongen, called Toshogu, who received the honour A.D. 1627. The *chokkio*, like a papal Bull, always emanated from Kioto.

On the thirtieth day after the birth of a male, and thirty first after the birth of a female child, it is taken to the *miya* of the district and, according to the means of the parent, so many *harai* are repeated, and the *gohei* is waved before the shrine. There is no baptism or similar ceremony. The *kami* of the *miya* to which the child is taken is called *ubusuna* (god of the place of birth) and becomes the patron *kami* of the child, who has received its name on the seventh day after birth from one chosen by his parents with the advice of friends or the priests. Thenceforth female children on the 15th of the 11th month of their third year, when the hair is allowed to grow, on their seventh year, the *obitoki*, time to wear the broad girdle, and thirteenth year, the earliest age to dye the teeth visit the Mia.

Male children, on the same day of the month, in their fifth year when first 'breeched' with the *hakama*, and usually when the head if first dressed after the manner of adults are taken to the ubusuna Mia.

Formerly *Junshi* (to accompany the dead) was practised by the upper classes. When the master died his wife and most faithful retainers prepared to accompany him and committed suicide. Later on, about the beginning of our era, Haji no tsukune, the ancestor of Suga-wara-no michisane, made figures of clay to substitute for those who intended to immolate themselves. Although the rite was prohibited, it was still at times practised in defiance of the law.† Penances, charity or alms-giving, self-imposed pain, fasting and mortification of the flesh and spirit are not required by the *kami*, but men must lead a pure life, be honest, truthful and chaste.

Good works consist in repairing or improving the *Miya*, but a number of Buddhist ideas are intermingled by the common people, who often hang up pictures, locks of hair and other offerings as they would is the temples.

When a person is dying no prayers are said by him or his friends. But when the last breath of life has passed away, the body is moved with the head to the North and a white cloth is placed over the face. Word is then sent to the officers of the ward and the *Kannushi* of the *Miya* in the vicinity, occasionally, if not too far, to the *ubusuna* of the deceased. The Kannushi performs the ceremonies for the dead called *Shikonsai*. A desk is placed near the head of the corpse on which lights and offerings are placed, generally salt, water, rice, saké, cakes, fish, fruit, dried seaweed, vegetables &c. The *Reijie* is prepared, consisting of a mirror, on the back of which the name of the deceased is written, and placed in a small tub, which is again covered with white material, and is, for the space of forty-nine days, daily supplied with offerings, and prayers are daily repeated before it by the members of the family of the deceased. Not sooner than twenty-four hours after death, is the body placed, by the immediate relatives, in a long coffin in a reclining posture—unlike the Buddhists. The *Kan*—coffin, made of *hinoki* or *momi* usually—has placed inside it a cotton quilt and a pillow of tea-leaves or chaff, and the corpse is robed

† In the days of Confucius images were buried with the dead, and the "great sage" predicted that eventually men would be sacrificed. His prophecy was verified, and instead of ability became scarce. When Hoji undertook to check the terrible custom, great improvement took place. Native annotators on the classics note this.

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in a shroud of white material shapped like the ordinary dress. With the body is placed a garment suited to the season, a girdle, a suit of full-dress, a head-dress, an over-dress of the ancient pattern called *Ho*. Metals must be excluded, and the coffin is covered and put into an outer case called *kaku* and placed on trestles. The funeral cortège varies with the rank and means of the family, and upon arrival ot the cemetery the funeral service is performed. Over the grave a small mound is formed and a square post fixed in the centre, on the front of which is written the name and age, and on the sides the date of death, the place of birth and other particulars. The grave is fenced in with a paling of bamboo or wood, and at the gate, is placed a small *Tori-i* of rough wood stripped of the bark, and plants of the *sakaki* are placed at each side of it, and inside, a cherry tree is planted on each side.

Besides the *Rejie*, after one hundred days have elapsed since the date of death, the wood-post is changed for a pillar of stone. On every anniversary of the death there is a *matsouri* held in the house of the dead, and on that day a visit is paid to the grave. Every year, during the third month, a day is chosen on which a ceremony is performed in honour of the ancestors of the family, and prayers are offered up and petitions for prosperity during the year. Again in the autumn, during the ninth month, a thanksgiving is held and again the ancestral tombs are visited, both sexes joining in these rites.

A rough outline only has been given of these rites and observances. To enter into fuller detail would demand more space than can now be spared, as other subjects demanding notice await attention.

AN EXCURSION INTO THE INTERIOR PARTS OF YAMATO PROVINCE.

By

Capt. St. John, R. N., H. M. S. Sylvia.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 17th February, 1875.

(Continued.)

Occasionally during the day I came upon men and women carrying immense loads of staves for tubs, all ready cut, and soon found that they went many, many miles into these wild forests, until finding a suitable tree they felled it, and there and then cut it up into tub staves; to do this they had to return to and fro frequently, a tiresome and laborious task. We had come from first starting at Owari Bay not less than 18 miles, all the way, except the first 5 miles, up and down mountains, the highest being 4,000 feet. At Kingumi we put up for the night.

Next morning we started at eight, getting almost immediately into the river's bed, and for 3½ miles followed its stony rocky, upward course, crossing it in that distance more than twenty times. Frequently the cliffs obliged us to crawl round them through the thick tangled cover, again taking to the slippery stony bed of the river, to leave it shortly for another scramble. Fortunately it was all rather up hill, which lessened the chance of falling. I know nothing more trying and disagreeable to walk over than smooth water-worn slabs of rock, and big boulders. It would be impossible to give an idea of the extraordinary steepness of the mountain sides as they rose from the river course, many of them crowned by magnificent castellated rocks, 2,000 feet above us. Marvellously grand they looked, covered with the lovely autumn tints of the oak, maple, &c. After three and a-half miles along the river, we breasted the hill, and after a continuous climb of more than three hours, reached the crest. Striking off along an irregular plateau, we arrived at our destination at half past three, being still four miles from the summit of Odai Yama.

The mass of mountains we had now reached, 4200 feet above the level, spread out for a great distance, in an irregular plateau, here and there varied by rises 500 or 600 feet high, and traversed everywhere by numerous streams.

The highest peak on this singular table land was the spot I wished to reach, and is called Odai Yama.

The whole of this immense extent of mountain is covered with primeval forest; generally there is no underwood, but a soft carpet of the greenest moss covers the ground. The trees are likewise coated with moss and lichen. As I gazed upon the great stems of these self-planted and never disturbed trees, all I may say of good size, and most of them of grand proportions, I could not help internally ejaculating, "What a waste of Timber!"

Five years since, the Japanese Government decided to form a settlement on this space of table-land, although there exists no way or means of getting there except by climbing the steepest and most precipitous mountains imaginable. They cleared away—or rather merely cut down—about 12 acres of wood, on a spot or glade through which three streams traverse, meet, and flow away in one. Here they built a house for an official to superintend the settlement, &c., set up a water mill,—what for, I could not make out, dug up a few square yards, certainly not more than twenty, and planted potatoes. Then, as might have been foreseen, they pronounced the enterprise impracticable, shut up the house, and left. The house, though partially in ruins, afforded us good shelter. It was built on the bank of one of the streams, which happened to be full of excellent trout. Here in half an hour, and with an impromptu wooden spear, we caught daily as many as we pleased.

The magnificent great oak trees which had been cut down, were lying about just as they had been left, many of them three feet in diameter, and fifty feet of clean stem. It appears unfortunate that none of the good timber, abounding on these mountains, is ever likely to be turned to use. I see no means of getting it down from these heights. It is an undertaking of very considerable labour for a man to get up or down when unencumbered, and the transport of large logs of timber to the river would be, I consider, impossible. The beech which flourishes on the nearer ranges, and which is of large growth, might possibly be utilized. There are no people more persevering than the Japanese in the way they farm the hill sides with timber. None appear too steep or rough, and wherever the *sugi* and *henoki* will grow, there it is sure to be found cultivated. This of course is on the mountains nearer to the sea, and close to the villages.

Having reached towards evening the dilapidated house I have mentioned, and caught enough trout for supper, I was not sorry to turn in and rest. Next morning, very soon after daylight, I started with only the guide, for the top, in hopes by going quietly to come across a bear, wolf, or *nicoo*. Crossing a stream, we came upon the fresh track of a bear, whose wet foot-marks were still on the stones, where he had left the water. But he was not to be found though I followed him some distance. In two hours the summit was reached, rather more than 1000 feet above the rest-house, the total height being 5400 feet. Here on climbing to the top of a tree, which most conveniently had its top twisted off, I found the Japanese had not exaggerated the view to be obtained. Although I shall never forget it, I feel it is useless to attempt to describe it. Suffice it to say, all the coast, and the interior as far as the eye could reach, lay before me. No higher range sprang up to intercept the view. Far away in the distance Fusi yama rose out of a curtain of mist, and another great mountain further to the North and West, the name of which I do not know, was also to be seen. The former was 150 miles distant; the latter not so far. It is surprizing how great an extent of country Odai-yama, notwithstanding its moderate height, commands. I had only half succeeded with the theodolite, when down came a shower of rain, from the N.W., which quickly settled into a wet afternoon, The next day was spent mostly in the clouds: it cleared away towards the afternoon, but not in time to reach the top and return before dark. The day after this I was again at the summit soon after daylight, but it thickened over before I finished, so I spent an hour or two roaming through the beautiful primeval forest. The perfect silence that reigned was only disturbed by the big black and white woodpecker, as he tapped the trees with his hard sharp bill in quest of insects. The wolves were not howling as they did when I first reached the tops two days before.

Next day it blew a good gale—and what a grand sight it was! These glorious forests, which yesterday were so still and silent, now roared and howled, as the gusts of wind rushed through them; branches were broken off and hurled away, trees felled, and cracked off like twigs, and the air was thick with flying leaves. It was a

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wild and grand sight, the streams soon became good-sized rivers, for it rained in torrents the whole time.

The storm lasted throughout the following day, but towards evening the wind hauled to the north, and I felt sure fine weather would follow.

The next morning the sun was scarcely up, when I started for the summit. Bitterly cold it was, the ground was frozen and crisp and the frost still silvered the trees and grass. The soft curtains of mist which were floating lazily about the dips and sides of the rising grounds soon dispersed as the sun rose higher in the heavens, and an hour spent on the summit finished my work. I saw a *nigoo* when going up, but though I got a snap shot, he went away untouched.

Before quitting this elevated spot, on my downward journey, I must add a few lines relative to the different natural objects which I found there. To begin with the largest animal, bears; they are certainly numerous, almost every oak tree appeared to be scratched and clawed by these animals. The moss covering their rough bark was torn off and hung down in strips. They evidently climb these trees to feed on the acorns. It is a small black species of bear, not half the size of that inhabiting Yeso. Wolves are abundant; they howled even during the day time close to us. The *nigoo* is a true species of chamois, and a handsome animal. I saw one of them: as I have said, they are numerous and afford food for the wolves. Deer are scarce; they prefer the lower ranges. Wild boar abound, and hares likewise.

All the streams at the top besides those lower down literally swarmed with trout, which were busily engaged spawning, while that little robber the water-ouzel, was as busily employed destroying the spawn, singing and diving and thoroughly enjoying the good food before him. This bird I may remark is identical with our own species, with the peculiar and interesting difference of not having the white horse-shoe patch on the breast, which the British species has. A single snipe of that large species *Gallinago Australis*, remained several days about the water near the house, and then disappeared. The common wren, often in its funny, inquisitive manner, would appear from some thick bush, utter its very long song, and after watching me for a few moments, bob itself out of sight. I saw also a large spotted wood-pecker, a bird I have only previously found in the extreme North of Nipon, the common jay, copper pheasants, and the robin red breast. I was very pleased to find this latter bird, and to notice how exactly he resembled our own species in their bold impudent nature, as well as plumage; they appear only to differ in not having quite so much red on the breast, as those at home. I may also mention the bullfinch, whose note and habit are exactly similar to the English birds.

What delighted me greatly was the beautiful open woodland clear of brush wood and undercover, the soft green carpet of moss under foot and the perfect stillness and quiet. Oak, maple, beech, and chestnut, constituted the principal deciduous trees. Of these the oak, and beech, were invariably fine timber; the chestnut frequently if not generally sprang from the ground in two or three stems. The pines I have already mentioned, with the exception of a species of spruce, which I do not know, but which flourishes on the higher slopes. Yew of fair dimensions grew on the summit; *henoki* only moderately. I do not think the Japanese care much for the *momi* pine; at any rate I have never seen it cultivated. That wonderfully hard close gained wood of a yellowish tint, much resembling box, and from which combs are manufactured, is found on Odai Yama; its native name is *Tsagi*. Another very peculiar deciduous tree, I saw, but only here and there, called *sarta*; it has a red skin-like bark, and is very hard and close grained. I might go on almost endlessly in speaking of the numerous species of deciduous trees, which here, unmolested by man, spring up, flourish and die, but I fear I have already dwelt too long on a single subject. Once more I may add I see no means by which these great forests of excellent timber can be got from their high and difficult situations, to the habitations of man.

The rocky courses cut through the mountains by the innumerable streams and rivers, shew generally limestone, and rough coarse granite, with a sprinkling of sand stone; higher up the rocks and stones are smaller, and granite predominates.

I started about noon for the downward journey, but instead of returning the same way, struck away to the N. W. for four miles, along the ridge of a long spur of Odai Yama; here we dipped down a few hundred feet, and fell upon the main road, or rather path, between Osaka and Singo. Turning to the S. E. for eight and quarter miles along the path, we then suddenly descended from a height of 3,000 feet to 480, where in a village situated on a beautiful stream, swarming with trout, we found comfortable lodgings for the night. This afternoon we passed a cluster of huts on the hill side some way to our right and far up a deep valley. The old guide when I enquired the name of the village, said there was a gold mine there, worked by one hundred people, under the superintendance of a Government official. Unfortunately it was not feasible to reach the place that day or I should certainly have visited it. It rejoiced in the name of *Nishi no mura*.

After resting for the night at Totchi moto, where there may have been about 50 houses, I started next morning at eight, mounted immediately to 2,700 feet and then descended to a most rugged pass cut through the mountains, by a torrent of the clearest water, which after rushing down its headlong course over boulders and masses of lime stone rock, joined one of the main rivers at a level of 400 feet above the sea, where five houses constituted the village of Nagouchi. We reached this place about noon wet to the skin. It had rained in torrents since eight in the morning. From here we ascended again to a height of 3,000 feet. The coolies were nowhere, so I struck off along the sharp ridge, knowing by compass that the direction was right, but being enveloped in mist and rain. I was not sorry when in a couple of hours time I came across the same path I had passed along, eight days before.

Being now certain as to my whereabouts, I made the best of my way to Owasi, reaching the ship at six, having since starting at eight, done about twenty miles in distance, and ascended in the aggregate about 8,000 feet.

And here finished a cruise I shall always remember with pleasure and interest. I only wanted a little more time for exploring, as my hands were tied by having to watch my opportunity for making the necessary observations at the summit. Before starting on the journey I had estimated the height of Odai Yama as 5,000 feet, to enable me to calculate the temperature which proved however lower than I had anticipated. During the nights it was very cold, the lowest I registered the thermometer was 28°, and it froze pretty hard on two occasions.

I have only to add, that this wild region which stretches almost entirely across the peninsula, and far away to the north is full of interest to the naturalist, while to this as lover of scenery it presents views of the wildest and grandest description. The Japanese know very little about it; the charcoal burners are the only beings who penetrate far into the interior, and they never approach the inner masses of mountain, of which Odai Yama is but a single chain.

Correspondence.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir,—Your remarks on the recent publication of the condition of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are no less than might be expected from a journal independent of private interests and desirous of keeping the public only informed of what so greatly concerns them.

The most painful part of these disclosures is the evident fact that the true condition of affairs had been concealed from the shareholders as long as possible, and after all it was only let out by degrees at successive general meetings when the truth could no longer be concealed. The effect of this course of proceeding has been both humiliating and disastrous. Faith in the judgment of the administration—to say nothing of the accuracy of the statements presented to their constituents,—is grievously shaken, and no shareholder can talk with confidence on the condition of his property or on his prospects for the future. What, for instance, can be made of the Chairman's announcement at successive half-yearly meetings that every

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loss had been provided for, and at the last meeting that the profits realized by the recent petty Chinese Loan of £600,000 had alone sufficed to shew any balance of profit on the 30th June last? Or what value can be accorded to the declaration of the "Counsel learned in the Law" who appeared to support the Directors "that the Bank was never in such a solvent or safe state as at present?"

A very rigid scrutiny on the part of the shareholders is imperatively called for; both as to the nature of the assets held against advances and also into the kind of business the Bank has been carrying on under its Act of Incorporation, which is understood to exclude advances upon the class of securities described in the report.

The Bank has hitherto been very properly spoken of in the press of China as "our popular local institution" and there ought to be no reason why it should not deserve this title. It was originally established for the ostensible purpose of promoting the China Trade. A charter was conceded by the British Government on that plea and primarily for the advantage of British commerce, and it will be a severe disappointment to the Authorities at Hongkong should it fail to effect so legitimate an object. Every means was adopted to place the Bank on a proper footing, its privileges were the same as those accorded to the Banks already incorporated in London, and the same restrictions were imposed on its management as were laid on the London institutions so as equally to protect its shareholders and to advance its credit with the general public.

The question, therefore, now arises as to how advances came to be made of the nature described in the statement just published. The question may also be asked whether these are a fair sample of all or most of the Bank investments, and how it came to pass that in a British Corporation of this magnitude none of the present members of the Board appear to be Englishmen? Has all the business heretofore transacted been of the same class with that now in the books, or is it only of a late date that loans have been made to speculative concerns and on securities prohibited by the charter as well as utterly repugnant to all the principles of sound Banking?

Nothing short of a severe scrutiny will satisfy the Public who deal with the Bank, or ought to satisfy the shareholders whose money is embarked in its capital.

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

X.

Yokohama, March 17, 1875.

Law & Police.

H. B. M. PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Assistant Judge.

March 13, 1875.

FELIX BEATO *vs.* JAMES DAVISON,
JAMES DAVISON *vs.* FELIX BEATO.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared for Mr. Beato; Mr. F. W. Marks and Mr. Litchfield for Mr. Davison.

The hearing of this case was resumed this morning.

Mr Dickins, addressing the Jury on behalf of Mr Beato, said that a singular calamity had befallen the jury in regard to this case, in having to judge of a series of proceedings all muddled together and which ought to have been brought separately. The case of his client was a simple demand for rent and for balance of account between himself (Mr Beato) and Davison. The answer of the latter raised issues as to the amount and asserted a set-off. The other side had founded a counter claim and had brought a cross suit to recover that which they had failed to obtain in an action brought against another party (the O. B. C.). The nature of this claim was for rent which was admitted, but the amount of which was disputed. He was prevented from having the last words with the jury, because the actions had been fused together, which he conceived was unjust as the nature of the claims had no similitude in character. He was obliged to present his case and defend it in the same speech. No doubt his learned friend greatly rejoiced at the enormous advantage he had thus obtained, and he (Mr Dickins) had one consolation which was that he was dealing with a jury which was fully on the level of a special jury to try difficult questions and thus the last word was not of such importance. He cared little how much his learned friend would deluge the jury with legal platitudes or disgust them with unseasonable jokes (or "goaks" as he wittily termed them!). No doubt he would use plenty of personal invective against himself (Mr Dickins) and would attempt to mislead the jury with false argument and false facts. The learned Judge had told them (the jury) that his client's claim was merely a set-off and that his client was the defendant in the action, and this too at the beginning of the action before he could open his mouth for the defence. He would ask the jury for their sympathy, and to extricate him from the toils in which the learned Judge had cast him, and if his statement was a little long he would ask them to consider that the commercial existence of his client hung upon their decision. His client was a foreigner, who imperfectly spoke English, seeking to protect himself against preposterous and unjust charges on the part of a man in whom he had trusted as a friend, but who had turned out to be a hostile and deadly enemy and who seeks to win his case by stating that which a few months ago he solemnly and repeatedly denied under oath. Before going further he would like to put a few figures before the jury. Davison by his own admission had retained out of sales:—from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank $5,702, from the Chartered Mercantile Bank $2663, from the Oriental Bank Corporation $7751; being a total of $15,957. b sides $5218 paid by the O.B.C. on the verdict given by the referees in the late action, and $786.00 for returned Insurance premiums: this gave a total of 21,961 actually received by Davison. Against this Davison had paid: Duties $4317, Insurance $7000, Rent of No. 37, $1500, or a total of $12,817. Thus it could be seen that Davison had already received the sum of about $9,000:00 clear profit, and there was nothing to show that he had been put to any extra expense, by Beato's agency, except the employment of a clerk for a month or two. And now Davison having obtained $9000 coolly asks for $13,000 more! For what? for effecting one sale, which entailed a heavy loss on Beato, for no other sale made by him had been proved. All that Davison had done for his client was to allow him to sell his own goods and have the run of his (D's) office, the use of his godown and a part use of his clerk and compradores and the anonymous advantage of the use of his name. Davison had made no advances, since by collecting Beato's rents, proceeds of sales &c., he always had been in funds more than sufficient to meet all actual disbursement. The defence of Davison to the claim of rent was only that a different amount had been agreed to by Beato. There was no evidence to prove this and Beato expressly denied it. Davison swears that the late Mr. Baker let the two godowns to him for $90:00 per month and that therefore Beato must be taken as having let them at the same rate. Mr. Grigor states that he let the godowns to Beato for $90 and not to Davison at all and this disposes of that, showing that Davison did not tell the truth. He admitted that Davison was in one sense was Beato's Agent, but not such an Agent as is alleged in Davison's petition. Though Beato did get Davison to insure the goods in his name, yet it is absurd to suppose that he agreed to pay such charges as are made by Consignees here against Consignors at home. All that Beato wanted was to do the business in Davison's name. Such an agency he was willing to admit. (Mr. Dickins here gave a recapitulation of the facts connected with the case, and reviewed the evidence of the witnesses). In conclusion he said he had heard that Beato was not such a popular man as his opponent, but he felt sure this would have no weight with the Jury whatever; he felt he could safely leave his case in their hands and they would find a verdict for his client.

Mr. Marks replied for Mr. Davison.:—May it please Your Honour and gentlemen of jury, this case presents few, if any, points of law not thoroughly established in favour of the plaintiff. The action is purely one of liability of principal to agent for commission and reward and for money due for services rendered and for money out of pocket paid by agent for his principal. Defendant's answer, if it means anything at all, is a plea of general denial and of set off; but no particulars of set off are stated and the answer may therefore be taken as simply to delay, on the ground that plaintiff would move to dismiss it, as he might certainly have done had he chosen. The real defence disclosed by his evidence amounted simply to: First, that plaintiff by suing the O.B.C. originally, discharged the defendant from liability. Second, that on the former trial, not between the same parties, the plaintiff swore he was not the agent of defendant, and thirdly that the charges were too high. The question of negligence is not raised by the pleadings in either of the cross-suits, and cannot therefore be entertained and indeed is not shown to have existed, No question, can exist as to the liability of a principal to his agent, or of one man to another—in the absence of an express contract to the contrary—for a reasonable remuneration for work done and a benefit

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conferred (Chitty on contracts, pages 512 and 519). The corresponding obligation to perform the work properly is admitted, and there is no denial from the other side as to due care and diligence. Here, then, there is a *prima facie* case against the defendant Beato for a reasonable commission, for reasonable rates of storage, insurance &c., and for money expended on his behalf. How does defendant meet this case? By citing a former judgment *int r alios* which if the defendant intended to be conclusive against plaintiff, he should have pleaded specially by way of estoppal. This he has not done; nor can he be taken as having so done. The case then for the consideration of the Court and jury is confined to two issues—both suggested by his learned friend, (the accounts as far as figures were concerned being admitted as correct by his opponent). First, the liability of the defendant Beato. Second, the tariff of charges. To these two issues alone, notwithstanding the great diffuseness of the evidence, should the attention of the Court be confined; as to the question of liability His Honour would instruct the Jury on that point and it was not necessary for him to adduce authorities on such an elementary principle of law. Any person employed by another to transact work for him is entitled at law—in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary—to a reasonable remuneration to be ascertained by a Jury. (Chitty on Contracts p. 512). In this case there was certainly no agreement to the contrary shown—indeed the defendant Beato, admitted agency and agreement. His learned friend had, for the first two hours, in his summing up confined himself to his case, and had gone on like a gentleman, but like the cow which had yielded a good pail of milk, he kicked it over, and following his natural disinclination to conduct himself properly, had assailed him and insulted His Lordship However, comment was superfluous.

The case for the consideration of the Court, when reduced to its proper limits, was confined to a very small compass; much unnecessary evidence had been gone into by his learned friend—which was quite beside the issue. Almost at the beginning of the trial the defence had been confined by defendant to two grounds; first the liability or non-liability of the defendant Beato, second the tariff of charges. He would entirely confine plaintiff's case to these two points. First, then, as to liability. There were two points for consideration, law and fact. As to law, it was unnecessary to prove that any person was entitled to a reasonable remuneration for his services—if there was no express stipulation to the contrary. Defendant had not attempted to prove that there was an agreement to the contrary. Defendant in a slovenly and second-hand manner had sought to prove that although Davison did certain work he did it negligently and to the hurt and damage of defendant. Mr Dickins had seen how faulty his answer of "never indebted" was (which by no means raised this defence) and had sheltered himself behind a rule in the Orders in Council that "at hearing a defendant should not be bound absolutely by his answer." This rule was never meant for pleadings drawn by professional men. The nature of the "negligence and damage" alleged by the defendant Beato was purely imaginary. It was true there had been some delay on the part of this client in making out accounts for Beato. But Beato and the Banks were as much to blame as his client in this matter, and when Davison really found that Beato wanted accounts he had them made up, and since April 1874 regular accounts had been made up and sent to the O. B. C. and Beato. Mr. Marks then referred in strong terms (too long for us to give) to the imputations of fraud, conspiracy, fraud and theft against Davison, himself, the O. B. C., the Court, the Referees in the late action and the community of Yokohama in general made by the opposite side. As to the performance of the agency by the plaintiff the books the nature of the accounts themselves, the correspondence, the record and the evidence of the parties shewed that Davison *did* perform the agreement, that he landed, stored, warehoused and paid duties on Beato's goods, that he sold and assisted in selling a large portion of these goods and that those on which he has charged half commission were withdrawn and surrendered by due process of law in accordance with the written demand of the mortgagees and of Beato himself (shewn by the letter of July 31st 1874). Here, then, we have seen the contract fully performed by the plaintiff. Mr. Marks then briefly alluded to the question of charges: the referees of the late action had decided that point, and many respectable merchants at this trial had said that they considered the charges moderate. And because a number of merchants, hard up, were willing to store the goods for less; that did not prove that the proper and average Yokohama rate had not been charged. Mr Marks commented shortly on the [illegible] own rent, and said he could safely leave his case in the hands of the Jury.

brought to recover money as compensation for work and services done. It had been pleaded on the other side that work had never been performed or else had been done negligently. Beato in 1872, had gone to Europe, and purchased goods, and on his way back to Japan had telegraphed from Singapore and made Davison his agent. When Beato reached Yokohama he made an agreement with Davison that he was to sell the goods and in consideration for so doing was to receive 2½ per cent commission on large sales, and 5 per cent on the small. There was no agreement as to charges; but it was understood between the parties that they were to be on a fair scale. This agreement was made, both parties at the time knowing the goods were pledged to the Bank. The Bank could at any time have taken the goods out of Davison's hands and have placed them with another custodian, but in this case the Bank did not object to the two kinds of Agencies which Davison held by being seller and custodian of the goods. Davison was selling agent for Beato and custodian for the Bank. He had to assist at every sale made. He Davison stood between the Bank and Beato, and this disposed of all the arguments about agency. In one sense he was the agent of the Bank and in another the agent of Beato; this continued till the goods were handed over to the Oriental Bank, and Davison's dual agency ceased. The first question is, is there any liability at all on the part of Beato to Davison? Beato still went and always did account to the Bank for the sales made. Then there was the question of how Davison performed the work he was now suing for. This was a point for the Jury to decide upon from the evidence before them. It appears that Beato did look after every transaction, and because he chose to live with Davison it did not follow that the latter did not do the work. It has been urged very strongly that Davison in handing over the goods to the Oriental Bank did Beato great harm. This question was disposed of by the fact that the goods were all pledged to the Bank. As regarded the accounts question it seems that Davison had not been as prompt and careful as he might have been. It might, perhaps, seem hard that after eighteen months Davison suddenly came down with a heavy account. With regard to the godowns, whoever took them from Mr. Baker must be in possession of them. Grigor says in his evidence that that they were let to Beato and that Davison hired them from Beato. The question of rent for the godowns was an obscure one and the jury would have to decide the point. The accounts were a very difficult matter to put straight and see what was due and what was not, but he felt the jury, being mercantile men, would find them less difficult than he should. The case altogether was really more simple than it appeared to be despite the long arguments of the counsel. The question of agency he considered settled: the goods being all along pledged to the Bank, and the Bank had the right and power at any time to demand them from Davison; thus Davison did not injure Beato's interest by giving up the goods when demanded, for he could not do otherwise. Next there was the question of unsold commission. Unsold commission was compensation to a person who had tried to sell goods placed in his hands for sale and which had been withdrawn from him by the depositor before he (the commission agent) could sell them. There had been evidence produced to show that there was such a custom. If there was no such custom it was for the jury to decide what was a fair compensation to be paid to Davison. Then again there was the scale of charges and there was the evidence that was taken before the referees in the late action. Mr. Wilkin still adhered to what he had said as regarded his evidence. The jury would have to decide the question.

The following is the verdict delivered by the Jury in this case.

In rendering their verdict the jury desire to state that they approach the subject with considerable diffidence, believing that the questions at issue might more properly have been referred to arbitration.

We find for the plaintiff Davison in the sum of $8,362 65-100 which we arrive at as follows, and which disposes of defendant Beato's claim or set off.

The total balance claimed by plaintiff Davison is $9,055 5-100, to which must be added the sum of $27 15-100, commission on $513 15-100, which has been omitted in plaintiff's particulars of demand:—

Say total		$9,082 20
From this must be deducted the following sums:—		
Disallowed, being difference of commission on goods charged as miscellaneous which were afterwards classed as staple	$5 2.52	
Landing charges over-charged, as admitted by plaintiff's counsel	78 52	
Interest on charges to 31st December, 1874, disallowed	118 51	
		779 75

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LANDING CHARGES AND STORAGE,

We consider the rates charged somewhat high, but in the absence of any reliable data as to the exact measurement and description of goods to which we (? can) refer, we adopt the scale determined upon by the referees in the late action, Davison v. O. B. C.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge,
AND
R. ROBERTSON, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul.
March 15, 1875.

PRELIMINARY HEARING.

F. E. White, constable of the Court, was charged by W. P. Kent with inducing him, under false pretences, to endorse over a promissory note for $222, by giving W. P. Kent $190 for the said note, when at the time (as is alleged) he had the full amount in his possession, namely, $222.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr G. P. Ness appeared for the defence.

Complainant conducted his own case.

Mr H. S. Wilkinson begged leave to object to the prisoner being put in the prisoners' dock, as he was not in the hands of the police.

Prisoner said he had no objection to go into the dock and stay there.

His Honor thought this would be more regular.

W. P. Kent said he and Vernede and Dickins had stood in the prisoners' dock before now, on a criminal charge of libel

His Honor did not want to hear anything more about that case.

W. P. Kent, before being sworn, desired that Messrs. Moss Vernede, and Black, then in Court, should be ordered to withdraw. On a former occasion he had to discredit the testimony of Mr. Moss.

His Honour granted the request.

W. P. Kent, sworn: On the 7th September last, in consequence of a letter he had received from Mr. Vernede, he came to Yokohama. He had previously placed in the hands of the Court a distraint on the effects of J. R. Black.

Mr. Bate: It was a warrant of execution.

Witness continued: It was on account of a promissory note of Mr Black's, on which he had obtained a judgment in the preceding January, On the 7th September he saw Mr Bate about the matter, who referred him to White, of the Consulate, as he was intrusted with the warrant of execution. He went to the Constable's room and saw White, who told him that he (White) could not levy on Black's goods unless he (Kent) went and pointed out the things to be seized, as Mr Black had already given a bill of sale on his furniture. To this he (Kent) replied that he was pressed for money, and that he had been so often duped by Mr Black. White then told him he had better go and see the Assistant Judge, as Black had stated to the Judge that he only owed $60, and that the Assistant Judge appeared to think that he (Kent) was acting harshly towards Mr Black. He then told White that he was determined to press the claim. White then told him that Black owed him (White) a little money, and that Black paid off a portion on the departure of each Pacific Mail steamer. White then said if he (Kent) liked, he would take over his judgment against Black. He asked White what he would give him for it. White offered $150. He refused to take this, saying he would rather lose the whole. He told White he would take $200 for it, which would leave him a profit of about $25 for his trouble in getting Black to pay it.

His Honour: What was the amount of the judgment?

Witness: About $220 odd. White gradually increased his offers till he came up to $190, but he still refused to take less than $200. White then proposed that they should toss to see whether he was to give $195 or $190 for it. They tossed and he (Kent) lost it, and White thereupon paid him the $190 in notes, and took his receipt and the warrant of execution against Black. He endorsed Black's promissory note over to White, and gave it to him. He then left the Consulate and shortly afterwards met Mr. Vernede who derided him for having accepted a smaller sum than what was due to him by the promissory note, telling him at the same time that Black had paid into the Court previously the whole amount.

Mr. Ness objected to hearsay evidence being given.

His Honour said Vernede would be called as a witness.

Witness continued:—On hearing this he determined to get to the root of the matter, and he called on Mr Moss of the *Gazette*, to get some information. Moss refused to give him any, and he thereupon told Moss he would bring him before a Court of Justice, and make him tell what he knew. That day he procured further information, and he made a note of it. The next day he went to the Consulate and saw Mr Robertson, who called White into his office; and prisoner there acknowledged that he had received the money by cheque from Moss of the *Gazette*, and the facts were then narrated to Mr. Robertson. White told Mr Robertson that he had tossed to get possession of the warrant of execution by reason of his sympathy for Black, and that he thought that he (Kent) had treated Black harshly, and that he had endeavoured to make the best terms he could for Black. Mr Robertson then asked White if Black had authorized him to act for him in the matter. White answered that he had not, and told Mr Robertson that he had not returned the difference between $190 and the promissory note of $222 to Black. White said that he wanted to carry this sum to Black's credit with him on a private loan he had made to Black. Mr Robertson then advised White to return the difference forthwith, and White and he (Kent) then left Mr Robertson's office together. He went to the constable's room, and White sat down and drew a cheque for the amount (handed in), and gave it to him; but before doing so he stopped, and said he did not think he had any right to return the $5 they had tossed for, as he had won them fairly. He (Kent) insisted upon their being returned. White said to him that he did not think that he was so mean as to demand them. He felt very annoyed at the impudence of White, and told him he should bring the matter before the Minister, and he went to Mr Bate's office, and asked for a criminal charge sheet. He did not tell Mr Bate what he wanted it for. Mr Bate said he require an affidavit before issuing one, so he did not get one. He then returned to Yedo, and to the present day the matter had lain dormant. This occurred in September, 1874. When he was at the Consulate, White asked him when he should present the cheque for payment, and he told him the day after he (White) left the Consulate, That was all he had to say. He had not yet recovered the difference.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: He did not cash the cheque, because he had been duped, and he wanted to keep it as a piece of evidence till the affair had been before the Court. He wanted to get White discharged from the Consulate. He had deposited the cheque with a Chinaman as security for a debt, and the Chinaman, without his knowledge, had taken it to the Bank to try and get it cashed. He had been paid the full amount due, if the cheque was considered part payment. He had been pressed very much for money. He had received money on judgments against Vernede from Mr Bate. He had not received money from White before, in satisfaction of judgments obtained in this Court. He considered White had got the promissory note from him under false pretence, because White had said, "don't think you can obtain the money any other way." As a matter of fact he did not know that White had the money in his possession when he bought the promissory note from him for a less amount. He recollected White saying to Mr Robertson that he was acting for Mr Black, but had no authority. He (witness) was excited at the time. Mr Robertson was very grave, and advised White to return the balance at once. White told him about the bill of sale on Black's furniture on the 7th September last. The interview lasted about 20 minutes. He did not remember seeing Bevill in the matter. He could not swear that Bevill brought him a message from White in September, He came down to Yokohama in consequence of the letter he received from Vernede. [Letter read.] He knew that Bevill had left Japan a few days ago under his (Kent's) name. White had embezzled $27. On the 8th September he had received a cheque for that amount. He never presented the cheque for payment. He brought this charge against White for the public good. He considered the public good could wait for six months, so did not hurry in bringing the action. He had been too sick, and had not the means to employ counsel. In any case he would have brought the action within the month. He gave the late Dr. Dalliston a promissory note of Vernede's for $400 due to him, in exchange for an I. O. U. of Black's for $300 due to Dr. Dalliston. He purchased the I. O. U. from Dalliston, as he was hard up for money. He did not buy it on purpose to worry Black. He had the interview about exchanging the notes with Dalliston during a consultation. Vernede still owed him money. He was not on bad terms with Black at the time he took Black's note over. He knew it was difficult to collect money from Black, but he bought the note because he wanted money immediately, and he knew that the promissory note of Vernede's, drawn on his brother in London, would only come back dishonoured. He gave a good draft of $400 to Dalliston, which he believed would be paid, for a note of $300, which he knew would be difficult to collect.

His Honour said he saw the reason why this had been done. Kent wanted money at once.

Witness continued: Previous to exchanging the notes with Dr

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Dalliston, he had offered to collect Black's promissory note for Dr. Dalliston gratuitously; but Dr. Dalliston was to allow him the interest for so doing. Dr. Dalliston did not want to appear in Court. He and Vernede gave a joint note for it and Dr. Dalliston was to allow them the interest, for collecting it. He was in the hope that if they collected it Dalliston would make him a loan to get back to England. He obtained the judgment against Black in his own name. Dr. Dalliston asked him to stay the proceedings, as Black had been entreating him to do so. It was five months after this that he had gone and offered to buy the bill from Dr. Dalliston. He had purchased the bill twice.

The Court adjourned, and re-assembled at half-past one.

On reassembling the prosecutors called

C. D. Moss, sworn.—I was connected with Mr Black in the early part of September on private affairs only, not in connection with the paper. I do not remember the exact date but I think it was on a Saturday about the 7th September on which I received some money from Mr Black, I think it was $222. My instructions were to go to the British Consulate and pay this money to Mr White. I went to the Consulate but did not pay the money as Mr White was absent. I saw Mr Hodges and told him I wanted to see White to pay him some money. I asked him if he would take it but he refused. As I did not want to keep the money in my pocket I paid it into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. On the Monday I sent Mr White a cheque for the amount. I think I sent it by a messenger. I do not think I saw Mr White. I do not think I told White that there were not sufficient funds in the bank to pay the cheque and requested him to hold it over for a few days. I received the money from Mr Black, the greater part, if not all, in notes, and at once took it down to the Consulate. I believe I told two people that I was going to pay the money into the Consulate for Mr Kent, knowing that they had bills against him. I only told them as a matter of friendship because you never pay your bills but at long intervals. The person were Mr Eyton and Mr Brett. I do not remember your coming to my office with Mr Eyton as to this money. I remember your coming to the office, and I told you that you had better go away or I might insult you. You went away. I have not the counterfoil of the cheque. I only received notice to produce it at 10.30 and I could not find it, as I had to be at the Court at 11 o'clock, and I think that I ought to have had reasonable notice to produce such documents. I do not destroy the counterfoils.

Mr Kent asked witness as to whether he had informed White some days previously that he was going to pay the money in to him. To this Mr Ness objected. The question was, however, allowed.

Witness continued.—I do not think any thing passed between us previous to the day when I brought the money to the Court. On 10th October 1873, I do not think that I told you in your house, and in the presence of others that I had a "down" on you because you had not treated my brother well. I did not tell you in the presence of Mr Vernede, that it was to be a *vendetta* between us.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness.—I know that Mr White and Mr Black had an interview previously about this money. I saw them talking in my office about it. My instructions were not to pay the money to the Registrar of the Court, but to Mr White. Mr. White was acting as a friend to Mr Black. He had acted in a similar manner on a previous occasion.

Re-examined.—I have never paid out an execution before. If a sheriff's officer were in possession of my furniture I do not know whether I should pay the money to him or to the Registrar of the Court.

A. Vernede sworn.—I wrote a letter to you about the 4th Sept. relative to an execution you had against Mr Black (letter produced); I wrote it at Mr White's request. I do not remember any particular conversation I had with you. The phrase "how to act" in the letter, means that Mr White had some proposition to make to you. I only heard from Mr Eyton that the money was paid into Court. I do not remember that White told me on the 7th September that Mr Moss had paid the whole of the money into Court. I can't say if I derided you for accepting a less sum of money. I am familiar with the circumstance of your receiving the promissory note from Mr Black. I was indebted to you, and you agreed to accept Mr Black's note and gave a draft on my brother to Dr. Dalliston. That draft was paid. The amount of $400 was paid by my brother. I do not remember being in your house with Mr. Moss on the 12th October, 1873.

Mr Ness again objected to the questions asked by the prosecutor as they did not refer to the case, but were merely intended to shake the previous witness' evidence. The objection was allowed.

Cross-examined.—I have heard Mr. Kent say that he had been treated very badly by White and that he would "serve him out." I have heard Mr. Kent said on this occasion that he had kept the cheque back as evidence. I understood that my draft for $400 paid for the promissory note. I am not aware of any consideration being given for the promissory note in January.

To prosecutor.—We jointly signed a promissory note in January.

Mr. Ness desired to know if it was necessary to proceed further with the enquiry. He thought the case had fallen to the ground. His Honour did not see the necessity of taking further evidence. He thought all the facts were now known. However he would go on.

J. R. Black, sworn:—He was the Editor of the *Nisshin-Shinjishi*. he was "generally" in the employ of the *Sa In*. He had seen the Assistant-Judge on this matter. He had no recollection of stating that he was only indebted to the amount of $60 00; he (Kent) had behaved very harshly to him in the matter. He had tried to make arrangements with the P. & O. Co. to get Kent a passage home. He had tried to get the money to pay for the passage. He paid the amount of the promissory note to Mr. Moss. He thought he told Moss to pay it to White.

Cross examined by Mr Ness:—He said to White if you can get Kent to take less you must. White came up to his house, and said he had got some money to return to him.

Re examined by Mr Kent:—He thought White came and told him on Monday; it might have been Tuesday.

Re examined by Mr Ness:—If White stated in Mr Robertson's office that he had acted without authority from him in getting Kent to take less it was a mis-statement.

Mr Robertson, sworn:—He remembered the day that Kent and White came into his office. He had almost forgotten what White had stated. He could not remember if White said he had no authority to act for Mr Black. He understood that White had tendered the balance to Black and White had gone on to say that Black had told him to place that amount to his (Black's) credit. He understood White to say that he had some authority to act for Black.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness.—It did not seem to him at the time that White had acted criminally. He understood that the case was settled before him, as he ordered White to pay over the balance. He was excessively annoyed that White had mixed himself up—as an officer of the Consulate—and a friend of Mr Black's in the affair. If White had still retained the money it would have been a serious thing.

Mr Ness said that by Rule 156 the case had already been heard.

Mr Kent argued against this; when he saw Mr Robertson, it was privately.

His Honour said he must dismiss the charge of embezzlement. But White had committed a breach of conduct. If White had retained the money for himself it would have been a serious thing. White had been very culpable in compounding with Black for his (Black's) benefit. White had committed a breach of discipline. But there had been no felonious intention on the part of White in retaining the money.

Mr Black applied that his expenses might be paid in coming from Yedo. He had been told by an officer of the Court in Yedo that his expenses would be paid.

His Honour said he ought to have asked before he had given testimony. Kent had paid nothing into Court for expenses.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Wednesday, March 17th, 1875.

W. P. Kent *vs.* A. Vernede.

This was a judgment summons for the recovery of $625, awarded to plaintiff, one W. P. Kent, in the beginning of last year, and which, it was alleged, had never been paid.

A. Vernede, sworn, denied the debt altogether, averring that plaintiff had accepted a draft on his (defendant's) brother, O. Vernede, of London, for $400, as a settlement of the whole claim, which draft he had exchanged with Dr. Dalliston for a promissory-note of Mr. Black's for $300.

Plaintiff here asked that the reporters might be requested not to take notes of the proceedings. He had much rather that the enquiry should be private, as he did not wish to injure Mr. Vernede in any way.

His Honour replied that the case had been brought in the public Court, and he could not prevent the proceedings from being reported. There were cases which were heard in private, such as preliminary enquiries, but this had been brought as a judment summons, although the claim seemed to be disputed. Did plaintiff receive the draft for $400?

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Plaintiff stated that he did agree to take a draft on Mr. Vernede in London as payment in full, but the draft was dishonoured. He afterwards accepted a promissory note of Mr. Black's from Dr. Dalliston, for $300, in exchange for another draft for $400 on Mr. O. Vernede, London, on the consideration that the amount should be received as so much of the debt, leaving $225, so that there was a mistake in the amount on the summons; it should not have been $625 but $225. But it was expressly understood by both parties that the $225 should still be paid.

Mr. Vernede again emphatically denied this assertion, protesting that plaintiff had told Mr. Hall, the Court Interpreter, that the claim was settled.

His Honour here referred to the Court records, and found an entry made on June 29th, 1874, by Mr Hall that the matter had been arranged by a compromise. He then asked plaintiff how he accepted a second draft on Mr O. Vernede, when the first was dishonoured?

Plaintiff here produced a letter from Mr O. Vernede, of London, stating that he would pay the $400 in a short time, when he would be in funds.

Defendant asked that Mr. Hall might be called.

J. C. Hall, sworn, stated that, on the 29th June last, plaintiff came into the Registrar's office, and informed him that a case which was then pending had been settled. He had been able to make a compromise, with which he was satisfied. He asked him particularly (as there had been several summons cases for the recovery of the amount), if the claim was settled for good? Kent replied that it was, and that it would come into Court no more.

To Plaintiff:—You distinctly stated that the case was settled for good. I remember the day, perfectly, but cannot remember your exact words.

After a few moments' consideration, His Honour asked if the second draft was paid.

Being informed that it had been His Honour expressed an opinion that a compromise had been effected.

Plaintiff stated that he had refrained from acting so long in order to do a service to Mr. Vernede; he did not wish to put him to trouble, but he had now been in a situation for some time, and was able to pay the $225. It was distinctly understood that the money was to be paid, and if the case were dismissed he would be obliged to take other steps to recover it.

His Honour could not help it, whatever steps Mr. Kent might take. After the evidence of Mr. Hall he could but decide that plaintiff had agreed to accept the draft for $400 as payment in full; and that had disposed of his claim.

The case was therefore dismissed.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

March 20, 1875.

REGINA *ats* MARTIN COHEN *vs.* W. P. MITCHELL AND COPE.

In this case W. P. Mitchell was charged with unlawfully beating and assaulting complainant, on Monday last, the 15th March, and F. A. Cope was charged with aiding and abetting in the same.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty to charges preferred against them.

Mr F. W. Marks announced that he appeared for the prosecution.

Mr M. Kirkwood said he represented the prisoners. He objected to Mr Marks appearing for the prosecution, as one of the prisoners (Mitchell) had consulted with Mr Litchfield, who was Mr Marks' partner, about the case, and stated all the facts.

Mr Marks said he was quite taken by surprise. Mr Litchfield had not mentioned the thing to him. He had come down to the Consulate a few minutes before on other business, and Mr Cohen, the prosecutor, had engaged his services. He did not know anything about the case, and would not defend such an assault case.

His Honour allowed Mr Marks to proceed. He called the prosecutor.

Martin Cohen, sworn: He first asked Mr Marks to act for him in this case about 10 minutes ago. He had not expected to meet Mr Marks at the Consulate. He had not made out the summonses himself. He had applied to the Court for them. He had been assaulted on Monday morning last. About 10 or half-past he was sitting at a desk in his own office. He was reading. Prisoners suddenly entered the office. He was taken by surprise when he found Mitchell standing before him. In May last year he had been a partner with Mitchell, and they afterwards admitted Cope as a partner. When they (prisoners) came into his office at No 28, Mitchell ordered Cope to shut the door, which he did. Mitchell then either read or said something to him (Cohen). He could not remember what it was, He was then struck senseless by Mitchell, but with what he did not know. On receiving the blow he instantly become senseless, and in this condition he was picked up by his servants. When he recovered consciousness he found himself in the arms of his boys. He did not know when the prisoners left his office, as when he had recovered they had gone. When he came to his senses he was suffering great pain, as Mitchell in striking him had smashed a kerosene lamp and some of the oil had gone into his eye. He did not strike Mitchell. He did not try to. He had no opportunity. On account of the assault he had been confined to his room up to Thursday last; he had been unable to attend to his business. Dr Eldridge had attended to his injuries. His eye which has bandaged was one of the results of the assault. He could see but badly with it. The light still hurt it. He took out the summonses on Thursday last. He had not been allowed by Dr. Eldridge to go out before.

Cross-examined by Mr Kirkwood. The assault took place between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday morning last. Prisoners did not knock before coming into his office; the doors were open. Mitchell only spoke to him while he was at his desk. He did not ask them to leave the office. He was sitting down all the time. Mitchell either read or said something, but he was senseless. He had his senses now. He recovered at ten minutes to 12 the same morning. He did not lose his senses again. He did not know the purport of what Mitchell had read or said to him. [A letter produced by Mr Kirkwood, but not read.] He could not remember whether Mitchell read or said something to him. He could not recollect if Mitchell read the letter to him now shown him by Mr Kirkwood. Mitchell rushed at him. There was a ruler on his desk at the time. He did not take it up or strike Mitchell with it. He did not get up from his chair. He did no business at that day. After the assault he saw no one on business that day. The oil went into his left eye, and he suffered great pain. He did not think that his eye was closed solely by the oil: He did not know how the lamp got broken or how many blows he received, He did not work for three days after the assault.

Re-examined by Mr Marks: When he said, in cross-examination, that he did not know what had been read or said to him by Mitchell because he was senseless, he meant to say that he had become senseless after being struck. He had a faint recollection of Mitchell reading or saying something before he was struck.

To his Honour: He did not remember how long Mitchell was reading or saying something to him; it might have been a minute. He had no recollection of what it was about. Perhaps Mitchell had read out of the letter produced by Mr Kirkwood. He saw no letter in Mitchell's hands.

Kumaghrio, cautioned: He was prosecutor's boy. He remembered last Monday. He was sitting in his master's outer office. Prisoners came in and went into his master's private office. He heard some talking in the inner office. Mitchell was in the inner office and Cope was standing at the door of the private office. His master called him, whereupon Cope shut the door of the inner office He went to go in, but Cope shut the door. He heard the noise of the lamp falling off the desk. He saw Mitchell and Cope come out; they said nothing to him. He then opened the door of his master's office and went in, and found his master lying senseless, with blood coming from his nose and eye. He lifted him up and conducted him away by the hand, and bathed his face with water

Cross-examined by Mr Kirkwood: He thought it was about 10 o'clock when prisoners came to the office. He had no watch, and he would not say absolutely what time it was. The office door was shut, but his master's door was open; the door remained open a very little time after prisoners had gone in, and was then shut. It was about 15 minutes before the door was shut. He should think that prisoners were half an hour in the office. No person came in that morning before prisoners came in. He and the *bauto* were in the outside office. He picked up his master and put him in a chair, and then brought water and washed his face. His master recovered his senses as soon as he (witness) had washed his face. He was attending to his master for one hour, after washing his face, before he went home.

Mr Marks said this was his case for the prosecution. He should sum up. It was plain that a grave assault have been committed. There had been business differences between the parties, but that did not justify the defendants. This was a case that called for severe punishment.

Mr Kirkwood asked that the case against Cope be dismissed. There was no evidence to show that he took part in the assault.

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Mr Marks said Cope had abetted by shutting the door, and preventing assistance being rendered to Cohen.

His Honor said there was no evidence to show *prima facie* that Cope had taken part in the assault.

Mr Marks argued that there was a *prima facie* case against Cope of abetting.

His Honor said Cope had only shut the door, but he would first hear the defence. There was a conflict between the statements of the prosecutor and his servant.

After some further argument, his Honor dismissed the case against Cope.

Mr. Kirkwood then opened the case for the defence, and reviewed the evidence. It was ridiculous that prosecutor did not remember what was read to him by Mitchell. It was a letter full of imputations on the character of Mitchell & Cope. They had gone to ask an explanation, and prosecutor had then ordered them to leave his office, and struck Mitchell with a ruler. Mitchell then knocked Cohen down, but the assault was a justifiable one.

F. A. Cope, sworn: He lived at No: 95. About 20 minutes past 10 o'clock on Monday last, Mitchell had asked him to go to prosecutor's house to ask him to explain statements he had made in a letter to a firm in New York. When they arrived at prosecutor's office, Mitchell said, "Can I have a few minutes' conversation with you?" Mitchell then asked prosecutor if he had written this letter? The affair took up about 7 or 8 minutes. The statements in the letter were read to Cohen three times, and Mitchell asked Cohen if he wrote it. At first he denied having done so, then he admitted it, and at last he said, "Get out of this," and refused to give any explanation. Mitchell said he wanted a satisfactory reply, and then turned round and closed the door. He closed the door and complainant rose from his desk and struck Mitchell a hard blow with the ruler across the hand. Mitchell took complainant by the throat with his left hand, and hit him twice with his right hand, and Cohen fell. He then called Mitchell to come away, and they left. As they were leaving, Cohen had risen to his feet, and Mitchell said, "I shall call again for an explanation." He (Mitchell) had no stick with him. He had a glove on one of his hands.

Cross-examined by Mr Marks: The documents produced had not been ironed to his knowledge; they had been smoothed and placed in the letter box, with a weight to keep them down. He said just now that he (Mitchell) had held the letter in his left hand all the time, and that he had seized hold of Cohen's throat whilst he he beat him. When he started for prosecutor's office he had no idea there was going to be a row.

W. H. Devine, sworn: He recollected Monday morning last. He went to Mr Cohen's office between half-past 10 and 11. He saw Cohen. He was sitting in a chair in his office. He made a business enquiry and got an answer. His (Cohen's) appearance struck him as being unbusinesslike. [Laughter.]

Cross examined by Mr Marks: His face was not businesslike; it looked as if he had received two or three smart blows. He did not remain any length of time at Cohen's. He only made a business enquiry and got an answer. He met a foreigner coming out as he went in. He did not know who he was. He did not get about a matter of business that required an examination of books to be answered.

His Honour thought that by the evidence a good defence had been made. If a man commenced by striking a blow, he must expect a return one. Cohen had not given his evidence in a satisfactory manner. He must take it as a fact that the first blow had been struck by Cohen. Case dismised.

[Loud applause.]

The Court room was filled during the trial.

Cecil Boothby and John Theed were charged with breaking a lamp in Water Street, and knocking down a street barricade.

Both pleaded not guilty.

After hearing the evidence, His Honour considered the charge proved, and fined them $5 each, besides ordering them to pay the damage to the lamp, 26 cents.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

March 15, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

March 16, *Mathilde*, German barque, Lun, 238, from Hamburg, General, to Simon, Evers & Co.

March 18, *Hermann*, German brig, Petersen, 211, from Takow, Sugar, to Netherlands Trading Co.

March 18, *St. Thomas*, Swedish barque, Hjorth, 287, from Nagasaki, Coals, to P. M. S. S. Co.

March 19, *Takasagu Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,080, from Shanghai, General, to Mitsu Bishi.

March 19, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,003, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to Messageries Maritimes.

March 19, *Mosquito*, British gun-boat, Captain Lt. Comr. Paul, 295, from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 14, *Jan Peter*, German barque, Molson, 336, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Grosser & Co.

Mar. 15, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullarton, 358, for Nagasaki, Coal, despatched by Captain.

March 15, *Swatow*, British steamer, Ridley, 530, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.

March 16, *Surprise*, American ship, Johnson, 1,006, for China, Ballast, despatched by Mouriyan, Heiman & Co.

March 16, *Pardo*, British steamer, Power, for Hiogo, General, despatched by, Walsh, Hall & Co.

March 16, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by, Messageries Maritimes.

March 17, *Ly-ee-moon*, British steamer, Stephens, 670, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by, Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

March 17, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

March 17, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Roper, 1,325, for Shanghai, General, despatched by Mitsu-bishi Co.

March 19, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Morse, 5,070, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by, P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 20, *Lizzie*, British barque, Jnokay, 385, for Newchwang, Ballast.

Mar. 20, *Otto*, German brig, Adamsen, 290, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.—Messrs. F. R. Smith, A. H. L. Cole, J. C. Frott, J. Bryner, Les Casse, R. B. Cuthberton, B. Hiller, wife and child, Omare and wife, Yoshida and wife, 1 Chinese, and 10 Japanese officers, and 68 in steerage.

Per *Volga* for Hongkong.—Mr. Voguet. For Port Said.—Mr and Mme. Schaefer and 2 children. For Marseille.—Messrs. Jacob Holmblad, and Phil Colin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, for Shanghai.—General Saigo, Mrs. Stuart, infant and servant; Messrs. Abell, M. Brown, Davidson A Tough, Oowaki, Chinichi, Hasigawa, Maida, Kanakichi, Sekino, Iya, Fukuya sanji, Mino, Mutakichi, H. Barnett, Hakayanago, Oku, Furumi, Fukusawa, and 82 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Oregonian*, for Shanghai.—Mr. Stewart, 1 Japanese lady and child, W. H. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Ito, 4 Japanese, Mrs. E. Mayfield, Wisner, Ahrens, J. F. Sutton, Trott, 1 Chinese, Mr and Mrs. Yamawura and child, Mr. and Mrs Takashishi, Kama, Kasho, Hall, Runfam and servant, D. W. Ap. Jones, F. R. Wetmore, 5 Japanese, Mr. Babut, and 1 Chinaman and servant.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasagu Maru*, from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs Van der Pol, 1 Japanese lady, Messrs. J. Symon, Geo. Withers, E. Berger, Johnson, C. J. Frishling, Capt. Mooney, P. V. Grant, M. Aschabey, and 6 Japanese in cabin, 112 in steerage.

Per French str. *Tanais*, from Hongkong.—Mr. & Mrs. Winton, Mr. & Mrs Mailians, Mr. Brossement, M. Callifford, M. E. Schmidt, Ito Cast, Ozara, Carlos, Myers, Sourin, Conte Morins de l'Etors.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs Coit and servant, Mrs. Hill child and servant, A. G. Bennet, and W. Hastings.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.—Treasure, $54,537.00.

Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong:—

Silk	129 bales.
Waste Silk	3 bales.
Treasure	$129,966

REPORTS.

The *Min*, left for Yokoska on the 13th.

The German barque *Mathilde*, reports; after leaving Hamburg, was detained in the Elbe for nearly a fortnight, after which experienced strong weather and head winds till well out in the Atlantic. Latter part of the passage favourable, till nearing the coast of Japan.

The Swedish barque *St. Thomas* reports having experienced very bad weather on the voyage. On the 11th instant, in a strong gale from the southward with heavy sea the cargo shifted but was trimmed right again without any danger. Off Oosima passed a quantity of wreckage consisting of pieces of hatchways, bulwarks &c.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong ...	Malacca P. & O. Co.	... ...	23rd March
Shanghai ...	Takasago Maru	... ...	24th March

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MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	Hongkong.
Malacca	Bernard...	Hongkong.
Min	Morgan	gone to Yokoska.
Naruto	DuBois	
Sea Gull	Acfort	Shanghai.
Tanais	Reynier	

SAILING SHIPS.

Evelyn 700	Knowles.	Hiogo
Hermann 211	Peterson	
Lu'oken 406	Lessing	
Mathilde 233	Dau	Hiogo
Myrtle 35	Poley	
Mora... 620	Angel	
St. Thomas 287	Hjorth	...Nagasaki
Thomas Hilyard ...1500	Campbell	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British transport...	Thalia	Captain Woolcomb
Russian gun-boat...	Haidamack	Captain Tartoff
U.S. gun-boat ...	Monocacy	Captain Kouts
French gun-boat ...	Decrés	Captain Bosc
British gun-boat ...	Mosquito	Lt. Coman Paul

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Ulysses" str.
FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Crocus" str; "Glenartney" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str "Annie Braginton."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk"; "Gaucho"; "Walton," "Satsuma"; "Pernambuco" s.s.
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "James Paton"; "Indian Empire"; "Abano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Victoria"; "Florentine"; "Vichna."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Jas. Condle"; "Hants County." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO —
FROM ABERDEEN.—"Esmeralda" str.
FROM HAMBURG.—

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Antenor." s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"W. Batters' str.; "Venice" ss; "Riga" str.; "Bengal" str.; "Duke of Abercorn"; "Jessie Macdonald"; "Africa" str; "Viking" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Oleander."
AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai."
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Catharina."

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	March 21st
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	March 28th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE.....	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	To-day
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	March 30th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	March 23rd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	March 24th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1. 26 ins.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Adver-

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs. Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Mar. 13	30.01	51.0	48.9	44.0	39.5	.243	.725	N.	.03	7	61.0	42.5	51.7	.00	3
Sunday ...	„ 14	29.84	50.5	47.0	44.0	28.7	.154	.476	N.	.06	10	55.0	44.5	49.7	.46	3
Monday ...	„ 15	30.01	49.0	51.0	46.0	40.7	.254	.679	N.	.08	1	55.0	41.5	48.2	.00	3
Tuesday ...	„ 16	29.93	53.0	50.0	48.0	47.8	.332	.921	Calm.	.00	10	57.0	47.5	52.2	.32	1
Wednesday ...	„ 17	29.86	47.0	52.0	46.0	39.6	.243	.627	N.	.08	2	50.0	42.0	46.0	.69	2
Thursday...	„ 18	30.15	46.0	47.0	42.0	35.8	.210	.652	N.	.03	0	56.0	36.0	46.0	.00	2
Friday	„ 19	29.83	53.0	54.0	50.0	46.5	.316	.756	Calm.	.00	4	57.0	46.5	51.7	.00	2
Mean ...		29.80	49.8	49.7	45.1	39.8	.250	.691	——	.04	5	55.7	42.9	49.3	.21	2

CAMP, Yokohama, March 20th, 1875.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, MARCH 20TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cottons Fabrics and Yarns.—Our market has not undergone any material change either in prices or in the disposition of dealers to operate, most of them being still well provided with goods contracted for. Arrivals continue to be rather heavy.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.87½ to $2.10		56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.40 to 2.50
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „ nom			64 to 72 „ „ „	2 80 to 3.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„ 39 in. „	2.17½ to 2 52		Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb	0.90 to 0 97½
9 lbs.	„ 44 in. „	2.65 to 2 90		Black Velvets	8.60 to 9.25
Taffachelass Single		2.55 to 2.75		English Drills	3.20 to 3.40
				Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe	7.00 to 8.00
No. 16 to 24	per picul	33.50 to 36.50		No. 28 to 32 per picul	38 50 to 42.00
Reverse	nom.	nominal		„ 38 to 42 ...small stock nom. „	42.00 to 46.50

Woollens.—Except in *Mousselines*, for which a fair demand exists, business has been extremely limited, and rates are nominally unaltered.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 25 to 7.75		Figured Mousseline de Laine... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.32½
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4 50 to 5.25		Multicolored „ 30 yds. 30 in.	0 30 to 0.40
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0 25 to 0.37		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy.. 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1 30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7 25		Presidents 54 in. to 56 in.	0.75 to 0 85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18 50 to 19.00		Pilots 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0 55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14 50		Union 54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0 85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½		Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb	0.40 to 0.45

Sugar.—The Sugar market continues firm for Formosa kinds. No sales have taken place since the 13th instant.

Kerosene.—The market is still without stock in first hands.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.50 to 4.60		China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul 5.60 to 6.00
in Basket	„	4.30 to 4.40		„ No. 6 E-pak	„ 4 90 to 5 40
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.50 to 8.60		Swatow	„ 3.70 to 3.80
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.70 to 8.00		Daitong	„ 3 80 to 3.90
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.90 to 7 20		Japan Rice	„
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	6.20 to 6 70		Kerosine Oil	„ 3.30 to 3.40

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 10th instant, arrivals are 220 bales, and settlements about 450 bales, including a few parcels of Shinshiu and Oshiu, which were sold by public auction on the 16th and 20th instant and realized full market rates.

Owing to the continuance of unfavorable advices from the home markets, prices for Hanks have further receded. There is a good inquiry for Oshius which remain firm at previous quotations. This morning a parcel of inferior Kakeda fetched $590.

We quote:—

HANKS.—Extra		$530 to 550
Best	No. 1 to 2	$500 to 520
Good	No. 2	$470 to 490
Medium	No. 2½	$430 to 460
Common	No. 3	$400 to 420
Inferior		$350 to 380
OSHIU.—Extra		$560 to 580
Best		$530 to 550
Good		$490 to 510
Medium		$450 to 470

Tea.—A moderate but steady business hass been done during the past week, settlements amounting to about 1,500 piculs, principally of the lower grades.

Native dealers seem inclined to clear off their stocks, and are willing to make concessions for fine purchases. Prices rule rather irregular and close weak.

Arrivals from the interior have been very limited for the past week, and the closing season's produce has probably come in to either this port or Yedo.

Common		$20 00 to 23.00		Fine	$40.00 to $43 00
Good Common		25 00 to 28.00		Finest	44.00 to 48.00
Medium		31.00 to 34.00		Choice	50.00 and upwards.
Good Medium		36.00 to 38 00		Choicest	None.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the past week has been almost nil. With the exception of some transactions in *Gold Yen*, at about previous rates, little has been done.

Rates close as follows:—		On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2½d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ per cent. dist.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1½d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2⅝d. to 4s. 3d.	30 days' sight Private	103
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.30	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ „ Private	5.35	30d. s. Private	103
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on dem	[illegible]	Gold Yen	412
„ „ Private Bills 10 d	[illegible]	Kinsatz	419

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between Mr. C. S. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE and the undersigned ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

With reference to the above Mr. C. S. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our firm in Yokohama, and are authorized to sign our firm "in Liquidation."

GILMAN & Co.

Yokohama, 1st March, 1875. W. 1m.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in Yokohama, Japan as

IRON MERCHANTS,

FACTORS AND IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY, under the Firm or Style of ANNAND, SINGLETON AND COMPANY.

JAMES ANNAND.
THEO. ALEX. SINGLETON.

Yokohama, March 1, 1875. d&w. 1w.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund ..... 775,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H FORBES, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT, ESQ.

AD. ANDRE, ESQ. | A. F. HEARD, ESQ.
E. R. BELILIOS, ESQ. | H. HOPPIUS, ESQ.
J. F. CORDES, ESQ. | S. D. SASSOON, ESQ.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, ESQ.

MANAGERS.

SHANGHAI.....EWEN CAMERON, ESQ.
YOKOHAMA.....T. JACKSON, ESQ.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG. | FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI. | HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA. | HIOGO.
BOMBAY. | AMOY.
CALCUTTA. | SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

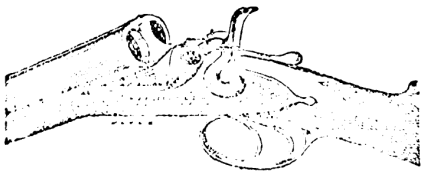
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

MR. W. H. HARRIES will take charge of this Branch from this date.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, January 19, 1875.

Reuter's Telegram Company,

(LIMITED.)

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive messages for transmission to any part of the World to which there is telegraphic communication from Japan. Passengers wishing to telegraph their safe arrival in Europe from this, can do so on payment at this office of the sum of $6. Arrangements are being made to extend this system to other countries.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent, No. 32.

Yokohama, April 25, 1874. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872. 12ms.

CAUTION.

BETTSS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

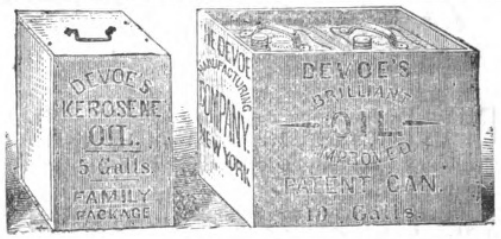
Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH **Screw Tops**, OR THE WORD **"Devoe's"** ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co

127 Pearl and 80 Beaver Sts.

New York.

Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark ashercin shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 13.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this Journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

THE week has been singularly destitute of news, and the settlement has abandoned itself to holiday-making—a step in which we shall not be so impolite as to refuse to follow it. A gale of some violence, commencing on Thursday evening, has passed over this section of the country, and though the sky remained unclouded, the wind had that irritating effect which is somewhat inconpatible with the enjoyment looked for by pleasure-seekers.

IN writing last week upon the recent reform which has been made in the taxation of the country, we said that imposts upon 250 articles had been abolished. The actual list, however, comprises 1564 separate articles, and, though far too long for publication, is interesting as exemplifying the extreme minuteness to which the system of taxation in this country has been carried. The edict announcing the change is as follows.

"I hereby notify that the taxes known as *Yetz ze* (miscellaneous taxes), the incidence of which was very unequal, and which differed in different places, having been based on old and local customs, have been abolished from the 1st of January last.

* * * * * * * * * * *

To the renters of land. There will be no change in the amount payable to the Government either in rice or money for the rent of land."

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI.

IN view of the great importance to the welfare of this country of developing its export trade, it is much to be hoped that the duty which is to be imposed upon tobacco from the 1st January next will not be allowed to interfere with the growing export trade in this article. It is one which gives a good promise of increase, and as it is a profitable one to the grower, no fiscal or other impediments should be placed on its development. Allowing that there would be serious difficulties in applying the system of drawback to the export, they could be avoided by putting the tax on the manufactured article in the form in which it goes into home consumption, and leaving the leaf, in the state in which it is exported, untaxed. It would be curious and interesting to ascertain the total quantity of tobacco grown in these islands. Certainly it must be large, and it may be some time before the export will bear more than a fractional relation to the quantity cured for home consumption. But the export trade in the article is well deserving of every encouragement that can be given to it. In a recent circular from one of the most prominent of the London tobacco brokers, the following passage is to be found. "This growth has now got such a hold on our manufacturers, that the attention of the Japanese should be especially directed to it."

IT is clear that "the troubling of the waters" to which the present movement of the national mind of Japan may be likened, has not left the religious world here undisturbed. So far as we can understand, the present Government, on its accession to power, established the Kiobusho, or Department of Religion, with the view of reviving the belief in Shintoism, a system of religious doctrines on which great light has recently been thrown by the careful and laborious analysis of it by Mr. Satow which was published in these columns, and which will be found in the Appendix to the first part of the third volume of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society, now in the press. An union of the principal Sects of Buddhism has been brought about under the name of *Daikioin* (Superior Church). But one of these, the Shinshiu Sect, remarkable, as it seems to us, for holding the doctrines of a rather high form of theism, and reproached by the other sects for its approximation to Christianity—which, of course, only means the theism of Christianity—has seceded from the union, amid the vigorous and bitter reproaches of the new body. The dispute was referred to the Kiobusho, who declared themselves unable to settle it, referring it in turn to the Daijokwan, who wisely refused to insist on a compulsory and unwilling union. It will be observed from one of our translations that the dispute forces into prominence the antagonism of the native religions to Christianity, and reveals the fact that even the Shintô priests have not escaped something of its influence, though this is apparent only at present in a reference to a tri-theism, which might *à priori* have been expected as the first fruits of our trinitarian doctrines.

A perusal of the list of articles from which the taxes have lately been removed recalls the following passage from one of Sydney Smith's articles in the Edinburgh Review (1820).

BRITISH TAXATION.

WE can inform Jonathan what are the invitable consequences of being too fond of glory;—TAXES upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay.—The schoolboy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road;—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent. into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent.—flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent.—and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a licence of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more.

A letter from Captain St. John, of H. M. S. *Sylvia*, will be found elsewhere, bearing on the question of the isheries of Yeso. It is questionable whether a market could be found for the herrings which seem so abundant on the coast, though perhaps more might be done than at present in the way of converting them, by boiling, into manure. The hopes of this northern trade lie in the fisheries of salmon and cod, for which a large market could be found in China, Manila, Mauritius and the West Indies.

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THE severe weather of the past two days has not been without its consequences. The ship *Evelyn* which sailed from Yokohama bound for Kobé on the 24th instant, returned yesterday, one of her crew being disabled with a broken leg. Several of her sails were split in a squall she met with outside Cape Sagami.

IN view of his shortly intended departure from this country, M. Berthemy, Minister for France, was entertained at Hamagoten on the evening of the 25th instant by the Prime Minister and the other members of the Cabinet.

THE Great Northern Telegraph Company intimates that the Shanghai and Amoy cable has been repaired and that all the lines are in order.

THE Messageries Maritimes Mail Steamship *Volga* sailed from Hongkong this morning at 6 A.M. with the European Mails of the 14th February.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

Since the publication of the Notification intimating that the export of rice would be allowed the price has again risen. The price now asked in Yedo is *yen* 7.17 per *koku* as against *yen* 6.80 prior to the issue of the proclamation.

A native newspaper states that the Loochooans have been summoned to Yedo to answer for the offence of having paid tribute to China.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany the various German Hongs were decorated with colours in his honour. The customary holiday will be observed to-day.

THE *Choya Shimbun*, usually a well informed native journal, states that Okubo, Kido, Itagaki and Ito have been nominated Commissioners by H. I. Majesty to investigate and report upon the present system of administration. It expresses a hope that as the intelligence of these officials is generally recognized the country will profit by the reforms which may be expected to result from their labours.

A native journal intimates that a number of Japanese manufacturers have made arrangements for a display of specimens of their products at the forthcoming centennary Exposition at Philadelphia. Up to the present only some ten persons have expressed an intention to exhibit; the journal adds, however, that the list will doubtless be largely swollen as the period for closing it approaches. The exhibitors at present announced have notified their intention of sending goods to the value of $184,000, the exhibits consisting chiefly of porcelain, bronzes, lacquer-work, ivory and *objets d'art*.

THE *Adventure* arrived at Hongkong on the 13th instant having met with somewhat boisterous weather on her passage. After receiving the requisite camp equipment for the troops she was to proceed to Natal *viâ* Singapore and Mauritius on the 16th instant.

IT will be observed that the railway returns for the past week exhibit a considerable increase over the receipts for the week preceding and that corresponding to it in 1874. This is no doubt to some extent due to the *matsuri* at Kawasaki on Sunday last which attracted a large number of holiday-makers.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at 3 o'clock in Kowami cho, Tokio, and was not extinguished until it had destroyed upwards of fifty dwellings.

IN H. B. M.'s Consular Court yesterday, the boatswain of the British ship *Thomas Hilyard* was charged by two of the seamen with assaulting them while the vessel was at sea, on the 3rd March last. His Honour dismissed the case, as there was a conflict of evidence as to who struck the first blow. Two seamen of the same ship were then charged by the Captain with being drunk on board [illegible] and creating a disturbance. His Honour sentenced one to a week and one to 48 hours' hard labour.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, despatched 23rd March.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries	78	41	24
	—	—	—
Total	143 bales.		

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 21st March, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,029.17
Merchandise, &c.	$ 431.79
Total	$9,460.96

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,324.49
Merchandise, &c.	$ 582.03
Total	$7.906.52

Miles Open 18.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passengor Traffic for the week ending 14th March, 1875.

Passengers.....19,444.	Amount...Yen	4,428.39
Parcels.....	„	127.821
Goods	„	201.55
Total.....	Yen	4,757.761

THE rumour to which we recently alluded respecting the finding of the *Japan* turns out to be correct. The wreck was discovered after a very long search on the part of the boats engaged for the purpose by the Captain of the schooner *Scotland* on the 10th, in the neighbourhood of Cupchi point. The discovery was made by dredging and was confirmed by a diver who was sent down for the purpose. The schooner is now moored over the wreck, which has also been properly buoyed.—*China Mail.*

We understand that a correspondence has taken place between the United States Consul-General, the Agency of the "Mitsu Bishi" Steamship Company, and the Japanese Consul, in regard to the transmission of mails between this port and Japan by the Company's vessels. The Postal Convention between the United States and Japan provides that the mails shall be made up at the U. S. Postal Agency for Japanese mail packets hence to Japan. The question is, whether the vessels of the Company can be considered mail packets. The question has been referred to the Japanese Government and the United States Minister at Yedo, and it is hoped that a satisfactory settlement will be reached. This matter is of interest, as the "Mitsu Bishi" steamers have orders at present to receive no mails in Shanghai. These orders seem at variance with the purposes of Company, as expressed in the letter of their Agent, which was published in our issue of the 15th February.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

Reuter's Telegram about the *Ulysses* is slightly more disconnected than that about "the missing boat of the *Hongkong*." The courtesy of the agents enabled us to explain, a week ago, what had happened to the *Ulysses*, so Reuter's effusion becomes intelligible; otherwise—so far as it is concerned—the *Ulysses* might be just wrecked in the Channel.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

THE Peking *Gazette* of the 15th and 16th February, contains an interesting batch of edicts in regard to Formosan affairs. It is rather amusing to find military rewards given in connexion with the late difficulty; and rather remarkable to find the famous Kexingá dragged again into notice, and canonised.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

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THE EXPORT OF RICE.

IT may fairly be presumed that financial exigencies have had something to do with the revocation of the prohibition placed on the export of rice while the late dispute with China was pending. This prohibition, though in accordance with the original treaties made between Japan and the Western Powers, was suspended in May 1874, and the Treasury and the agricultural classes alike would have derived considerable benefit from the measure, had it been allowed free play in accordance with the laws of trade. But, unfortunately, the export was conducted on principles which were as financially unsound as they were commercially unjust, It sometimes happens that the pipe conveying water for purposes of irrigation, is cut, and the fluid, instead of being projected in a beneficent stream, is spilled and wasted. Under these circumstances it may allay a local thirst, and produce a partial refreshment; but it fails to answer its intended purpose, while the waste disheartens those whom a more successful and profitable application of their labour should encourage and benefit. It was thus that the export of 1873 was diverted and wasted. The Government lost, instead of making, money; the foreign and native merchants, as a body, derived no benefit from the trade; the cultivators received no new incentive from it to increase their production; and a measure which might have conduced to or increased the popularity of the Government and enriched the Treasury, took the form of a monopoly at once odious and unprofitable. We shall not affect to dread the repetition of a policy so unsatisfactory in every way. A government will face unpopularity for a measure which enriches its Treasury or answers some important political purpose. But it will hardly do that twice which both brings it into disrepute and poverty at the same time. So long, however, does the odium last which attaches to measures of this nature, that the announcement of the revocation of the prohibition on the export has produced some reflections that the late rise in the price of rice has not been without intended advantage to the friends of the officials. We have no reason to believe that these reflections are just. But they are not unnatural, and prove how long the sense of injustice rankles, and how difficult it is to exorcise the spirit of dissatisfaction raised by unsound measures, or by an unsound method of carrying out sound measures.

It is now of great importance that entire reliance should be placed on the permanence of the permission to export grain. No trade can thrive which is exposed to an uncertainty attaching to its very existence. It surely may be remembered, too, that a trade of this kind, when once thrown open, will take care of and regulate itself. Its inherent sensitiveness will determine the value of the commodity, and regulate its movements as no edict of a government can. The export was recently forbidden because the price threatened to rise or actually did rise. But this fact in itself would equally have prohibited the export. There is little danger of an article flowing from one place where it is worth five dollars to another where it will only fetch four. It will hardly be forgotten that during the late terrible famine in India, the Government, in its wise and far-sighted dread of interfering with the natural operations of trade, refused to stop the export of grain. The question was one brought almost to a crucial test on this occasion, and was argued on both sides with extreme ability, Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL contending for the prohibition, and the GOVERNOR-GENERAL against it. The Indian Council sided with Lord NORTHBROOK, and the opinion of the soundest economists in England bore the party out.

What every one must wish to see in this country is an extension of its greatest industry, the growing of rice. The quantity of uncultivated land in Japan is enormous—we do not speak merely of upland, the cultivation of which is attended with great labour and expense, but the extent of valley and plain. It is not very easy to say whether, with the present enormous, and, as it appears to us, excessive, land-tax levied in this country, the production of rice would increase rapidly under the permission to export it. The extended cultivation would at first demand an increased outlay of capital, and it may be doubted whether the agricultural classes are able to do more than make both ends meet at the end of the year after the land-tax has been paid and provision has been made for the necessaries of life. Still, until the land-tax is reduced, the only means which can operate on a large scale as an incentive to increase the production of rice, is the permission to export it, and if the permanence of this can be relied on, the measure cannot but have a beneficial effect.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE SHINSHIU SECT.

(*Choya Shimbun.*)

So few events of any importance have occurred since the opening of the year that the discussions in the press until lately have been of little interest. But last month the priests of the Shinshiu Sect desired to free themselves from the Daikioin. This created great discussion in the press and has led to a newspaper war. The *Kiokai Shimbun** especially spoke of the Shinshiu sect with great contempt. Our learned men may think it beneath them to discuss such a subject as religion. But we gravely differ from them in this, thinking that religion is a thing of great importance, and that as we have now arrived at a period when the whole nation is looking forward to a reign of equity, justice and freedom, the *pros* and *cons* on this subject must be determined, and it is our duty to inform the Government officials and to instruct the people.

The *Nichi-nichi*, *Choya* and other newspapers and many prominent men have already discussed this subject, and, with the exception of a few jealous priests, all who have been readers of the newspapers now clearly understand and are persuaded that the Shinshiu sect must be permitted to go free.

Now, we are desirous of asking a few questions, and to give some advice to the *Kiokai Shimbun*, which urged that it was unreasonable that the Shinshiu sect should be freed from the Daikioin.

Why do they say that those who are desirous of thus liberating themselves are the Devil's troops, or wicked or Christian-like? We should imagine from such expressions that the Shinshiu sect was one of the Christian sects. They are perpetually urging that all the strength of the native sects must be united so as to prevent the entrance of Christianity, and then they say that the Shinshiu Sect is little less than Christian and that it is evil. But if this is the case, why are they so desirous for union with such a sect?

Or do they fear that if the Shinshiu Sect separates from them, the Daikioin would not stand? If so they had better join the Shinshiuists. It is out of all reason that they should be jealous and speak scornfully of this sect, and, by saying that they are Christians, oppose a bar to their liberation.

We are desirous of asking these critics another question. If they are so opposed to the entrance of Christianity, why do they not raise their voices against those who are converts to Christianity neither at Yokohama, Kobe nor other places. Here, in Tokio, at Surugadai, there is Père Nikolai who has many converts, and at Tsukidji there is Mr. Thompson, and in various parts of the city there are many who preach the Gospel openly, and their lectures are numerously attended by natives. We should

* A religious newspaper.

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like to know how it is that our opponents do not go and discuss these questions with those who are really converts to Christianity, instead of inventing adverse pretexts and saying that Shinshiuism is the same as Christianity and so forth.

On full consideration we think that their pretended opposition to foreigners is but a blind and a falsehood, and they are only envious of the Shinshiu sect. We cannot forbear laughing at them, for it is obvious that the way in which our own religions may be defended is by all the various sects taking care of themselves and making as many converts as they can. A union of all these sects would be a strange mixture indeed, and would be destructive of the best efforts of each.

These men (our opponents) are perpetually saying that they are against the Devil's hosts; and we therefore invite their attention to a military comparison. In an army there must be cavalry, infantry and artillery. One arm may be useful at a certain time or place and the other useless. But these men act as if one should say to the cavalry, "Dismount, throw away your lances, shoulder a musket, and march along with us." But of course the cavalry could not turn round and immediately do infantry drill, and it would be the same with the artillery, which only knows artillery drill. This is the way to lose a battle. This enforced union and dislike to separation somewhat resemble the above. If their real desire is to fight against the Christians, it would be far better for them all to divide.† Every one knows that Shinshiuism is not Christianity. But even were it so, and were it to diffuse Christian tenets, what harm would there be in this? There are some among the Shintô priests who speak of a Creator or Father, a Son and Holy Ghost, a doctrine which was wholly unknown to them until quite recently. So that our opinion on this point is that the Shintôists have become a little somewhat Christianized.

Our reason for saying that there would be no wrong or harm done by introducing Christianity is that we care little for the name any sect may bear provided its teaching is not injurious. We may introduce what is good in Christianity, and would not the preaching of that be within the sphere of our duty? Or would it be better not to change our faith and have all our believers running away from us, and the stiffnecked priests preaching in solitude, crying out that their religion was decaying, and sighing that it could not be helped? It seems unnecessary to say which is the wiser course.

All this has been written by one who has nothing to do with religion, and we hardly know what the Shinshiuists will say to it. But as we have failed to discover any good ground for opposing the liberation of the sect, we have said these words in order that the people may be awakened. There are thousands of priests in these six sects of Buddhism, but there is not one of them who was aware of our line of argument, and, moreover, when they do speak, they talk such nonsense as would only be uttered by the lowest of the people, and this being the case I have propounded my views through this newspaper.

Moral Reform.

Since the late revolution there has been much talk of *Isshin* (renewal). What does this word mean? It seems that the Tokugawa government is abolished, and that the new government of the Mikado is established throughout the country. This being the case, the government has been reformed, but the hearts of the people remain unchanged.

The form of the government may be compared to a water-vessel and the people to the water. Should the water be put into a round vessel its form will be round; and should it be put into a square vessel, its form will be square. The shape of the water differs with the shape of the vessel, but its condition of purity remains unchanged. The form of the vessel was improved by the civil war, but the people remain the same as they were previous to it. Their minds are slavish. They flatter those above them and are insolent to those below them. They are ignorant. They love *sake*. They detest reading. They are unacquainted with the laws of nature. They do not know their respective duties. They are shallow-hearted, and their minds are small. They dislike labour, and have not courage to persevere. They do everything for their mere convenience. They are indolent, false-hearted and incapable of organization. They have no free thought and are always content to be dependent. They are thoughtless and do not know the use or value of money. They are addicted to breaking their promises, and are unfaithful, wanting in natural affection, and incapable of uniting. They never attempt to make a new invention. There are few of our people who can escape from these reproaches.

The change of these evil characteristics cannot be made by a change in the form of government; the round form of the vessel may be changed into a hexagon or an octagon, but the water will not therefore be purified. It were to be wished not so much that the form of government were changed as that the minds of the people should daily advance in the direction of purity and refinement.

Now-a-days there is a great deal of talk about a House of Commons. This is an excellent thing, and should it be established the whole of our people will turn their minds towards the advancement of the country; they will begin to dislike leaving everything to their officials, and their slavish feelings will gradually disappear. Men of fame from all the provinces will come forwards, and the choosing of the officials from only a few provinces will cease. The institution of a House of Commons is therefore a thing which will greatly aid in refining the minds of our people.

But there is one matter in connection with this question which demands serious consideration, and this is, that if the House of Commons is established, the people will receive some portion of the executive power and the Government will assume a different form. But the character and mind of the people, which is the really important question, will remain in much the same condition. By what means, then, can we refine the minds of the people?

There are two means by which the mind of the people can be elevated; one is arts and manufactures, the other is religion. These two are like the two wheels of a cart or the wings of a bird. Each will aid the other, and thus the people will be led to happiness. The arts may be highly cultivated, as they were in Egypt and Greece, but they are only one of the requisites and only decorate the outside. They do not purify the moral character of man. It is here that religion steps in, and, if extensively diffused, it will supplement the deficiency, and elevate and refine the moral condition.

The above argument is of a common nature, and does not pretend to be anything very exalted. But as our learned men are now only occupying themselves with the European arts, and detest the European religion, I am desirous of asking them, in this simple form, the question whether they know any other way in which the character of our people may be refined and become like that of the Europeans and Americans without these forms of assistance?

Nakamura Masanao.*

NOTIFICATION

No. 43.

I hereby notify that an Exhibition will be held at Melbourne in the British dominion of Australia in October of the present year. Should any persons be desirous of sending goods there for exhibition they may do so by application to the Exhibition Office.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI.

March 20th, 1875.

† The meaning seems to be that, though united in their object, they should play their separate parts like cavalry, infantry and artillery.—[Ed. *J. W. M.*]

* Our worthy reformer lays rather a heavy indictment against the character of his countrymen. Would not a little encouragement be more effectual towards producing that reform which he so ardently desires to see?—[Ed. *J. W. M.*]

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扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Buddhism.

The native accounts ordinarily received as correct relate that Buddhist doctrines together with the appertaining idols, descriptive books &c were introduced from Hakusai (Corea) in the winter of the year 552, being the thirteenth year of the reign of Kin mei Tenno, thirtieth of his line since the reign of Jimmu. The idols, books &c were given by the Mikado to his chief Councillor of State, Soga Iname, who deposited them in a part of his palace thenceforth named Kogen Jie (the temple facing the plains). In the year 577 the sixth year of Bidatzu Tenno, the successor of Kin mei the paraphernalia of the religion were again brought to Japan and its doctrines found favour at Court. In the fourteenth year of this monarch's reign—A.D. 585, a terrible pestilence raged in the country and a Councillor of State, Morinobo Moriya, expressed to the monarch his apprehensions that the visitation was sent expressly by the gods to mark their anger that the old faith should have been set aside by or alloyed with the doctrines of a new creed. He was, however, unable to gain full credence, though successful in obtaining an order that the rites of the new religion should not be celebrated. The temples were accordingly burned and the idols cast into the rivers. Hori ye in Osaka is still pointed out as one of the scenes of this iconoclasm. The spot is named after one of the victims of a local disturbance, killed while supporting law and order. Mayado Oojie, who was cotemporary with Moriya, was an active disseminator of the new creed and is highly venerated by all the various sects. His *okuri-na*, or subsequent name, by which he is at present designated is Sho-toku-tai-shi (virtuous son). Idols representing him in his teens or as at the period of his decease seated and crowned may be met with in nearly all the Buddhist temples. He was not of the priesthood and is the only layman on record as having been apotheosised.

The origin and history of Buddhism was soon disseminated through the medium of the Chinese literature which the priests received. They, or their disciples, would appear to have been the first to make use of the Chinese characters, Chinese writing not having been generally known at the date of introduction of the new belief.

In A.D. 624 two priests named Kan-ro and Taku-seki arrived in Japan from Hakusai. The former was elevated to the rank of *So-jo* (chief-priest) and the latter constituted *So-dzu* (vicar-general. These were the first members of the priesthood to whom a grade was assigned by the Court.

In A.D. 700 Do-sho, an O-sho (chief-priest of a temple), died and was cremated, and this was the first time that burial after cremation was practised in Japan.*

In A.D. 889 Udo Tenno, the fifty-ninth of his dynasty became a Buddhist priest taking the name Kam-pei-ho-o so called from the name of the year, in which he took his vows. During this period nothing was definitely settled as to the various sects, or with regard to their conflicting views as to rites and observances.

Simultaneously with the dissemination of the principles of the new faith the schisms which invariably arise when success and freedom from persecution have dissolved the bonds which unite coreligionists in periods of oppression, began to show themselves. Do sho whose decease in the year 700 A. D. at the temple of Ko-fuku-ji of Nanto (South capital) in Yamato no kuni we have already noticed was *Kai-san* (opener of the hill), founder of the above-named temple and of the old Buddhist sect named *Ho-so* (knowledge of ten thousand subjects.) The tenets of this sect were divided under five headings: the names of things; the forms of things; discrimination; true intelligence; form of the soul. There are older sects, but this took precedence of the others. The San-ron shin, or sect of three arguments, is the oldest of these. It was founded in A. D. 621 by Yeka who resided in Igami-dera in Kawachi. Its tenets are divided into the following: the medium arguments, the hundred arguments and the twelve gates. As a sect it has become extinct, absorbed by some of the more recent developments. It embraced principles enjoining complete indifference to mundane affairs—in fact thorough personal nullification—and ignoring all the actions of its disciples.

In A. D. 735 Gem-ba-so-jo founded the sect known as *gu-sha* the tenets of which were taken from the prayer-books of that name. They are comprised in 30 volumes. The temples in which these tenets were first imparted were known as *To-dai-ji* in Yamato and *Mi-idera* in Oomi. The principles of the sect are divided under two headings viz: the control of the passions, as selfishness, covetousness, &c, and the governance of the thoughts. This sect, or such portion of its tenets as have not died out, has also been absorbed by some of the more recent.

In A.D. 749 Do sho and Do ji proceeded to China and on their return thence brought with them a work on Buddhism, styled *Jo-jitz-ron* (the true argument) in twenty-seven volumes, and upon these tenets the Jo-jitzu-shin was founded. Its principles taught the utter absence of substantiality in all things. Life itself was but a prolonged dream, the objects about us mere delusive shadows or mirage, the product alone of the imagination. This sect is no longer represented by priests or temples, such of its dogmas as survived having been incorporated with the tenets of other Sects.

In the year 749 Kochi Dai-so-dzu of Todaiji, Yamato caused a small temple to be built and instituted a new Sect. that of *Ke-gon shin*, or Conspicuous. The book in which the special principles which guided this Sect were found were compiled by Ten-shin-bo-satzu of India, one of the original disciples of Buddha. It taught that the soul resembled a fair page upon which the artist might trace a design and that special care was needed to prevent the impression of evil designs in order to which the thoughts should be continually directed towards Buddha.

This sect, also, is a thing of the past, while many of its tenets survive amalgamated with those of existing sects.

In A.D. 754 Kan-shi-go-sho of Sho dai ji no Zamato was possessed of three thousand *shari*—the small pearl-like substance that remained after the cremation of the Buddhist saints,—also certain books named *Gen gi* (original signification *mongu*, rare and excellent collection; *Shikan*, perpetuation of that which is admirable. These he presented to Shomuketei the 45th Mikado who accepted them with pleasure, and, together with four hundred and thirty four of the chief officers of his Court, became a pupil of the priest. In close vicinity to the Imperial residence a temple was erected, Kai-dan-in, where the *go kai*, or five commandments were first promulgated. These five prohibitions, or commandments of Buddha, are against *setzush*i (destruction of life); *shinto* (dishonesty); *ja in* (adultery); *mago* (untruth); *on jin* (wine-drinking). To these are appended six radicals: *roku kon* (eyes, nose, ear, tongue, body, mind); *roku jin* (six unclean things (valueless as dirt) color, sound, smell, taste, touch). Maxim: the former of these to be kept under control and not to be led into error by the latter. This is the *Ritzu Shin*. In Uyeno, Yedo, there is a temple known as Ritzu In still in existence.

In Toodo, Morokoshi (China) at Tendaisan, Chi-sha-daishi taught the tenets of the creed afterwards brought over to Japan and thence known as *Ten dai shin*, the accurate Japanese name being *Hok-ke shin*. In the year 788 Dengiodaishi caused a temple styled Yen-riaku-ji, from the name of the year to be erected at Hiyesan on the boundary of the provinces of Yamashiro and Oomi. Here he founded his sect and taught the doctrine of *Chin sha* of which the leading principle is that the teacher must thoroughly estimate the character and ability of his pupil, and in accordance thereto so apportion his instruction within the range of his comprehension that the pupil may not be hurried beyond it. These are the Jesuits of Buddhism. At Uyeno, Tokio the temple of Kan ye ji was erected by the Tokugawa for this sect in the year 1624 and thither devotees proceed to prayer on the 3rd 18th and 30th day of each month. Their common prayers are *Asa-dai-moku-ju-nem-butzu* and the more frequently employed *Namu-amida-butzu*.

In 1th year 813 Kobodaishi, the compiler of the present Japanese syllabary *I, Ro, Ha* founded a temple at *Kongo-ho-ji* at Koyasan in the province of Kishiu where he

* Eleven-and-a half centuries elapsed before it was prohibited by the present *Shosei* officials as contrary to the principles of Shintoism.

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he taught the tenets he had learned in his travels abroad. He was conversant with much of the Pali, Sanscrit and Chinese literature especially in Buddhist classics.* He also founded the temple Ton ji at Kugo in Yamashiro. The sect is styled *Shin gon*, or two words. Its principles taught that the subtle points of an argument should be seized and elaborated. It points out three paths to *jobutzu* (perfect bliss) which means absorption into Buddha, *Ringun no jobutzu* or retention of detailed ways, so as to become *hodoke*, loosed or free (from earthly ties). On all sides are the six associated things, earth, water, fire, wind, air and mind—*Dai nichi niyorai*—(the same as *Ten sko ku* of the Shintôists) and the multitude are alike possessed of these six things, the proper control and use of which lead to perfection.

Gaku-tai jobutzu, or second road to bliss, is by the observation of and deduction from the buddings of Spring, the bloom of Summer, the fall of the leaf in Autumn, the withering of the verdure in Winter; when looking over the earth in contemplating its vastness, when on the water its roundness and, when examining three-cornered objects, fire. By meditation and solitude to become eventually equal to *Dai Nichi Niyorai* in Paradise.

Zentai-jobutzu, the true way. The head is compared to the high mountain on which the saints assemble and the body to the sea which encircles it. Within the mind are seated the thousand worlds; multitudes of *renge*, lotus flowers, should spring therefrom. The body is likened to a mountain guarded by an iron fence, the mind resembles the broad seas and rivers; the head is like Benten tai Shaku, the chief of the saints in Paradise; the eyes are like Yemma-ho-o, god of Hades; the body like Shodai ten nin and Ten yo ten do, good action, and a multitude of *yembudai* (evil thoughts and deeds). In the sixteen large countries, the five hundred smaller countries and the countless others as numerous as millet seed (grains of rice being thereby inferred), there exist goods great and small, and in all things exist the five elements, earth, water, fire, wind, water. The correct observance of these things leads to annihilation and bliss through absorption into Buddha.

In 1596 Chishaku In of Higashiyama in Yamashiro became the place of resort of followers of a subsect of this belief known as *Shin-gi*, or new faith, founded at that place by Gen-yu-sho-ken-so-jo. The prayers used are: a long one commencing *On-a-bo-kiya* also *Namu-dai-shi-hen-jo-kon-go* from *namu* to pray and the title of the founder and *Namuamidabutzu*, I pray to Amida Budha.

These foregoing eight sects are the most ancient forms of Buddhist worship in this country. Their priests were forbidden to eat other than vegetable food. *Saké* also was prohibited and celibacy enforced. There were many forms of prayer common to all these sects, and that in most frequent use, *Namuamidabutzu*, was used by the disciples of each and all. It is related that the priests used mushrooms in order to simulate as closely as possible the flavour of fish, and that they showed much culinary skill in preparing dishes resembling the prohibited articles of diet. Of these Sects *Tendai* and *Shingon* possess numerous temples and multitudes of followers; *San-ron* and *Ritz* exist only in name and have no temples, and the other four are extinct, certain only of their peculiar tenets still surviving among those admitted by sects now flourishing.

In A.D. 1202 the *Ten shin* sect was founded by Ye Sai at Kennin ji Kioto. Its professors teach that perfect tranquillity both of body and mind is essential to salvation. It is also styled *Butzu-shin-shiu*, or sect whose mind assimilates with Buddha from whom it claims to have received its articles of faith direct. These are divided into two classes. The Inner teachings have certain proverbial expressions of their principles such as: maxims of doctrine are without rule; gain that without rule for its doctrine cannot stand. *Riyo-jin-bo-satzu* is quoted for these and other similar expressions, such as that emotions that leave no impression upon the mind or that cause neither anger nor satisfaction are naught, as also such things as possess neither beginning nor end. The exterior teachings are in their minor details somewhat antagonistic to the foregoing. They are subdivided into *jisso* true form and *muso* formless. These teachings are styled *Kiyo-se-betz-den* (impossible to teach or learn†)

Hoben, or parables, are of three kinds, used by the priests as a means of convincing their disciples. *Rihi*, negation, is the leading principle. *Kikan*, the mind, is but a machine: an ox of clay swims on the ocean; a horse of stone mounts to the skies. *Kosho*, that which has neither head nor tail. There are prayers, known as *rinzai* or *saika souton* in numerous volumes. This sect existed at Oobaku in China and seeds of the faith were in time borne to Japan.

In the year 1278 at Nanzenji in Kiyôto Mukanzengi taught a new doctrine known as *Rinzai* and in 1655, Uji Mampukuji Oobaku Ingenzengi established another offshoot professing the pure Oobaku doctrine.

In 1233 Horinji Dogenzengi founded the more ancient branch of the sect known as *Sonton*. The priests are restricted to vegetable diet and are not allowed the use of *saké*. Celibacy is imposed upon them. The prayers are known as *Kamiyo-shin gon* (the brilliant unreserved words of truth) commencing with the words *On-abo-kiya* and the more familiar *Namuamidabutzu*.

(To be Continued.)

* The *Derana gari* alphabet of 47 characters bears a strong resemblance to the *Bonji*—priests letters—of the present, and it may be fairly inferred that the I. R. Ha was formed on this plan for convenience at a period when Chinese was little known in this country except by the priesthood. *A gongio* is the name of the book of prayers from which the characters are said to have been taken arbitrarily by him for the foundation of the Iroha.

† It is impossible to convey to the mind of the European in these brief notes a clear conception of the abstract principles which are mixed up with play on words in the rendering of the Chinese character. An effort, however, has been made to point out the more salient distinctions between the sects.

A JAPANESE SONG.

The woods are green in summer time,
And bright with blossoms gay:
The murmur of the happy leaves
Sounds all the golden day.

But here a tree, by lightning struck,
Is black, and bent, and bare.
It lifts its arms like phantom fell,
And dims the sunny air.

A bird, that built its dainty nest
'Mong branches blossomed-o'er,
Still sings upon the withered bough
As blithely as before.

O fond and faithful as the bird
That haunts the leafless tree,
Though darkest clouds of sorrow came,
My sweet love stayed with me!

K.

Correspondence.

THE YESO FISHERIES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

H. M. S. *Sylvia*,
Kobe, 12th March, 1875.

Sir,—From reading an article on "The *Kaitakushi*" in your number of February 27th, I am induced to send you a few extracts from notes made when surveying the Eastern parts of Yesso. I spent from the 6th of May until the 8th of August 1871 between Akishi bay on the South side, to Abishica on the North.

Akishi bay is a good harbor. Hamanaka, 10 miles further East, is a safe anchorage. From here round the East Cape Noyshap to Nemero is 25 miles. At the latter place shelter for a couple of small vessels is obtained. All the other settlements round by the North until you reach Otarranai, a distance of 400 miles, consist of a few Japanese and about double their number of Ainos. All are situated where some river runs into the sea. No harbor whatever is found along this 400 miles. The number of settlements with the number of Japanese and Ainos at each I will not trouble you with. At not one was any cultivation attempted. At Akashi roots had been tried

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but failed. Snow lay thick on the ground all May and had not disappeared in June. On the higher ground it still lay in August, the soil was hard and frozen until June, and frost again sets in in September. The temperature of the sea was 37 Faht. in midsummer. Agriculture if not quite worthless would prove very unproductive. The whole country is covered with forest, tangled undergrowth and coarse bamboo grass. However, there is no language which can express the abundance of fish. In May and June the sea literally teemed with herrings, and unless, indeed, I had been there (at Nemero particularly), and seen the shore covered, for miles, seaward along the shallow water, every where in fact, I could not have believed in the amazing abundance of this fish. They were literally pushed on shore, driven out of the water high and dry, by the mass of fish behind them, and this as I have seen for miles. Seagulls, eagles, crows, foxes and dogs during the day, bears and wolves during the night, flocked here to their heart's content. It certainly was a wonderful sight—whales and seals played about the ship in the most promiscuous and bold manner. Flat-fish abounded—salmon had not commenced to run. But now I must add what to me appeared a sad state of things. The waste of fish by the Japanese was terrible. The mode of catching the herring was simple enough—a net, stake-net fashion, was run off from the shore for 200 yards, terminating in a bag. When the settlers wanted fish all they did was to go off in a boat—lift the bag and allow the contents to fill the boat.

A railed spot on shore was the receptacle usually kept filled to about eight feet deep by forty or fifty in length and breadth; ten men or twenty, as a rule, worked away at this, many picking out only the hard roe, this was salted and can be seen in any provision shop throughout the kingdom. The other fish besides that from which the hard roe had been taken, was flung aside to rot. A little, but a mere nothing, was done in the way of boiling down for manure. This was all. Now at Nemero, and along within the Yesso Straits, thousands of people could find ample room and employment curing fish—catching they hardly require.

The settlers at Nemero all longed to return South. Why? Because they had come from Nagasaki and south of there, and longed for the warm summer months of their native land, which they said they never saw now. These people had received 200 dollars bounty, and were always found in rice and house-room.

But if the Japanese Government had but sent Hakodadi-born people to the rigorous climate of the E. and N.E. coasts, and induced others from the north of Nipon proper to move across the Tsugar straits to Hakodadi—instead of taking those from the extreme south of Japan and placing them at once in the cold and hard climate of the N.E. of Yesso, probably they need not have offered a bounty, and would certainly have got more settlers to remain.

I must add that the herring found in the Yesso waters is larger and coarser than our own, and lives in a temperature that the British fish would not thrive in.

The Arctic stream washes all the eastern shore of Yesso. A portion of the Kuro Siwo, the western and southern, cuts Yesso in two. By drawing a line from Cape Zerimo to the mouth of the Ishcari, and devoting all the N. and N. E. parts to fishing, and the other but smaller half, the S. W. corner in fact, to agriculture as well as fishing, I have no doubt it would answer and pay. I have said nothing about the wood; but there is good timber to be had. At Akashi bay herrings and a white species of fish, were boiled down more systematically and in a far larger quantity. The process is simple enough. After boiling the fish is pressed by a rude but effective lever and windlass, afterwards allowed to dry, packed in straw bags and sent south, where it is used for manure.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. ST. JOHN.

Law & Police.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

March 22, 1875.

CHUISIKI, owner of the Japanese junk *Kanke Maru*, by his attorney, TATSNO TOMOITCHIRO; TAKENOUCHI KANJI O, the owner of the cargo, by his attorney, SEBISHIMA UHEI, against the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

This was a claim for 823 yen, the value of the junk, and 5,793 yen, and 95 sen, the value of the cargo.

The plaintiffs allege in their petition that the junk was sunk and the cargo lost through a colision with the P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, caused by the negligence of the steamer. The collision took place on the night of the 15th February 1873.

Defendants, in their answer, plaeded non liability, and allege that the collision occurred through the negligent navigation of the junk.

Mr Wills, interpreter to the Saibansho, and the above-named Japanese attorneys conducted the case for the plaintiffs; Mr F V. Dickins appeared for defendants.

Messrs S. Mendelson and G. P. Spooner were drawn as assessors.

Chuski, cautioned to speak the truth: He was the owner of the *Kanke Maru*. On the night of the 15th February he saw the lights of a steamer approaching his junk. He lowered down the sail. He made every preparation by lowering down his sail, and called out in a loud voice. The steamer came along, running over his junk, which was broken. He, being an old man, gave himself up for lost; but he saw several of the people of the junk climbing up the steamer. He called out in a loud voice to be saved; the steamer, however, passed on. He still kept calling out, and presently a Japanese boat of about 60 piculs burthen passed, and took him on board. The captain of the boat landed at a place called Okimura. He reported the matter to the officials, and they, at his request, sent out boats to look after his wreck The search was carried on for four or five days, but nothing was found, and the search was given up. After the search had been given up, he arrived in his own province on the following 23rd March. After getting back to his own country he became very ill and remained so till March, 1874. Some of the people interested in the matter met at Yedo, and after some investigation threw some light on the matter. When he first saw the steamer she was about 16 or 17 *cho* off. The steamer struck his junk, and carried it on about half a *cho*. No help was rendered to the people on the junk, though loud cries were made for help. When the junk was struck she did not entirely sink on account of her construction. His junk drifted about 10 *cho*, and he was up to the waist in water before he was rescued by the Japanese boat. [Witness here showed a Japanese chart to Court, and explained the positions of the junk and steamer] His junk was going with the tide. The steamer was going against the tide, which was running very swiftly. He did not put the helm either one way or the other, but only pulled down his sail. Before he saw the steamer the tiller was a little to the right, so as to keep the junk's head nearer the land. When he saw the steamer he put the tiller amidships. He saw no lights on the steamer, nor did he hear any bells or sounds come from her. He was the owner of the junk, which will be about seven years old this May. She was about five years old when sunk. She could carry 100 kokus, or about 250 piculs. The junk had been in use since she was built. She was built to his order. He paid 550 rios for the junk fitted with all necessaries and ready for sea. At the time she was lost she would have brought 350 rios if sold. He lost 28 rios in paper money, three rios in silver boos, 25 large cotton sea coats, four *obi* (men's), and 11 beds or quilts. The 25 sea coats would have sold for about 79 yen. The four *obi* were worth 6 rios. The articles he had just named belonged to the crew (four in number); he was responsible. The cargo consisted of 6 boxes *tofu*, and 72 bundles of iron. The *tofu* was worth 12 *rios*; the iron was worth 351 *yen*. The iron was Japanese, and came from the province of Geishu. There are 20 pieces, about a yard long in a bundle. There were 104 bundles of *itonna* on board (blue dye), 30 tubs of white sugar, 500 pairs of Japanese socks, 80 pairs of assorted shoes, 8 cotton coats, 3 overcoats, and 2 *obi*. The total value of the cargo was the same as stated in his petition. The cargo belonged to Takenowa Kanjiro.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins:—He had no papers; he lost everything except the coat he had on at the time the junk was lost. He knew what cargo was on board because the agent of the junk kept a list of goods shipped (documents produced). There were some small islands ahead of him when he first saw the steamer, but

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none astern. There was some land lying to the right of him. They were called "island hills." As soon as he saw the steamer he put the helm amidships. There were four men altogether on board the junk. A man named Bunjiro was steering. He and the other two men were forward. He and the other two men kept calling out from the time they saw the steamer till the collision took place. The collision took place on the morning of the 15th February, 1873. He guessed the time by the moon. He was steering W. a little southerly. He was struck soon after sighting the *Oregonian*. She was going in the opposite direction to what he was. It was a fine morning; the moon was nearly round. He saw the hull of the *Oregonian* and all her lights. His junk was showing one small lamp. It was hoisted to a little pole in the bow. It was a white glass foreign made lamp. It was burning brightly. The steamer's bow came against his bow. He was nearly 2 hours on board the junk before he was taken off by a boat. Bunjiro stayed by the junk; one man saved himself by climbing on board the steamer and the other man floated away on an oar, and was picked up by the same boat as he was. He was about 7 *cho* from the land on the right hand side. He was about 8 *cho* from the islands on the left hand side. He did not see the junk sink, but she drifted out to sea in a sinking condition. He could not say if she sank rapidly. The junk became quite unmanageable so he abandoned her. He was holding on and was up to his chest in the water. The junk was struck on the bow and sank head foremost. There were about 70 fathoms of water at this place. There were no villages near the scene of the shipwreck. There were some to the rear and some ahead. The nearest was about 13 *cho*. He did not notice if the steamer stopped her engines when the collision took place; the junk was dragged about ½ a *cho*.

It was partly on account of sickness and partly because he did not know who the defendants were that he had not brought this action before. He first learned that it was the *Oregonian* on the 4th March, 1874. The man who got on board the *Oregonian* was quite a youth—about 16 years of age—and though he was sometime on board the *Oregonian* he (the boy) could tell him nothing about that vessel. He lowered the sail when he was about 16 *cho* off the steamer.

To Court:—The current was the same when the collision took place as when the steamer was first sighted.

Yoshi'awa Mesabi, cautioned—He was a fancy-goods dealer and lived in Yedo. He was a passenger by the *Oregonian* in February, 1873 from Naga-saki to Yokohama. He saw the collision with the junk. He had gone on deck and hearing some uproar looked forward and saw a Japanese vessel with a light. Shortly afterwards the vessels collided and he then felt the shock. He saw the junk entangled with the steamer. One Japanese man climbed on board the steamer from the junk. Just after this he heard cries for help from the junk. There was confusion on the deck; the man who had climbed up was on his knees and asking why his ship had been so run into by the steamer. The wreck of the junk could be seen and two foreigners were walking at the stern of the steamer and looking at it with a telescope, they were talking, but he did not understand. He made enquiries from the boy who had climbed up on the steamer, but he seemed quite stupid, and it not being his business he did not trouble himself about it and afterwards he went to Yedo. The affair passed out of his memory, but in March 1874, he was in a street where freights are collected for Japanese vessels. He was in a hotel and some men were talking about their losses and the collision case, and he then told them that he had been a passenger on that trip of the steamer. In May 1874 he was called upon by the lawyer of the owner of the junk.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins:—When he first got on deck he judged the junk to be 5 or 6 *cho* off. The collision took place almost at once. The cries came from the junk. He heard the cries before the man climbed on board the steamer.

Case adjourned till Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

Wednesday, the 24th March, 1875.

[It was agreed to take the evidence of Capt. Dearborn, a witness for the defence, to-day, out of its usual order and in view of his approaching departure.]

Captain H. C. Dearborn said.—He was a master mariner in the P.M.S.S.Co.'s employ and at present Commander of the *Colorado*. In the early part of 1873 was in command of *Oregonian*. (Ship's log produced.) On the morning of the 16th February, 1873, he was on the northern passage. It was customary to enter the passage early. His ship came into collision with a Japanese boat. He should say it was about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. At the time of the collision, or rather just before, the ship was going between 10 and 11 knots. At the time the collision took place the vessel was stopped. The current was running about 4 or 5 knots. The ship was going against it. He was on deck shortly before the collision. He was on the deck with a Japanese pilot and one of the officers. He was forward with a quartermaster and the pilot. It is the custom in going through narrow passages. The ship's lights were all up and burning brightly. The Japanese boats were coming in the opposite direction with a fair wind. The sea was quite smooth. We were passing junks continually. It is usual to find numbers of junks in the passages. Ships have to dodge all about to get out of the way of junks. It was about five minutes after seeing this particular junk that the collision took place; the junk was coming down with a fair wind in the opposite direction. He ported his helm to let the junk see which side he was going to take. He blew his whistle on entering the narrow passage and blew it at intervals. When he got the junk on his port bow he steadied his helm; the junk then starboarded so as to put her course across his bow. He then put the helm a-starboard and stopped the ship, so as to bring the junk on his starboard bow. When he starboarded his helm the junk might have been the ½ of a mile off or less. He starboarded to run inside of the junk, when the junk ported her helm. The junk then struck the steamer abreast of the pilot house and swung round and drifted under the wheel which was stopped (chart produced and examined). He saw no light on board the junk at any time. He did not see any men on the deck of the junk. He heard cries from her as she went under the wheel of the steamer. He did not remember any thing that could have been done by the *Oregonian* to avert the collision which was not done. He attributed the cause of the collision on account of their changing the course of the junk. If the junk had refrained from starboarding her helm in the first instance the collision could not have taken place. He starboarded the helm enough to clear the junk. He did not dare to do more as his ship might have been swept ashore by the current. The land was not more than the eighth of a mile on the port side. The night was fairly clear. After the collision took place he kept forward to see that her head was kept to to the tide. He ordered the officer to get ready a boat. The men were put in it in case the junk sank. He did did not actually lower it. He sent the pilot and interpreter aft to hail the junk and see if they wanted assistance. The first officer and the interpreter said that on being hailed the junk people had replied that they did not want assistance as there were junks and sampans around. He saw several junks. He had often been through the passage and his experience was that there are generally plenty of boats and junks about. He saw the junk after the collision. He only saw that the junk's nose had been broken off. He did not notice any other damage to the junk. The land being close the other boats could easily have towed the junk ashore. He then went on. After the collision he did not see any signals of distress or hear any cries. The junk was a very small one and he thought that it had no deck. There are numbers of fishing boats constantly in this passage. The junk came into collision with the starboard side of the steamer. He could not tell if the starboard bow of the junk struck the steamer. As long as the junk was in sight there appeared to be no signs of her sinking. One of the crew of the junk got on board the steamer. After the steamer had gone ahead again he found out that a man had climbed up into the steamer through the wheel. Mr. Hart first told him of this claim against the *Oregonian* last month after the collision and previous to hearing of the claim he was frequently in Yokohama. Previous to this claim he knew nothing about the junk, its owner or its cargo. If the junk had carried a light he would have seen her earlier. At the time he was not making more than five knots as the tide was running so strong: he gave the order to stop the ship when he saw the collision was imminent.

Cross-examined by Mr Wills:—He was in the employ of P.M.S.Co. He was a mariner. He ported his helm first. He heard no cries from the junk previous to her getting under the *Oregonian's* wheel. He lowered no boat after striking the junk. He would not lower boats after a collision if the other vessel did not want assistance. He knew it was the rule for steamers to give way to sailing vessels. In this case he endeavoured to do so. He used a glass to look at the boats as he could see better; it was not daylight and the tide was setting towards the land. He did not lower his boats because the junk did not want any assistance from them. There were places on this coast where it would endanger his ship if he put the helm hard up either way. On all occasions in this passage he had met with Japanese craft. The steamer would run

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only about three times her length after the engine was stopped if the tide was running about five knots. He did not see the man come up through the wheel. He saw no lights nor did he hear any cries. He might have had some conversation with the man who got on board. He had never run into a junk and not put it down in his log-book. In cases where he had had collisions with boats, &c., he always found out if they wanted any assistance. He did not know the name of the interpreter he had with him. Events were always entered in the ship's log as well as his own. No person came to him at the time of the collision and told him some Japanese were drowning.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickins.—The northern passage is the one usually taken by steamers. There are places where it is dangerous to hard a port or *vice versa*. They are narrow places with strong currents. He could have lowered a boat if necessary. He was quite sure that none of the passengers came and told him the junk or her people were in danger.

To Court.—The sail of the junk might have been lowered at the instant of the collision. The last time he saw the junk she was under sail. There was no great shock to the steamer by the collision. There was no considerable noise or confusion. He looked over the steamer's side to see if any damage was done. The shadow of the land sometimes prevents a vessel being seen as easily as she might be if it was not there.

The case was here adjourned and it was intimated that a day would be fixed for its further hearing.

THE CONDITIONS OF PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

We particularly commend the following article to the notice of those Japanese, in or out of office, who are in earnest about the development of this country and its future power and prosperity. And we may be pardoned for referring to the article in our issue of last week bearing on the same subject.

THE present condition of Japan, as illustrated in the commercial reports of Her Majesty's Consuls at the treaty ports of that country, is not so satisfactory as might be wished, though perhaps quite as good as, under the circumstances, there was any real reason to expect. The readiness with which, once the contact with Western civilisation became an unalterable fact, the Japanese availed themselves of the advantages, and assimilated to their own the forms, of that civilisation, has inspired some people with unreasonable hopes as to their progress. But, just as French experience proves that the adoption of constitutional forms cannot give constitutional freedom all at once to a people who have lived for centuries under very opposite conditions, so the present circumstances of Japan show that merely by accepting the material products of European science and invention, this remarkable nation cannot step in a day into the European grooves of advancement, or be animated by the spirit of European enlightenment. Railways, and telegraphs can do much, but their influence has its limits, and, moreover, it must have time to work. Japan is, in truth, just now in a state of transition. The old order of things has been rudely modified and displaced, while the people are not yet prepared to accept the new.

Certainly there is nothing in the annals of civilization to compare with what has been accomplished of late years in Japan. Immeasurably more has been done there in a single decade of active intercourse with Western nations than a century and a half of such intercourse has brought about in China. Turning over the pages of the Consular Reports, we find a hundred evidences of material activity of the European type. Not only do the Japanese possess gas-works, telegraphs, and railroads, but there is a regular postal system, with postage stamps of different values. Lines of steamers, owned and run by natives, have been established between the different ports. There are colleges and primary schools, under the superintendence of English teachers; and hospitals which are "walked" by medical students, who attend lectures and demonstrations given by European Professors. There is an Imperial Mint, which during the year 1873 struck off gold, silver, and copper coin of the aggregate value of over 23,000,000 dollars, or upwards of £4,600,000 sterling. Foundries, shipbuilding yards, factories where cotton and other textile fabrics are produced by steam machinery, oil-pressing mills, tailoring establishments where the Japanese exquisites are clad in European style, not many months behind the Parisian fashions, and—tell it not to the Good Templars—breweries, where beer of excellent quality is made with hops imported from America, are to be found in the principal towns. Yet all this bustling material activity is to a great extent spasmodic, and, so far as it is regarded as an evidence of civilization, merely superficial. Japan is not in reality a rich or prosperous country, and a considerable time must elapse before she can become so. Her rulers are sufficiently enlighted to see the superiority of European over Japanese means of locomotion, machinery, and weapons, and to make use of them accordingly: they are not wise enough to perceive that they cannot give their subjects the agencies of Western progress, and still keep them in the old leading strings. It is, in fact, the Japanese Government and not popular prejudice which stands in the path of true national prosperity and advancement. The Ministers of the Mikado employ foreigners in his service, but they restrict foreign settlements to the treaty ports, and they will not allow the natives to bring foreign skill or capital to bear in the development of the rich natural resources in the country. There are extensive coal-beds in several of the islands of the archipelago; gold is known to exist in various places, and it is probable that a geological survey would reveal the whereabouts of other mineral treasures. But the Japanese do not know how to work these and the Government has refused to allow foreigners to do so. During 1873, both the import and the export trade of Japan exhibited a very serious falling off, instead of the increase that might naturally have been looked for in view of the great improvement in the means of communication and the appliances of commerce that was effected during the year. The decrease in the import trade was 1,400,000 dollars, but should actually be rated at a much higher figure because great quantities of goods which were imported were left on the importers' hands. The falling off in the export trade was still greater; it amounted to 1,710,000 dollars, or nearly a million sterling. It is probable that when the returns for 1874 are ascertained, they will exhibit an equal declension, because there was for some months the disturbing influence of doubtful relations with China, while, in addition, the same causes which were operative during 1873 still remained active in dwarfing the trade. These causes are not far to seek. The principal branches of production for export, in which native industry is at present engaged, are those in which there is active competition from China and other countries. The people are poor, and so long as they are subjected to the restraints and shackles which the Government at present imposes on them, they have but little chance of improving their condition. They have not capital or engineering skill to develop the mineral wealth of the country, and the Government will not allow them to call to their aid those of the foreigners. Under these circumstances as Sir Harry Parkes points out in his summary of the Consular Reports, "the cultivation of rice is the most promising field of industry that the country possesses. Every peasant in Japan has a perfect knowledge of its culture, and would need no foreign aid in bringing under cultivation the large tracts of rich land which are now left untilled." But here again the Government steps in, and by prohibiting the exportation of rice by the grower—a prohibition which was removed in 1872 with very beneficial effect, but re-imposed in 1873—discourages the raising of more of the grain than is required for home consumption. Another serious hindrance to trade is that Japanese merchants often fail to carry out contracts into which they may have entered with foreigners, and the Government will do little or nothing towards giving redress. Concealed though it may be behind a veil of ceremonious courtesy the attitude of the Japanese Government towards all foreigners is not greatly different from what it was ten or fifteen years ago. The Consul at Hiogo speaks of "the characteristic and patient perseverance with which the Japanese study and insist upon all possible means which they think will eventually free them from carrying into effect obligations originally contracted."

Free trade and free intercourse with the rest of the world—these are the agencies which will do most for the renovation of Japan, and fit her ultimately for the destiny which her insular position and the genius of her people seem to assign to her—that of the Britain of the Far East. There is nothing in her present condition to justify doubt as to her progress. She is, as we have said, in a state of transition. It is not yet six years since the daimios gave up their feudal rights, and the people began to be emancipated from a condition of serfdom. As education spreads, and as the familiarity of the population with Western civilization increases, the attitude of exclusiveness on the part of the Government will become less and less tenable; the trade and industry of the nation will have further opportunities of development; and Japan will step forward, fresh, free, and vigorous to take her place among the communities of the civilised world.—*Scotsman.*

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A CHAT ABOUT DINING.

(Spectator.))

"It's a frightful bore, Sir, a frightful bore!" said a new-made Peer to a friend, who had hinted that dislike to a coronet was only another form of the *Nolo episcopari*. "Why, in half the houses I dine at I shall have to take my hostess down to dinner." A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* seems to share the new Peer's opinion for he grows furious over his obligation to dine seated between two women who can never talk, and asks either for their exclusion, or such an alteration in the shape of dinner-tables as shall enable him to talk all around, and, presumably, pay no attention to his neighbours. The writer has probably been provoked by an accidental wedging between dowagers, which, particularly if you do not know them, is, no doubt, a trying position; for in our day women, on the whole, talk in society quite as well as men. They are not quite so epigrammatic, and sometimes lack condensation; but they are decidedly more sprightly, and tell any story which requires quiet dramatic expression, a good deal better. Their grand defect in conversation is obligingness. If the subject started is a bore to him, or one he knows nothing about the man will change it or be silent; but a woman will often go on out of mere obligingness, with a show of interest which is visibly pretence, and a series of replies which are rapid as white of egg. No man talks as badly as most women on subjects they care nothing about, for no man who, under those circumstances, talks at all, hesitates to be a little bitter,—and vanille, be it nice or not, has at worst more flavour than cream-cheese. But the serene, equable flow of women's talk helps mightily to prevent conversation from degenerating into intellectual duelling—which, though amusing for two minutes, is a weariness after five, and to be perfect, should be arrested after two shots each—and they wake up talkativeness in the men, an attribute of the sex which "X." has completely overlooked. Even he wanted to talk when the dowagers were on each side of him, and resented his inability, whereas, sandwiched between two men, he would have wanted to eat, and have settled his temper for the evening, not according to the pleasantness of his neighbours, but according to the flavour of the soup,—nine times out of ten the weak point of the entertainment. (We wonder why, even in very fair houses, the soup so often falls a trifle short of perfection. Is it because it is the only dish to which perfection is essential, or because it is the only one never seen in the servants' hall?) With "X.'s" second complaint we have more sympathy, and rather wonder that the upholsterer, poet, and artist, who is lining everybody's walls, and beginning to cover every body's floors, and who, if he were a little less afraid of brightness, might be said to have an Oriental's instinct for colour, does not evolve out of himself a table which shall receive universal acceptance. The way in which the idea of the grim, old dining-table of our grandfathers had stood its ground is the best proof we know of the inherent conservatism of the British mind. It was, of course, originally useful, being intended to hold a whole dinner, big dishes, little dishes, and all manner of implements and addenda, besides as much plate as it could be made to carry. That was convenient while it was conceived hospitable to display your food and regale your guests, as the ancients regaled their gods, with the reek of heated flesh, hot soup, and rapidly-cooling vegetables; but all that has passed away. The Russian dinner has won, and ought from the very first to have led to a better form of table; but somehow, innovation in that matter has been very slow, almost as slow as in dining-room chairs, improvement in which was arrested by a mediæval mania. The table does not lose flesh rapidly enough. With the Russian dinner, breadth in a table is not required, but length. A strip of a table, broad enough to hold two plates opposite each other and leave six inches between them, is ample for mere utility, and we may question if the demands of the eyes require more than six inches more. That gives room for candelabra, which may widen in the air, not on the table; and for as much colour, preferentially in the shape of flowers, as the eye can bear without either weariness or sense of special attraction; and what more is required? It is a horrible heresy, no doubt, but we hold still that the white damask table-cloth, though an excellent ground-colour, throwing everything else up, is not the only colour which would be pleasing; it refracts light a little too much, even if you like brilliance, and as any dealer will tell you, it almost annuls the effect of that most beautiful of modern creation, English table-glass. Nobody ever says enough about that. Venetian glass is beautiful in its place, but the perfect modern English wine-glass might have been made by fairies from the dew, and been struck into crystal by the volition of a Peri. Our forefathers, with their thick glass and chased gold and silver cups, were as brutal in their conception of drinking-vessels as they were in their taste in drinks. People who know these things say they could drink *hot* sherry, and mulled claret, and brown beer, and cider, and an abomination called perry, and though we confess we do not believe this, slush denominated "mead," stuff worse by degrees than *kouniss* or treacle and and water. Will somebody just try damask the colour of rich cream, or of that *teint degradé*, the soft grey green which Mr. Morris is so fond of for his walls. Seated by what is virtually a mahogany trestle with nothing to obstruct the view, the guests can talk each of them to at least five persons, and no admissible arrangement will give them more; while on each side they may, if the chairs are sensibly made, have an assured consciousness of room. Alas! chairs are not sensible. The old chair was an instrument of torture, and the new chair, the mediæval chair, the chair upholsterers delight in, well as it sometimes looks, allows of too close packing, and tires the back. Nobody wants to sit so upright as all that, and everybody away from dinner likes an easy chair. Why should he not have one—not, indeed, an old easy chair, like an improved watch-box, and big enough for a Sovereign opening Parliament—but an easy chair of to-day, with the seat the right height for the table—tables are a trifle too high still, and make the women worry for foot-stools—with the back not too tall for the servants, and the sides carefully kept down, till you can lounge without interposing a barrier between you and your next-door neighbour. Improvement is coming in those chairs, but it spreads slowly, and the subject requires study just as much as that of light does. Light is not right yet, and will not be put right in a minute. "X." protests rightly against blaze, but still, light is required, equable light, light without too many shadows, and light, above all, which does not cross the line of sight too directly. Gas does not do, except as a succedaneum; candles take room, and throw shadows; and we suspect that oil, with which we can produce the needful quality, viz., softened intensity, till we can manage electricity, and dine by an intense, yet soft and all pervading moonlight, will be the medium ultimately adopted.

There is one point connected with dinner on which opinion seems still to be a little chaotic, and that is the arrangement of the guests. The tendency is to let them arrange themselves, and as this is in accordance with modern manners, the object of which is unrestraint and the note of which is temporary intimacy, this tendency will probably prevail. It diminishes the trouble of entertaining, and abolishes the responsibility of the entertainer, but we have a doubt about it, nevertheless. Where everybody is really *en famille*, *laissez-faire* ought to succeed; but even then it is slightly selfish, marks partialities too much, leads to that neglect of disagreeable persons which it is the last lesson of high-breeding to avoid, and where the family character is a momentary assumption it produces confusion. In a company where precedence is self-evident, an inexorable precedence would do as a substitute for order; but it would be a wearisome substitute, and is very seldom completely applicable. Relatives would sit frequently together. Sitting next the exact person you do not want to meet is a trial to one's *savoir vivre*, which though morally most beneficial—for after all, to be agreeable to one's enemy presupposes one to forgive him—does not always tend to the enjoyment of a dinner, and a dinner in the sense in which we are using the word just now is primarily intended to be enjoyable. It is not to be an edifying social exercise, but an enjoyment. We doubt whether in a large dinner the host is not the best person to decide where his guests shall sit. He is often the only man who knows them all, he can judge pretty accurately of their predilections, and his decision terminates all chance of marked avoidances. The institution of cards, which is dying, being too severe a tax on modern laziness, is a very useful one, and helps to avoid the necessity of introductions. We should not recommend, what we once heard suggested, a short biography on each card, with a few psychological criticisms, as they might have the unpleasant effect of a looking-glass under one's plate, but the name was useful; and though always admitting that little dinners are best, and that the happiest life is life in a coterie, we regret the disappearance of the cards.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*Supplied to N.-C. Daily News.*)

LONDON, 12th March, 1875.

The following is the arrangement of the new French Ministry :—

Interior—Buffet.
Justice—Dufaure.
Finance—Say.
Instruction—Wallon.
Commerce—Meaux.
Others unchanged.

The Emperor of Germany is ill.

Governor Jervois leaves early in April.

LONDON, 10th March 1875.

The cargo of the *Ulysses* has been landed damaged.

LONDON, 8th March, 1875.

Archbishop Manning has been summoned to Rome to receive the Cardinal's hat.

The exportation of horses to Germany has been prohibited.

London, 4th March.—The Expedition to Achin is contradicted.

The Senate has voted the American Revenue Bill.

The Prussian Government has resolved to require all the Bishops to recognize the supremacy of the State over Papal authority, the penalty for non-conforming will be disendowment. Intends to re-establish place Ecclesiastical documents ?

London, 22nd Feb.—The House of Commons has passed the second reading of Mr. Hardy's Regimental Exchange Bill by 282 against 185.

Mr. Mitchell again stands for Tipperary.

Prince Leopold is reported convalescent.

London, 23rd February.—Mr. Huddleston, Q. C., has been appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in succession to Sir Henry Keating who retires.

The Virginius affair has been finally settled.

Obituary.—Sir Charles Lyell.

Madrid, 23rd Feb.—The Royalist troops in Navarre are inactive, and General Moriones has resigned his command.

London, 24th Feb.—Sir Garnet Wolsely has started for Natal. Severe cold prevails throughout Europe.

London, 26th Feb.—A diplomatic difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Spain, owing to the latter having notified to Roumania the accession of Alfonso to the Spanish throne.

Bombay, 24th Feb., 10-15 p.m.—The trial of the Gaikwar commenced yesterday.

Mr. Scoble opened the case and stated briefly the nature of the evidence to be produceed. He promised he would show that negociations were opened by the Gaikwar with the Presidency servants through confidential servants ; the ayah was induced to visit the palace thrice ; the third time she hed an important conversation with the Gaikwar who gave her money ; an important corroboration of her evidence is supplied by letters found in her room.

Serjeant Ballantine announced that he should contend the letters were not evidence.

Mr. Scoble agreed to reserve this point.

He said the Queen's Advocate would show by Damodar Pant's confession that the Gaikwar ordered poison.

The corroborative evidence was supplied by the Maharaja's private account-book.

Further material evidence was that in visiting Colonel Phayre after the poisoning attempt was made, the Gaikwar minutely described Colonel Phayre's actual symptoms and said there was much sickness of that kind about from which he had suffered himself.

The ayah was the first witness. She detailed the circumstances of her three visits to the palace. On the third visit she was asked in the Maharaja's presence what would be the effect if anything were given to the Sahib.

She warned the Maharaja that should anything injurious happen to Colonel Phayre, he would be ruined.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Ballantine, as to why she did not inform her master, she said no mention was made of poison, but from the interview she felt convinced an attempt was intended.

Bombay. 25th Feb.—Reuter's telegrams dated Baroda, February 25th, states that Mulhar Rao was present in Court to-day till two o'clock. Two gharry wallahs were examined and spoke to taking the Ayah on her second and third visits to the Palace. Many contradictions took place on minor points.

The Ayah's husband proved her mentioning visits.

Letters that passed between them were produced, to which Serjeant Ballantine objected, but eventually he agreed to admit them as proof that the Ayah took an interest in Baroda politics.

Bombay, 25th Feb.—The examination of the ayah and three other witnesses is concluded.

It was distinctly denied that the Gaikwar mentioned Colonel Phayre in connection with the poisoning although money was given.

Sergeant Ballantine's cross-examination elicited much contradiction. The defence is elated.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 21, *James Paton*, British barque, Cotter, 397, from Cardiff, General, to Pitman & Co.

Mar. 22, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,144, from Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.

Mar. 22, *City of Halifax*, British ship, Bixton, 853, from Newcastle, N. S. W., Coals, to Wilkin & Robison.

Mar. 23, *Orissa*, British steamer, Edwins, 1,119, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

March 24, *Colorado*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,727, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co,

March 24, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 1800, from Shanghai and ports, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

March 26, *Vidal*, French barque, Rendeau, 409, from Takao, Sugar, Captain.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 23, *Malacca* British steamer, Bernard, 1,089, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

March 24, *Evelyn*, British barque, Knowles, 700, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

March 24, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1870, for Shanghai, General, despatched by, P. M. S. S. Co.

March 24, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ekstraud, 1,0 9, for Shanghai, General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

March 25, *Mosquito*, British gun-boat, Lt. Coman. Paul, 280, for Yokoska.

March 27, *Haidamack*, Russian gun-boat, Captain Tartoff, 800, for Hakodate.

March 27, *St. Thomas*, Swedish barque, Hjorth, 287, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by, Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Nevada*, from Shanghai.—Miss Clara de Bar; Mr. and Mrs. Page and servant, Dr. Goetz, Dr. Sawtshinke, Messrs. C. J. Andrews, D. Hay and servant, H. B. Joyner, T. R. H. McClatchey, H. MacKenzie, T. Escombe, W. H. Hagart, R. M. Brown, T. J. Walters, J. Taylor, and 11 Japanese ; 66½ in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs Martin, and Dr. Adolph ; 2 Europeans and 1 Chinese, in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Smith, Andrews, Jones, Wilkinson, Black, Bew, and Capt. Jackson.

Per British steamer *Orissa*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Wilson, Chadwick, Strange, and 5 on deck.

Per American steamer *Colorado*, from Hongkong.—Mr. T. A. Harris and wife, Lieut R M. Lisle, U.S.N, Lieut. T. D. Balles, U.S.N., Mr. John Wilks, Mrs. L. M. Briggs, Mrs. E. Freeman, and Mr. J G. G. Creyk.

Per *Tokio maru* from Shanghai and ports —Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Miss Whitbeck, Mrs. Balagh, Messrs. Nakayama, J. Taylor, J. B. du Maré, Dosan, Miura Nagayi, G. Moritz, Takahayashi, E. H. Hunter, Tashiro, Low. W. Robertson, J. Gorman, Yoshikawa, Nagayama, Shiosm, Shigashi, Ishiwara, Osaki, Kadonosan, Yoshida, Yoshikawa, Simmons, S. C. Pass, and 98 Japanese and six Chinese in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago-maru*, for Shanghai and way ports :—Dr Miller and wife, Mr. P. Okuno and servant, Mr. Tadjka, wife, and drughter, Mr. Kudano and servant, Captains Vieillard, Bousquet, Orcel, and Fercin ; Messrs. G. Schiller, P. Young, Mooney, Noda and servant, and Yoshida ; 3 Chinese, 3 Europeans, and 91 Japanese in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, for Shanghai and way ports:—Mrs. Coy, Mrs. S. Brown, Dr Elliott and two children, Mr. Cargill, Miss Cargill, Miss Smith, Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Mulford, Mrs. Bayne and two children, Mrs. Soper ; Messrs. H. McKenzie, C. Wiggins, Scheffer, Reetz, Cruikshank, Hagart, Kingdon, Ullman, D. McLean, F. M. Smith, Bruner, Gribble, and 260 in the steerage.

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CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Nevada*, from Shanghai:—
Treasure..... $75,574

Per British steamer *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—
Silk..... 141 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago-maru*, for Shanghai and way ports: Treasure, $17,450.

Per *Tokio-maru*.—Treasure, $17,000.

REPORTS.

The British barque *James Paton* reports boarded ship *Foundling*, of Liverpool on fire and abandoned in lat. S. 26° 03' long. W. 27° 00'. The vessel had the appearance of a lime-kiln, being laden with bricks. Everything but the iron shell of the vessel was consumed.

The *City of Halifax*, reports: Light head winds before crossing the equator; from thence breezes and squally weather, especially off the Japanese coast.

The British steamer *Orissa* reports thick fogs after leaving Hongkong. Had to anchor for six hours under the Tem-foo on that account. On the China coast experienced fresh monsoon and fine weather. Thence to port moderate to fresh breezes.

American steamer *Colorado*, H. C Dearborn Commander, reports: left Hongkong, March 15th, at 4 p.m., with 6 cabin, 908 Chinese steerage passengers and 1,568 tons freight. Met and exchanged signals with P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking* March 20th, at 4 p.m. 20 miles northward Cape Clidanko. Arrived in Yokohama March 24th.

The *Tokio-maru* reports: left Shanghai March 17th, Nagasaki March 20th, Shimonoseki March 20th, Kobe March 23rd, at 4 a.m., and anchored at Yokohama March 24th, at 9.10 a.m. Experienced strong E. and N.E. winds and rain to Nagasaki, light easterly winds and fine weather to Kobe, and strong N.W. winds to this port.

The French barque *Vidal*, reports, changeable winds and weather during the passage.

The *Evelyn* reports, put back yesterday, one of the crew having had his leg broken, and the vessel having split some sails in a squall outside of Cape Sigami.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong... ...	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	30th March

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	Hongkong.
Min	Morgan	gone to Yokoska.
Naruto	DuBois	
Nevada	Williams	
Orissa	Edwins	Hongkong.
Sea Gull	Acfort	Shanghai.
Tanais	Reynier	

SAILING SHIPS.

City of Halifax... ...	858	Bixton	
Hermann	211	Petersen... ...	
James Paton	887	Cotter	
Luccken	406	Lessing	
Matilde	233	Dau	Hiogo
Myrtle	35	Poley	
Mora	620	Angel	
Thomas Hilyard ...	1500	Campbell	Callao.
Vidal...	409	Rendeau	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British transport...	Thalia	Captain Woollcomb
U.S gun-boat ...	Monocacy	Captain Kouts
French gun-boat ...	Decrès	Captain Bosc

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILING.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Ulysses" str.
FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Crocus" str.; "Glenartney" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str. "Annie Brassington"; "Oleander."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk"; "Gaucho"; "Walton," "Satsuma"; "Pernambuco" s.s.
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Indian Empire"; "Abano"; "Thornaby" s.s.; "Victoria"; "Florentine"; "Victoria."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas. C. Leary"; "Jas. Condle"; "Hants County"; "T. A. Goddard." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—
FROM ABERDEEN.—"Esmeralda" str.
FROM HAMBURG.—

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Antenor," s.s.; "Nestor" str; "Glaucus" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"W. Batters' str.; "Venice" ss; "Riga" str.; "Bengal" str.; "Duke of Abercorn"; "Jessie Macdonald"; "Africa" str; "Viking" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai."
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Catharina."

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38, ... 11 A.M.
French Church, ... 8.30 A.M. 10 A.M.

THE JAPAN MAIL.

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

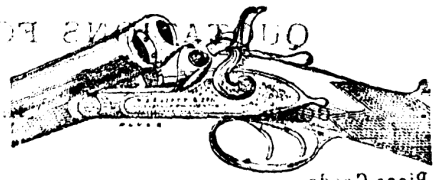
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DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.
WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24; Six months, $13; Three months, $7.
FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American M.M. Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO...	White & Baker, 413, Washington Street.
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SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
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NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Adver-



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PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE, and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

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Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(The following report was published in the *Japan Mail* of March 25th).

YOKOHAMA, MARCH 27TH, 1875.

Cottons.—Our market has remained more or less inactive, and prices in most cases, in the absence of any demand cannot be tested and are nominally unchanged. Yarns are duller and more difficult of sale, dealers still having large stocks of shipments on hand from prior contracts. Fair transactions in 9lbs. *Shirtings* have been reported, but the inquiry has since subsided. 8¼ lbs. goods meet of late with more attention but 7 lbs. are neglected. Other cottons call for no special comment.

Woollen Fabrics.—Owing to the advanced stage of the season the market for most descriptions of goods is quiet, and the demand has materially lessened. Prices, however, are without quotable alteration and remain on the whole unchanged.

Metals.—The condition of the market continues bad and the settlements reported few in number. The demand has fallen off and we have to record a lower range of rates.

Sugar.—The market for Formosa descriptions has, during the past fortnight, been fairly active and holders are firm in their demands at the undernoted quotations. Stocks are about 80,000 piculs.

Kerosene Oil.—The market is still bare of stock in first hands. Owing to the extensive shipments from New York contracts to deliver can with difficulty be effected, and the rates named are much below the actual quotations which nominally rule.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.	
Grey Shirtings:—	
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.87½ to $2.10
8 „ „ „ 38½ „ 44 in. „	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 15 „ ditto 39 in. „	2.17½ to 2.52
9 lbs. „ „ 44 in. „	2.65 to 2.90
White Shirtings:—	
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal „	2.40 to 2.50
64 to 72 „ ditto „ „ „	2.80 to 3.00
T. Cloth:—8 lbs. „ „ „	1.45 to 1.60
7 „ „ „ „	1.70 to 1.80
Drills, English—16 lbs. „ „ „	3.20 to 3.40
Handkerchiefs Assorted „ per doz.	0.45 to 0.80
Brocades & Spots (White) „ per pce.	nominal.
ditto (Dyed) „ „	
Velvets (Red) 36 yds. 20 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.90 to 0.97½
Velvets (Black) „	8.50 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. per pce.	0.90 to 1.00
Taffachelas single weft 12 yds 43 in „	2.55 to 2.75
ditto (double weft) „ „	
Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe „ „	7.00 to 8.00
Cotton Yarns.	
No. 16 to 24 „ „ „ per picul	$33.50 to 36.50
Reverse „ „ „ „	nominal
28 to 32 „ „ „ „	38.50 to 42.00
36 to 42 „ small stock. „	42.00 to 46.50
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.	
Plain Orleans „ 40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.75
Figured Orleans „ 29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.25
Italian Cloth „ 30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.37
Camlet Cords „ 29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.25
Camlets Asstd. „ 56—58 yds. 31 in.	13.00 to 19.00
Lastings Japan „ 29—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50

GOODS.	PRICES.
WOOLLENS.—*Continued.*	
Plain Mousseline de Laine „ 30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19
Figured do. „ 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.32
Multicolored do. „ 30 yds 30 in.	0.30 to 0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Presidents „ „ „ 54 in. to 56 in	0.75 to 0.85
Pilots „ „ „ 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Union „ „ „ 54 in. to 56 in	0.70 to 0.85
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.45 to 0.48
Metals and Sundries.	
Iron flat and round „ „ „ per pcl	4.00 to 4.50
„ nail rod assorted „ „ „ „	4.00 to 4.40
„ hoop „ „ „ „ „ „	4.50 to 4.70
„ sheet „ „ „ „ „ „ „	5.00 to 6.00
„ wire „ „ „ „ „ „ „	8.00 to 9.00
„ pig „ „ „ „ „ „	2.20
Lead „ „ „ „ „ „ „	
Tin Plates „ „ „ „ „ „	8.50
SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag „ „ per picul.	4.60 to 4.70
in Basket „ nom. „	4.40 to 4.50
China No. 1 Ping-fan „	8.60 to 8.70
do. No. 2 Ching-pak „	7.60 to 8.00
do. No. 3 Ke-pak „	7.30 to 7.60
do. No. 4 Kook-fah „	6.70
do. No. 5 Kong-fuw „	5.75 to 6.00
do. No. 6 E-pak „	4.90 to 5.20
Swatow „ „ „ „ „ „ „	3.70 to 3.80
Daitoong „ „ „ „ „ „	3.85 to 3.90
Sugar Candy „ „ „ „ „	10.00 to 10.50
Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) „	14.25 to 14.50
Rice Japan „ „ „ „ „	3.25
Kerosene „ „ „ „ case.	3.55 to 3.65

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our fortnightly report, dated 25th instant, was as follows :

"Since the 10th instant, business has continued to be checked by that scarcity of good clean silk which is the prominent feature of the present season. However, a further decline of $10 to $15 has induced settlements of Hanks to the extent of about 200 bales. Settlements of Oshiu are 100 bales for which buyers had to pay an advance of fully $10. These 400 bales include a few parcels which were disposed of by public auction and fetched full market rates.

Owing no doubt to the present low range of prices as much as to the usual interruption in silk-reeling during cold weather, supplies from the interior are scarce, and the stock is reduced to 1,100 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight are 272 bales, making the total export since 1st July, 9,109 bales against 12,452 last year for the corresponding period."

Since that date we have no change to report in prices : arrivals are 125 bales and deliveries 235 piculs. Oshius continue the object of active enquiry and command full rates.

Tea.—A marked decline has been established in prices, induced by which purchasers have again entered our market, and settlements, since the departure of the last American mail, amount to the fair total of piculs 4,000 which, considering the late period of the season, is large.

The fall is most perceptible in "Medium" grades in which the bulk of the business has been done. A fair amount of "Good Common" and "Common" has also changed hands, and a few small lots of "Choice" at $52 to $55 per picul.

Prices are on the whole very irregular, and quotations vary more at this moment than they have done at any prior period this season. The undernoted, however, will fairly represent transactions since last mail, though at the present juncture holders, encouraged by the extent of operations, are rather firmer, a step by no means justified by the last telegraphic intelligence from New York.

Our total export from Japan to date is about twenty two-and-a-quarter millions of pounds including the cargo of the bearer.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.	PRICES.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex 6m/s. at 4s. 3d	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.35 @ 6 m/s.
Silk:—	per picul		
HANKS Extra	$550.00 "	21s. 0d.	frs. 58
HANKS Best No. 1 to 2	$510 00 to $530 00 "	19s. 0d. to 20s. 8d.	frs. 54 to frs. 56
HANKS Good No 2	$470 00 to $490.00 "	18s. 2d. to 18s. 10d.	frs. 50 to frs. 52
HANKS Medium No. 2½	$430.00 to $450 00 "	16s. 9d. to 17s. 5d.	frs. 46 to frs 48
" Common No. 3	$400.00 to $420.00 "	15s. 8d. to 16s. 5d.	frs. 43 to frs. 45
" Inferior	$350 00 to $390.00 "	13s. 10d. to 15s. 3d.	frs. 38 to frs. 42
OSHIU Extra	$580.00 to $600 00 "	22s. 1d. to 22s. 9d.	frs. 61 to frs 63
" Best No. 1	$540.00 to $560.00 "	20s 8d. to 21s. 5d.	frs. 57 to frs. 59
" Good	$500.00 to $520.00 "	19s. 2d. to 19s. 11d.	frs. 53 to frs. 55
" Medium	$460 00 to $480.00 "	17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.	frs. 49 to frs. 51
" Inferior			
HAMATSKI Average	$430 00 to $450 00 "	16s. 9d. to 17s. 5d.	frs. 46 to frs. 48
Good			
KASKI Average			
KAKEDA Best	$540.00 to $580.00 "	22s. 8d. to 22s. 1d.	frs. 57 to frs. 61
" Good			
Tea:—			
Common ... ... " ..	$19.00 to 23.00 "		
Good Common ... ... " ..	$24 00 to 27.00 "		
Medium ... ... " ...	$29 00 to 32 00 "		
Good Medium ... ... " ...	$33 00 to 36.00 "		
Fine ... ... " ..	$38.00 to 41 00 "		
Finest ... ... " ...	$44.00 to 47.00 "		
Choice ... ... " ...	$50.00 and upwards.		
Choicest " ... ... " ..	None		
Sundries:—			
Mushrooms...	$39 00 to 49.00 "		
Isinglass	$28.00 to 43 00 "		
Sharks' Fins	$23 00 to 35.00 "		
White Wax...	$12.00 to 13.00 "		
Bees Do.	$36.00 to 41 00 "		
Cuttle fish	$12 50 to 14 75 "		
Seaweed, ...	$ 2 00 to 3 50 "		
Gallnuts	$10 50 to 11 50 "		
Tobacco	$ 6.00 to 9.50 "		
Sulphur	$ 2.20 to 2 80 "		
Wheat	$ 1.20 to 1 60 "		
Shellfish	$13.00 to 37.00 "		
Camphor	$14 00 to 16.00 "		
Bêche de Mer	$19 00 to 55.00 "		
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces per catty.	$ 3.40 to 5.50 "		
100 to 200 "	$ 2.10 to 3.20 "		
Copper ... ... picul	$16.00 to 23.50 "		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the past fortnight has been very limited both as regards Bank Bills and Private Paper, with very little fluctuation in sterling rates which close slightly easier for the former.

Gold Yen.—Considerable transactions have taken place at 411¼ to 412.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¼d.
" " Sight	4s. 1¾d.
" " Private, 6 months	4s. 2⅝d. to 4s. 2¾d.
" Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.30
" " Private	5.35
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand ...	72¼
" " Private Bills 10 days' sight	73
On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
" " Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ per cent. dist.
" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100½
30 days' sight Private....	103
" New York Bank Bills on demand...	100¼
30d. s. Private.....	103
Gold Yen.....	412
Kinsats	419

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO IMPORTERS

—OF—

ENGLISH GOODS.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LONDON DRAPER, is open to buy Goods in commission for a good Firm; or as Agent for Japanese Goods consigned to London. Highest references given and required. Address

MR. GEORGE INGATE,

DRAPER,

KILBURN, LONDON, W. C.

Yokohama, March 27, 1875. 3ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kind. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between Mr. C. S. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE and the undersigned ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

With reference to the above Mr. C. S. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our firm in Yokohama, and are authorized to sign our firm "in Liquidation."

GILMAN & Co.

Yokohama, 1st March, 1875. W. 1m.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund.....775,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS

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Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq

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YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

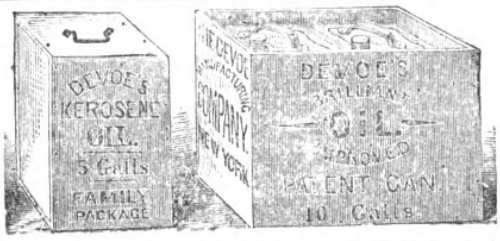
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3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row, LONDON.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH **Screw Tops**, OR THE WORD **"Devoe's"** ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co
127 Pearl and 80 Beaver Sts.
New York.

Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES. SAUCES. SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD. VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES. GAME. POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS'" WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. tf.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories—13, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 14.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

BIRTH.

On Thursday, the 25th instant, at No. 172, Bluff, Mrs. F. V. DICKINS, of a daughter.

On the 29th March, at Tôkiô, *(Shiba Sannai, Yama shita dani, Dzui Ka Ji)*, the wife of CHARLES H. DALLAS, Esq., of a daughter.

Notes of the Week.

ARE the Japanese about to endanger and even to ruin their new-made reputation for liberality by persecuting the native Christians again? Is a Government which has undoubtedly been ahead of the people now going to drop behind them? It is only a fortnight ago that we published a translation from the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* which contained the following sentence, —"*Religious belief is a matter which should be left to the free-will of the people, and not even the Government itself has a right to interfere with this free will.*" Now we have to publish the following translation of a paragraph in the *Tôkiô Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of March 31st, 1875.

It is said that a man named Mishiyoshi, father of a samurai of the Miyagi ken (Sendai) named Ikéwatari Shôtarô, being a believer in Christianity, when on his death-bed requested his son to bury him with Christian rites; but as there are not yet any shrines or temples where these rites are known, his desire to obey his father's wishes prompted Ikéwatari to perform the funeral ceremony himself. For this offence, he has been condemned to thirty days imprisonment. It is also said that at Hakodate, in January, a man named Yamanaka made an enquiry from the authorities as to Christian funeral rites, but that no decision has been given.

The Japanese may believe us or not as they like, and they may fail, even if they do believe us, to understand why it is so, but their good name in Europe will be infinitely more compromised by anything approaching to Christian persecution than by the most illiberal edicts as regards trade. With all their faults and all their scepticism the Christian nations are most jealous of any dishonour done to their faith, and they will regard the granting of freedom to the Press as a very poor if not a hypocritical thing by the side of a persecution of the native christian converts.

Elsewhere will be found a translation referring to Loochooan affairs, which are just now much in debate. It may be remembered that in the early part of this year we published a memorial from the Viceroy of Fuhkien, which appeared in the *Peking Gazette*, announcing the arrival and departure of the tribute-junk from Loochoo and the customary remission of the duties on the cargo which she brought. This junk took the tribute for 1873-74, but it now appears that the Loochooans sent a tribute junk to Foochow in the summer of last year, at the very height of the Formosan affair, when Japan had invaded Formosa to punish the aborigines for the murder in 1871 of Loochooans whom she called subjects, but who continued since that date, as they had done before, to send tribute to China. The passage in the *Peking Gazette* above mentioned obviously referred to the tribute-junk of 1873, while the *Nichi nichi Shimbun* speaks of another junk despatched in 1874. It is clear that the Loochooans have not yet realized the fact that they are subjects of Japan alone. A dual connection might please them better, for they would get some advantages from both sides. Thus China, in return for the small tribute they pay, permits them to land, free of duty, everything that the tribute junk brings over, and they will certainly not like to lose this advantage. Whether they will be gainers by the patronage of Japan remains to be seen. They are a simple folk, and send their timid yearly present to China with no particular views of progress, and but little voice in their late change of masters. The *Choya Shimbun* recommends that the islands should be converted from a *Han* to a *Ken* and the King sent up to Tokio, in which case he will be replaced by a military governor and the islands treated as a colony. Tokiô will be a kind of Zoological Gardens to him, or he will pine after his little kingdom as Caractacus did at Rome.

THE following paragraph from the *Pall Mall Budget* of the 5th February last shows the attention which is being given by the French Government in Algeria to the extension there of the cultivation of tobacco. The Japanese would do well to bear in mind that Algeria is comparatively close to England, and that the extension of their own export tobacco trade, which may become of great value to them, depends mainly, if not entirely, upon their power of competing successfully in the English market with other tobacco-growing countries. If the Japanese tobacco is weighted with a heavy duty, it is hopeless to imagine that it will be able to compete with the free Algerian growth.

The culture of tobacco may now be looked upon as one of the principal pursuits of Algeria. The tobacco crops of 1874 have been exceedingly abundant, and the returns are double that of the previous year—namely, 3,530,607 f. Since the year 1847 it has been calculated that the cultivation of tobacco has realized 54,000,000 f. The Government is doing its best to encourage this source of industry, and the planters are zealously striving to improve their fields and methods of cultivation, so as to compete on a larger scale with other countries. Public attention is also being drawn to the mineral wealth of the country. Throughout last year several French, English, and American companies have been exploring various regions of the three provinces with a view to future enterprise; but capital, roads, and means of transport are wanted. In Constantine mining operations are actively carried on. In 1873 the total amount of mineral exports of Algeria reached 420,662 tons, two-thirds of which were supplied by Constantine. Last year this quantity was exceeded; it is expected that the return will be 490,000 tons. The colony demands of the Government an extended survey of the mining districts, with a view to promote a branch of industry so important alike to Algeria and France. At present the number of miners is only 3,500, the greater part of these being employed in Constantine alone.

ROBBERIES, burglaries and attempts at incendiarism have constituted the chief local events of the week. Happy are they who have not missed spoons or valuables of some kind! What must have struck any one who is in the habit of traversing the Bluff roads between ten and twelve at night is the habit the police have of meeting in little knots of twos and threes to wile away time by social intercourse. This is doubtless very agreeable, but it does not conduce to a vigilant discharge of their duties. It would not be a bad plan to send a sergeant on horseback every two or three hours round the various patrols to see that the men are on their beats. No complaint can now be made, we think, of a deficiency of men;

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but they certainly are sadly lacking in vigilance. Cannot they learn to "comprehend all vagrom men?" Is the whole watch to come together "to thank God they are rid of knaves," when the knaves are unmolested in their work of plunder.

Is there not one of Professor Palmieri's seismographs in this country? We have always understood that one was brought out for the Government, and it seems a great pity that it is not set up, or that, if set up, its records are not given to the public. If we are to have such earthquake shocks as that which visited us yesterday morning, the only satisfaction we can possibly extract from them is that of measuring their direction and comparative intensity. It is useless to trust to the unassisted senses for any sort of comparison between the shocks of earthquakes separated from each other by considerable intervals. When people say that some given shock is greater than that of May or less than that of November, or whatever their case may be, their observations are practically worthless. The condition of the mind varies. The place and time of observation may vary. A shock in the depth of night makes more impression and creates more terror, than one at eleven o'clock in the day. Instruments are necessary to correct the aberrations and varying conditions of the human mind, and phenomena of this nature can only be measured and compared with the aid of such instruments. If the seismograph in question is within the control of the Minister of Public Works, we venture to suggest that its erection and the publication of its records would be of service to science.

A correspondent addresses us a long letter on the subject of the *jinrikisha* question, and states that it demands the serious attention of the Government, both on account of the large number of men withdrawn from productive labour in drawing these vehicles,—a position open to some question—and the injury this employment inflicts on them. On the latter point we fear he is quite right, and some sort of enquiry into the amount of injury produced by this form of labour might very fairly be made. But legislation on the subject is beset with difficulties. There are fifty trades in England open to the same objection, the scissor-grinders', painters', plate-glass silverers' &c., and it would be manifestly absurd to forbid men to engage in them. Our correspondent says that *jinrikishas* may be seen in Yedo loaded with two or even three persons, under whose weight some poor fellow may be seen staggering to his inevitable injury. But are the *bettoes* in this country a short-lived race? They will run by the side of a trotting horse for five or six hours at a stretch without any serious distress, and though not heavily weighted, as is the case with the *jinrikisha* men, their feats make a great demand on their powers of endurance and may possibly entail serious injury on them. We must confess that though much with our correspondent in his view of the evil, we hardly see how the question can be legislated upon with any satisfactory results or on any sound principles. So long as human labour is cheaper than the labour of draught-animals, so long will the evil continue to exist. The only cure is a rise in the value of human labour, and this can only come with an increase in the wealth of the country. We fear it only comes to this, that, do what you will, the mass of mankind are condemned to hard and ceaseless labour for very little return, and that a few extra shillings a month will induce them to do things which impair their health and shorten their lives. But then men drink brandy and gin with the very same results staring them in the face, and with far less excuse.

An article which will be found elsewhere from the *Celestial Empire* discusses the arrest of General Le Gendre during the time of the Formosa trouble, and shows in what light it is regarded by the best authorities in America. Whatever warmth or bitterness of feeling we exhibited against General Le Gendre during that critical time arose from a feeling of something akin to resentment that any foreigner should have encouraged the Japanese in an affair fraught with such grave danger to the interests of this country, and [illegible] now reproach ourselves with this warmth of feeling, though the issue of the expedition belied our apprehensions. Against his arrest we always heartily protested as against a wrong done alike to him and to this country. Nor should we just towards one who, in a despatch from the State Department dated the 2nd Nov. 1874, is said to have rendered "patriotic and valuable services to his Government"—the honourable scars of which he bears—were we to omit the mention of this acknowledgment made in the despatch in question.

The transfer of H. B. M. Legation from Yokohama to Yedo took place to-day, and the buildings on the Bluff were formally handed over to the Japanese Authorities. The departure of Sir Harry and Lady Parkes is a source of deep regret to the foreign residents in Yokohama, and many pleasant memories of hospitalities and kindnesses will long cling to the old and now deserted Legation.

The Yokohama Regatta Club has ceased to exist, not unnaturally, indeed, having regard to the growing indifference which the public exhibits to these aquatic festivals. At a meeting held during the week it was decided to utilize the small balance remaining on hand as a prize for a four-oared outrigger race, to be rowed on H. M. birthday.

The *City of Peking* bound hither is reported to have sailed from Hongkong on the 1st instant. From the rapidity of her downward voyage we may fairly expect her return to this port on or about the 7th instant.

A temporary suspension of communication on the Great Northern Company's land line was reported on Friday evening. At an early hour this morning, however, the line was reported to be again in working order.

The Telegraph between Tokio and Hakodate was opened during the week.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

The management of the Pacific Mail Company is said to have passed into the hands of Mr. Jay Gould.

A Japanese newspaper says that a number of military officers who retired to Kagoshima some time since have sent in their resignations to the Government simultaneously.

The departure of M. Berthemy Minister, of France, by the mail of Tuesday, has deprived the *corps diplomatique* of a member whose natural ability, enlarged and ripened by an extensive experience in larger fields of action than this, rendered his cooperation of high value to his colleagues, who cannot fail to regret the severance of an association rendered all the more valuable by their union with those social gifts which constitute the high charm of his nation.

Another number of *Punch* was published on Monday in which the recent lengthy litigation, the departure of the Marines and some minor subjects have afforded material for the artist's pencil. As the times are singularly uneventful the range of matter has naturally been small. The illustrations are, however, of average number and merit.

The receipts of the telegraph offices for the year ending December 1874 amounted to 115,402, *Yens*. Although this increase is owing in some respects to the opening of new offices at Shirakawa, Fukushima, Sendai and Ichinaseki the aggregate amount is double that of the receipts of the year before last The following is a list of the thirty-four districts in which telegraph offices are now open in Japan:—

Nihonbashi	Akabane	Tsukiji.
Asakusa	Hongo	Yotsuya.
Riogoku	Yokohama	Odawara.
Numatz	Shidzoka	Toyohashi.
Nagoya	Gifu	Hikone.
Kioto	Kawaguchi	Koraibashi.

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Kobe	Himeji	Okayama.
Onomichi	Hiroshima	Yamaguchi.
Shimonoseki	Kokura	Fukuoka.
Saga	Nagasaki	Utsunomiya.
Sendai	Shirakawa	Fukushima.
Ichinoseki.		

YOKOHAMA REGATTA CLUB.

The Annual Meeting of Yokohama Regatta Club was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to enable the committee to resign, to receive the year's accounts, and to determine what should be done with the balance in hand.

Present.—Messrs. Purvis, J. Rickett, Leckie, Tripp, J. J. Dare.

Mr. Rickett was voted to the Chair.

Mr. Tripp, by request, then read the accounts, showing receipts, including balance from that account, of $1.279.60, against which there was an expenditure of $1,201.87, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of $77.73.

Mr. Dare proposed that the accounts as read be passed.

Mr. Leckie seconded this. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Rickett then stated the purposes the meeting was called for. He did not think regattas were popular in Yokohama, and it seemed to him that it was unnecessary to get up one. He had gone round last year getting subscriptions, and people did not seem inclined to contribute. There was only a small balance in hand to be disposed of, and he would suggest that it should be placed in a bank till Yokohama felt again inclined for regattas.

Mr. Dare said it would be better to give a prize with it for a four-oared outrigger race to be held on the Queen's Birthday.

Capt. Purvis suggested that it should be handed over to the Hospital.

The Chairman did not think the Meeting had the power to do this.

Mr. Tripp thought it had. It was a Public Meeting to decide how the balance should be disposed of.

It was ultimately proposed by Mr. Dare, and seconded by Capt. Purvis

"That the balance, $77, be handed over to the Yokohama Amateur Rowing-Club, for a prize for a four-oared outrigger race, to be held on the Queen's Birthday."

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and the meeting separated.

No steps were taken in referrence to the Committee.

It is said that H.I.M. the Empress will visit Kamakura and Enoshima in the early part of the coming week.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, states that several officers of the Department of the Interior have been appointed to take charge of articles intended for display at the forthcoming centennary Exhibition at Philadelphia.

A writer in the *Choya Shimban* draws attention to the increasing use of 'beef-flesh which, he says, but a few years since would have been spurned by all but the few Japanese versed in European customs. Not only has its use, we learn, become general in the cities, but the taste for it has penetrated into the far interior where butchers' shops may now be very commonly found. And as "gentle dulness ever loves a joke," the correspondent does not fail to add that even the wolves accomodate themselves to the prevailing custom, making frequent descents upon unprotected beef shops. The extending use of flesh-food opens up the larger question of future supply. This, we are assured, the diminishing herds of Japan are quite inadequate to furnish.

A proclamation by the Daijokuan notifies that the Government reserves to itself the right to employ such steam vessels as have been acquired by the Okurasho (*New York*, *Behar* and others) in the conveyance of its mails to China and the outports.

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An earthquake shock of short duration but moderately intense was experienced at half-past six o'clock on Friday morning.

Intending visitors to Enoshima may be interested to learn that owing to the opening of the Temple to the Public for one month an unusual number of native visitors to the little island may be anticipated, the more especially as the third-class fare from Yedo to Yokohama has been reduced to 18 *sen*. We gather this intelligence from a native newspaper.

The P. & O. S.S. *Bombay*, with the English mails of the 19th February, left Hongkong for Yokohama at noon on the 31st ultimo.

According to a native newspaper His Majesty has expressed a desire to see the number of maids-of-honour of the Imperial Court diminished and the ladies permitted to marry. The old custom, the journalist thinks, savours of barbarism and should dissolve before the light of "civilisation."

To-day being the anniversary *fête* of the first of the Emperors will be observed as a holiday by the Japanese. Arrangements, however, have been made which will permit of necessary business being conducted at the Custom House.

The *Chinese Mail* a native journal published at Hongkong asks why Japan does not publish the treaty she must have made with Loochew prior to her assuming the protectorate over the former vassal of China. It says that what Japan ought to have done was to prohibit Loochew from offering tribute to China, and not to demand its restitution thence. It also observes that Annam, although under the protection of France, still pays tribute to China, and France does not ask for its return.

The S. S. *Agamemnon* got ashore in St. Margaret's Bay, Dover, on Feb. 7th, but was towed off apparently without any damage.

The *China Mail* says "We understand that a number of his friends intend to entertain the Postmaster-General at a dinner before his departure from the Colony. A committee has been formed to make the necessary arrangements."

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Menzaleh*, despatched 30th March.

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries...	273 bales.	38 bales.
Waste Silk, ...	29 bales.	
Cocoons	8 ,,	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

April 2nd, 1875.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 28th March, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,248.92
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 541.08
Total.....	$8,790.00

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$5,820.90
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 574.80
Total.....	$6,395.70

Miles Open 18.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 21st March, 1875.

Passengers, 20,118.	Amount.....	Yen 4,634·815.
Luggage, Parcels	,,	116·717.
Goods	,,	179·04.
Total Amount..		Yen 4,930·572

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YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS TREATED DURING MARCH, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained from January.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained February 28th.	Total Treated.
1st	1	1	2	0	0	2
2nd	1	0	0	0	1	1
3rd	6	8	2	1	11	14
4th	0	2	0	0	2	2
Charity	7	3	5	1	4	10
Total	15	14	9	2	18	29

DR. ELDRIDGE,
Surgeon in charge.

NAGASAKI.

General Saigo and staff arrived from Yokohama on the 21st instant by the *Kanagawa-maru*.

The "Ly-ee-moon" arrived here on the 21st inst. from Yokohama, in ballast. We are informed that she will be repainted and have a new propeller before leaving this port.

THE very fine screw steamer *Swatow* arrived at Nagasaki from Kobe in ballast, at 1 a.m. on the 23rd inst. Her present owners are Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Shanghai, who purchased her last December in London. The *Swatow* was built by Messrs. Scott and Co., Greenock, for Messrs. W. Batters and Co., and was christened the *William Batters*, but upon changing owners her name was altered to that she now bears. The *Swatow* left London on the 22nd of December, with general cargo for Singapore, Hongkong, Yokohama, and Kobe. Fine weather was experienced from London to Singapore, but on leaving the latter place for Hongkong. strong monsoons prevailed. Nothing of importance occurred during the observed between Singapore and Hongkong. Upon arriving at Nagasaki she began immediately to load coal for Shanghai, her ballast being water did not prevent her cargo being taken in while it was discharged. There is a probability that she will have another deck put on and then take coolies to North Australia, though in the mean time she will trade between Japan and China.

Not since the old *Shalimar* left Nagasaki, about this time last year, has such a large sailing vessel entered the port as the iron ship *Blackadder*, which arrived from Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon. She is indeed a fine craft; her length is 215 feet, breadth 35 feet with great depth of hold. About four years since she was built for John Willis and Son, by the well-known ship-builders and engineers, Messrs. Maudslay & Co., London. The *Blackadder* left Shanghai at noon on Sunday last, discharged the pilot at 5 p.m. the same day, and arrived in Nagasaki between 2 and 3 o'clock on the 23rd. She is now loading coal for Shanghai and will take about 1,100 tons. In all probability she will run one or two trips between that port and Nagasaki, then proceed to Swatow and load tea for London.

As an orthodox way of bringing the festivities to a close on Monday last, some Japanese soldiers and Chinese fell foul of one another and had a kind of free fight in which all hands became engaged. The scene of confiict was Kago-machi, and time 10 p.m. What caused the outbreak we are not in a position to say, but imagine the festivities conjured up rival feelings in the breasts of the belligerents which found vent in words, the words brought blows, and blows brought policemen on the scene, and policemen brought the native and celestial warriors to the Police Station.—*Rising Sun.*

Our Tientsin correspondent mentioned, a few days ago, that H. E. the Danish Minister was coming South, with the intention of visiting Amoy and Foochow. We understand that such is not the case. General Rasloff will stay a few weeks in Shanghai, and then return to Peking.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

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PATIENT, QUACK AND PHYSICIAN.

THE condition of Japan at this moment is something similar to that of a man who suddenly finds himself in an unsound state of health and somewhat embarrassed circumstances. He had originally a good constitution and a fine estate, but he has somewhat impaired the one and dipped the other. During early youth he was kept too much at home, and imbibed from a tutor a quantity of nonsense which his father and grandfather before him had been accustomed to consider very valuable knowledge. This had sharpened his faculties perhaps, but had given him very unsound views upon physics, morals and economics. Emancipated from this domestic and tutorial thraldom, he has gone abroad, where he has imbibed some expensive tastes and committed some pardonable follies, but from whence he has returned with a wholesome conviction that his own education had been grossly mismanaged, and a laudable determination that his children should not labour under the same disadvantages. He has engaged a foreign tailor to clothe himself and his servants, has improved his diet, and taken to more champagne than is altogether good for him or quite compatible with the many calls on his purse. While abroad, or after his return home, he has laid out huge sums of money on all kinds of new-fangled machines to improve his estate, and what with the new clothes, the champagne, the machinery, the staff of tutors for the boys and governesses for the girls, he has found that a good deal of the ready money he had has run away, nor can he devise means to get it back again. His general health, too, has suffered somewhat from his dissipations abroad, and his doctor's report is but little more satisfactory than his steward's. The one, in his own precious jargon, says he is in an atonic state, and uses all the fine words which one of MOLIERE'S doctors summed up in the plain dictum "*Enfin, monsieur, votre fille est malade.*" The other talks about exports and imports till his master grows purple with rage and falls into a state of the most complete obfuscation, his notions of economics being about on a par with those of Corin on philosophy.

Now this is precisely the condition of mind, body and estate in which a man falls into the hands of bad economical and medical advisers. Alarm and anger lead him astray. He blames others instead of himself, and forgets that he has been constantly plied with advice which anticipated, and would have prevented, half these troubles. At this stage of the business there is always some Jack-pudding who comes in with a specific. If an earthquake has happened, he has a box of earthquake-pills, preventitive or curative, as the present or future may demand. If there is nervous irritation, he brings out his dulcifier and mollifier, and if there has been any over-trading he has a nostrum which will prevent the repetition of it. "Have you read my little book"? (These men always have a little book.) "I understand your complaint per-"fectly. You have been entrapped by a wicked and self-"ish race of islanders into a commercial treaty which "threatens your ruin. They will suck every drop of blood, "your gold, out of you, and then throw you away like a "squeezed orange. There is but one remedy for you, "*Protection to native industry.* Adopt this or you are "a ruined man." As a last insult, our friend finds some of his more precocious sons writing essays in the newspapers advocating the very same doctrine. The alarm which the quack creates is one of his most tremendous weapons, and in a case of this kind he uses it with full effect—though, to do him justice, he entirely believes in the virtue of his remedies.

And now, dropping all analogy and metaphor, what is actually wrong with Japan at this moment? Her trade is in a very pitiable condition. About four millions of dollars in gold have left the country since the beginning of the year. The development of her resources is practically at a standstill; her current expenses, though somewhat decreased of late, are large, and her real poverty is beginning to be not only apparent but felt. When the country was first opened to foreign trade, the foreign and native merchants made money very fast, though the country people did not largely gain by that trade. The foreigners bought their silk and tea very cheaply, and sold their imports at high prices. The adjustment of values which has since been completed, had only then just commenced, and there was a large margin between the prices at which the foreigners on the one side and the Japanese on the other could afford to buy and sell, and the prices at which exports could be sold, or imports bought, in Europe. The adoption of our manufactures as articles of dress disengaged a quantity of silk which had hitherto been consumed in domestic manufactures, the silk was cheaply shipped here and dearly paid for at home, while our manufactures were cheaply bought at home and dearly paid for here. So far as a trade may be said to be profitable to a country which obtains for what it values little that which it values much, the early trade was profitable to this country; but, as a matter of fact, Japan parted, as was quite natural, with her silk and tea at low prices and bought our manufactures at high prices. All this has changed, and she now derives a far larger profit from the trade, for she sells her silk so high, and buys her manufactures so low, that a very bare profit is yielded by either. But between these two periods the civil war occurred, during which there must have been, as there always is during war, a vast deal of waste and a vast deal of expenditure. The waste is, as we know, very soon repaired; but the expenditure, represented here by a floating debt of $96,000,000, a very small part of which, however, bears any interest, is still a charge on the country. But we must not forget the effects it has had, which have been two-fold. *First;*—it disengaged a large quantity of the precious metals, existing in the unproductive form of metallic money, and converted into what is, at least potentially, productive capital. When money, thus disengaged, goes into the hands of bankers, it is almost always wholly turned into productive capital, and it fulfils a similar office when used by a Government in redeeming debts. But, unfortunately, during a war, it becomes, in one way or another, rapidly squandered, and though the supporters of a dynasty it had helped to enthrone would strenously deny that it had been wasted, they could not gainsay many reflections upon the costliness of revolutions. *Second;*—as this inconvertible currency issued by the Government not only superseded much of the coin in circulation, but also exceeded it in amount, it led to a rise in prices which has always at first a very stimulating effect upon trade. Subsequently, however, this inflation subsides, and a stagnation sets in, during which, though the foreign trade of the country is not affected, the exchanges are, and the gold begins to run away; and if we mistake not very much, it is in this condition that we find Japan at this moment.

There seems to be a strong feeling abroad among the Japanese that this condition of affairs could be met now, and prevented in future, by the establishment of a protective system for the encouragement of home manufactures—not we venture to think, because they have reasoned out the effects of such a system, but because it is a kind of patent nostrum, little more efficacious in reality than an earthquake-pill, but believed to possess restorative virtues of a high order. Of course it would take far more time and space than we have at our disposal to attack the general system of protective duties and to show how entirely they defeat their own end. But the great fallacy of the Mercantile System on which this bugbear of Protection was founded is that which makes the bringing of money into a country an object of such supreme endeavour. The establishment of a protective system here and the raising of a revenue by means of it would simply involve this, that the public would be called upon to pay a great deal more in order that the Government might receive a little more. Will this be of ultimate benefit to the country? How can it be to the interest of the public that the consumer should buy a dear article made at home, in preference to a cheap article made abroad? Commerce is really a mode of cheapening production; and if the Japanese would see this, hold to it, and act upon it, we should soon see them in possession of a key which would open nine-tenths of the locks now closed to them. But they are always looking behind them. If they do not take care they will stand, like Lot's wife, a pillar of salt on the plain of history, the monument and example of all who cannot seize the proffered means and tread the clear and open path of safety. They have been told that a foul and cruel deed was committed when the tariff was tacked on to the treaties, and sit and rack their brains how to get rid of it. They ascribe to it every evil which befalls them, from a cabinet minister's tooth-ache to a bad rice-crop, and are cockered up in this by a parcel of foreigners in Yedo who ought to know better, but who are not paid to tell them the truth, but to "prophecy smooth things." They are told that the English want their gold. Stuff and nonsense! We want their silk, their tobacco, their rice, their hemp, anything they like to grow, in fact. If they pay us in gold, how can we make money out of that? A pound is but a pound. But if they pay us a pound's worth of silk, we can work it up and delude some pretty woman into giving us twenty-five shillings for it. If we take a pound's worth of tobacco, we can water it, twist it up into hay-flavoured cigarettes and sell it to some princess as fine Latakia. All this does not proclaim our exalted destiny among the nations, but every coin has a head and tail. And lest it should be said that this is solely the argument from our side, can we desire any thing more than the welfare and prosperity of our customer? The Japanese should give up, now and for ever, all hankering after the delusion of a protective tariff, which is the veriest delusion that can be dangled before the eyes of a nation in their position. The sickness of their trade does not proceed from the absence of this. No evil star hangs over them. They are poor by no "spherical predominance." The independence of nations, so ardently desired by the protectionists, is only another name for their isolation. Even supposing this possible in the future ages of the world, what is Japan's experience of isolation? Has it made her wise, or great or rich? Have her peasantry been comfortable and contented, with forty per cent. of the fruits of their labour taken from them? Has her merchant class been respected, or deserved to be so? If her feelings in regard to honour bade men face death rather than disgrace—a testimony we most gladly bear her—they did not forbid the cowardly act of cutting men down from behind—an act which we are persuaded is now regarded as utterly infamous by men who would have committed it without hesitation or remorse ten years ago. Has isola-

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tion raised the religious feelings of her people, made her men truthful and her women virtuous? Why should she then show such solicitude to be independent of the world? Has she so much light and yet refuses to share it? Or is she so much in darkness and yet refuses to dispel it? She has the potentiality of unbounded wealth, and of the power and wisdom which wealth may bring. She can grow wool and silk and corn and wine and oil, and send them over to the damp foggy little island on the other side of the world, and receive in return books containing sound views on Political Economy (unadulterated by the Messrs. LIPPINCOTT), and calico, and double-barelled rifles, and such other things as are good for soul and body and are generally necessary to the healing of the nations. But if she loves her life she will throw physic, protection and the nostrums of quacks to the dogs.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

"ON PROTECTIVE DUTIES."

("Hôchi Shimbun" of March 27, 1875.)

Translation.

In No. 949 of the Tôkiô *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* a writer under the *nom de plume* of "One of our staff" with a flourish of his pen states that the prevailing opinion throughout the country that Protective Duties should be adopted is wrong and that his view of the question is the only correct one. On first looking over this article I was struck by the vigour and force displayed by the writer, but when it came to the question at issue as to whether Protective Duties were good or bad I was surprised to find that this energy and vigour had died away, being replaced by a quibbling manner with which the writer has rendered his meaning obscure. If you talk of Protective Duties call them so, if you speak of them as bad say it out. "One of our staff" really thinks, as far as I can judge, that Protective Duties are bad. Yet he hoists the standard of "Protective Duties" while in his heart he believes them to be bad.

"One of our staff" says that he does not pretend to understand whether the wealth of our country lies in agriculture or in industries, but that his principal reason for not believing in the efficacy of Protective Duties is that they have been found both in North and South America to be injurious to agriculture. It is quite possible that there may be people in America of the same way of thinking as himself, but it is none the less a fact that there are men in that country who maintain that the system of Protective Duties is beneficial to agriculture in a marked degree, and produce statistics of products and prices in support of their assertions. Thus if he comes forward and states that the system of Protective Duties is bad, I on my part can step forward and assert the contrary. This would, however, be a fruitless discussion which would do no good to our country. The grounds therefore, which I will take up are these. If the system of Protective Duties be introduced in the present condition of the country, what will be the consequences? What evil and what good will result? In replying to the "principal reason" given by "one of our staff" (namely protective duties injure agriculture) I will adopt this basis of argument and treat the question in a broad manner.

Although by the imposition of heavy duties upon Imports the price of these rises and people suffer loss and inconvenience thereby, yet the idea in introducing the system of Protective Dues is to pass over the slight loss of the present and look to the material gain of the future. Therefore any slight momentary loss should be disregarded. "One of our staff" argues that this loss would fall entirely upon the agricultural classes, but the fact is that it must fall upon those who buy the imported goods. For instance supposing that a tax of 50 per cent. were levied on muslin, then the price of muslin would be increased; one *tan* which was previously bought for 2 *boos* would cost 3 *boos*, and thus the buyers would suffer a loss of one *boo*. But the agricultural classes are not the only buyers of muslin. Merchants, officials, *Shizoku*, *Kuwazoku*, doctors, priests and the very manufacturers themselves use it. How then could agriculture alone suffer? How can "One of our staff" call "Protective Duties bad for this reason?" He appears not to have studied Political Economy.

There is a matter of pressing urgency. There is a sign of the approaching ruin of the country. If this system of Protective Duties be not introduced and months and years be allowed to slide by—it will be too late to do anything to avert our country's fall.

This pressingly urgent matter, what is it? This sign of the coming dissolution of the country, what is it? It is the unchecked exit of money from the country.

The industries of the nation are dwindling away, and the number of those who eat the bread of idleness increases with every day. If "one of our staff" will direct his intelligent understanding to the contemplation of the state of the country as it is now before our eyes, he will see not only that advantages will be secured by the introduction of this system of Protective Duties, but that evil will thereby be kept away.

ON PROTECTIVE DUTIES CONTINUED.

("Hôchi Shimbun" of March 29, 1875.)

Translation.

I pointed out in my article of the day before yesterday that the introduction of a system of Protective duties would not affect the Agricultural classes only, to the exclusion of the other classes of the nation, as asserted by "One of our staff," a writer in the Tokio *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, but would affect all classes of the nation generally, and therefore that the protective system could not be denounced on the supposition that its consequences were injurious to the agricultural class. I would like to proceed to the explanation of the "matter which presses "for urgent action and the sign of the country's ruin" to which I alluded in my previous article, but I must first deal with the question of the "promotion of industries" which "One of our staff" treats of in his argument.

The idea of "One of our staff" in the adoption of the system of Protective Duties is not to employ this for the development of industries after they have been fully developed. This I cannot understand. The reason that the industries of our country have not been developed is not that our countrymen are ignorant of the benefits resulting from industries; nor is it that they lack the energy to set about it; the reason is that they have not been able to complete with the perfections of foreign machinery. It is not that they are unaware of the perfections of this machinery or are unwilling to buy it, but that in the first development of an industry our mechanics are not expert in the use of foreign machinery, have difficulty in obtaining it, require considerable capital to start abusiness, and, therefore are not able to supply the articles of manufacture except at a high price whence, they cannot compete successfully with the articles of foreign manufacture.

If our countrymen desire to develope the industries of the country they should begin by adopting the system of Protective Duties, and imposing heavy taxes on all imports, cause those who are engaged in the prosecution of industries to compete successfully with foreign countries and create a way by which those industries which turn out profitable should become developed more and more of themselves without the need of any assistane. I await the time when industries shall have reached perfection.

ON THE NECESSITY OF ENCOURAGING NAVIGATION.

("Hochi Shimbun" of March 4th, 1875.)

Translation.

The writer Nakagawa commences by stating that he has read the article written by Sasanami Heiji which appeared in the *Tokio Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 18th February in which he deplores the fact of Japanese navigation being at a stand-still, and points out clearly how with respect to navigation Japan has been proceeding in exactly the opposite direction to that taken by foreign countries,—has in fact been rapidly retrograding whilst foreign nations have been progressing. Heiji's arguments are perfectly correct and proceed from an earnest solicitude for his country's welfare. The writer of this on

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reading his article could not withhold his admiration as he also must confess to a deep solicitude on behalf of his country.

He has also read thoroughly the Petition on this subject which was communicated to the Mombusho by a learned scholar named Murata Bumpu and has found that the main points of his petition are identical with the arguments brought forward by Heiji although there are some differences in the minor passages. Bumpu has divided his subject into numerous headings, amongst which are the selection of captains, education of sailors, reform in the building of ships, and rules for vessels. The writer has obtained copies from Bumpu of the prefaces to the two volumes of his petition, and forwards them to the office of this paper, begging them to insert them for the information of others solicitous, in like manner, for the welfare of their country.

Enclosure.

The writer Murata Bumpu has devoted himself to investigating the causes of the present wealth, power, and prosperity of England and France and other countries, and has discovered that these are not the results of any extraordinary extent of productions in those countries, nor are they to be attributed to their military strength, but that they are the effects of the skill which has been attained in navigation, and that it is owing to this that England and France are pre-eminent in commerce. He proceeds to say. "The two things which make a country "rich are a prosperous trade, and a healthy circulation "of money, and these again can only be effected by "rapidity of travel, communication, and of transport by "sea and by land. These are the most important con- "siderations as regards commerce. For even if a country "be rich in products, if no trade be conducted its pro- "ducts do not benefit it, and again if trade be conducted, "if facilities for rapid travel, communication and trans- "port are wanting, no profit can be made. It is for this "reason that the Governments of western countries have "paid great attention to the investigation of the most "convenient methods for communication and transport, "and have established Rules for Railways, Telegraphs, "the Postal Service, and for transport by sea, and have "thus developed the trade of their countries and at the same "time commerce with foreign countries, while the people "of those countries again are thus informed of the true "circumstances of other countries, and are at once *au* "*fait* with the state of other countries and of their own, "and thus they ply their various avocations with industry, "and wealth, profit and power accrue to their countries "As an instance of this the English from ancient times "practised navigation and made voyages to distant coun- "tries, and thus gaining experience and skill in naviga- "tion, they excelled in building ships, and visiting strange "lands far removed from their own, civilized them and made "them dependencies of their own. Their trading vessels "are, therefore, many in number, and their sailors brave "and skilful, and the consequence is that they have be- "come the Lords of the Sea. Hence if we look for the "cause of the wealth and power of England, France and "other countries we find it in the fact that they gained "skill in navigation and carried on communication with "foreign countries; it does not lie in any military strength "which those countries possessed. England is but a "small island; she is not particularly rich in exports, and "if her great wealth, power and prosperity do not pro- "ceed from her strength and superiority in navigation, "to what are they to be attributed?"

"Now what troubles me is that Japan stands out of the "Eastern sea, an island surrounded by the ocean on all "sides. Why is it that the path of navigation is thus "obscured—and why is it that there is no form and "steadfast basis, for commerce with foreign countries?"

"At the time that the power of the Emperors was at "its zenith, Corea was subdued and communication was "carried on with China. Navigation was then in a flourish- "ing condition. In the periods of Tensho, and Bunak "the number of ships in the Japanese mercantile marine "was fixed at a certain number and commerce was car- "ried on with foreign countries. It will be seen from "this that it is not the case that the art of Navigation "was never studied in Japan from the earliest times. But "in the period Kaicho and Genna navigation was neglected, "and through being confined within the limit of the "Japan Seas the construction of ships deteriorated and "our sailors lost their skill. Casualties became of com- "mon occurrence, such as shipwecks in storms and ships "being blown out of their courses by adverse winds, and "thus Government business and private business were both "materially injured."

The writer concludes by saying that now that a firm Government is established and that daily progress is being made, while a steady effort is on foot to become on a par with foreign countries, navigation must be studied, for without this all other efforts towards an advance in civilization are of no avail. He advocates the establishment of a separate sub-department or office to have the conduct of all shipping matters and recommends rules similar to those obtaining in foreign countries, such as anchoring regulations, cargo regulations &c., to be passed by selecting the best parts of those possessed by foreign countries, and he urges the necessity of thus establishing so to speak a "Board of Trade" at once, pointing out that Railways, Telegraphs &c., have all been set on foot, but shipping, the most important of all, hitherto neglected.

On the Loochooan Embassy.

"*Tôkiô Nichi Nichi Shimbun*," of *March 30th*, 1875.

[*Translation.*]

In accordance with the commands of the Government of the Empire of Japan three of the principal officials of Loochoo named Ikegusu Oyakata, Yonabara Ogakata, and Kochibai Kin, accompanied by about fifty followers left Loochoo on the 16th of February, in the mail steamer "*Genriômaru*."—They changed steamers at Osaka leaving the latter place on the 15th instant, in the steamer "*Tai-yu-maru*, reached Tôkiô on the 18th instant, and took up their quarters in the *Yashiki* of the Loochoo *Han* in Mochinoki-zaka. On the 28th instant, they had an audience of the Emperor, and yesterday, the 29th instant, they presented the Government with products of Loochoo. These were tables of shell-lacquer and various articles to the number of 14 or more placed on trays of white wood. The friendly* feelings of the Japanese Government towards the people of Loochoo are hereby made manifest.

And now that the friendly and benevolent feelings of our Government are displayed we wish to say a few words to these of our countrymen who are men of understanding and education. What circumstances led to the issuing by the Japanese Government of orders to the people of the Loochoo *Han* to attend at the Capital? Ye men of understanding and education, please to consider this point!

Looking into this question we have discovered three reasons for the issue by the Government of orders to attend at the Capital on account of Government business.

These are: firstly to communicate to them the news of the termination of the affair of the chastisement of Formosa; 2ndly, after informing them of this to distribute among them the indemnity paid by China on account of the trouble brought upon the people of Loochoo; and 3rdly, to take them to task for the visit last year to China of Loochooan tribute ships. These are the most important points at present at issue between Japan and Loochoo.

We met Takara Kin in the *Yashiki*, and questioned him concerning the Tribute Ships to China. He said as follows:—"A ship carrying an envoy was despatched in "the 7th month of last year. The envoy left Foochow "overland for Peking in the 10th month and probably "reached Peking by the first of the 1st month of this "year. It is customary to send these tribute ships every "second year. Consequently this year a ship must be "sent to meet the tribute ship of last year. The tribute "sent is very small not being more than some tin, some "copper and 200 or 300 lbs. of sulphur." I asked him if it really was during last year, that the tribute ship went to China. He replied in the affirmative. On my enquiring if this action on the part of Loochoo had not aroused the suspicion of Japan, he answered that as yet nothing had been heard from Japan on the subject. This

* Friendliness with a sense of patronage—that shewn by a superior to an inferior, by the weak to the strong. There is an idea of patronage and protection implied.

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conversation has helped to throw considerable light upon a point which was previously obscure to us.

In our issue of the 26th of the 1st month of this year under the heading of "Foreign News" we published a translation from a foreign newspaper to this effect:—"In the "Peking Official Gazette" of the 15th of the "12th month of the 7th year of Meiji it is stated that a "tribute ship arrived at Foochow in the 10th month of "the 12th year of Tung-Che—that is between the 11th "and 12th months of the year 1873 of the western "calendar." The 12th year of Tung-Che corresponds to the 6th year of Meiji and is therefore prior to the date of the Formosa Question. Consequently one of the writers on the staff of this paper who writes under the *nom-de-plume* of "One of our staff" criticised unfavourably the action of the Chinese Government in the paper of the 29th of the 1st month demanding why they should have published in the Official Gazette of the year an occurrence which took place a whole year before. Again if I remember right the passage in the Foreign Newspaper —"the 10th month of the 12th year of Tung-Che—that "is between the 11th and 12th month of the year 1873 "was translated in the *Chôya Shimbun* the 10th month "of the 12th year of Tung Che—that is the year 1874." Thus in a contributed article in the *Nisshin Shinjishi* in discussing the fault committed by the Loochoo *Han* (in sending tribute to China)—the date of this is fixed as the winter of last year—the 7th year of Meiji. It is the same in a contributed article which appeared in the *Chôya Shimbun* of yesterday. Since then we were afraid that a mistake had been made in the date and that this mistake would by its appearing in the *Chôya Shimbum* spread everywhere, but after hearing what Mr. Takara said we knew the date 1874 as given in the *Choya Shimbun* might be relied upon as being correct.

From the above it is clear that the Loochooan tributeship did really go last year. We do not doubt this fact in the least. This point we have taken as one of the three important questions previously stated by us as at present affecting both Japan and Loochoo.

However with regard to the first question we have selected, there is a representative of the *Yashiki* of the *Han*. Not to say a word to him on the subject up to that time and then suddenly to let him know of it for the first time by ordering the attendance of an Ambassador—was this absolutely necessary?

And with regard to the 2nd question while the Japanese people themselves do not know what is going to be done with the indemnity, to suddenly give it away is this a fitting thing to do? we will not venture to decide.

And with regard to the 3rd question Loochoo cannot certainly avoid the charge laid against her. But by what right and according to what Treaty is she to be called to account by our Government? Will the Government content themselves with merely reprehending her or will they exact a fine from her. We lack ability to explain this. It is beyond our powers. Ye men of learning and understanding consider this for yourselves.

Note.—In the contributed article appearing in the *Chôya Shimbun* of yesterday it is proposed to abolish the Loochoo *han* and make it a *hen*, to establish a Kenrei and remove the Sovereign of the *han* to Tôkiô.

We have formed our opinion from a consideration of the true state of the case as at present existing and find that it would not answer to adopt this course. As this, however, is a different subject we will not treat of it here.

(Signed) SASANAMI HEIJI.

THE REDUCTION OF OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The above heading is likely to bring upon us some odious sarcasm, and we shall be called fools for our pains. On this account we have long been waiting and meditating, but affairs have really come to such a pass that we must deliver our mind.

Both on the score of morality and economy there is nothing more important than a reduction of the salaries of the officials.

As regards morality: Those placed highest in society, and on whom the eyes of the people are most continually fixed, are the officials. Therefore they ought not to do the smallest evil deed, for the example of the officials will be followed by the people. "The example of aristocracies," says an ancient Chinese proverb, "will be reproduced with greater vigour by the people." One of the ancient Chinese Emperors was desirous of seeing the women with the small waists, and forthwith many of the ladies of his court starved themselves to death in the attempt to attract his attention.

If the officials desire *samisen*-players,* the capital will be crowded with them, and should the aristocrats be dissolute, none of the young women will any longer remain at home.

In comparing the present morality of Japan with that existing some years ago, we certainly find a change for the worse. Morality in the three capitals and the five open ports is of course bad; but the *Kenchos* are also bad, and we have lately heard that the cats (*samisen*) are going there from morning to night. It is the aristocracy which corrupts the morality of Japan, and it is money which corrupts the aristocracy. If they have too much money they use it as bait to fish up sensual gratification, and in this manner they are carried away from morality. This is the reason why they are unable to save their money or employ it profitably. It is not uncommon for people who have too much money to use it in evil or immoral ways, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that people who get money over easily spend it recklessly.

We have above explained the evil effects produced on the morals of the people by the example of the aristocracy, and we will now pass on to consider what effect it has in the matter of economy. At the present moment there is no surer road to making money than a Government office. The value of articles depends usually on the struggle of the labour, and the skill of the workmanship, employed in producing them, and, indeed, it is little like putting a wet hand into a bag of millet. But, observe, that large salaries are not obtained by skill or labour, nor by the thoughtfulness required to make a profitable investment. By opportunity and luck men with a little mark in their names are able to sell themselves with the greatest ease, and all men with common shrewdness have become, and may become, officials. Those who have not this quality remain behind. All this is caused by the excessive salaries paid, which are far larger than can be obtained in trade or business. This is why commercial affairs are so dull among us. And, besides, the high salaries of the officials are the cause why the salaries of school-teachers are so high. No able teacher can now be engaged at a reasonable salary, and much money has to be spent on education; this impedes the progress of the people in a very important particular. Thus both commerce and education decline, and this is due to the excessive salaries paid to the government officials. The interests of morality and economy are therefore greatly concerned in a reduction of these salaries.

We will not state the method by which the salaries can be reduced, and shall leave it to faithful and patriotic administrators. Ye learned men, what is your opinion?

THE DISCHARGE OF UNNECESSARY OFFICIALS.

(*Hochi Shimbun.*)

We are told now-a-days that the present officials are very fortunate, as they have attained their posts by mere flattery, and not by aptitude or study. For my own part I never listened to such rumours, for what we call officials are the representatives of thirty-five millions of people, and we have never supposed it possible that these men should be appointed simply on account of their personal acceptability to their superiors, still less that they are unable to discharge their duties. Such being our view, we thought those who raised this rumour were mere grumblers. But these rumours are so frequent that we have arrived at the conviction that these men are not grumblers and utterers of falsehood, but that important offices may be obtained by flattery, and the consequence is an excessive number of officials. For instance, work which could be discharged by ten men of ordinary ability is done by fifteen or twenty, and the higher official will thus appoint to a high office any man he is acquainted with.

If there are too many officials they are more likely to

* Lit. cats, the membrane used for making the *samisen* being taken from the cat.

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confuse than to aid each other. For example, if work which might be done by one man is given to two, each will wish for the other to perform the task, so that the actual result might have been attained by half a man; while, on the other hand, should one of them labour diligently and do the work which has been allotted to the two, his diligence earns no praise and he thus has no incentive to exertion.

Officials who have obtained their offices by flattery may imagine that they are working earnestly, but of course it is idle to suppose this will amount to much, and, therefore, to speak briefly, there is no actual work given them to do, and when they go to their offices they simply idle away their time. It matters not much indeed whether they go there or not, for there are many besides themselves, and they merely count their fingers and think how many days there are to the next holiday. If it rains they stay at home, and the days they spend at the office and at home are about equal.

From the above it may be seen that the excessive numbers of officials renders the work done unequal to the money paid for doing it, and this is the point an economist most dislikes.

We earnestly entreat that unnecessary officials may be discharged, and the high (of course) and low officials will diligently perform their respective duties, so that the Government may profit by their services. "The master gains or loses according to the diligence of his workmen." For this reason I could no longer keep silence.

Wise and Able Men.

(Meirokuzashi)

The wisdom given by Heaven to men differs widely according to place and time. The former determines the colour of men, but the latter depends much on the administration of Government and the habits of the people, so that a place may retain its old name and yet be in a very fallen condition as regards its stock of wisdom. In ancient times wise and able men were produced abundantly in Asia, afterwards in Europe, then in America. To be more minute, the able men of China during the reigns of the five emperors and three kings, came chiefly from the north-eastern part of the Empire, after which wisdom penetrated towards the south-east. At the time when Tetsubokushin, the founder of the last dynasty, came from Mongolia, conquered the Empire and called it Min, wise and able men were found in Mongolia. When the ancestor of the present dynasty came to the throne of China, wise men came from Mantchuria. When Greece was at the height of her prosperity, all wise and able men sprang out of her dominions, and the same may be said of Rome.

In meditating upon the history of our own country, most of the wise and able men at the time of Jimmu Tennô came from the province of Yamato, and when the capital was removed to Kioto, they came from the province of Yamashiro. After that gradually Kuan hâshu produced them. At the time of Taikôsama they sprang out of Owari, and in the time of Tokugawa Iyeyasu they sprang from Mikawa, while, since the last civil war, they have come chiefly from Satsuma, Chôshiu, Hizen and Tosa.

It is not easy to discover the causes which produce these results. The ancients said it was mere chance. But we think differently, and conclude that this summary explanation is insufficient. Speaking briefly, however, we think it arises from the fact that the minds which men have received from Heaven have greater freedom to expand at certain times, and that their free and independent exercise under these circumstances will produce wisdom and ability. It is for this reason the men are wise in Europe and America. But as the constitution of Asiatic governments is and ever has been, despotic and productive of oppression to the minds of the people, wise men only rise up at a distance from the capital where the hand of the Government is less felt. And one wise man thus produced excites wisdom in others; and should he be a sovereign he produces wisdom in his subjects. It is for this reason that Satsuma, Chôshiu and Tosa have surpassed all the other provinces. But the wisdom we have to-day is little more than what we possessed before the commencement of our intercourse with foreigners—it is the wisdom of Japan, but nothing more. We believe, however, that our countrymen desire the wisdom of the world, and not merely that embraced within the limits of Japan. In order to excite wisdom in an oriental country, so that we should not be ashamed to appear before the whole world, it is essential that a free and independent spirit should be diffused among the people, therefore when legislators and administrators make laws they must pay the greatest attention to this fact.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

The Jau-do-Shiu (Heavenward bound Sect) was founded in A.D. 1211 by Ho-nen-sho-nin at Kioto in Chi-non-in.

The temple at Shiba, Tokio, was founded by Sei-so-sho nin, also a priest of this sect, in 1605.

The priests of this sect are forbidden marriage and wine and all but vegetable articles of food. The name of the Sect is taken from its belief in prayers to Amida Butzu, which are efficacious to ensure the devotee being reborn into paradise. Honen taught that whether the priests and their followers were learned and devout or the contrary mattered little as regards the final result, and that all that was really necessary was the incessant repetition of the prayer to Amida Butzu *Namu Amida Butzu.* (Pray to Amida Butzu) and accompanying this by hammering on a bell called *Fusho* The solution of abstract questions and doctrinal controversies are not needed to promote the work of salvation. On the anniversary of a death, a large rosary of one hundred and eight beads is laid on the mats and the priest sits in the circle thus formed, the friends of the deceased sitting outside facing the priest, and, as they pray, passing the beads from left to right. This ceremony, which is called *Hiakuman ben,* is exclusively practised by this sect.

Two priests of this denomination used to be seen and heard in the streets, handsomely dressed, striking a small gong tied to the front of their girdle and singing, or rather intoning their prayers. Women were in the habit of making them presents, as handsome men with fine voices were invariably chosen, until jealousy placed a check to the custom.

Jau do shin shiu, (the new road to paradise) a branch of the foregoing sect, was founded by a pupil of Honin, called Shin-ran-sho-nin in 1262. He was twenty-first in descent from is ancestor Amatzu-ko-yane-no-mikoto, and great grandson of Tai-sho-kan-kama-tari Nai-dai-jin, and son of Kodai kogu taishin ari-nori.

In 1400, the two large temples *Nishi* (west) and *Higashi* (east) Hongwan ji were founded in Kioto. Besides these there are two large temples similarly named in each of the cities of Ôsaka, Yedo, Nagasaki and Niigata, built on the same model.

The name *Ekko* is derived from Ekko-sen-nen-mu-rin Jibutzu, the name of a book of prayers, the everlasting Hodoke, which enjoins that the mind is to be thoroughly absorbed in the *nenbutsu* or act of prayer. This designation, though not recognised by the Sect itself, has been applied to it on account of the singleness of purpose exhibited by the worshippers at their devotions. The name *Monto* (lity. concentrated within the gates) would seem to be derived from the fact of the Sect being so undivided. The priests are permitted to marry and their diet is not prescribed by rule. To the accusation of uncleaness with which they are charged by other Sects they reply that the bright rays of the sun shine on all things alike, and that as there can be no difference in the eyes of the gods, the maxims and narrow-minded doctrines, with the neglect of which they are reproached, can only have proceeded from the folly or vanity of man. In place of selecting sequestered spots in the hills as sites for their temples, they build them in the centres of population and endeavour, by all means within their power, to attract the people to them.

Kanzewon Kuanon, goddess of mercy, assumes thirty three forms, under which she protects the human race and permits her priests to be as other men. Self-inflicted penalties, penance, fasting, pilgrimages, isolation from society,

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whether as hermits or in the cloister, are not imposed by the pure Buddhist doctrine. Devout prayer and a pure life are alone essential to salvation from punishment in a future state, and in order to secure a place with Buddh.* Unlike the other Sects the priesthood is in this hereditary, the care of each temple being transmitted from father to son. Should the priest have no male heir his daughter's husband, should he have a daughter, succeeds him. The priests and their families are said to possess higher erudition than that of other Sects, and in periods of domestic broils, or war with foreign powers, form (like the monks of Spain during the Peninsular War) a clerical militia available for defence. The *Ofumi*, or writings, are daily read. These were composed by the founder Shinranshonin and are written in *hiragana* so as to be intelligible to all. The altar is named *Omamukisama*, and is invariably gorgeous both in temples and private houses, a circumstance which has given rise to the saying "As handsome as a *Monto* altar. In the morning the men while praying, wear a small silk overall, the women a narrow strip of white cloth or silk round the head. This is named *tsuno-kakushi*, or horn-hider, and is worn in order that should jealousy or evil be present in their minds—a not unlikely circumstance—they should not appear before the *Hodoke* as *Han-ya* or horned demons.

In the year 1222 A.D. at Tojo, county of Nagasa in the province of Awa there was born on the second day of the second month (exactly 2174 years after the death and cremation of Shakka) one who subsequently became Nichiren sho nin, the most exalted Nichiren, who sixty years later succeeded in establishing a new Sect at Hon koku ji, Kiôto. His name originated in the story that his mother during her pregnancy dreamed that she had swallowed the sun *Nichi*. The original *ha* (sect) called *Ichi* (single-minded) afterwards the *Sho-retzu-ha* (superior doctrine) was formed and was instituted at Shorenji in Kiôto by Nichi zo sho nin. Its principles are contained in the Hokke kio,—the blossom of (Buddhist) doctrine—a work in eight volumes, and are the truest of all. They prescribe self-examination and reflection upon the blessings vouchsafed to them as a chosen sect. This denomination is fond of controversy, reviling other creeds with sectarian bitterness. One of their common sayings is worth giving: They who mumble prayers fall into *Gigoku* (Hades). The *Zen shiu* are furies, the *Shingon* unpatriotic, and the *Ritzu* thieves and malefactors:—all other sects but ours are without end or aim. Bigots offend continually by employing opprobrious language in their reflections upon other sects. They resort more than other sects to superstitions such as charms, spells and amulets. Their prayer-books are very numerous and the commonly heard *Namu-mio-ho-renge-kio*, with its noisy accompaniment of drum-beating, is used by them exclusively. The priests should be strict vegetarians, abstainers from wine, and observers of a celibate life. A revival meeting of this sect is a scene of nose and indescribable confusion and the state of excitement some work themselves into, often ends seriously and sometimes fatally: they are great pilgrims. Hori no ouche is the chief meeting place in the vicinity of Yedo—on the 13th of the 9th month.

Of the preceding Tendai, Sanron, Ritzu, Shingon, Zen, Jaudo, Ekko, and Nichiren are the eight existing sects. There are however, other sects which are not recognised as being of minor importance.

In the year 1278 A. D. Ugio-ha-itzuhen-sho-nin founded the Jishiu, or time sect, at Fujisawa in Sagami near Yokohama and a temple there is named after him. The priests connected with the temple may be numbered by scores. They wander throughout the empire. There are offshoots, small temples in other localities: that at Fujisawa, however, is the parent church. It is said that when a priest of this sect dies the *renge* or *hasu no han* (lotus flower) in the temple gardens blossoms, and this indicates that a vacancy exists, which the novice next in turn is called upon to supply. These wandering priests give to those they meet on their journeyings, a piece of paper on which the words *Roku jiu man nin ketzujo-o-jo* are written. Their founder, it is related, once made a pilgrimage to Gongen in Kumano in Kishiu and prayed for some favourable augury. His prayer was answered in a reply, which is condensed into the foregoing Chinese. These words are printed, or stamped, at Fujisawa by a priest, who lies concealed beneath a musquito net, the labels being passed in to him beneath this cover, tied up in ten packets, each consisting of one hundred. It is currently believed that but one impression is needed to penetrate through the entire package of one thousand, while the outside wrapping-paper remains unsullied by the process. Women who are obviously with child receive two of these labels, and the perspicacity of the *Hokode* is such that it is said that females who are unsuspicious of the fact that they are enceinte first learn their condition from the unerring discrimination of the holy man's followers who can recognize the *Tamashi* (spirit) of one of their sect, returned to earth. These travelling "colporteurs" of Japan are restricted in their diet to buckwheat flour, sweet-potato and a few other articles of food. Millet, rice, wheat, beans, sorghum, fish, &c., are prohibited to the chief priests, and strict celibacy is enjoined.

Hatchi tatake is the name of an offshoot from the Shingon Sect, established in the year 932 by Fudaraku san at Rokuharamitzugi in Kioto. Kuyashonin made a wooden effigy of himself at a branch temple named Gokuraku In and placed it here. There is a group of eight smaller temples within the boundaries of the *ji chiu*, or temple grounds. No other temples of this sect exist. The priests allow their hair to grow and do not tie it up. They are permitted to marry and are unrestricted in respect to diet. They divide their time between prayer and the manufacture of the little *cha sen* (lity., tea-stirrer, better known to the bibulous foreigner as "swizzle-stic.") These, during the twelfth month, they dispose of in their wanderings throughout the country, their wares being stuck in a bundle of straw which is tied on a long bamboo and borne on the shoulder of one of the party, while the air resounds with the noise of a small gourd and the inevitable *namam-namam-da-butsu*. On festivals or at prayer meetings the *nembutsu* are invariably accompanied by dancing and capers.

The *Yamabushi* is a Sect of wandering priests who, though not absolutely mendicant, do not decline payment for any services within the scope of their profession which they may be called upon to render. Many of them have their defined walks, and pay periodical visits to certain districts. They are most frequently called in to pray to Kojin—the god presiding over culinary affairs—monthly, and to offer up prayers for the sick, absent relatives and good fortune. They look upon Fudô as their patron and pray to him continually. They blow the *hora no kai*, a conch, before prayer. There are two classes, one originating in the *Tendai* sect who are under the protection of the *miya* Shogoin (a relative of the Mikado). Their head-quarters are at Hagurosan, Hosan and Miidera. The other is an offshoot of the Shingon, are under Samboin no miya and frequent Hagurosan. In spring and autumn they retire to the hills of Oomine and Kadzura ki, and observing certain minute regulations as to costume, side arms, *tatchi*, &c., ascend the mountain. Sick men are left to perish on the way if unable to keep up with the procession.

The Gannin-boz (*v de* article Beggars, Strollers &c.,) are said to be an offshoot from the Yamabushi. There is a Sect founded by Fukezenji, styled Kiomuso, whose tenets resemble those of the Zen shiu which is remarkable only from their having until recently (when its use was prohibited) worn the *tengai*, a basket-shaped hat which conceals the features. Its members passed from door to door, playing a *Shak hatchi* and receiving a few cash as their guerdon, for which their fans are held out. They do not speak, but after playing a few notes pass on in silence to the next house. The chief temple of this Sect is in Kiôto and is named *Mio an ji*, or temple of light and darkness. That in Yedo is known as *Ichi-getz-ji*, or one-moon temple. The temples of the sect became sanctuaries to the *bushi* (*samurai*) who had committed crimes, or feared the resentment of an enemy. The unusual head covering which concealed their features and the priestly garb protected them from harm, when they went abroad. About fifty years ago this costume became the

* The Sect is without doubt the Protestantism of Buddhism in Japan, and from the high position of its founders and [illegible] has taken a prominent rank in the religious [illegible] that is now agitating for Asiatic [illegible] perfect liberty, and free of Shintô influence.

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vogue, and some of the Daimios, gorgeously apparelled, did not disdain to appear publicly in the disguise. Money, if placed on the face of a mirror and handed to the Kiomuso was not accepted, as this was held to indicate a desire on the part of the donor to discover his features by their reflexion. The new *régime* has wisely discountenanced the wearing of the hats and has declined to recognise the sanctuary of the temples.

Nunneries and Convents.

The chief of these in Kioto is a temple named Hon Ko In; that of Aoyama, Yedo is styled Zen Ko Ji. There is also one at Kamakura, and numbers of them exist throughout these islands. The convents are not devoted to any particular sect, being common to all. Celibacy is enjoined. The *bikuni*, or nuns, are drawn from all classes of the people, though some of the nunneries admit the wealthy only. There are no "Sisters of Mercy" and the nuns who are permitted to wander beyond the boundaries of the convent are usually beggars. Those of the Zen shiu Sect used formerly to wander about the country in crowds, but this is now prohibited. It is not uncommon for women who desire to separate from their husbands, but who fail to obtain their concurrence *(ri yen)*, to retire to one of these *onna dera* (females' temples) and, after three or four years residence to return to the world absolved from their former ties and ready, perhaps, to form a new alliance.

ON SOME JAPANESE LEGENDS.

By C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 17th March, 1875.

It is more than sixty years ago since the publication by the brothers Grimm of a collection of popular and nursery tales which they they had gathered from the lips of the German peasantry, laid the foundation of a new study which has even since been pursued with interest and ardour. The legends of nearly every country and province in the world have been assiduously sought for and recorded, and a comparison of them has led to many curious results. Some of these old wives tales now only related for the amusement of children are found to be disguised forms of old mythologies, others are the remains of poems or romances or perhaps even of veritable historical narratives. Stories which can be traced to Central Asia are found localized in remote corners of Europe, as though they had grown there spontaneously, Such an one is the story of the faithful hound Gelert, whose tomb is shown in Wales to the present day, at the village named Bedd-Gelert, although precisely the same legend is found in the ancient collection of Persian tales, known under the name of Syntipas, of which we possess a Greek translation. The question how and when these tales were spread over the world is one of much interest. Some of them may have been carried by the Aryan tribes at their first emigration from their Asian homes. Others may have been imported by wandering minstrels at later periods. The process of communication must have gone on from a very remote antiquity. Quite recently Egyptian romances have been discovered in manuscripts of the 13th or 14th centuries before Christ, which have all the childish naiveté and the stock incidents of the modern fairy tale. The intercourse which early existed between Egypt, the Western part of the Asian Continent and Europe explains sufficiently the diffusion of this ancient literature over that portion of the earth's surface which we are accustomed to call the West. But we should be less prepared *à priori* to find European legends making their appearance in a country like Japan so isolated and remote and which so far as it has borrowed, has done so chiefly from China, itself a country of which the literature is indigenous, and whose legends have not much affinity with those of Western Asia.

Some instances, however, of Japanese legends bearing affinity to those of the far west do occur, and one at least so remarkable that it has appeared to me worth making the subject of enquiry. The object of the present paper is simply to open the matter and to invite to it the attention of Japanese scholars, who are more qualified than myself, to institute a comparison between the whole cycle of Japanese legends and those current in different countries of the West.

"A short story included among those given in Mitford's Tales of old Japan," struck me when I first read it, as having a remarkable resemblance to one with which I had been familiar from my childhood—an Irish story first published by Crofton Croker about the year 1824 or 1825—and called the Legend of Knockgrafton. As I have unfortunately no copy of Crofton Croker's work by me, I must tell this tale as well as I can from memory.

The Legend of Knockgrafton.

In some remote district in Ireland, but whereabouts I forget, is a village called Knockgrafton near which are the ruins of an ancient castle surrounded by a moat, known in ancient times as the haunt of fairies or elves.

In the village of Knockgrafton lived a good natured little humpbacked man named Lusmore. He was a general favorite from his cheerful and pleasant humour and nature had endowed him with a good pair of lungs and a taste for music.

One sunny day Lusmore lay down on the bank of the moat, and had a nap from which he was awakened by the sweet sound of voices apparently proceeding from beneath the water. He knew at once that it must be the fairies singing. Their song was of a very simple character, for it was nothing, when translated into English (the fairies of Knockgrafton of course sang in the Irish or Erse language)—but—Monday, Tuesday, Monday, Tuesday, and so on *ad infinitum*. Lusmore listened for some time and at length got rather tired of this perpetual repetition and seizing a moment when there was a slight pause he sung at the top of his voice but in a musical tone—'and Wednesday too'—Scarcely had he done this, when he found himself caught up and whirled down to the bottom of the moat, where was a spacious hall full of elves dancing and singing. They took up Lusmore's words and went on singing lustily "Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday too." After this had continued for some time Lusmore was conducted to a place of honour and two of the strongest elves came and with a saw made of butter they cut off his hump—and then they all sang

> Lusmore, Lusmore,
> Weep not nor deplore
> The hump that you bore
> On your back is no more
> Look down on the floor
> And view it Lusmore.

Little Lusmore now found to his astonishment that he was no longer bent double as he used to be, but that he could lift himself upright and was a tall man, and in doing this he nearly knocked his head against the ceiling. After much rejoicing and feasting it became time for the elves to give up their festivities. Lusmore fell asleep and when he awoke he found himself again on the bank outside the moat. He got up rubbed his eyes, and felt his back, and found that true enough he was rid of his hump. He went back rejoicing and told all the neighbours how he had danced and sung with the elves, and how they had taken off his hump. The story soon got wind and all the neighbourhood came to see Lusmore and congratulate him upon his good fortune. Now there was another humpback at Knockgrafton known by the name of Jack Madden, an ill-conditioned young scamp whom nobody liked. His mother was an envious old crone who did nothing but murmur at Lusmore's back and wondered why the same did not happen to her son Jack. By her advice Jack Madden went and laid himself one day down by the moat, and there sure enough he heard the fairies singing their song with Lusmore's elegant addition—"Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday too." Now Jack Madden who was as deficient in taste as he was in voice, thought to himself if Lusmore pleased the fairies by adding another day to their song, why should not I do better still by adding all the rest of the week—so without waiting for a pause, or paying any regard to time or measure, he began in a harsh loud voice shouting out Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Now the fairies have not only an exquisite ear for rhythm and time, but they have also a peculiar aversion to hear the Lord's day named. No sooner therefore had Jack Madden commenced this tasteless uproar than he found himself whirled into the moat and surrounded by fierce-looking fairies. Two of

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the strongest of these, by orders from the chief, took up Lusmore's hump which was still lying about, and clapped it on Jack Madden's back, where it instantly stuck as tight as wax. Then they all sang

Jack Madden, Jack Madden
Your words came so bad in
The tune we feel glad in.—
This castle you'r had in
That your life we may sadden
Here's two humps for Jack Madden—

Immediately after this they kicked him out of the moat, and he was found on the ground next morning by the old crone his mother when she came to look after him, with two humps instead of one. Such was the reward of envy and bad taste.

This is the Irish story picked up from the mouths of the peasantry more than fifty years ago. I am not able to say whether it has been found in any form in any other part of Europe, but my impression is that it is not known out of Ireland. The Japanese tale which resembles it is told very briefly by Mr. Mitford, and as he does not give any reference to the source from whence he obtained it, I made enquiries upon the subject, and my friend Mr. J. C. Hall of H. M. Consular Service kindly ascertained for me where it was to be found. It is given in the second volume of the Japanese work entitled "Uji Shu-i monogatari"—*i.e.* Stories omitted from the Uji collection. This book was first printed in 1664, but is supposed to have been written in the 13th century, the author being unknown.

Mr. Hall kindly transliterated the Japanese text and has also supplied me with the following translation.

The Story of the Man with the Wen.

The following also happened now a long time ago. There was an old man who had a big wen on the right side of his face. He went to (cut wood on) mount Taiko. It came on to rain and blow without stopping, so that he could not get back, and much against his will stopped the night on the hills. There was not even a wood-cutter's (cabin) near. He was in a dreadful plight and did not know what to do. So he crept into the hollow of a tree that was there and whilst he was crouching inside, unable to close his eyes, there came from the distance a sound as of men hurrying along and talking loudly the while. Sure enough as he was all alone there in the midst of the hills, he felt his spirits somewhat revive within him at the indication of people approaching, and he looked out and beheld beings of all sorts of shapes and appearances, some of them of a red colour wearing blue clothes and others of a black colour wearing red clothes. Running well in front of the rest were some with only one eye and some without a mouth, and such like, and altogether, indeed, a quite indescribable kind of beings. The whole throng, to the number of about a hundred, came together with a whizzing sort of sound, and after lighting a great fire as bright as the eye of heaven they spread themselves about it in front of the hollow tree in which the old man was, who thereupon lost the power of his senses more and more. One elf who seemed to be their chief sat on a seat set thwart-wise, while the elves ranged themselves on each side of him in two rows. I don't know how many there were of them, and time would fail me if I were to attempt to describe the appearance of them one by one. They enjoyed themselves drinking *sake* just like people of this world, and after passing the bowl round repeatedly the chief elf seemed to get uncommonly drunk. Then one young elf rose at the further end, and clapping a dish-tray on his head begged for something or other. Uttering witty sayings he marched up slowly to the front of the elf on the thwart seat and seemed to be importuning him: the latter remained seated holding the drinking cup in his left hand and smiling good humouredly, just like a person of this world. Then he led off into a dance and the rest joined in order all down the line: some danced well, others badly. When at length they seemed to have had enough of it the elf of the thwart seat spoke and said: "We have prolonged "the fun to-night much beyond our usual time; no "wonder, however; the jig was a sight to see." Hereupon the old man, whether it was that something had bewitched him, or that some god or saint put it into his mind to do so—at any rate he felt a desire to start out and dance. Then all at once he changed his mind, but the elves hereupon without more ado struck up a tune of so pleasing a sound that he made up his mind. "So be it," said he, "I will run out and have my dance; I must, even if "I die for it," and with his cap cocked over his nose and his woodman's hatchet stuck in his girdle, forth he came dancing up in front of where the elf on the thwart seat was. Up sprang the elves, bounding and buzzing about him, to know what this meant. The old man, now stretching himself out, now drawing himself together, with quips and cranks and every gesture he was master of, went circling round the entire area, singing in a drunken voice the while. All the elves there assembled, and he on the thwart-seat amongst the foremost, looked on applauding and amused. Then the elf of the thwart-seat said, "For many years we have indulged in this amuse-"ment, but never yet have we come across anything like "this. Henceforth this old man must positively come and "join in the amusement with us." The old man replied: "No need to order me; come I will. This being an "impromptu effort I forgot to keep time to the music, "but if you are so good as to be pleased with it I will "endeavour to perform more cleverly next time." The elf of the thwart seat affably rejoined "You must really "come, you know." Then an elf who was sitting three seats back said; "Although this old man speaks in this "way, it is possible he may not come at all; we had better "take some likely pledge or other from him." "Just so, "just so" said the elf on the thwart seat, "what ought "we to take?" Then some suggested one thing, some another, but the elf on the thwart seat said: "We "should take the wen which the old man has on his face: "a wen is a lucky thing and he will hardly be willing to "part with it." Then the old man said: "You may take "my nose or my eye if you like, but please do allow me "to keep this wen: it would be unfair of you to take "away from me without cause a thing that I have had "for so many years." "Oh! you are so unwilling to part "with it as all that, then?" said the elf of the thwart seat; "that's just the thing to take." Whereupon up came an elf, and "off it goes," says he, and twisted it off, causing hardly any pain. "So you must come and play next time, now" said they, and as it was now dawn and the birds were beginning to sing, the elves went away. The old man felt his face and lo! the wen he had had for years was clean gone, not even a trace of it being perceptible on the smooth even surface. He went back to his home forgetting even to cut the wood he had come for. When the old woman his wife asked him what wonderful thing had happened him he told her it was so and so. "What a vexatious affair" said the.

Next door lived a certain old man who had a big wen on the left side of his face. This old man observing that the other had lost his wen, thought it very queer and asked him about it saying:—"How did you come to get "rid of your wen? What doctor took it off for you? "Kindly tell me, for I want to have this wen of mine "taken off." "It was n't taken off by a doctor at "all," said the other, "it happened on this wise," and he told him how it had been taken away by the elves. "I'll have mine taken off in the same way" thought he and he questioned the first old man closely, who told him the whole circumstances. Following out what he had heard he went and waited inside the hollow tree, and true enough, just as he had been told, the elves came, and spreading themselves all about began to amuse themselves drinking *sake*. Then they said "Has the old man come who was here? The other old man swung himself out, though very much afraid he was. Then the elves said "Yes, the old man has come; here he is. "Come here, dance, quick," said the elf on the thwart seat. Now this old man was not fit to be compared to the former one, and after making an awkward attempt at a dance the elf on the thwart seat said to him "you dance very badly this time; ever "so many times worse than you danced before. Let him "have back the wen we took from him as pledge." Here upon an elf from the far end came forward saying "Here you may have your pledge, the wen, back again" and with that he threw it at him and it stuck on his other cheek, so that he now had a wen on both sides of his face.

Moral. People ought not to feel envious.

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These stories are unmistakeably identical. Can it be supposed that the same leading idea, that of the taking off the hump or wen of one man, by the agency of elves, and the clapping it on another in reward for his envy and want of skill came into the heads of two different story-tellers one a Celt and the other a Japanese, independently? Is it credible that one of these stories is not borrowed from the other? But if so then at what age of the world did the loan take place, and which country was the borrower and which the lender?

As we know of no recent epoch at which the communication from one country to the other is likely to have taken place, we are led to think that this story may be one of the most ancient traditions of the human race, and that it may date from a time far anterior to history, when a Turanian tribe have occupied Iceland, preceding the Celtic tribes who are now the oldest stratum of humanity remaining in the far west.

In the remarkable Dutch novel, entitled Max Havelaar, of which an English translation by Baron Alphonse Nahuijs, appeared in 1868, a Japanese legend is introduced professedly taken from a periodical paper called "Dutch India," and attributed to a writer named Jerome. This story entitled "The Japanese Stone-cutter" is told nearly as follows.

There was a man who cut stones out of a rock. His labour was heavy and he laboured much, but his wages were small, and he was not content. He sighed because his labour was heavy and he cried 'O that I were rich, in order to rest on a couch, with curtains,'

And there came an angel out of heaven, who said 'Be it as you have said.'—And he was rich. And he rested on a couch, and the curtain was of red silk. And the king of the country passed with horsemen before his carriage, and likewise behind the carriage there were horsemen, and the golden umbrella was held over the head of the king.

And as soon as the rich man heard this he was sad because they held no golden umbrella on *his* head, and he was not content. He sighed and cried 'I should like to be a king.'

And there came an angel out of heaven and said 'Be it as you have said.'

And he became a king. And before his carriage were many horsemen, and behind were also horsemen, and over his head they held the golden umbrella.

And the sun shone with hot beams, and burned the earth in such a manner that the grass was dried up.

And the king complained that the sun burned his face, and had more power than he; and he was not satisfied. He sighed and cried 'I should like to be the sun.'

And there came an angel out of heaven who said 'Be it as you have said.' And he became the sun. And he sent up his beams on high, and down to the earth; to the right and to the left—every where.

And he burned up the grass on the earth and the faces of the princes who were on the earth.

And a cloud came between him and the earth and the beams of the sun were turned back.

And he was angry that his power was resisted; and he complained that this cloud had more power than he; and he was dissatisfied.

He desired to be the cloud that was so mighty.

And there came an angel from heaven who said 'Be this as you have said.'

And he became a cloud, and placed himself between the sun and the earth, and intercepted the beams, so that the grass became green. And the cloud rained in large drops on the earth and made the rivers swell, and the floods carried away the herds.

And the cloud devastated the field with much water.

And it fell on a rock which did not move and rattled in large streams, but the rock did not yield.

And the cloud was angry because the rock would not yield, and because the strength of its streams was vain, and it was not contented.

It cried 'This rock has more power than I have. I wish to be this rock.'

And there came an angel out of heaven who said 'Be this as you have said and it became a rock, and moved neither when the sun shone nor when it rained, and there came a man with pick-axe and sharp chisel and heavy hammer, who cut stones out of the rock.

And the rock said 'What is this, that the man has power over me and cuts stones out of my bosom? And it was discontented. It cried 'I am weaker than he, I should like to be that man.'

And there came an angel out of heaven who said 'Be this as you have said' and he became a stone cutter. And he cut stones out of the rock with heavy labour, and he laboured hard for small wages, and *was* contented.

When I first came across this story, it reminded me of one which is to be found in Grimm's Popular tales, that entitled "The Fisherman and his wife," the moral of which is "Be content with your station."

The book which contains "the Japanese stone-cutter" being a Dutch one, and the tale evidently containing many touches of colouring which are not Japanese, it was necessary before drawing any inference from its resemblance to the well-known German tale, to make some enquiry as to its authenticity and its real origin.

The result of the enquiry has been that no such tale is to be found at present in any Japanese book, but that one in the main similar is current in the mouths of the people, and that in a great variety of forms. One version has been obtained for me by Mr. J. C. Hall from a Japanese teacher, who wrote it down from recollection. Mr. Hall has kindly transcribed the Japanese text into English characters, and has furnished me with a translation, which is as follows.

The Story of the Ambitious Mice.

In a certain place there lived a pair of mice, and a daughter was born unto them. The parent mice were uncommonly fond of her, and wished to marry their daughter to whatever was most powerful in the whole world, so they set about choosing a son-in-law. A neighbour mouse said—"The most powerful thing in the world, is, beyond "comparison, the sun. If you marry your daughter to "the sun there will be nobody in all the world to equal "you." When the parent mice heard this they were greatly delighted and went straightway to the sun and told him of their desire that he should take their daughter to wife. The sun replied—"I am extremely obliged to "you for coming such a long journey and for your kind "intention of allowing me to wed your dearly beloved "daughter. But what, pray, was your idea in choosing "me for a son-in law?" The mice said, "We wish to "marry our daughter to whatever is most powerful in the "world, and as you are, beyond rivalry, the most power-"ful personage in the world that is why we desire to give "you our daughter in marriage." The Sun rejoined:—"You are certainly not without reason in considering me "the most powerful thing in the world;" but there is one still more powerful than I am, for whose strength I am in no way a match. It is to that you ought to marry your daughter." "Can there be aught more powerful than you?" said the mice. The Sun rejoined:—"Oft-times when I want to illumine the world a floating cloud comes out and covers me so that I am rendered powerless. My power is no match for that of the cloud. If it is a powerful thing you want there is nought like the cloud. The mice answered "What you say is certainly the truth." After that they went to the cloud, and expressed to it their wish to have it for their son-in-law. The cloud said, "True, I have the strength to cover over the "Sun, but as soon as the wind begins to blow I am at once "scattered to pieces and can do nothing. I am no match "for the power of the wind." Then the mice went their way and coming to the wind, made their proposal of marriage. "The wind said.—"True, I have the strength "to blow the cloud to pieces, but when a wall is put up "to keep me off, I cannot blow through that wall. I am "no match for the power of the wall." Then the mice went their way and coming to the wall told their story as before. The wall said. "True, I have the strength "to keep off the wind, but there is the mouse who some-"times gnaws my body, opens a hole through me and "hurts me. I cannot withstand the power of the mouse. Far better for you to make the mouse your son-in-law than me." The mice were convinced by this reasoning and returned home, and after all, it is said, they married their daughter to one of their own kind.

Although the stories of the stonecutter and the ambitious mice, have evidently a common basis, there are it

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will be seen many important points of dissimilarity, and it is possible that these may be principally due to the Dutch author who may have had the German tale in his mind. This is a point which I am unable now to determine. I should be much obliged to any Japanese scholar who would supply other genuine Japanese varieties of the tale.

(To be continued.)

Law & Police.

IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq, Acting-Consul.

Tuesday, March 30th, 1875.

Louis Lichtenstein vs. Jacob Moritz.

This was a claim for $175.50, being the taxed costs in the case of Moritz vs. Lichtenstein, which was dismissed for want of prosecution; Mr. Judge Goodwin having certified to costs.

Mr. A. Gibson, who appeared for plaintiff, stated that the defendant had sued his client, but the case was dismissed, for the abovementioned reason and he now claimed the amount of costs.

Defendant said he employed Mr Marks to conduct the previous case for him, but that gentleman, after receiving $250, refused to go on with it unless more money were paid; that, in addition, he had to give a bond of $500, to be deposited in Court as security for costs, but the bond being considered insufficient security, he was called upon for further or better security. Being unable to procure this, he had been obliged to withdraw the prosecution.

His Honour declined to make an order on defendant for the amount of the costs, $173 50 because, in the original action, in which defendant was plaintiff, and Lichenstein, a British subject, defendant, the latter, by his counsel, Mr Dickins, moved the Court to call upon the plaintiff to deposit security for costs, and subsequently for additional or better security. That order the then plaintiff and present defendant was unable to comply with, and the case was dismissed for want of prosecution. The Rules of Procedure attached to the Order in Council were availed of for the very purpose of obtaining what it was now sought to obtain through him—payment of costs should Moritz have lost his case. Moritz not only found himself unable to proceed with his case, after payment of no inconsiderable sum for expenses, but was called upon to pay Lichtenstein's costs in addition. Under all the circumstances, His Honour would decline to enforce the order made in the English Court as to costs against Moritz.

IN H. B. M's PROVINCIAL COURT.

Friday, April 2nd, 1875.

Lucy Young & Capt. G. T. M. Purvis.

This was a claim for the recovery of the sum of $160, said to have been deposited by plaintiff with defendant whilst he was manager of the Occidental (late International) Hotel; also to recover the sum of £100 damages, owing to the non-return of the money (deposited by plaintiff), on demand, which had prevented her from leaving for America some time since, and for expenses incurred in hotel charges, &c., through being obliged to remain in Yokohama.

Defendant pleaded non liability for the amount

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. M. Kirkwood for the defendant.

Mr. Kirkwood said no security for costs had been deposited in Court by plaintiff, who was an American citizen.

Mr Dickins thought that a bond would be sufficient. His client was without means She could find security for a reasonable sum.

Mr. Kirkwood demanded that $150 be deposited.

Mr. Dickins thought that $100 was quite sufficient.

His Honor said that he considered $100 was enough.

Mr. Kirwood said that over $500 was claimed in the petition, and that by the Order in Council $100 were insufficient.

His Honour said it would be oppressive to order more than $100 to be deposited. It was in the discretion of the Court. The expenses ought not to exceed that sum.

Mr Dickins, in opening his case, said it was an action brought to recover certain money deposited with defendant by plaintiff The arrangement between the parties was, that defendant was to place the money in the bank here in his own name on behalf of plaintiff. He desired to amend the petition slightly. The amount claimed ought to be $565 instead of $560.

His Honour allowed the amendment to be made.

Mr Dickins then continued:—His client had always believed that the money was deposited in the Bank, and could be withdrawn at any time. When, however, plaintiff had demanded the return of the money, defendant refused saying he had used it for the Hotel and it had been passed into the assets of the Hotel. His client owing to the non-return of the money had been obliged to stay in Yokohama never since at an expense of $3 *per diem*, and this item made up the claim for $100 damages. He would first call the plaintiff.

Lucy Young, sworn:—She was out of employment at present. She had been employed as housekeeper in the Occidental Hotel, up to the 1st March last. She had served in that capacity at the Hotel for three months, and five days. She first entered the Hotel about the end of November last year. On the 5th of January, 1875, she was discharged. After her service finished she remained in the Hotel, waiting to go in the Alaska to America (witness here told a long rambling tale which was not taken down as evidence). On the 14th January, 1875, she was again engaged by the Hotel at a salary of $40 per month this service was to last for two months. At this time she had in her possession $205 U.S. gold coin, and $260 in Bank Notes. She counted it out to defendant in the presence of a Mrs Jenkins. Defendant took the money and said, he would put it in the Hongkong Bank. He said he did not want it, but he would put it in the Bank if she wished It was to be put in the Bank on her account in his name. She asked him what interest the Bank would allow? He said 5 or 6 per cent per annum She asked him how quickly she could withdraw it at any time? He said at a week's notice. This took place on the 13th February last. Defendant gave her a receipt (read, $260 notes, 200 American gold, dated January 13th 1875. signed G. T. M. Purvis and stamped Occidental Hotel); she did not see defendant write it he sent it to her room from his office. She remained in the Hotel up to the 1st March last. She first demanded the money back on the 24th February 1875; she asked for it because she wanted to go back to America in the first steamer, the *Vasco de Gama*. He said it would be all right. She asked again for it on the 1st March last. He said "don't bother me I have nothing to do with it; go to Mr Ness." She went to Mr Ness and he told her that he paid all the servants' wages. Showed him the receipt defendant had given for her money and he (Mr Ness) said that he knew nothing about it, that it was an outside affair and that defendant would pay it. She then went and asked defendant again and he talked rough and said "I wish to goodness that you would not bother me." He then said it could not be got without a month's notice. He said he would make her wait as long as he could, as she had gone to Mr Ness about it. She told him she would go to the Consul if he did not pay it and he replied that she "might go to the devil." Did not talk to him any further as he was so "rough." She again told the defendant she wanted the money to pay her passage with. She stopped at the Occidental Hotel for three days and paid $3 a day.

Cross examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—Gen. Von Buren drew up her petition in this case; (witness here gave a number of answers about the time she was in service at the Hotel); when she gave the money to defendant she was a guest at the Hotel. Mrs Jenkins knew that she had this money. Mrs Jenkins told her that if defendant knew she had this money he would re-engage her.

Mr Kirkwood protested against witness giving such an answer; it was an imputation on his client's character.

Mr Dickins said Counsel had put the question and he had got his answer.

Witness continued:—She did not know how long Mr Jenkins knew that she had this money. She knew that at this time defendant was manager of the hotel. She never made inquiries as to what rate of interest the Banks allowed on deposits. She did not know that defendant could not pay American gold into the Bank here. She did not know if defendant had a private account. He received the money and gave her a receipt for it. Of course she required a receipt. She could not read writing She knew that the receipt had not been tampered with, or been in anybody's else's hands. It had never been out of her possession. Defendant had asked her two or three times for it, but she had refused to give it to him. She had never given it to a Mr. Davis or any body else.

Mr Dickins objected to Mr Kirkwood putting such questions. No fraud was alleged in the answer of defendant and thus no evidence to prove it could be brought.

Mr Kirkwood said defendant was prepared to swear that the word 'manager" had been clipped off from the bottom of the receipt.

Mr Dickins denied this *in toto*.

Witness continued:—She asked for the money on the 14th as defendant had told her she must look for another situation. She

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said she was going back to America. She had often been to Mr Ness about the affair and he said he could find no entry of it on the books of the Hotel. Mr Da Roza also told her that it was not in the books Mr Ness never said he would settle it, but he (Ness) said no doubt Mr Da Roza would put the entry were found in the books but it could not be found. Mr Da Roza had told her twice that it was not entered.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins:—After she was re-employed she stayed in the situation about 6 weeks. She paid Mr Whitney 3½ dollars per day for three days' board. After her first dismissal and before her second reengagement she paid no board at the Hotel; no bill was rendered her.

Court adjourned till half past one o'clock.

Mr Whitney was called as a witness but demanded that his expences be paid and $3 was allowed by the Court after some discussion.

Henry A. Messenger, sworn:—He is an American citizen He was acquainted with the circumstances of the plaintiff's case He had applied to Mr Ness on behalf of plaintiff; he was authorised by her to do so. He presented the receipts and asked Mr Ness to settle it, Mr. Ness told him that defendant claimed that the money had been used for the benefit of the hotel; if it could be found on the books he (Ness) would pay it; but the books did not show this,

His Honour thought it would have been better to have called Mr. Ness about this.

Witness, continued:—He had not been present at any interview between the plaintiff and defendant, On the 1st day of March, 1875 he heard plaintiff ask defendant for the money. Defendant told her to go to Mr Ness and she replied that she had seen him and that he refused to pay it: she said she would go the Consul and defendant said "you can go to the devil."

Cross-examined by Mr Kirkwood:—He was outside defendant's office when he heard all this. He heard that Mr Ness was settling the hotel's affairs so he went there. He had known plaintiff for two or three years. He had been in the Hotel for sometime.

Mr Dickins asked that the case be adjourned as one of his witnesses had failed to attend, through illness. His Honour said the case must proceed. It was unusual to adjourn for such a reason

Mr Dickins said that this was his case.

Mr Kirkwood applied before proceeding that the case be dismissed.

His Honour decided to hear the case through. It was evident the money had been received as trust. Objection noted.

G. T. M. Purvis, sworn:—He had been manager of the Occidental Hotel. He was engaged by Mr Da Roza. He paid himself. He had a fixed salary. About two days after plaintiff was discharged for the first time he became aware that plaintiff had this money. A Mrs Jenkins told him that she had same money and wanted it taken care of. He told Mrs Jenkins that plaintiff had better bring it She brought the money and after counting it over he took it from her and told her that he should pay it into the Hongkong Bank at which Bank the hotel account was kept. He had his private account at the French Bank: she appeared quite satisfied and asked if she could get any interest. He replied that he did not know. He made no agreement at the time. He told her that she would have to give notice before drawing the money out. The compradores at the Bank offered such a low rate of exchange for the American gold of plaintiff's that he refused to part with it and carried it back to the Hotel and put it in his safe; he sold it a few days afterwards for a better price. (Account Book produced). He entered the money received in the Hotel books. Plaintiff first asked him for the money on the 21st February. He received notice verbally the day before about the hotel changing hands. Da Roza told him that he had let the hotel and that he (defendant) was to hand over everything to Mr Ness. He received a letter from Mr Da Roza to this effect soon afterwards (read and handed in). He handed over the books &c. to Mr Ness. He told Mr Ness about the present claim. He (Da Roza) had never denied any of the entries in the books. He (Da Roza) said everything would be paid as soon as the books were balanced. He told plaintiff Mr Ness would settle all claims, and that he was no longer liable. All papers connected with the Hotel were stamped. On the receipt he signed the word "manager" and stamped it with the Hotel seal. Da Roza had not denied the Hotel's liability.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins.—He would swear that the word "manager" was on the receipt. He paid the money into the Bank. It is entered in the pass-book. It is an entry of $295,—$260 of plaintiff's and $35 of the Hotel. He sold the $200 (gold) for $195 25. It was entered in the cash book. It was passed to her credit. She never authorised him to lend money to the hotel. He would swear that he saw in the Hotel's ledger at Mr. Ness' an entry of the $260 to her credit. He received the money from plaintiff as manager of the Hotel. He told plaintiff that she would have to give notice before drawing the money out of the Bank. He had pointed out to Mr. Ness that the money had been deposited by plaintiff. He was given to understand that on a certain date the money would be refunded. Mr. Ness never admitted to him that the Hotel was liable. Mr Ness is the legal adviser of Mr Da Roza. Plaintiff might have told him that she wanted the money to return to America with.

Re-examined by Mr Kirkwood:—Mr Da Roza withdrew from him the power of paying more money on the 24th Feb. plaintiff applied for repayment on the following day but he could not by the instructions he had received from Mr Da Roza. He paid all monies belonging to the Hotel in his own name into the Hongkong Bank. He kept his private account at the Comptoir d'Escompte. Mr Ness always told him that plaintiff must wait till the books were balanced. His salary had not yet been paid. Mr Ness had not told him that the books were balanced, He gave instructions to the book-keeper to charge plaintiff for board during the time she was not employed at the Hotel.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins:—He did not know if a charge had been made for her board during time she was unemployed.

John Whitney, sworn:—He was book-keeper and part proprietor of the Occidental Hotel. The former proprietors took away all books and papers except the visitors' register, (produced and examined, showing that plaintiff was entered in it from the 8th January, till the 14th January as a guest)

Mr Dickins: that is another Mrs Young.—a Mrs C. Young.

Defendant:—It was mistake of my book-keeper. It is this Mrs Young.

G. T. M. Purvis, recalled, to Mr Kirkwood:—He was in the habit of looking at the entries daily; he thought the other Mrs. Young and child left before this date; she had room 10 and the plaintiff had room 16 in the Hotel whilst she was a guest.

To His Honour:—She always occupied the same room. She was to have gone by the *Ala ka*, but he again engaged her on the 15th January. He took her money over before he re-engaged her.

To Mr. Dickins:—When he took the money he made up his mind to re-engage her. Between the time of the first dismissal and her re-engagement plaintiff did not perform the duties of house-keeper.

Mr Kirkwood then summed up contending that defendant was a servant of the proprietors and as such was not liable; but the hotel was.

Mr F. V. Dickins replied. He argued that defendant was liable He had received the money and paid it into the Bank with the hotel's, and if the case was given against the defendant he could recoup himself from the proprietors The damages ought to be allowed because plaintiff had incurred them through being prevented from going to America.

His Honour thought that defendant was liable; he had taken the money and mixed it up with other property and was answerable to plaintiff for it.

Damages, however, could not be allowed. He would give a verdict for plaintiff for $260.00 and costs.

His Honour then certified to $70 costs including court fees amounting to $19.

THE TRIAL OF THE GUICOWAR.

Spectator.

There must be more imagination in Lord Northbrook then people in England had given him credit for. His latest action in the Baroda affair, as reported by a correspondent who can hardly be mistaken, impresses us in its originality and courage as a positive stroke of genius. Our readers will remember that the Guicowar of Baroda, the potentate whose country, and Court, and pomp may partly be understood from the pictures in the most original book about India that has appeared for years, L'Inde des Rajahs," by Louis Rousselet, had been warned to mend his alleged misgovernment — misgovernment, it was said, more resembling that of Heliogabalus than anything known in the modern history of the West—or he would be deposed. Immediately after the warning an attempt was made to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre, and as he was evidently a marked man, Sir Lewis Pelly, the Resident of Ajmere, and Agent for Rajpootana, was nominated to succeed him, Baroda affairs at the same time passing under the immediate control of the Viceroy. A rigid investigation by Sir Lewis and Mr Souter, the head of the Bombay Police, followed, and a mass of evidence was collected which induced

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Lord Northbrook to believe that the Guicower might have been an accessory to the crime, and to put forth one of those extraordinary powers with which he is invested as representative of the successor of the Emperors of Delhi, powers of which no lawyer in the world could accurately define either the origin or the limits. They certainly exist, for they have been used; and they as certainly rest neither on Acts of Parliament, nor on treaties nor on local statutes. He ordered the arrest of the Guicowar, in the midst of his own Court and surrounded by his own troops, on a charge of being accessory to an attempt on the life of a British Envoy. The arrest was effected by Sir Lewis Pelly, with the daring adroitness characteristic of the man, and the people of Baroda, after a gasp of surprise, submitted to the inevitable. For twelve hours the danger must have been extreme. The Guicowar, bad as his character may seem to Europeans, was not unpopular with his soldiery, or the upper classes, or the populace of the capital; he was immensely rich in tangible treasure, and he was protected in many ways by that suspicion of latent insanity which of late years has attached to every ruler of Baroda. There were few British troops at hand, and no army on its road, though forces might rapidly have been converged on Guzerat, and had a signal been given, the transaction might, nay, must have ended in a massacre and a war. All went quietly, however, and the Viceroy resolved to give the Indian world a grand proof at once of British power and British justice, by trying the Sovereign of Guzerat on a capital charge, before a public Court within his own dominions.

There was, however, another danger to be faced first. Since the issue and acceptance of Lord Canning's Golden Bull, no Indian Prince has ever, we believe, attempted to deny the "suzerainty" of the Empress, or to limit the rights and powers implied in that very vague term, borrowed from feudalism, but applied to an empire in which feudalism has no legitimate place. They certainly extend to all forms of political action—to rebuke, arrest, sequestration, deposition, and perpetual imprisonment—for the Supreme Courts have virtually admitted that much in their repeated refusals to interfere with "political orders" of the kind, and there is one precedent at least for extending them much farther. In 1858 Lord Canning tried the Emperor of Delhi, the heir of Timour himself, who certainly was neither rebel nor subject in any just interpretation of either term for the murder of English ladies, and but for the unauthorised guarantee given to the Emperor by Captain Hodson, sentence of death would, it is well known, have been carried out. As it was, the Emperor was condemned as an ordinary criminal to imprisonment for life in Rangoon, where he died and where we believe the Empress of India still lives, indistinguishable from any other native woman under guard. No exercise of authority could be conceived more supreme than that, and from that day to this it has been held that the rights of the Suzerain in India are limited only by her policy and her conscience. Nevertheless it was necessary to make it perfectly clear that the British Government was intent on simple justice, was not seeking occasion for annexations, and nor of any caprice or spite. The Princes generally were not likely to approve the trial of so prominent a member of their order for any offence whatever, holding themselves above all law save those imposed by treaties; and the MahrattaPrinces were sure to feel strongly the possible consequences of a leading member of the old Confederacy, a Mahratta Sovereign not like the Nana a titular dignitary, but actually reigning, and possessed on the day before his arrest of the power of life and death, being held personally responsible for alleged crime. They might dread a similar fate for themselves or their descendants, and at all events would feel an increased sense of insecurity. Lord Northbrook, therefore, by a stroke of high political daring, contrived not only to make them assent to the trial, but to take such a part in the proceedings that, whatever their result, they could never again object to the authority which had instituted them. Drawing consciously or unconsciously, on a mediæval precedent, the trial of King John by Phillip Augustus of France and his great feudatories for the murder of Prince Arthur, the Viceroy invited the nearest feudatories to the Guicowar,—Holkar, the first Mahratta; Sindiah the Mahratta who surrendered the Nana; and the Rajah of Jeypore, a ruler distinguished at once by birth—his House has reigned in Jeypore since 964—and by administrative ability, to sit on the Commission. Holkar who never grants what he can refuse, and regards all British proceedings with a haughty aversion, declined on pretext of domestic affairs; but Scindiah accepted, and in accepting acknowledged to the world that the rights of the Suzerain extend to the trial of the reigning Princes of the Empire. If he convicts he cannot murmur at the acquits, he has acknowledged and used the authority of the Tribunal. The Court is to be open, and the scene ought to be one of unparalleled picturesqueness, as it certainly will be one of absorbing interest for all natives of India. A native Prince still in theory, a sovereign ruler, and but lately claiming precedence of the Viceroy, will be tried for his life by an absolute Sovereign—for except as representing an absolute Sovereign, Lord Northbrook has no authority to order trial—through a tribunal in which sit ranged an English Chief Justice, Sir R. Couch; a civilian Judge, Mr. West; a great political, Colonel Meade; a Mahratta sovereign of the highest class; a Rajpoot Rajah whose ancestors were reigning a century before the Norman Conquest, and Dinkur Rao, formerly Dewan of Gwalior, perhaps the ablest native politician within the entire peninsula, and certainly the best representative man in the long list of Indian Premiers. Before a Court like this, unknown to the law, yet legal in fact and irresistible in authority, he will be accused in a foreign tongue by a Government agent of a crime which scarcely belongs to our civilisation, and defended also in a foreign tongue by an advocate summoned from a Court seven thousand miles off, for his ability in persuading juries of English tradesmen. Nothing so bizarre, so utterly confusing to modern notions, has ever occurred even in a land where only the other day an English Judge, Sir J. Arnould, had to decide whether a native noble, known chiefly on the Turf, was or was not possessed of revenues as lineal heir to the position and prerogatives of the Prince of the Assassins who attempted the life of Richard Cœur de Lion; yet no man can say there is a failure of substantial justice. The Suzerain must either be able to punish Princes who do wrong, or must withdraw the guarantee against rebellion which enables them to do it with impunity. The Court is the Court a wise Prince unjustly accused would have chosen for himself. The defence will be as unfettered by external authority as if Serjeant Ballantine were pleading in Westminster, and much less fettered, we suspect, by ordinary rules of evidence. The accused is as sure, if blameless, of acquittal as if he were an Englishman tried in England. But that this should happen at all to a Guicowar; that she should be tried by Englishmen; that one of his Judges should be Scindiah: that Scindiah should be sitting as Commissioner of a Queen who never saw Hindostan, where by deputy she is exercising the supreme right of life and death over Sovereigns; that the Court of lawyers, Princes, and Premiers should be so irregular that no full precedent exists for its creation, yet so just that it is worth while to pay thousands for the pleading of an English barrister before it,—these things make up an event of which it is is an intellectual loss not to perceive the full wonder and picturesqueness. It is as if a Chinese conqueror who had mastered Germany had summoned the late Duke of Brunswick to answer for himself before a Court composed of Chinese lawyers, the King of Hanover, the Prince of Reuss, and Count Beust, with ultimate reference to the supreme justice of the Brother of the Sun and Moon. The light in which Germans would regard such an incident is precisely the light in which Indians regard this one, with this single difference—that they do not doubt that in public trial justice, according to English ideas, will be done. It is most important to keep up that belief, and Lord Northbrook's open trial, though an innovation on the political etiquette of India, may therefore prove as wise an arrangement as it is certainly a strange one. There is no danger that it will ultimately limit the Viceroy's power to deal with India Princes—will prevent, for example, action on confidential information—for the Government of India is responsible only to its own conscience, and in the hour of danger, in Asia, precedents do not bind. Necessity has no law, and that crisis in India must be very singular in which its Government cannot plead that, for the safety of the Empire, there was but one course of action left.

THE ARREST OF GENERAL LE GENDRE.

The diplomatic correspondence between the United States representatives in China and the Secretary of State at Washington, with respect to the arrest of General Le Gendre for implication in the Formosan difficulty, is chiefly interesting on account of the very explicit declaration laid down by Mr. Hamilton Fish regarding the legal status of American citizens who take service under a foreign power. The question is one which has been on several occasions discussed in our columns, not only in relation to the particular case in point, but also as embracing the position of all foreigners who accept office under the Chinese Government; it is therefore gratifying to find our views supported in all their issues, not only from the line of argument taken by ourselves, but also by the very

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remarkable exposition of treaty-stipulations given by Mr. Fish in his Despatches to the American minister at Peking. We shall therefore summarise, as briefly as we can, the points which appear to us most worthy of attention.

The story of the General's arrest is too well-known to need recapitulation. It was effected, apparently, in virtue of two Consular Notifications issued by Mr. Henderson, the United States Consul at Amoy, the first of which (June 6) commands American citizens to at once withdraw and abstain from all enterprise unfriendly to the Chinese Government, and to avoid all acts which are inconsistent with laws and treaty obligations, in view of certain representations made to him by the Chinese authorities of the Fohkien province to the effect that a Japanese armed force had invaded Formosa, which was claimed as a part of the Chinese Empire, and that he had been requested by the said authorities to prevent American citizens from taking part in the enterprise. This requirement was enforced by the threat that all American citizens who refused to comply with its demands would forfeit the protection of their Government. On the 16th of the same month another Notification seems to have been issued, threatening "arrest and trial for violation of the laws of neutrality and on the 6th of August the General was arrested in pursuance to telegraphic instruction sent by Mr. Seward to his colleague in Amoy. His request to be forwarded to Shanghai, no legal advice being obtainable at the former port, was complied with, and he arrived here in course. Mr. Seward had received a confidential despatch from Dr. Williams, the United States *chargé d' affairs* at Peking, the tenor of which betrays much vacillation and uncertainty as to the safest method of procedure. His policy is one of caution. "The officers of the Tsung-li Yamen," writes Dr. Williams, were much startled to learn that the Japanese were assisted and "guided by the United States naval and military officers; and it is "not strange that they complained that this was in direct violation "of Article I. of the Treaty between China and America . . . These "officials have been fully told that, until there has been a declara-"tion of war, it is difficult for foreign nations to take any decided "action in respect to this quarrel; and until something has been done "by them, or the opposing forces of the two nations come to actual "blows, our countrymen may plead that in aiding Japan e they "are not violating the Neutrality Act, nor any provision in the "Treaty of 1858, or the Act of June 22nd, 1860." On these grounds the Minister defers instructing Mr. Henderson to issue writs of arrest against the Americans engaged in the expedition, notwithstanding the opinion of the Consul-General that such a step would be permissible. The consequence of this was that the moment General Le Gendre arrived in Shanghai he was set at liberty; and the entire correspondence which had passed between the Consuls and the Minister in China forwarded to the Department of State in Washington. Then, on the 3rd of September, we find a despatch from Dr. Williams to Mr Hamilton Fish, which plays an important part in the discussion. The Minister enters into an elaborate examination of General Le Gendre's Protest against his arrest, which, he thinks shows throughout a singular misconception of application of the laws he quotes "In my view," writes Dr. Williams, "there is no difference between "being engaged [by the Japanese] while Japan is at war with "any power in amity with the United States, and afterwards engaged "in active hostilities after entering her service because she ordered "it. The plain intent of the proviso is to restrain American citizens "from aiding Japan in any military or naval capacity at any time "or place out of her own territory; and a subsequent state of war "must work the same disability that an actual state would "have done at the time of engagement." He then proceeds to comment with apparent timidity upon the favorable view taken of General Le Gendre's protest by the foreign newspapers in China, the counteraction of which, in the mind of Mr Fish, seems to be his object in thus going into details. In this connection he quotes part of an article that appeared in the *Celestial Empire* of August 22nd, 1874, where, speaking of the engagement of Americans before the war, and their retention subsequently, we said, "That in such a case it would no more be per-"mitted to the United States to deny the right to Japan to retain in "her service, while war is going on the American citizens engaged "before the war commenced than it would be to demand of Japan "the return of the arms, ammunition, and vessels of war, bought "before the expedition to Formosa was fitted out, but used after "its departure;" a proposition which Dr. Williams thinks would doubtless be true enough if there were no treaty with China involving obligations to prevent American citizens from doing this very thing.

The foregoing is, we think, a very fair representation of the attitude assumed by the American authorities in China. We have now to see how their policy was viewed by the Department of State at Washington; and we will begin with a Despatch from the Secretary of State to Mr. Henderson, the Consul at Amoy, bearing date 5th September, with reference to the Notifications issued by him, as mentioned above. While the Department fully appreciated the zeal and the earnestness displayed by this officer, a somewhat cooling snub was administered to him for assuming a prerogative far beyond his powers as Consul; secondly, the Department being unadvised of the outbreak of any war between the two nations, the use of the word 'neutrality' was inappropriate and premature; and thirdly, even supposing the existence of hostile relations, such Notifications should have warned citizens against unlawful aid to *either party belligerent*, and not threatened penalties only against those who might transgress on one side. Then comes a communication from the Acting-Secretary to Mr. Seward, in which great stress is laid upon the facts that neither had any particular offence been charged or brought home to the General,—although the Consular officers appeared to have acted (perhaps necessarily) as both prosecutors and judges—nor had any offence been charged against him as having been committed within the consular jurisdictions of Shanghai or Amoy, or of the Empire of China, but precisely the reverse. On these grounds the Department "is forced to the conclusion that "the arrest of General Le Gendre was without warrant of law, and "cannot receive its approval. Had the arrest been the act of a "foreign power," adds Mr. Cadwalader, "it is apprehended that "it would have been the ground for energetic action on the part "of the United States." Lastly we come to the Despatch of Mr. Hamilton Fish to Mr. Seward, crossing with Dr. Williams's communication of the 3rd September, and in which he fully bears out the position we took at the time in the article quoted to him by the latter gentleman. The following extract will prove sufficient to establish upon a firm basis the true meaning of the Neutrality Act, and to show the curious manner in which it was misunderstood by both Ministers and Consuls in Japan and China.

Under the provisions of the act of 1869, authority is given to the ministers of the United States in China and Japan "to issue all manner of writs to prevent the citizens of the United States from enlisting in the military or naval service of the said countries, to make war upon any foreign power with whom the United States are at peace, or in the service of one people against any other portion of the same people; and he [the minister] may carry out this power by a resort to such force as may at the time be within his reach belonging to the United States."

This is an extraordinary power, conferred upon the minister alone, in a certain emergency and within fixed limits. It is conferred upon him in consequence of the extra territorial rights reserved in the countries named in the act to the citizens of the United States. The power is given to the minister alone, and is not shared by the Consul. . . . . .

Apart from the question of the power of the Consul to issue such a notification in any case, it is apprehended that the notification in question, being addressed to all citizens of the United States, and commanding all to withdraw and abstain from all enterprises unfriendly to the Chinese Government, might affect citizens of the United States lawfully employed by the Japanese. This Department is not advised as to the precise facts concerning the employment of each of the American citizens said to be engaged in Japanese service. Many citizens of the United States are understood to be employed in various capacities in the civil service of Japan, and it may be difficult to establish a standard to determine how far, or whether any, or which of the acts, which they may be called upon to perform in the appropriate discharge of their several engagements, may or may not be deemed friendly or unfriendly by another power. Acts and enterprises of a government may be deemed by another power to be unfriendly, and yet fall short, very far short, of acts of war, or of compromitting the neutrality of the state by which they are done. The erection by a state of a fortification, or the construction of a road, may be (in fact each has been) regarded as an unfriendly act by another power. But this will scarcely justify, certainly it will not require, a third power to enjoin its citizens under severe penalties from taking employment, much less from completing engagements into which they have already entered and lawful at the time when entered into, in such erection or construction.

This Government does not feel called upon to admit that an engagement by one of its citizens to enter into the military service of Japan, or of another foreign power, made in time of peace, when no war or hostile demonstration is in process or in contemplation, is not a valid contract or that it is repugnant to law. Where the engagement is made in time of peace and hostilities are not in contemplation, there seems to be no distinction in the lawfulness of a contract for civil or for military service.

Should a war afterwards be declared, or an insurrection break out, there seems to be no good reason why such contract, valid at its inception, should not be performed, even though a new contract of the same nature could not at the time legally be made. . . . . .

It is apprehended therefore that no citizen of the United States, regularly enlisted in the service of Japan in time of peace, without

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reference to any intended act of war, and without anticipating any hostilities, could be punished according to the laws of the United States, and that he could not by any laws of the United States upon the commencement of hostilities, be compelled to abandon the service to which he had entered, or be punished for a refusal to do so.

Foreigners enlist in the military service of nearly every power. During the late rebellion in this country very many foreigner of very many different nationalities took service, not only in the Union Army, but in that of the rebellion, and no remonstrance was made to the governments of which they were subjects, nor was their service in the insurgent army deemed a cause of complaint by this Government.

China herself has employed the services of Americans in her army, and whether against a foreign enemy or an insurrection seems to make no distinction in principle or in law, saving that our own act of 8 0 alike forbids our citizens enlisting in the military or naval service of either of the powers named in the act, to make war upon any foreign power with whom the United States are at peace, or in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people . . .

It is believed, although of this I have no certain information, that the military service of China at this time embraces a number of Europeans, and possibly some Americans.

With this we conclude, having we fear taxed the patience of our readers already much too far; but the importance of the principles involved is our excuse for reverting to the subject. General Le Gendre's position was misunderstood from the first. He was in the employ of the Japanese Government some time before the difficulty arose; he was then sent over on an important mission from the Mikado to the Emperor of China, and was afterwards engaged in negociating between the two Governments on behalf of the Japanese. In a word, he was an accredited diplomatic agent; and had he even been compelled *subsequently* to accept military command in the Mikado's army, he would in no wise have committed a breach of International law in so doing. Besides this, it is patent that a very great difficulty exists in drawing a line of demarcation where hostile acts may be supposed to commence: for a man in the civil service of either country may be employed in work which is as subservient to a state of warfare as that of a military commander. So that in any case the arrest of General Le Gendre was, as we then affirmed it to be "one of those strange diplomatic blunders "which under any circumstances can only be committed from "either a misconception of International Law, or a misconstruction, "on the part of the duties in which the person so arrested was "engaged at the time the warrant was issued." – (*Celestial Empire*).

JAPANESE WRECKS IN THE PACIFIC AND THEIR INFERENCES.

The following is the substance of an interesting address by Mr. Charles Wolcott Brooks, formerly Japanese Consul at San Francisco, to the local Academy of Sciences on the subject of Japanese wrecks picked up adrift in the North Pacific Ocean, and stranded upon the various outlying islands and shores of the Northwest coast of America and the chain of islands extending from Hawaii towards Nippon. The sources of Mr. Brooks' information have been exceptionally good, since during seventeen years in which he has represented the Japanese Government in San Francisco, he has devoted much attention to this subject and kept a record of all wrecks reported.

"Every junk" said Mr. Brooks," found adrift or stranded "on the coast of North America or the Hawaiian Islands, "has on examination proved to be Japanese, and no single "instance of any Chinese vessel has ever been reported. "This may be explained by the existence of the Kiro Siwo, "literally "black stream," a gulf stream of warm water, "which sweeps past Japan towards the north and then "curving around and passing south along the coast of "California, a branch or eddy of which strikes off towards "the Hawaiian Islands. This stream, it is found, has "swept these junks towards America at an average rate of "about ten miles a day. There also exists an ocean stream "of cold water, emerging from the Arctic Ocean, which "sets south close in along the eastern coast of Asia. This "fully accounts for the absence of disabled Chinese junks "on the Pacific, as vessels off their coast would naturally "drift southward. A noticeable feature is the large number "of disasters on the coast of Japan in the month of January, "during which season the northeast monsoons blow the "wrecks directly on shore into the Kiro Siwo."

Mr. Brooks then proceeded to read the following paper:—

1.—In 1782 a Japanese junk was wrecked upon the Aleutian Islands, from which the survivors were taken in one of the Russian-American Company's vessels to the town of Ochotsk, and thence to the inland city of Irkutsk. In 1792 the Governor General of Siberia ordered the transport *Catherine*, then at Ochotsk, to return these men to their native country. The Russian vessel, after wintering in a harbor at the north end of Yesso, proceeded to the port of Hakodate, where the Japanese officials politely but firmly refused to allow their countrymen to land. They were subsequently returned to Siberia.

2.—In 1805 a Japanese junk was wrecked on the coast of Alaska near Sitka; the seamen were quartered on Japonski Island, whence they were taken by the Russians, and landed on the coast of Japan.

3.—In 1820, a junk was cast up on Point Adams, the southern shore of the mouth of Columbia river. The vessel which was laden with wax, went to pieces, and the crew, many in number, landed safely.

4.—In 1813, the brig *Forrester*, Captain John Jennings, when in lat. 45° N. long. 128° W. rescued the captain and two seamen from a dismasted junk, timber laden, when 18 months from Yesso, bound to Niphon. They were delivered to the Russians, who under took to return them to Japan.

5.—Captain Alexander Adams, formerly pilot at Honolulu, relates that March 24, 1815, in lat. 3.° 45' N. long, 126° 57' W. when sailing master of brig *Forrester*, Captain Pickett, and cruising off Santa Barbara, California, he sighted at sunrise a Japanese junk drifting at the mercy of the winds and waves. Her rudder and masts were gone. Although blowing a gale, he boarded the junk, and found fourteen dead bodies in the hold, the captain, carpenter and one seaman alone surviving; took them on board, where by careful nursing they were well in a few days. They were on a voyage from Osaka to Yedo, and were 17 months out, having been dismasted in consequence of losing their rudder.

6.—December 23, 1832, at mid day, a junk in distress cast anchor near the harbor of Waialua, on the shores of Oahu. She was from a southern port of Japan, bound to Yedo with a cargo of fish; lost her rudder and was dismasted in a gale, since which had drifted for eleven months. Five out of her crew of nine had died. December 30th she started for Honolulu, but was stranded on the reef off Barber's Point on the evening of January 1, 1833. The four survivors were taken to Honolulu, where, after remaining eighteen months, they were forwarded to Kamschatka, whence they hoped to work their way south through the northern islands of the group into their own country. This junk was about 80 tons burden.

7.—In 1833 a Japanese junk was wrecked on the coast of Washington Territory, between Point Grenville and Cape Flattery. More of her crew had perished, and several dead bodies were found headed up in firkins, in the customary Japanese style, ready for burial. The only survivors, two men and a boy, were rescued from the Indians by the Hudson' Bay Company's vessel *Lama*, Captain McNeal, who took them to England touching at Honolulu on their way. Thence they proceeded to Canton, where they arrived in 1836, and stopped with Mr. Gutslaff, who learned their language and intended accompanying them to Japan. In 1837 they left Macao in the American ship *Morrison* dispatched by Clarence A. King for Yedo bay, to bear them home. Being fired upon, and prevented from landing, she sailed for Kagoshima, where being equally unsuccessful, she finally returned with the men to Macao.

8.—In 1859 a wrecked junk was boarded by Captain Cathcart of the American whale ship *James Loper*, drifting in lat. 30° N., long. 174° W., or about half-way between Japan and the Hawaiian Islands.

9.—In the *Polynesian*, October 17, 1840, published at Honolulu, I find: "The Japanese who took passage in the *Hartford* remained at Kamschatka under the protection of the Governor awaiting an opportunity of returning to their native country."

[NOTE.—In 1834 the brig *Harlequin* conveyed to Petropaulaski from Honolulu 18 Japanese taken from wrecks who had remained 18 months at Honolulu. They were finally returned to Japan by Russian officials.]

10.—In 1841 a fishing junk from the southeast part of Niphon was wrecked on an uninhabited island, where the three survivors remained six months, until taken off by Captain Whitefield, master of the American whale ship *John Howland* and brought to Honolulu, where Denza and Germon remained, while Nakahama Mungoro went to the United States, and was educated by Captain Whitefield. After living there several years he returned to Honolulu where he found his former companions and embarked January, 1851, on the *Sarah Bent*, Captain Whitmore, bound for Shanghai, taking with

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them a whale-boat called the *Adventure*, with a full rig and outfit. When off the Grand Loochoo, the three Japanese effected a landing and the ship proceeded without stopping. Hence they finally reached Kiushiu and Nagasaki, in the junk which bears the annual tribute money from Loochoo to Japan. Mungoro afterwards translated Bowditch's Navigator into Japanese, and visited San Francisco as sailing-master of the Japanese steam corvette Candinarah, which arrived here March 17, 1860.

11.—In 1845, April 1st., Captain Mercator Copper, of Sag Harbor, then in the American whale ship *Manhattan*, rescued eleven shipwrecked Japanese mariers from St. Peters, a small island lying a few degrees southeast of Nippon and took them to Yedo Bay.

[See Dr. C. F. Winlsow's account in *Friend* of Fbruary 2nd, 1854.]

12.—In 1847, April 21st, the Bremen ship *Otahei'e*, Captain Weitung, when in lat 35° N, long. 156° E, fell in with a Japanese junk in distress, which had lost her rudder and had been driven off the coast of Japan in a gale November, 1846, and had drifted five months. Took off the crew, consisting of nine men, also six tons wax. She was about 80 tons burden and chiefly laden with paper belonging to Osaka, and bound north. Captain Weitung kept them on board four weeks and May 19, 1847, put them on board a junk in the Straits of Matsumai. [See *Polynesian*, Oct. 17. 1847, and *Friend*, Dec. 2, 1847.]

13.—In 1848, Captain Cox of New London, Conn., picked up fifteen or twenty Japanese seamen from a disabled junk in lat. 40° N., long. 170° W., and kept them on board six months during a cruise in the Ockotsk sea, and finally landed them at Lahaina, where they remained six or eight months.

14.—In 1850, during the autumn, S. Sentharo, Thoro and J. Heco—the latter then aged 13 years—left Osaka in a junk for Yedo. After discharging and reloading they started to return via Woragawa. After leaving the latter place their rudder was disabled and they lost their mast and drifted out to sea. Fifty days later the wreck was fallen in with by the American bark *Auckland*, Capt. Jennings, who took off and brought the crew of 17 persons to San Francisco in February 1853. They were quartered on board the U. S., revenue cutter and cared for by order of the Collector of the Port. Our citizens generally took much interest in them. The Japanese were subsequently embarked on the U. S. sloop *St Mary's* and conveyed to Hongkong, where 15 were transferred to the U. S. steamer *Susquehanna* to await the arrival of Commodore Perry and his expedition. Heco and the second mate, Toro, returned to San Francisco on the bark *Sarah Hooper*, reaching there in the autumn of 1852. Sentharo returned with Rev. Mr. Goble, from San Francisco to Japan, and Toro also returned in the American bark *Melita* to Hakodate from San Francisco, via Honolulu, April 19, 1859.

Toro was for a while clerk with Wells, Fargo & Co, and Joseph Heco, clerk with Macondray & Co. Heco was subsequently appointed for duty on the United States surveying schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, about 1858-59 and left her at Honolulu, on account of sickness, but finally returned to Yedo, on the United States steamer *Mississippi*.

15.—In 1850—April 22d, in lat. 45° N. long. 155° E. the American whale ship *Henry Kneeland*, Clark, master, fell in with a Japanese junk having thirteen persons on board. The vessel left Yedo for Kuno, but lost her rudder and was dismasted; then drifted to sea, and had been at the mercy of the winds and currents for sixty-six days, during forty of which they had subsisted on fish and snow water. The Captain and two seamen came to Honolulu on the *H. K.*; two of the crew were transferred to the *Marengo;* six were taken to Petropaulauski and taken charge of by the Russian authorities, and two came to Honolulu by the *Nimrod* (See *Friend*, October 15, 1850; also *Friend*, November 1, 1850.)

Note.—In 1851, by Japanese records I find that five Japanese seamen from Honolulu via China arrived at Nagasaki—probably the above.

16.—In 1851 a Japanese junk was cast away upon Atha Island, and only three of the crew survived.

17.—In 1852, April 15th, in lat. 31° N, lon. 150° E, about 300 miles N. NE of Guam, Captain West, in the American whale ship *Isaac Howland*, fell in with a small Japanese junk in ballast. The four men on board had but a little oil to sustain life, and were much emaciated. Their tiller was lashed, and the vessel having been forty-nine days out of their reckoning, the crew had given themselves up to die. Two of these men Captain West took to the Atlantic States and two were transferred to an American whaler about to cruise in the vicinity of the Japanese Islands.

18.—In 1854, August 14th, just after Commodore Perry's departure, the American ship *Lady Pierce*, Captain Burrows, arrived at Simoda from San Francisco via Honolulu June 2, 1874. She returned Diyonoskò to Japan, who was the sole survivor of a crew of fifteen men, and was picked off from a drifting junk near the Hawaiian Islands, after being seven months helpless at sea.

19.—In 1855 Captain Brooks, in the American brig *Leveret*, which arrived here from Ayan, Siberia, November 29th, picked up an abandoned junk in lat. 42° N., long. 176° W., about 900 miles from the American coast.

20.—In 1855 American bark *Messenger Bird*, Captain Homere reported a disabled junk at Guam, Ladrone Islands.

21.—In 1859, the bark *Gambia*, Captain Brooks, found the remains of a Japanese junk on Ocean Island, lat. 28 24' N., long. 178° 21' W.

22, 23.—In 1859, July 4th, the remains of two stranded junks, with lower masts high on the beach, were found on the east or lagoon side of Brooks Island, lat. 28° 11' N long. 177° 18' to 25' W.

24.—In 1862. May 4th, the ship *Victor*, Captain Crowell, arrived at San Francisco, with the captain, officers and crew, eleven in number, of the Japanese junk *Io-maru*, from Kanagawa, December 21, 1861, for Owau and Hiogo. On January 5th 1862, disabled and drifted from land. Was about three months at the mercy of winds and currents, until picked up April 13, 1862, in lat. 33° N., long. 161° 26' E., by the *Victor*. They were cared for by Mr. Brooks, Japanese Consul, and by him returned to Japan, in the American schooner *Caroline E. Foote*, for Hakodate.

25.—In 1853, Captain C. M. Scammon discovered the wreck of a Japanese junk, on the southwest or largest of the San Benito group of islands, off Lower California, in lat. 28° N., long. 116° W., and near Cerros Island.

26.—In 1886, Captain Jno. C. Lawton, in the brig *Prince de Joinville*, while getting guano at Cerros and adjacent islands, reported a Japanese wreck, seen near Magdalena Bay.

27.—In 1862 a Japanese junk was stranded near Attow; they had drifted in distress for 90 days and out of a crew of 12 only 3 survived. These were taken in 1863 to Nicolaefsky, Amoor river, and then returned to Hakodate by a Russian war vessel.

28.—In 1870, in October, the San Salvador ship *Louisa Cenovera*, Captain Demoro, when in lat. 37° 46' N, and long. 158° 10' E, fell in with a dismasted junk, laden with rice, having four dead bodies on board, and no living persons. The papers and effects were taken and delivered to the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, and by him returned to Japan, November, 1870.

29, 30, 31.—In July, 1871, the old chief at Alton Island, aged 70 years, reported that three Japanese junks had been lost upon the surrounding islets, during his recollection, besides one stranded not far from the harbor of that island in 1862.

32.—In 1871, February 2d, in lat 33°45' N. long. 141 31' E., about 150 miles from the coast of Japan, the American ship *Annie M. Small*, Captain Packert fell in with the Japanese junk *Sumi yoshimaru*, of Kinshiu, and rescued the captain and three surviving seamen and landed them at San Francisco. February 24, 1871, they sailed from Shiroko, Province of Ise; January 17, 1871, for Dai Osaki, with a cargo of wood. Two days later they were disabled, and drifted to sea, and were picked up seventeen days later.

33.—In 1871, May 23d, in lat. 34° 54' N long. 143° 32' E, Pacific Mail steamship *China*, Captain Cobb, rescued five Japanese seamen from the disabled junk *Sumi-ayee-maru*, of Kobe. Eleven out of sixteen originally on board died upon the wreck, and the captain of the junk died on the steamer after being rescued. They were cared for by Mr. Brooks, who returned them to Yokohama, July 1, 1871, and the government presented suitable rewards.

34.—In 1871, the Japanese junk *Jinko-Maru*, of Matssaka, of 180 kokus measurement, encountered a severe gale January 18th, 1871, while going from Ise to Kumana, during which she lost her rudder, and while in danger of foundering cut away her masts. The junk drifted from the Kiro Siwo 2,500 miles in a helpless condition, her crew keeping a fire, and living on rice and fish they speared, until they drifted on the rocks at Atka, July 10th, 1871, where, by means of ropes, the three men on board landed safely. There they remained until September 19th, 1871, when they took passage by schooner *H. M. Hutchinson* for Ounalaska and San Francisco, whence they were returned to Japan by the Consul.

35.—In 1873, Captain W. B. Cobb, in the steamer *China*, rescued the crew from a wrecked junk in lat. — ° — ' W., lon — ° — E., and landed them at Yokohama, in acknowledgment for which the usual present was made him by the Japanese government.

36.—A junk has been reported as stranded on the coast of Alaska.

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37.—A junk was cast upon the windward side of Kauai one of the Hawaiian islands, and the survivors landed at Hanalei harbor.

38.—An old resident of Petropaulau-ski informed me there was a Japanese junk stranded below that harbor, where many years since the wreck still remained

39.—A Japanese wreck was sighted adrift below San Diego.

40.—A junk was wrecked at Nootka Sound.

41.—A junk was wrecked on Queen Charlotte's island.

Doubtless many more might be added, but these suffice to establish many facts valuable to science.

Mr. Brooks, who, as already remarked, has studied the question thoroughly, drew some interesting conclusions from these records showing that among the coast tribes of our northwest coast, a constant but limited infusion of Japanese blood has occurred, coming entirely from male Japanese seamen; no single record of any female existing. These unfortunate men, often illiterate, and separated from their sources of learning, necessarily lost their own language, but in doing so, doubtless contributed many insulated words to the Indian dialects of this coast; as for example, the Japanese word for quick is *hi-co*, and the Chenook word for speed is *hya-k*. In this as in all other words quoted, the Chenook word was always an abbreviated word, or shorter word than the Japanese, for which, he argued, that the latter was the original and the former derived. The construction of the two languages is, however, different.

About the year 1630 the Japanese Government ordered all junks to be built with open sterns, and large square rudders unfit for ocean navigation, hoping thereby to keep their people isolated within their own islands. When forced out to sea, these rudders are soon washed away, when the vessels naturally fall off into the trough of the sea, and roll their masts out. The number which have thus suffered of which no record exists, must be very large.

The Japanese people stoutly disclaim any common descent with the Chinese, and firmly believe they have a wholly different origin.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

March 26, *Vidal*, French barque, Rendeau, 409, from Takao, Sugar, Captain.

March 27, *Alaska*, American steamer, 4010, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

March 29, *Arcona*, German frigate, Baron Reibnitz, 2320, from Nagasaki.

March 30, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

March 30, *Pernambuco*, British steamer, W. Hyde, 643, from London via Nagasaki, General, to E. Fischer & Co.

April 1, *Behar*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1 680, from Shanghai, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 2, *Iris*, German 3-mast schooner, Schwartz, 213, from Takow, Sugar to M. Knoblauch.

April 2, *Volga*, French steamer, Noudedeu, 960, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

April 3, *Arctic*, Hawaiian barque, B. T. Whitney, 330, from Bonin Islands Whaling Gear, to Captain.

April 3, *Tasi*, American schooner, Jordar, 100, from Bonin Island, with native produce, to Captain.

DEPARTURES.

March 25, *Mosquito*, British gun-boat, Lt. Coman. Paul, 280, for Yokoska

March 27, *Haidamak*, Russian gun-boat, Captain Tartoff, 800, for Hakodate.

March 27, *St. Thomas*, Swedish barque, Hjorth, 287, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by, Captain.

Mar. 29, *Arabia*, American steamer, Howard, 4,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

Mar. 30, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,098, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Mar. 30, *Lutkin*, British barque, Lessing, 406, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Watkin & Robison.

March 31, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,115, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

March 31 *Tartar* H.M.S., Captain Woollcomb, 2216, for Hiogo.

Mar. 31, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai, General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co

April 1, *Hermina*, German brig, Petersen, 211, for Taiwanfoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

April 2 *John McKean*, British schooner, Heseroff, 197, for Niigata, Sugar, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Alaska* from San Francisco For Yokohama.—Messrs Seymour, Samuis, Morelli, Taw, Carson, H. M Jacoby, U S N, Mr J. Doyle, and 2 children, Professor Forbes and John Cleary. For Shanghai.—Messrs Bulkam and Reebe. For Hongkong.—D. H. Bailey.

Per American steamer *Alaska*, for Hongkong.—Capt. Benary, Mr. C. Campbell, and Mr. D. H. Bailey.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Marseilles.—H. Ex. Berthemy, French Minister, Mme. Catherine Bernard, Messrs. E. A. Daniels, Hagens O Schinne, Charles Bowles, H. J. Lambley, and L. Bourgeugnon.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. D'Iffanger, Mrs. A. W. Glennie, F. H. Perard, W. H Davison, R. H. Boyce, N. J. Siles, R. H. Hewlett, A. W. Fernie, E. B. Maitland, E C. Maitland, L. R. Elder, F. C. Buchanan W. Morris, J. Walsh, Miss Erskine, Mrs and Miss Rice, Col. Macbean, J Murrian, S. Isaacs, E C. Kirby, Tanaka, Fokisima, Yamagata, Dario, 8 Japanese. Steerage, J. Manyan, 12 Chinese and 98 Japanese.

Per Am. str. *Nevada*, for Shanghai and way ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Winton, Mrs. C. Freeman, Mrs. Forbes, Messrs. C. J. Andrews H. N. Roberts, A. C. Gibson, Baron Stillfried, Cuffam, C. C. Blakesley, Beebe, Clancy, Mrs. Goddard and seven Japanese; 75 in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. P. G. Whittall, Mrs. Smith, infant and servant, Mrs. Brooke, P. Currey, H. Ex. C. de Groote, Belgian Minister, and son; C. Gah, E. Dupuy de Lome and servant, H. Finke, Sugimoto, Mrs. Ekeye and son, Yoshida, Tanaka Yuno, Niichi and servant, Yoguchi, Mr. and Mrs Mimatz and servant, Ikedo and child, Tonda Oyuki, Okita, Oshima, Mr Awaki and servant, Mrs. Awaki and servant, Mr Nishimura, Mrs Nishimura Gote, Kawabara, Mrs Matsu, Mrs. Hatsu, Nitta and servant, Yamaguchi Nakahara, Yamashta, Mrs. Kiwa, Kiyo and servant, Misses Omura (2), the Princesses of Hizen and two servants, Mrs. Oomezaki, son and servant, Magamura, Myamura, Natuse, Yamamoto, Mr. Houseal, Mr. Omade, Yamamoto Seichiro, Hamada, Ginda, Micora, Mr. Emore and servant, Takaguwa, Uye, Mr. P V. Grant, Shibacochi, a Japanese lady and servant, one Chinaman, Karoki and servant, Oyama, Mr. O'Connor, and 287 in the steerage.

Per *Niigata Maru*, from Shanghai.—Rev. T. D. Harris, wife and child, Messrs. R Johnstone, J. J Keswick, J J. Patterson, A. Brandt, H. Glose, Rorrie, D. Batchelder, Capt. Chesterman, C. Moulson, C A. Brown, G. Schiller, A. Ahrens, Ullmann, Mr. and Mrs. Drury, 11 Japanese, and 61 Japanese and four Chinese in the steerage.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong.—Messrs Herig, and Heineman. From Singapore.—Soeurs St. Mathilde, St. Ariste, Une Soeur Converse.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Marseilles, &c :—
Silk..... 311 bales.
Waste Silk ..... 29 „
Cocoons..... 8 „
Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai and ports—
Treasure $49 000.00
Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—
Treasure..... $13,500

REPORTS.

The French barque *Vidal* reports, changeable winds and weather during the passage.

The *Evelyn* reports, put back yesterday, one of the crew having had his leg broken, and the vessel having split some sails in a squall outside of Cape Sigami.

The *John McKean*, anchored outside the light ship since yesterday, left for Niigata this morning

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong...	... Orissa	P. & O. Co.	6th April
Shanghai ...	... Niigata Maru ...	M. B. S. S. Co.	7th April

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Behar	Walker	Shanghai
Costa Rica	Conner	
Min	Japanese flag... ...	
Naruto	DuBois	
Niigata Maru	Walker	Shanghai.
Orissa	Edwins	Hongkong.
Sea Gull	Acfort	Shanghai.
Tamais	Reynier	Hongkong.
Volga...	Noudedeu	

SAILING SHIPS.

Artic	339 B. T. Whitny ...	
City of Halifax... ...	853 Bixton	
James Paton	387 Cotter	
Mathilde	233 Dau	Hiogo
Myrtle	35 Poley	
Mora	620 Angel	
Pernambuco	631 W. Hyde	Hiogo.
Thomas Hilyard ...	1500 Campbell	Callao.
Tori	100 Jordar	
Vidalia	409 Rendeau	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

French gun-boat ... Decrés ... ... Captain Bosc
German frigate ... Arcona ... ... Baron Reibnitz
American gun-boat Monocacy ... ... Captain Kouts

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VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Ulysses" str.; "Antenor," s. s.; "Nestor" Patrocles

FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Orcous" str.; "Glenartney" str.

FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"E. C. Clark."; "Chinhar" str "Annie Braginton"; "Oleander."

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk"; "Gaucho"; "Walton" "Satsuma"; "Bengal" ss; "Venice" ss

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age"

FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Aicola"

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar"

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Indian Empire"; "Alamo"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Victoria"; "Florentine"; "Vichna."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas. C. Leary"; "Jas Condle"; "Hants County"; "T. A. Goddard." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—

FROM ABERDEEN "Esmeralda" str.

FROM HAMBURG.—"Catharina."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—str; "Glaucus" str.,

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Sunida" str.; "Riga" str.; "Duke of Abercorn"; "Jessie Macdonald"; "Africa" str; "Viking" str.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai."

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	April 18th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	April 11th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	April 13th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	April 6th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI	China & Japan Trading Co.

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INSURANCE.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.
GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

BERLIN.

THE UNDERMENTIONED are authorized to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 3RD, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cottons Fabrics and Yarns.—A slight improvement is perceptible in the market. In *Yarns*, 16/24, a moderate business has been effected and prices are generally steadier. The transactions reported in cotton fabrics are of a limited character. Quotations are, however, very firm.

Grey Shirtings:—		White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 30 in. per pce. .. $1.90 to $2.10	56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	... 2.40 to 2.50
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „ nom	64 to 72 „ „ „	... 2 80 to 3 00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„ 30 in. „	... 2.17½ to 2 52	Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2¼ –3 lb. per lb... 0.90 to 0.97½
9 lbs.	„ 44 in. „	... 2.65 to 2.90	Black Velvets ... ... 8.60 to 9 25
Taffachelass Single		2.55 to 2.75	English Drills ... ... 3.20 to 3 40
			Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe ... ... 7.00 to 8.00
No 16 to 24		per picul...33.50 to 36.50	No. 28 to 32 ... ... per picul...38 50 to 42.00
Reverse		nom. ... nominal	„ 38 to 42 ... ... „ ...42.00 to 46.50

Woollens.—The market for all descriptions of *Woollens* is dull. Prices are nominally unaltered.

Plain Orleans	40–42 yds. 32 in....	6 25 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine .. 30 yds. 30 in... 0.28 to 0.32½
Figured Orleans	29–30 yds. 31 in. ..	4 50 to 5.25	Multicolored „ ... 30 yds. 30 in... 0 30 to 0 40
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in....	0 25 to 0.37	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy.. 48 in. to 52 in... 1.00 to 1 30
Camlet Cords	29–30 yds. 32 in....	6 25 to 7 25	Presidents ... . 54 in. to 56 in... 0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56–58 yds. 31 in ...	18 50 to 19.00	Pilots ... ...54 in. to 56 in... 0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22–30 yds. 32 in....	13.00 to 14 50	Union ... ...54 in. to 56 in... 0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine ...	30 yds. 30 in,...	0.18 to 0.19¾	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....per lb... 0.40 to 0.45

Sugar.—Since our last report sales of Formosa sorts to the extent of 4,600 piculs, @ $4.67½ are reported. The market closes firm. Canton descriptions are quiet, and prices for these are reported easier.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	...per picul....	4.50 to 4.67½	China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul ... 5.50 to 5.90
in Basket	„ ...	4.40 to 4 55	„ No. 6 E-pak ... ... „ ... 4 70 to 5 20
China No. 1 Ping fah	„ ...	8.50 to 8 60	Swatow... .. .. „ ... 3.60 to 3.80
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	7.80 to 8.00	Daitong... ... ... „ ... 3 80 to 3.90
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	6.90 to 7 20	Japan Rice ... ... „ ...
„ No. 4 Kook-fah...	„ ...	6.10 to 6 60	Kerosine Oil... ... ... „ ... 3.30 to 3.40

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 25th ultimo, settlements are about 300 bales of Hanks, and 175 of Oshiu. Prices for Hanks are tending downwards, whilst Oshius are fully maintained at the following quotations. Arrivals amount to 275 bales, and the stock is decreasing.

	Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 3d. & Lyons, 5.35.		*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 3d. & Lyons, 5.35.*
Hanks—			
Best (No. 1/2) 510 to 530	19s. 0d. to 20s. 3d	frs. 54 to 56	Medium (No. 2½) 430 to 450 16s. 9d. to 17s. 5d. frs. 46 to 48
Good (No. 2) 470 to 490	18s. 2d. to 18s. 10d.	frs. 50 to 52	Common No 3 400 to 420 15s. 8d. to 16s. 20d. frs. 43 to 45

Tea.—Business for the past week has been small and unimportant, buyers, influenced by recent advices from the American markets, requiring lower rates which so far native holders decline to concede. Settlements since our last issue are about 650 piculs, and prices close weak, but without quotable alteration.

Common		...$19 00 to 23.00	Fine ... ...$38.00 to $41.00
Good Common...		... 24 00 to 27.00	Finest ... ... 44.00 to 47.00
Medium		... 29 00 to 31.00	Choice ... ... 50.00 and upwards.
Good Medium...		... 33.00 to 36 00	Choicest ... ... None.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Business limited to small sales of private paper at quotations. *Gold Yen.*—Scarce with, however, a fair demand at 411¾ @ 412.

Rates close as follows:—		On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¼d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	½ per cent. dist.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1½d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2¾d. to 4s. 2⅞d.	30 days' sight Private....	103
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.30	„ New York Bank Bills on demand...	100½
„ „ Private	5.34⅛ to 35	30d. s. Private.....	103
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand		Gold Yen.....	411¾
„ „ Private Bills 10 days		Kinsatz	417½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO IMPORTERS

—OF—

ENGLISH GOODS.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LONDON DRAPER, is open to buy Goods in commission for a good Firm; or as Agent for Japanese Goods consigned to London. Highest references given and required. Address

MR. GEORGE INGATE,

DRAPER,

KILBURN, LONDON, W. C.

Yokohama, March 27, 1875. 3ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between Mr. C. S. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE and the undersigned ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

With reference to the above Mr. C. S. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our firm in Yokohama, and are authorized to sign our firm "in Liquidation."

GILMAN & Co.

Yokohama, 1st March, 1875. W. 1m.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund ..... 775,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS

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Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq

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YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

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ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

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DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

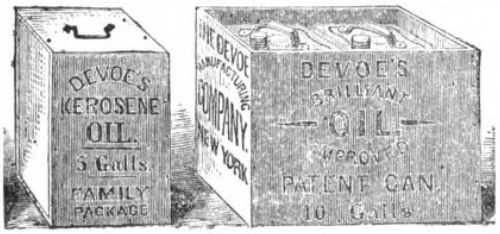
LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row, LONDON.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

" DEVOE'S BRILLIANT "

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH **Screw Tops**, OR THE WORD **" Devoe's "** ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co
127 Pearl and 80 Beaver Sts.
New York.

Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

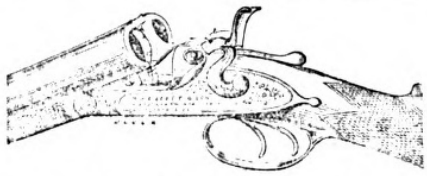
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



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MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872. 12ms.

CAUTION.

BETTSS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories: 1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 15.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd instant, the wife of JOHN RICKETT, Esq., of a daughter.

At No. 29, Bluff, on the 7th instant, the wife of J. BRAGA, Esq., of twin-daughters.

Notes of the Week.

WE inadvertently omitted to notice last week the announced intention of the Directors of the Deutsche Bank to close their branch here and their various branches in the East. It is no news now, and we only refer to it lest we should seem chargeable with neglect of a fact which is not without a public bearing and importance. Banking business in the East has lately become less and less profitable, and here it has been perhaps more unprofitable than elsewhere. The withdrawal of the branch of the Bank from Yokohama is another evidence of bad trade and failing prosperity, but it is impossible to doubt the prudence and soundness of the determination which has dictated this step.

AMONG other expressions in the Queen's Speech at the opening of the present session of Parliament which the Ministers have had to defend against the attacks of the Opposition, is that used in regard to Spain. Her Majesty spoke of Spain as "a great but unfortunate country," and it was objected that the term 'unfortunate' ought not to have been used. The spokesman for the Ministers replied that the word 'great' had been coupled with it, and in view of the past and present condition of the country, we doubt very much whether the two expressions are not well chosen and appropriate. The importance attaching to criticisms made in the great council-chamber of a nation, and by its Head, does not, of course belong to the casual utterances of subjects, however prominent. Were it otherwise, the Japanese might be asked to explain the following curious passage from the letter addressed to the nobles of Japan by Takashima Kayemon, a translation of which lately appeared in a local paper.

> At the time the daimiates were abolished, the Government said that, to make the country great and prosperous, everyone must work and have some business or other. If they do not, the country will be like Spain; which, though she has a rich soil and a great many inhabitants, still, as the people are lazy, has no trade of any note. Japan has a very good soil and a great many inhabitants, and now that she is getting good doctors and everyone is vaccinated, the population will increase year by year. So the people must move about and go to different parts of the Empire to find employment.

Now, there really is a delightful and refreshing self-complacency about this, which contrasts admirably with the tone of many of the translations we are in the habit of publishing, in which the writers of the original essays may be found deploring very earnestly and very honestly the backward condition of this country. If the sentence we have quoted means anything, it means that if her people do not exert themselves a little more heartily Japan may sink into a condition like that of Spain. It is true that Spain is at this moment in a condition which causes very general regret and excites abundant sympathy. But Mr. Takashima must be told that even in the matter of the respective amount of industry exhibited by the two countries, Japan will have to sink a long way upwards before she can rival Spain. All questions of past history, the long line of statesmen, poets, painters, orators, historians and warriors which Spain has produced, we purposely leave aside. Mr. Takashima takes the simple ground of the national industry, and to this we shall confine ourselves. The figures at our command are somewhat limited, but, such as they are, we give them. In 1873 the trade between Spain and the United Kingdom *alone* amounted to a total of fifteen millions and a-half of pounds sterling, or seventy-seven millions of dollars, thus composed:—

Imports from Great Britain.....	£ 4,527,817
Exports to „ „	10,973,231

The revenue of Spain during the same year was £21,815,788 or, roughly, $109,000,000. Her population in 1868—we have no later returns—was 16,641,984, or about half that of Japan, so that taking the revenue as a little less than double that of Japan, and the population at about one half, it follows that there must be very nearly four times as much industry in Spain as in Japan. We admit that the inference is not quite perfect, as there are certain considerations regarding the internal trades of the two nations, and the relation of taxation to production, which are not taken into account in this estimate. But we cannot be very far wrong, and these figures must be allowed to cut the ground utterly from under the curious self-complaceney which Mr. Takashima exhibits.

But Mr. Takashima is evidently not strong in political arithmetic and might write, with Hamlet,

> O, dear Ophelia, I am ill at these numbers.

He says:—

> In every 100 men, there is an average of 25 children 15 years of age, 10 old men beyond work, 15 farmers and fishermen, 5 labourers, 2 merchants, 2 soldiers, and 1 officer or teacher. This only makes 60, the other 40 are supposed to be strong and healthy men doing nothing. These 40 ought to have something to do.

But where are the women? Does he mean that these also should be among the labourers? His conclusion plainly is that four-tenths of the people are doing nothiug; and yet he says the Spaniards are lazy,

We do not wish to say anything to wound Mr. Takashima's feelings, for he is an active man, and we should be the last to forget the services he has rendered in the cause of education in this country. But he really must mend his calculations, which at present are worthless for the purposes to which he puts them. If the Japanese nobles whom he invites to make a railway to Awomori—the wildest scheme that ever was proposed—put faith in this kind of arithmetic, they will lose all their money, and expend their patriotism in vain. We all remember the big boat which took Robinson Crusoe three years of such incredible labour to make, and which, after all, he never could get into the water, because the tree out of which he formed it stood originally too far from the sea. We should not like to see any more large sums of money wasted in this

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country, which assuredly would be the case were this railway attempted—achieved it never could be.

A curious movement sprang up a short time ago among the more earnest-minded young men at Oxford, who had been reproached by Ruskin that their worship of athleticism, and that desire for muscular exercise which takes the form of cricket, rowing, rackets &c., and constitutes a kind of physical religion in England, were ill bestowed on these sports. It was alleged that such labour was unproductive, did no good, and might be far more usefully employed in mending roads and benefiting others, especially the poorer classes. Nothing would do but that these benevolent young giants must go out with pickaxes and shovels and mend the country roads. They abandoned their beloved Isis, Nuneham and Henley knew them no more, and the best blood of the country might be seen working like navvies on any bad bit of road within ten miles of Oxford. (It may be stated parenthetically that the movement was a short-lived one.) Now, we do not expect the nobles of Japan to imitate this ardour, or to work on the roads; we must frankly say, too, that we do not think it desirable that they should. But if so many of them are entirely idle, as seems to be the case, they really would do splendid service if they would parcel out the country into sections, get themselves constituted Road Commissioners, and (of course under some proper system of surveys and engineering supervision) throw themselves heart and soul into road-making. Patriotism, provided it be pure, does not consist solely in cutting off the heads of enemies. It is a convertible virtue, and may just as well expend itself on making roads as on foreign expeditions. The Japanese may rely on it that no more useful, and indeed, necessary work can be undertaken in this country. It makes little show, and ministers to no vanity. But it makes wealth, or helps to make it, and that is what both the Japanese and ourselves want to see in the country. There is a strong feeling arising in Europe that the ends the Japanese are proposing to themselves are more visionary than practical, and it is well that they should be informed of this. Intelligent men lately from home speak very seriously of this feeling, which is gaining ground, and to which the events of the past year contributed in a marked degree. It is rare to read any one of the many translations which—as we venture to think—have formed an interesting feature in these columns for some years, but especially so lately, without being struck with phrases which show that the Japanese are greatly stimulated in their desire to benefit this country by the idea of *rivalry with other nations*. This is a vast and most misleading source of error. We do not say that it is not natural to a nation in the condition Japan is at this moment, nor that it is reprehensible in itself. But it is not the less misleading. What the Japanese should say is this:—"What lessons of wisdom can we learn from the wide experience imbedded in the history and the books of the western nations? By what system of moral, intellectual and physical exertion have they built up that wonderful civilization which strikes us so forcibly when we are brought into contact with it? If we merely attempt to imitate this, we copy in cardboard works which, if they are to last, must be constructed of stone, every block of which must be hewn from the quarry, and shaped and adjusted to eternal ends. We have nothing to do with rivalling other nations. Let us, by all means, build up our civilization, little by little, if need be, but build it up, by wisdom, economy, and good sense, without any such thoughts or views as those of competition with the Europeans. This *will* give us the reputation of being solid, sensible men, and this is the reputation which we most require and are most in danger of losing.

School statistics are not very attractive except to those whose professional interests or philanthropic feelings lead them to take notice of the children of a community. But when the attention is once directed to this subject a feeling of surprize almost in[illegible] up in view of the number of children—so [illegible] would be imagined—who require "schoo[illegible]l; and of the number of efforts—most of them short-lived—which are made to meet the want.

To take this place for an example. A careful record, kept for the last three years, shews that during that time there have been 277 children residing in the settlement, of which number 76 have left and 201 still remain here. Within the same period there have been thirteen schools, undertaken or projected, and of these five remain in operation at the present time. Of these last, however, all are of a private character, except that on the Bluff taught by the Roman Catholic Sisters, and the "Parsonage School," so-called, in the settlement, alongside of Christ Church. This latter has been sustained, for the past two years, in connection with the Chaplaincy, and has been considered as a "pay school," though requiring occasional supplementation, in order to secure the teacher in seasons of withdrawal, such as was experienced recently when the small-pox was prevalent.

Such supplementary aid will always be needed in a school of this character, and now that the Ladies' Benevolent Association have, as we understand, consented to take a kindly oversight of the working of the school, it seems right and fitting that they should be sustained in the good work they have thus undertaken, not only by the assurance that the community feels grateful to them for so doing, but by providing a special fund from which to meet the expenses they may think it necessary to incur. We would therefore suggest that some slight machinery should be put together for the purpose of securing specific contributions to the School. These need be but very small, as the object in all such institutions is to make them practically self-supporting. If placed in the hands of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, we should have a guarantee that these funds would be used with discrimination and intelligence.

Can nothing be done to protect European and American manufacturers of articles of high repute from the disgrace into which their products are falling through the unchecked imitations of Japanese tradesmen? There is scarcely a beverage susceptible of imitation, and, from the character it enjoys, worth imitating, that is not now bracketed in name with some factitious composition prepared in Yokohama or Yedo, or owing its external similarity to the higher ingenuity of some foreign bottler, Messrs. Bass & Co. of Burton-on-Trent and Messrs. Martell & Co. of Cognac leading the van of the sufferers. Unlike the potheen which cheers the heart of the wanderer in Connemara, and which he is assured has 'not a headache to the hogshead,' these liquors seem to have a plague to the spoonful, and to reserve for the consumer the punishment which should righteously fall upon the makers, importers and retailers of the sorry stuff. The evil is one to which the Japanese Government alone can, we learn, apply the remedy. The extent to which a foreigner is likely to suffer from cheap and injurious substitutes is limited. An unduly low price proves no bait, and his skilled sense of taste warns him that he is being deceived. With the Japanese it is different. Cheapness is to them a paramount attraction, nor can their untutored palates detect sulphuric acid in the low-priced 'Martell' with which they are pleased to tickle them, nor the milder iniquities of the "doctor" with which the sea-sick 'Burton' has been rectified. There is, according to our information from New York, a fair chance of explosions being incurred if some of the oil which finds its way here gets into consumption; and preserved milk, which may be said to have had only a bowing acquaintance with the 'milky mothers of the herd' is likely to prove quite as deceptive if less injurious. In short, the Japanese must be prepared to take another leaf from the volume of our repressive legislation, and attack at once the dangerous and immoral traffic in spurious wares. Their revenue suffers, their commercial character and *morale* must certainly suffer, and the admirers of cheap European beverages or cheap American oils lay up for themselves a risk of ignition which it might perhaps be wiser to postpone.

The [illegible] notice posted up in the settlement last week referring to the loss of a hat was remarkable for the paucity

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of the writer's vocabulary and his failure in the attempted conquest of our grammar. But exuberance and facility have also their dangers, as is proved by the following sentences taken from a recently published notice of the life of Mr. Justice Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee, written by a Hindoo:—

"When a boy," says the biographer, "he was filamentous, but gradually in course of time he become plump as a partridge, and so much so that he weighed himself two maunds and three and a half seers." And in reference to the closing scene of the narrative we are told—"He hermetically sealed his lips not to open them again . . . He remained *sotto voce* for a few hours, and then went to God at about 6 p.m. . . . His wife shrieked bitterly, weltering on the ground, and tearing her hair in frenzy, that she will never be able to exchange a word with him any more . . . His children did *fondre en larmes* . . . The house presented a second Babel, or a pretty kettle of fish."

THE Dramatic Amateurs announce another performance on Wednesday, two excellent farces by Maddison Morton having been selected for their *rentrée*. The long interval which has separated the promised performance from the last and the favourable reputation of the leading performers will, it is to be hoped, secure a "good house."

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

H. I. M. The Mikado took a pleasure excursion upon the Sumida river last Sunday. The Empress paid a visit to the Prince of Hosokawa at his residence on that river. The beauty of the weather tempted large numbers of natives and a sprinkling of foreigners to visit the cherry trees at Mukojima.

Messieurs Sewaki and Morowaka, both officials attached to the Foreign Department, have been appointed to visit China upon a special mission.

THE Arctic whale-fisheries again exhibit signs of exhaustion. Captain Heppingstone of the American whaler *Triton* states that he met with no other vessel on his voyage than the *Arctic*, now in port, and that he deems it improbable that any other whalers will resort to Yokohama during the present season. Neither of the above vessels have oil.

Visitors to the capital of this "paradise of babies," have observed that the freedom enjoyed by the little ones must occasionally involve their straying far from their parents' houses. Of old it was the custom to attach a small label, bearing their address, to their girdles but this practise has, somehow, been abandoned. In view of the large number of cases of lost children it has been recently decided that the *Atzukaijo*, or small offices of a division, shall in future supply the necessary cards.

WE reported in the month of January the suspected murder of Mr. Pease, the master of a small trading-vessel, in the Bonin Islands. The investigations set on foot by the settlers have, we learn by the arrival of the *Tori* thence, failed to fix the crime conclusively upon the suspected persons.

THE virtues of the Tartar *Koumiss*, a curdled preparation of mare's milk have of late attracted considerable notice from the medical profession, its valuable properties in the treatment of pulmonary diseases having been, we believe, first indicated by a Russian physician in Siberia. As illustrative of the increasing power of the native press in disseminting interesting information, we may mention that the *Akebono Shimbun* publishes a letter from a resident in Niigata *ken* who anxiously enquires for the means of obtaining this valuable curative. We believe that Atkinson, in his "Travels through Siberia," has described the mode of its preparation. Should this work be available in Yokohama, we shall hope, on some future occasion, to furnish his notes upon the subject. The remedy, if its reputed qualities be corroborated—and such we believe to be the case—would be of ineffable service to this country.

OWING to the sky being much overclouded during the greater part of the time of the sun's eclipse on Tuesday, the opportunity for observing it was short. But an interval of about ten minutes occurred during which it could be seen extremely well, the figure of the moon obscuring fully half of the sun's surface. That peculiar light, observable during solar eclipses, which seems to change the complexion of nature, was very observable between five and six o'clock. When the sun, still eclipsed, was about fifteen degrees above the horizon, a heavy bank of clouds entirely obscured it, and amid these clouds it set.

The *Hochi Shimbun* writes:

Shioda Samuro attached to the department of Foreign Affairs and Ishii, of the Telegraph Department, are about to leave for Russia on a mission having reference to the latter department.

A telegram from Burmah, dated 5th March, conveys the sad news of the massacre of Mr. Margary at Marwine by the Chinese. Fears are expressed for Mr. Ney Elias' safety.

A serious affray, fortunately, however, without very grave consequences so far as we can learn, occurred at Uyeno, Yedo on Sunday last between a body of police and military. Originating—as these *fracas* most frequently originate—in an unprovoked attack upon a constable by drunken soldiers, the tumult soon waxed warm and some hundreds of either arm promptly rallied to the spot in aid of their fellows and the fight did not end without bloodshed. A writer in the *Hochi Shimbun*, in commenting upon this, very properly reminds his countrymen that such conduct disgraces their new-fledged civilisation and that they would do better to keep their blows for their enemies. Such scenes, he continues, are especially disgraceful when contrasted with the placid beauty of the sweet scenery of Uyeno.

FOREIGNERS who fel an interest in athletic amusements may be glad to know that during the earlier days of next week some excellent wrestling may be seen at Ekoin, at the Riogoku Bridge, Yedo.

THE *Nisshin Shinjishi* says:

It is said that arrangements have been made that the Empress Dowager, will leave the Castle, on an excursion to Enoshima, at 9.30 on the morning of the 7th instant, and will proceed by train from Shinbashi Station to Kanagawa. Going on from there by road, Her Majesty will make a mid-day halt at the post-town of Hodogaya, and lodge at the post-town of Fujisawa that same night. On the following day, the 8th, she will halt at Enoshima, and lodge at Kamakura, on the 9th go over the shrine of Tsurugaöka, Ôto-no-miya, Kenchôji, &c., and lodge at Kanazawa;—and on the 10th proceed by road from that place to Kanagawa, returning from that post-town by rail.

It will be observed that owing to the change of monsoon the day of sailing of the P. & O. Company's steamers has been altered to each alternate Wednesday.

Otori and Kawage who were despatched some months hence on a friendly mission to Siam returned to Japan by the P. & O. steamer *Bombay* on Wednesday.

A Japanese has been at the pains of counting the jinrikishas which passed over the Asakusa bridge on a given day. Between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. he found that 29,331 vehicles had crossed the Sumidagawa.

THE following rules have been adopted by the recently formed Canoe Club:—

1.—That the Club be called the Yokohama Canoe Club.

2.—That residents in Yokohama and Yedo, owners of canoes, and able to swim, be eligible for membership, on being proposed and seconded by two members.

3.—That a Commodore and Vice be elected annually, to manage the affairs of the Club.

4.—That the distinguishing flag be white, with a blue ball.

5.—That on all cruises the Club flag be flown at the mast-head, and private flag at the peak, or some other conspicuous position.

6.—That a register be kept of all canoes, viz.:—Length, breadth, name, colours, &c. &c.

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A Peking correspondent mentions a rumour that Mr. and Mrs. Wade are to leave soon for Shanghai, and that Mrs. Wade is likely to pursue her way to England.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

The *Kanagawa maru* met with an accident during her passage from Nagasaki to this port. Off the Amherst Rocks, the key of her propeller dropped out of its place, of course rendering the engines useless. Sail was made, and the steamer reached port on Saturday, and was towed to Tung-ka-doo Dock yesterday morning, for the necessary repairs.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

THE Exhibition which opened at Nara on the 1st instant, is said to be attracting large numbers of Japanese visitors nor does it seem altogether uninteresting to foreigners. Among its antiquities, now for the first time exposed to public view, are the celebrated duck-feather screens and a silver flower-pot weighing seventy pounds.

WE are glad to learn that precautionary measures have been adopted by the authorities against the the recurrence of such disgraceful *émeutes* as that at Uyeno on Sunday last. An order has been issued to the effect that no soldiers shall in future be permitted to leave their barracks except under the escort of an (we presume non-commissioned) officer.

SOME cases of neglect to register on the part of British subjects will be heard before the Consul on Monday next.

A Notification has been issued by the Council announcing that a scale of rewards and pensions has been decided upon for such officers or men as shall have suffered in the discharge of their duties to their country. We are unable to give at full length the conditions and qualifications or the sums assigned to the wounded and families of the deceased. Briefly stated, however, they are as follows:

In case of death it is provided that the relatives of the deceased shall receive pensions according to scale, which shall be held to date from the month following his death. The State will of course pay for his burial.

The wounded will be recompensed according to the nature of their wounds, an annual pension of 80 *yen* being allotted for total disablement (loss of eyes and arms) and 30 *yen* for wounds of a lighter character to private soldiers. The relatives of deceased soldiers will receive 20 *yen* yearly, and 30 *yen* is assigned as the allowance for their burial, or rather, we presume, since many may be expected to die in battle, a *solatium* to the survivors.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per S. S. *Orissa*, despatched on the 6th April.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries	167	160	24

Total 351 bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 14th March, 1875.

Passengers.....19,444.	Amount...Yen	4,428.39
Parcels.....	„	127.821
Goods	„	201.55
Total.....	Yen	4,757.761

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 21st March, 1875.

Passengers, 20,118.	Amount..... Yen	4,634·815.
Luggage, Parcels	„	116·717.
Goods	„	179·04.
Total Amount.....	Yen	4,930.572.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 28th March, 1875.

Passengers.....19,997½.	Amount..Yen	4,709.615
Parcels	„	118.282
Goods	„	172.12
.....	Yen	5,000.017

DISCHARGED SAILORS.

IN view of the unsatisfactory records of the Police Courts during the past three weeks or so, it seems well to devote a few moments to the consideration of the effect of those enactments bearing on naval and mercantile shipping, and the position of discharged sailors at this and other eastern ports, which are not without a certain effect on our municipal condition. And if we treat the question perhaps a little more superficially than its importance demands, the defect must be attributed to our want of fuller acquaintance with the subject than it is easy to obtain without practical consular experience.

The number of the class known at these ports as 'loafers' has decreased much of late, owing to the steady pressure which has been kept on it by the Consuls. At one time it was very large and very obnoxious. Under cover of hunger and abject distress, the sale of mock coral trinkets, Hakodate salmon, or anything that would furnish a pretext for entering a front garden and getting near a back door, men would prowl round the Bluffs in the morning and carry off any unconsidered trifles which their own stealth and the carelessness of servants might bring them in contact with. After sunset their depredations were bolder and generally better rewarded, and the long nights and frequent fires of winter often served to recruit an exhausted purse and revive their spirits and exertions. We must not be supposed to confound all discharged sailors with this class, or even to impute to the worst of its members all the misdeeds from which we suffer. But it was formed, recruited and kept alive by men who had shipped as sailors elsewhere, and who drifted about from port to port, without any other object than supplying their present needs by any means, fair or foul, on shore or at sea, as the humour or exigency of the moment might dictate.

The legislation of the various maritime nations in respect of sailors differs considerably. In England they are encircled with an absolute network of safeguards, which are to be found in the provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act. The clause of this Act which most effectually guards foreign ports from the evils incidental to the presence of a number of idle men thrown promiscuously upon them, is that which provides that no seaman shall be discharged from a vessel without the consent of the British Consul. This overrides all special agreements in the articles under which the sailor ships, and very much stronger reasons than those usually offered are necessary to induce the Consul to grant a discharge. The effect of this is that the number of discharged British seamen at foreign ports is very small, and while the sailor is guarded against the consequences of his own careless or capricious disposition, the country is not burdened with the expense of maintaining him in idleness, either in confinement or at large, as the case may be, or of providing him with a passage home.

We are not sufficiently conversant with American legislation on this point to say exactly how it deals with the question. But it gives to the seamen of its men-of-war a liberty in regard to leaving their employment which, however desirable from other points of view, has a disadvantageous, we might even say, an unjust, bearing upon other nations. We write liable to authoritative correction, but we believe that before a man can get employment as a sailor on board an American man-of-war, he must affirm or swear—the latter has never been a hardship to the class—that he is a native of one of the American States. But a large proportion of the sailors on board these vessels are Englishmen, attracted thither by a high rate of pay, and they have the power of applying for their

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discharge at any port they may visit. There are doubtless some restrictions in respect to this, but whatever they may be they still permit of far more freedom than is granted to the British sailor in a British ship. But the certificate of discharge so given to the British sailor expressly says that he is not a citizen of the United States, which thus claim and secure an exemption from any future responsibilities in regard to him. If he falls into crime, he is tried by the British Consul, and if he falls into distress, the British taxpayer has to bear the expense of sending him home. It is clear that American legislation on this entire subject will differ from our own in important particulars. For many obvious reasons we produce sailors in far larger number than America does, and while her legislation must be coloured with the desire to get our men, ours is as naturally animated by the desire to keep them. All this, however, is perfectly well understood on both sides, and is no cause or source of misunderstanding. But it is hardly fair that she should suborn Jack's only too easy conscience, make him swear that he was born in one of the States, and then disclaim all subsequent responsibility in regard to him in a foreign port. Apart from the ethics of the producing, which would seem to be somewhat lax—though it will not be pretended that the rather leathery moral material acted upon is much impaired by the process—it does not seem right that the advantage derived from the sailor's services should not also involve a correlated duty in regard to him. We do not mean to say that the case is all against the States. The sailor has had his high pay and leaves his ship of his own accord. It has suited him to represent himself as a native of the States, he has had his *quid pro quo*, and if he claims his liberty he must take it with such disadvantages as attach to the obtaining of it. But still, it seems to us, that the authorship of his dilemma rather lies with the State which has tempted him, which cannot be wholly absolved from certain responsibilities regarding him. How these could be met is a question to be asked and answered after some acknowledgment has been obtained of the responsibility, and this may not be easy.

Another question which touches the good order of this settlement is the indisposition of the British Government to permit of so free a resort to deportation as formerly. This most convenient form of ridding a place like this of disorderly characters is looked upon with some not unnatural jealousy by the Government of Hongkong, into whose jurisdiction they usually come when thus sentenced. The colony has perhaps some cause for complaint when it is made the recipient of all the incurables of the ports of China and Japan. Yet, what is the alternative? To have these incurables turn 'revolvers,' as the Americans call them, a fortnight in prison and a fortnight out, in the foreign settlements of alien Governments. You can deal with these men in a colony. There are roads to make and public works to construct towards which their conduct fits them to render valuable assistance. But here they are maintained in prison at the public expense, and do but a small amount of work in return for it. Nor does it seem to us quite fair to the Japanese to throw on them the expense of watching and apprehending this class of men. Certainly it is not fair to the foreign community that there should be no means of ridding the settlement of incurably disorderly men. The American have a very curious way of meeting these cases, but it is one to which the British Government would never agree, and, we think, with excellent reason. The U. S. Consul may under these circumstances withdraw his protection from an American citizen, who then becomes amenable to Japanese law. We presume this could only be done after due warning, and whether it has ever been done, or, if so, what were the the consequences of the act, we do not know. Doubtless the power is used very sparingly.

THE NEW SCHEME OF TAXATION.

ON the 20th of February the following Notification was issued by the Government with regard to the abolition of certain "Miscellaneous Taxes."

"No. 23. The so-called "Miscellaneous Taxes" which have existed hitherto not being fixed on an equitable basis, some articles being heavily taxed and others lightly, the taxation having been conducted according to the old system, the Taxes named in the enclosed paper have been abolished from the 1st day of the 1st month of this year.

Later on an uniform rate of taxation will be universally imposed in certain cases, but with respect to those Taxes, the non-collection of which immediately would interfere with business, they will for the present be levied as before.

Note.—With regard, however, to the amount paid in rice, and money as rent of Government ground, this will be paid in the same way as heretofore."

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI
Daijô Daijin.

February, 20th, 1875.

These Miscellaneous Taxes number in all 1456, and though the greater number admit of no classification, a large proportion may be classed under the following heads:—

1.—*Taxes for Storing-Sheds.*—For silk, tea, vegetables, fish, cotton, and boats, &c., &c.

2.—*Taxes on Licences.*—For pawnbrokers, livery-stable-keepers, apothecaries, toymakers, fish nets, cutting grass, shell-hunting, watermills, manufacture of vinegar, felling timber, trade in products, storing-sheds, &c., &c.

3.—*Taxes on Trade.*—Trade in fish, grain, miscellaneous articles, sweetmeats, exchange, pens and ink, books, porcelain, lacquer, ironmongery, clogs, woven goods, agricultural implements &c., &c.

4.—*Tax on Markets.*—Such as horse-markets, fish-markets, and clog-markets.

5.—*Tax on Handicrafts.*—Such as clog-makers, lacquerware-makers, joiners and cabinet-makers, wood-cutters and horse-doctors and dyers &c., &c.

6.—*Tax on the Price of Articles.*—Such as beans, rope, charcoal, &c., &c.

7.—*Tax on Manufacture.*—Of tea, *miso*, and *katzuwó-bushi* (dried fish).

Besides these the remissions include river dues, straits' dues, river mouth dues, dues for transport of goods by raft, dues for the loading of cargo, dues on cargo, being a tax of 10 per cent, and the same on Rice; also a tax on shops, a tax on inns, a tax on hawking goods, a tax on brokers, and one on house agents, a tax on tea-booths, and one on sea-fishing.

The following list gives a fair idea of the nature of the taxes which have been remitted.

Watermill licenses, pawnbrokers do., rope, thread, &c., fish shops, dried fish, transport of charcoal and timber by rafts, business in river fish, grain stores, vegetable stores, stores of river fish, paper stores, bathhouses, license on fish nets, Tamagawa gravel, manufacture of vinegar, livery stables, raft transport, transport of fish, boards, salt shops, license to sell turf, nets, vegetables, old furniture, grain business, medicines, firewood, hotels, toys, miscellaneous business, lacquer, grass-cutting license,

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shell-picking license, markets, cotton, Tsumugi, lime, rice of *kaki*, hair oil, candles, wax, baskets, tea, Miso shops, hawking goods, sweetmeat shops, yeast shops, old clothes, ashes, ironmongery, lanterns, boat shops, pearls, mud-plaster, cattle-keeping, salt reservoirs, exchange shops, bamboo, coal, incense sticks, cotton thread, horse markets, hunting birds and animals, spade handles, store-licenses, hemp, bird-nests, tea-storing sheds, sugar, ferry-boats, fish-market, charcoal, joiners, manufacture of tea, shops for the sale of animals' and birds' meat, iron stores, cotton stores, fibre, river fisheries, dyes and dyeing shops, cabinet makers, timber, mulberries, barrels, silk, mosquito curtains, raincoats, waterfowls and water-animals, whips, brushes, manure, boat sheds, flour, camphor, moulds, stores, whetstones, license to traffic in products, porcelain, undertakers, tea booths, license to fell timber, mats, umbrellas, tiles, eggs, glass, cue-cord, fruit, agricultural implements, sea-fisheries, horse doctors, Miso manufacture, rice grinding, straw, clogs, sand, woven goods, socks, ice, brokers, loading boats with cargo, tortoise-shell, honey, ink-stones, books, pens, ink, &c., picture shops, gold and silver leaf, paints, gardening, hot springs, calendars, photographs, fees for letting godowns, tobacco-pouches, lacquerware, lacquer tree, wood for making clogs, tailors, old metal, pipes, ore, licenses of all kinds, handicrafts, house agents, exports and imports at the various ports, momban's fees, farmers' taxes, and taxes on ceremonies of the new year.

From the above it will be seen over what a wide range the taxes in question extended, and one is not surprised to learn that they were found very troublesome to collect and comparatively unremunerative. To attempt to classify all of them would be a hopeless task owing to their heterogeneous character, which is due to the fact of the greater number being purely local taxes. Many of these again appear to recur here and there repeatedly as one looks through the list, for though in reality the same tax, the designation varies according to the different localities.

In order to meet the deficit in the revenue caused by the remission of these "Miscellaneous Taxes" the Government have decided to increase the taxation on *saké* and carriages and to impose Tobacco Duties.

With regard to these latter the Taxation Rules have not yet been issued, though they are expected shortly to appear. They will not come into force until the 1st and 2nd day of the 1st month of next year—the 9th of Meiji, (1876).

The following Notification making known the new arrangement with regard to the taxation of carriages also bears on other taxation and is therefore given in full.

No. 27.

"The Rules for the taxation of men-servants, and "women-servants, of carriages, jinrikishas, *kagos*, rid-"ing-horses, and pleasure-boats, which were published by "Notification November 31, of the 10th month of the "6th year of Meiji, (1873) have ceased to operate "from the 31st December of 7th year of Meiji, (1874.) "In the case of pleasure-boats taxes will be levied on "these according to the Rules given effect to by Notifi-"cation No. 21 of 2nd month of the 7th year of Meiji. "With regard to the Taxation of Carriages, the following "carriage-taxation rules have been drawn up and will "take effect from 1st day of 1st month of this year (1875.)"

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI
Daijô Daijin

February 20, 1875.

It appears from this notification that the taxes on servants, on *kagos*, and on riding-horses have been remitted.

All carriages and carts to be inspected and receive the Government stamp in proof of having paid the tax. Tax to be collected by *kuchô* and *kochô* twice every year.

Carts used for purposes of agriculture are made free of taxation. A special mark to be put on these.

Any breach of these regulations to be visited with a heavy fine.

The Notification publishing the new rules for the taxation of *saké* runs as follows.

No. 26.

"The rules for the taxation of *saké*, with the subse-"quent alterations and amendments made in them, which "were given effect to by a notification of the 7th month "of the 4th year of Meiji (1871) will cease to operate "after the 30th of 9th month of this year. The follow-"ing rules will come into force from the 1st of 10th "month."

Note.—The taxes on *Dakushin*,* *shôyu*, and yeast will also cease to be levied after the 30th of the 9th month.

"(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI
Daijo Daijin.

February 20th, 1857.

The chief features of these rules are as follows:—

The taxation is divided primarily into two heads:—

1.—Tax on manufacture.

2.—Tax on sale.

From 1st of 10th month of one year to 30th of 9th month of the next year to be fixed as "one period," for which a license must be obtained.

The tax for one period, for a license to manufacture is *yen* 10.00 for every kind of *saké* manufactured; for a license to sell (*i.e.* by retail) is *yen* 5.00 for every kind of *saké* sold.

But besides this the manufacturers will pay a tax of 10 per cent on the value of all the *saké* which they make and sell during "*one period.*" The value of the *saké* is to be fixed each year by the Administrating Office—the average rate being taken from the 1st of 10th month of the previous year to the 30th of the 6th month of the year in which the assessment is made. Notice of the amount which the manufacturers intend to manufacture during "one period" must be given to the Administrating Office at the beginning of the period.

The Tax will be paid in two instalments—one-half to be paid by the 30th of the 4th month and the other half by the 30th of the 9th month of each year.

Licenses will be inspected every year at the Administrating Office, and the manufacture will be subject to inspection by special officers appointed for the purpose.

Licenses may not be borrowed or lent, but they may be bought and sold, transmitted from father to son, and given by one person to another.

Breaches of these rules will be met with severe penalties.

It should also be mentioned that dyke fees and the tax on oil-pressing have been abolished. The former were of course of an entirely local character, there being none in some districts, while in others like those through which the Shinanogawa runs, they were occasionally very heavy and were consequently a great burthen upon the peasantry.

The Miscellaneous Taxes which have been thus abolished are the relics of the feudal system under which each Daimio governing his province in his own way imposed what taxes he chose upon his subjects.

The total yearly revenue derived from these amounted to *yen* 1,200,000, and this sum the Government hope to double by the increased duties on *saké*, which are twice

* Coarse *saké* drunk by coolies.

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as much as they were previously, and by the introduction of Tobacco Duties.

The carriage tax is of quite recent date, having been introduced in imitation of similar taxes in European countries. The alteration of this tax will have little effect upon the revenue, the modification of the former rules being very slight.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Is it too soon for a Revision of the Land Tax?

("Hochi Shimbun" of March 17th, 1875.)

The writer prefaces his remarks by stating that the two words "Too Soon" are heard everywhere now with reference to a Deliberative Assembly chosen by the People." These words might, he thinks, be applied with more justice to the Revision of the Land Tax.

"The Government," he says, "are energetically at work "upon this measure, but they have no definite or clear "object in view. The only object they can have must be "merely to shew to the world the "apparent beauty" "which attaches to the carrying out of an important mea- "sure of reform like this peacefully, without creating dis- "turbance or convulsing the country or causing any visible "mischief. If it was guaranteed that this work could be "effected without injurious consequences, then I should "have nothing to say. It would be one of the best things "that was ever done, and I should not condemn it but "confine myself to pointing out that it is too soon yet for "such a measure. But arguing on logical grounds I am "convinced that the consequences that will follow upon "the carrying out of this reform will be disastrous. And "to hurry it on is like opening the sources of evil. I will "proceed to explain my meaning."

"The Government in order to effect this reform will "not curtail their expenses. The expenditure which is "necessary for the government of the country is the same "as it was before, and while this is so, if the land tax is "suddenly decreased, as perforce a remission of taxes in "one direction must be met by a corresponding increase "elsewhere, heavier duties must be imposed on trade. If "the land-tax everywhere throughout the country be "lessened and the universal rate of taxation be made 3 "per cent, the revenue will suffer, and this being the case, "as the government of the country entails an enormous "outlay which is wholly necessary, the amount of revenue "which is taken off agriculture must be obtained from "trade. Therefore, in judging of the fitness of this mea- "sure of reform, it being a matter which concerns the "present condition of agriculture and trade, the relative "state of these two must be compared and the best plan "adopted accordingly.

"In considering the present scheme of reform, even "putting out of sight the *pros* and *cons* referred to, I "find that much good will be lost by hurrying it on. Let "us look into the matter. The wealth of our country lies "in agriculture, not in trade. Do the interests of foreign "countries lie on the side of agriculture or are they on "the side of trade? I will consider this, and proceeding "a step forward in my argument I state as a broad "fact that the wealth of our country lies in agriculture, "but that the interests of foreign countries lie in trade "and are not to be found in agriculture. Europe and "America think trade of more vital importance than war. "Defeat in war can be remedied, reverses in trade can- "not. We need not look far for proofs of this. Prussia "and France, India and Turkey furnish us with these. "Let us examine the present state of commerce in the "country and we see nothing but beggarly poverty every- "where; we are met on all sides by irretrievable bank- "ruptcy. Such is the condition of trade at the present "moment, a state of things which one shrinks from "beholding."

"Therefore the Government ought to direct their most "earnest attention to the fostering of trade. If then it "be borne down by heavy taxes, it cannot be doubted for "an instant that it will be cramped and enshackled there- "by. Such a policy is like beating a sick man. The "consequence is death."

"And now, to pass by the rich, and to cramp and "enshackle the poor, who ought to be assisted and en- "couraged, with heavy imposts—how can this be conson- "ant with preventing the approach of evil and mischief. "Certainly the agriculture of our country should not be "neglected, but equally the two words "The Present" "should be borne in mind."

In his concluding words the writer repeats his conviction that great harm will ensue from any hastening on of this measure of reform. He admits that some such reform as that contemplated is inevitable. It must come; but first let a parliament be established, let the matter be discussed there, and then let the reform be effected.

The fallacies and injustice of a protective system.

(Meiroku Zashi.)

We recently gave a comparison between our exports and imports, and, as we said, the imports in the year 1872 were about eight millions of *yen* in excess of the exports, and in the 1873 about seven millions in excess. Besides this there are the salaries of Europeans in the various departments of the Government and in the *kens*, which amount to about two millions of *yen*, and, further, the interest on the public debt, and if things go on like this we shall at the end of ten years have lost one hundred millions of *yen* and all our money will have disappeared. It is only natural that those who are anxious about the welfare of the country should say 'Gold and silver represent the 'capital of the people and the foundations of the prosperity 'of the country; if they disappear, as we have shewn 'that they are doing, neither our people nor the coun- 'try will be able to stand. This is really a lamentable 'thing and draws from us a deep sigh, and we must contrive 'some means of protecting ourselves from this impending 'destruction. Europeans in olden times used to have 'similiar misgivings about their respective countries, and 'instituted the system of protective duties to defend them 'against so fatal a catastrophe. In America the system 'is still in action, and now in order that our country may 'successfully encounter these difficulties we must also 'adopt a similar system'

Our opinion, however, is, that protective duties can only bring injury upon us. In Europe there have been many political economists who have discussed this subject, and they are all more or less of our opinion, though the Americans approve of protective duties because their manufactures are not in such a flourishing state as those of Europe. Thus it is that everything is much dearer there than in Europe, and the duties on imports are very heavy in order to protect manufacturers. This may cause inconvenience to the people, but it is done in order that the manufactures may ultimately be brought into a flourishing condition.

Now, our manufactures are in a very low state, and if we cannot bring them even as high as those of America even under a protective system, how much less can we ever bring them to the level of those of Europe? It is like a combat between a warrior and a little maiden, and this being the case, the fact that we pay a yearly sum of two millions of *yen* to foreign instructors and advisers cannot be helped. Again, if we observe the present condition of affairs, even a fool would see that it is idle to hope that we can rival the manufactures of the Americans, but as there are many among us who are desirous of advancing the welfare of our country, and argue that to this end a system of protective duties should be established, we will state what we conceive to be the objections to this course.

The first great objection is that a tariff is attached to the treaties with foreign powers. Iron is a heavy material and its transport is costly. But it can be brought many thousands of miles across the ocean from England and still be sold at a lower price than that made at home. This arises from the difference between the skill of the miners and manufacturers here and in Europe. The ancients used to say that the wise and the fools stand at a distance of thirty *ri*, but we may clearly see that the distance between the skilful and the unskilful is at least three thousand *ri*, and it is not only in iron that we see this enormous difference but in all arts and manufactures. It would thus be idle for us to attempt to rival England,

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and therefore a system of protective duties is not only out of place but it is actually injurious, and this is the second objection.

In the days now past the main ground of the desire our people had for articles of European manufacture was curiosity. But now the dress, furniture and implements used at meals, &c., made in Europe, have become among the daily necessities of life, and, in the capital, even the system of constructing houses is European. If we were now to place a heavy duty on imports such as cloth &c of which we use so much and which we cannot manufacture, should we try ever so much, it would a grievous injury to us.

Ten years ago the *Joi** party were strong in the country, but this has greatly changed, and our people have begun to appreciate foreign customs and to see the utility of foreign articles, and this is the reason why our imports are so much in excess of our exports. This, however, seems to us but the passing accident of the present time. The high officials, perhaps, have indulged somewhat too freely in these customs. But if we should now lay a heavy duty on imports, and hinder the people from acquiring what they desire to have, it would be like caressing them with the right hand and oppressing them with the left. This surely would be utterly unreasonable, and is a fourth objection to the establishment of protective duties.

In our present state we are like men peeping through gates at civilization, not yet having entered them, or we may be compared to children who have just entered school. We should make but a poor comparison with those who have entered universities, and even these are at great expense until they graduate. But as a knowledge of our own interests must advance, and trade increase with this knowledge, this is not the time to seek to decrease it; yet this would be the fifth wrong inflicted on us by a protective system.

There are perhaps some who are very solicitous about the welfare of our country, and who think that if affairs go on as at present, in ten years time there will not be the shadow of gold or silver to be seen in the country. We doubt the necessity for this anxiety, and will moreover guarantee that the result will be entirely different. The increase or decrease of our exports or imports is not a thing susceptible of regulation. If we look at things in their totality it will be observed that they do not lose their equilibrium. Sometimes the heat or cold is excessive, and winds and tides are unusual, but, in the long run, an average temperature is preserved, and these things go and come in their appointed rounds according to the laws of nature, so that a disturbed equilibrium is always restored. How are we to produce an equilibrium between our exports and imports? It can only be done by greatly decreasing our imports and increasing our exports. When we first began our foreign trade the exports greatly exceeded the imports, but during the last three or four years the imports have greatly exceeded the exports. In future years, however, it is quite possible that our exports may again exceed our imports. Though our imports are now large and our exports small, we are going on our road according to nature, and need have no fear about the restoration of this disturbed equilibrium. Meanwhile, we are advancing in civilization and may safely banish these anxieties.

Morals and Politics not different things.

(Meiroku Zushi.)

We find many lamentations among the ancient sages of China that politics and science were separated and travelled on diverging roads. We do not think that there need be any deep lamentation for this, but we do for the separation of morals and politics. The *Daigaku* * says "By good morals govern, tranquillize and settle your "homes, then govern, tranquillize and settle your country, "and thus the nation will enjoy peace and prosperity." "Môshi † said "The home is the foundation of the order "and peace of a country, and the home is governed by "morals." There are many others among the Chinese sages who made morals the basis of government. It was by this teaching that our people were ruled, and learned men have regarded it with reverence, thinking and therefore behaving in obedience to moral laws. Since the civil war the education of our people has been placed on a different foundation, and the value of the moral teachings of Confucius, Môshi and other sages has been rapidly declining. But moral philosophy has not yet arrived among us from Europe, and therefore the present moment is like the interval between the setting of the sun and the rising of the moon ‡ In this twilight of opinion people desirous of making themselves prominent say that the teachings of Confucius are idle and mere indirect roads, and meanwhile they obey no laws of morality and truthfulness. Though many of these men are of high rank, some of them have characters worse than those of the most degraded classes of society. We think that this is very lamentable! We would willingly point out to them from the sayings of Confucius and others where they are wrong, but this would be a vain attempt, for they detest and despise these teachers, and, were we to make the attempt, they would spit on them and throw them aside.

We desire therefore to bring before them the enlightened opinions of the sages of civilized countries, and to show them that there is no difference of opinion in regard to the effect of morality in tranquillising a country and conducing to its prosperity.

The objects under Heaven are innumerable, but they may be classified into the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. These kingdoms are those produced by the Creator for this earth; they exist and he governs them all, having given them forms, life, and sense. Minerals have only forms. Vegetables have forms and life, but no sense. The animals have all three, and if we observe them we see that God has evinced more of his power in this kingdom than in the others.

The animal kingdom may be divided into two parts, man and the lower animals. It is not, however, a mere difference of form that makes the distinction between the two. The animals have animal life and animal reason. The animal life is common to both man and the animals. Human reason is possessed only by man who evinces the highest power of God. Man is actuated by desire towards his species and by a spirit of acquisitiveness.

If a man can subdue his animal desires and make them subservient to his reason, he may be called a virtuous man or a sage. But if his reason is subdued by his animal nature, he may be called a vulgar herd, little removed from the lower animals. The morals of the people are therefore governing factors in a nation, because both belong to the kingdom of reason. Should the mere animal desires in men be so powerful that they are uncontrollable by their moral nature, it is impossible that they should themselves prosper or benefit their country. Professor Emerson of America says "Moral Philosophy is the foundation of justice in politics." This will prove that I have not written that which is false. The English philosopher Bentham said "What is honourable in politics cannot be called vulgar in morality." This is because morality and politics are both the outcome of the reasoning powers of man; where one is bad the other cannot be good, and where one is good the other cannot be bad. If our private lives were guided alone by our animal desires, and our politics proceeded from our mere animal reasoning, it would produce a mixture like that of half a man and half a horse, or of the body of a man with the head of an ox.

Many of our highest officials and nobles have of late been acting very immorally in secret, and are contemned by our learned men. But if they were reproved they would probably say, "It is not necessary for those who accomplish great deeds to be under the trivial restraints of morality." We regard the matter, however, in a very different light, thinking that their deeds are small, while their violations of the laws of morality are very great. The English Professor Thomas Brown said "It is not "the man who conquers his enemy, but he who conquers

* The party opposed to foreigners.
* Book of Confucius.
† A disciple of Confucius.

‡ We submit that perhaps our essayist would have done more entire justice to the occasion had he said that it was like the interval between the setting of the moon and the rising of the sun.—[Ed. J. W. M.]

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"his natural desires who deserves to be called great." § The historians of the dark ages or periods of excitement and war usually chronicle the actions of men which show their courage, but nothing is said of their morality. But looking at these things with the eyes of a sage, such a man, for instance, as Thomas Brown would find many other points on which to comment. How much more is to be said against actions which would disgrace the lowest classes of the people committed by men of the highest rank in a time of peace, when it should be the endeavour of all to reform and elevate our manners and customs? We cannot remain silent. A person's private life may be as it is, good or bad, it is his own affair and does not conflict with the happiness or welfare of others. But the higher ranks, the officials and gentry, should be models for the people, for the ancients said "The doings of the upper classes will be reproduced with greater vigour by the lower orders." If the conduct of the upper classes be bad, that of the lower orders will exhibit a vileness to which neither words nor the pen can do justice. The conduct of the lower orders will be modelled on that of their superiors in rank, and the national character will be estimated by the actions of the mass of the people. At present, our learned men of distinction heartily detest our antiquated dark customs, and appreciate the enlightened views of the civilized nations. This is the reason why many minute regulations have been made having for their purpose the preservation of public decency, the violation of which is now punished by fines. These men regard such violations as degraded and barbarous, but some of the nobles and officials are addicted to habits which are still worse, and thus they destroy the basis of morality and are indifferent to the consequences of such conduct. Though a country may be wealthy, and even conquer other countries, still, if the conduct of the higher classes be impure, it cannot be truly called civilized. How much less can a country which is not wealthy, and which has no warlike power, be called so?

We earnestly entreat the officials and *kadzoku* to awaken their minds to these facts, to remember that morality is the foundation of the government of a country, and so to purify their own conduct that they may become examples and models for those beneath them. On observing this the people will be encouraged, and they will love and respect uprightness, their customs and conduct will be purified and elevated, the laws of a higher morality will guide them, and then the bright light of civilization will irradiate our country, not alone to the honour of the officials and nobles, but to the honour and prosperity of the whole people. This is the best hope our countrymen can entertain.

Interment.

(By a Woman.)

From the "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 72, of April 5, 1875.

Through diffidence on account of my inexpert penmanship I have too long remained silent up to the present, but as the matter is not one that should be left at rest, I take up my awkward pen and write down my opinions, making them known to the world, and moreover soliciting its instruction. If, without regard to my being a woman, and being pleased to consider that the fact of my troubling your office is in consequence of some unavoidable reason, you are so good as to publish this, I shall have nothing better to ask, and so I make this earnest petition.

I have heard that last year, a prohibition was issued by the Government against burning dead bodies, that places for interment were established outside the *red line*,* and that a certain price per *tsubo* was fixed. Now, if careful consideration be given, do not the festivities of the living and the funeral rites of the dead both come under the sole authority of the head of each single household? If so, I am of opinion, though greatly afraid (to express it), that there is not any real necessity for the various directions from the Government to the effect that bodies are to be burned, or are to be buried, or again, to be sunk in the water. I have heard it stated that the vapours arising from burial grounds cause much ill to human beings, and impair their bodily strength. I am unable to comprehend the fact of the Government, whose duty it is especially to watch over the people, now omitting only to do away with the prohibition against the cremation of bodies. Besides, I have been told that the burial-grounds are far away, beyond the *limits*, and that a price of less than *5 yen* per *tsubo* is uncommon; and thus it cannot be within the power of persons of poor means, like myself, which I consider a matter of great trouble. My sons even tell me that in all enlightened and reformed countries arguments in favour of cremation are very prevalent, and that by degrees those who practise it have become exceedingly numerous, and also festivals to the living and the funeral rites for the dead, &c. have from the very commencement only concerned each single household, then, even though I am but a woman, I consider, albeit foolishly, that as the above rights were bestowed upon us by the Supreme Deity, it is the proper line of conduct to perform what comes within those rights, and not to cause disturbance to others. I also venture to think that if the precedent of the Government prohibition of cremation be extended, that there must also be Government notifications in regard to the sects, too, as to which sect is to be believed in and which sect is not to exist.

From the newspapers I have learned that an Assembly for extending the rights of the people—called, I believe, a "Deliberative Assembly chosen from the "People,"—has probably already been established, and I am therefore desirous that matters relating to funeral rites should be left to the will of the people. Over and above this, too, if there be any matters the right of which should be left free, I desire that an enlightened decision may be given about them.

The person who makes use of these words is a widow called by the refined name of Kôsô, who dwells in the neighbourhood of Kin-riu-zan, hard by the stream of Sumida. What opinion do the public entertain of it? This has been written at the foot of a window through which comes the scent of the scattered plum-blossoms.

§ The quotations from the writers above named have come to us in the translation, and it is impossible to verify them. Whether Emerson, Bentham and Brown would feel flattered at the form in which their views now reappear, may be a question.—[*Ed. J. W. M.*]

* A certain limit in Yedo.

The Reform of Music and Dramatic Representation.

(*Meiroku Zashi.*)

There are now many things which are undergoing change and which must be reformed, and among these are our music, songs and theatrical performances. These may not seem to be pressing necessities at this time, but as they cannot be changed all at once, it is well for us to consider them before the period of change actually arrives.

There is no part of the world where the music is so bad as ours is. In ancient times songs came from China, but only the tunes of them have come down to the present day. Our language being different, and the meaning of the Chinese words being incomprehensible to our people, are undoubtedly the reasons why these words have died out. After this the *Shiraboshi* * and *Sarugaku* † were composed, though these were neither complete nor fine. But as they were composed by our own people, they pleased the hearts of the Japanese much better than the Chinese music. During the last three hundred years a large mass of common music has been produced among the lower orders of the people, musical instruments have greatly increased, and in comparing ancient and modern times music may be said to have advanced a step forward. But even the present style of music is rude and vulgar and is not worthy of the taste of a gentleman or a *samurai*. The Chinese music and the *Sarugaku* being uninteresting and unamusing, and modern compositions being vulgar, are the reasons why music is not studied by gentlemen and *samurai*. Indeed, this is a lamentable loss!

In order to elevate music the first thing for us to do is to learn proper tunes. Tune is a science by itself and is based on Natural Philosoply, and, like all the foreign sciences, it must be kept on its true basis. Tunes are constructed from sounds and music is constructed from tunes. There is more or less of this kind of music in China, but the most and best is in Europe. Our country

* Ancient music connected with the native mythology.

† Song and dance.

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has none of it, and we would willingly see this deficiency supplied. So long as the music is suitable to our people it may be Chinese, European or American. But both foreign and our present native songs ‡ are unsuited to us, and, at present there is nothing for us to do but to set proper tunes to those of our native songs which exist in the minds of the people. Most of the foreign arts and sciences may be diffused among us with little or no violent change. But our music certainly requires radical change.

Then our theatres must be reformed. Our present performances are too immoral, false, nonsensical and tedious. The injury thus done to the minds of the people is very great, and this is the reason why change is required. Our actors are agile enough, but they do not sing, and it would be much better if they sang and danced as the foreign actors do. Although the *Sarugaku* and the *Chaban* are common they are not extravagently bad, and if their character were elevated somewhat and they were purged of their vulgarity, and still kept in harmony with the minds of the people, they would be both entertaining and beneficial. Famous literary men in foreign countries frequently compose songs and write poetry to be brought upon the stage for theatrical purposes, and the actors sing and dance. This must be a beautiful display! We must make our theatres popular, and in all large towns there should be a public building for theatrical entertainments and musical performances. All the world, from the Mikado to the lowest, will go there for pleasure and entertainment, and this would an excellent thing, for, as the proverb says, "There is nothing that unites highest and lowest so much as community of entertainment." This will stimulate the production and raise the character of music.

I earnestly entreat those who have the power and the desire, to lead in reforming this art. The majority of our people are fond of wrestling matches, but this is not a very enlightened form of entertainment. Human beings should emulate each other in wisdom and talent, and not in strength, which might be left to the beasts to do. Moreover, this is of no service to mankind, and the people's hearts should not be so much set on such things as the mere display of strength. But as by prohibiting wrestling suddenly the wrestlers might suffer, it would be well that it should disappear gradually.

‡ It is presumed that this refers to the [illegible].—[ED. *J. W. M.*]

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

The objects of adoration of Buddhists are numerous, and we give a few of those most generally known. Certain sects devote themselves to some more than others, and even temples of the same sect have special favourite idols of their patron Buddhist divinity or saint. There are no mediators or intercessors, as in the Romish form of Christianity.

Taishak-ten-o (Heavenly Emperor), is prayed to for success and protection in this life only, the future not being within the province of this and the other *kami* of the Buddhist. The principal day of worship is that called Koshin, a moveable festival, chosen when the characters *Kanoye* and *Saru* come together in the cycle, both representing the principle of metals. There was formerly no idol of this *kami*, but it is now represented by a figure holding a *tama* (globe representing the soul) in the left hand. The Nichiren sect are the most numerous devotees of Tai Shak.

Mari-shi-ten is the great patron of all persons, young or old, learning writing, reading, dancing, singing, or a trade. The common form of this idol is a figure standing on the back of a galloping wild boar. It has six arms and three faces. The boar being the last of the twelve zodiacal signs and preceding the first sign *Ne* on repetitions, implies 'before the beginning'—the three faces, the eyes and countenance tend to all directions. The six hands denote dexterity at all work. The day of the Bear, *Inoki*, is the day observed in his honour. The Nichiren sect chiefly affect this deity.

Bishamon-ten, the Heavenly protector of priests. The *bushi* or cavaliers of all sects regard this deity as their special patron, and pray to him to make them dexterous swords-men, good horsemen, learned scholars and so on. The idol is a standing figure holding up in the left hand a pagoda which contains the souls of the devout, and, in the right, a naked sword to protect those souls. The day of the Tiger is his periodical festival.

Kangi-ten, (Heavenly joy of joys) sometimes called *Sho-den* Tora no hi (wisdom). The original idol was two figures embracing, signifying Isanagi and Isanami of the Shintô, but it is now a single figure. All sects petition it alike for wordly success, and it is said that the righteous devotee receives benefit for seven generations to come. The figure if boiled in oil, is supposed to be specially pleased. According to the means of the petitioner the priest continues this while the devotee prays; if for 21 days at a cost of 35 *riyos*; if for 14 days, 25 *riyos*; and for only 7 days, 7½ *riyos*. Should the offerings placed on the altar be eaten by another, the good fortune of the eater deserts him and cleaves to the person who made the offering. The devotees of the divinity do not eat *daiko (ratanus sativus)* in any form.

Ben-zai-ten (Heavenly goddess of capacity and ability). All creeds, and especially women, pray to this goddess for ability, attractiveness and wealth; men pray for wealth, and actors and others who make their living by amusing the public never fail to visit the temples of Bentensama, which are usually found near the water, often on artificial islands in lakes or shoal water. The day of the Snake *(Mi)* is the general occasion for visits to this shrine. *Tsuchi not-mi nohi* is the day on which these characters of the cycle come together; this occurs every sixty days, and is a day specially propitious for paying visits to Benten, the combination being lucky. (Vide *Jik kan* and *Jiu ni shi* in the calendar). From this the snake is associated with Benten as the fox is with Inari, and pictures of snakes are found in numbers at these shrines, worshippers and petitioners being careful not to kill these reptiles, fearing the wrath of Benten. The reptiles are invariably encouraged to frequent these shrines.

Dai koku ten. There are several forms of this deity. The literal translation of the characters is "Great black Heaven." The most commonly known form is called *Makara dai koku*, the meaning of which is 'immensity of earth.' The form of the idol, which is in every house, is a short stout figure, on rice bags, wearing a cap, with a large sack on the shoulders, the mouth tightly grasped with the left hand, while the right holds a mallet. The moral of this form is, that human nature being prone to an excess of ambition, therefore low stature and a humble attitude must befit it. The cap partly covers the eyes to prevent them looking too high, and to keep them bent on the realities of life. The bag represents wealth, like the wind, difficult to attain and requiring its outlet to be firmly controlled. The mallet is an emblem of labour, by which alone the fruits of the earth can be obtained, and the bags of rice on which the figure is mounted denote the wealth to be acquired by adopting these precepts which raise the lowly above the multitude. Traders of all sects incessantly try to propitiate Daikoku, and he has votaries among all classes. Farmers, and even young ladies address their petitions to him for full purses or the means of adornment. *Ki no ye ne nohi* day of the Rat, is the great day at these shrines.

Fudo-son—(Immoveable honored (one).) Some sectarians confound *Sosa no* with this Buddhist god, others believe it to be a purely Indian Deity.* This idol is generally seated, and always surrounded with flames, holding a naked sword in the right hand, with which to punish the wicked and terrify humanity into obedience, in the left a coil of rope, to tie up the guilty.

All sects pay adoration to Fudo, but most especially the Shingon and the Yamabushi regard him as their patron. Pilgrimages to and offerings at his shrine are generally by the friends of sick people. Penances, such as making the pilgrimage without clothing, standing under a spout of

* The propagators of Buddhism endeavoured to amalgamate the Shin to *Kami* with the Buddhist divinities, as in this instance, where the Indian idol is confounded with the Japanese goddess. There are evidently some traces of the Zoroastrian (fireworship) belief of India in this idol. Persons wishing to bewitch their enemies invariably appeal to Fudo to vent his wrath upon such as they wish to injure.

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cold water, or abstaining from favourite articles of food, and lengthened total fasts are commonly resorted to in order to propitiate this deity. Miracles are reported to be performed at these shrines, the blind to see, the lame to walk, the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak. The shrine at Narita Shimosa, and at Meguro in the suburbs of Yedo, are two of the principal in the north-east of Japan. Women rarely pray to this deity or visit his shrine, as he has the reputation of being very rough and violent tempered.

Ni-wo-son, (Two honoured kings) the guardians of the right and left. These are always placed under the gateway, as may be seen at Asakusa, and formerly Shiba. The most celebrated are at Shiba-yama-mura in Kadzusa. The idols are erect figures with flowing robes; that on the right, facing the temple, is red, has the mouth open, and represents the *Yo* or male principle of Chinese philosophy. That on the left is green; the mouth is firmly closed, indicative of silence, the female *In* principle. Small prints of these, pasted on the beam over the entrance of houses, protect them from burglars and thieves. Travellers on foot present large straw sandals, and hang them at those places. They also burn *Sen ko* (incense) and pray for pedestrian strength to perform their journey.

Yebisu, is the same as that mentioned as the after-name of Hiruko, the cripple son of Isanagi and Isanami, and therefore the brother of Ten-sho-ko. He is represented seated on a rock by the sea with a fishing rod and a *tai* (*serr. mer.*) in his arms, on his head a *yeboshi*—a black cap worn by persons of rank. Seekers after wealth pray to him, and his idols are in everyhouse on the *Kamidana* on *butzu-dana*. Between Osaka and Kobe the temple at Nishi no miya is the most celebrated of those dedicated to this god. The 20th of the 10th month is the great annual festival in his honour.

Funadama gu. (Ship-jewel-shrine) This is the protectress of voyagers, and to her sailors pray for fair wind, a safe passage, or for help in the hour of danger or storm. Each vessel has its altar where homage is paid to her. The idol stands on a rock with two attendants, surrounded by the waves.

Atago gongen:— So called from a district called Atago near Kioto, and *gongen*, temporarily visible, and is the name of the shrines in which are adored jointly Isanami, Homusubi and Nichira who was the teacher of Sho Toku-taishi, the founder of Buddhism in Japan. These shrines are visited by petitioners for good luck and for protection against fire. Atago yama at Yedo—the hundred steps—is an offshoot of the Kioto shrine.

Akiha gongen. At Akiha yama in Enshiu there is a temple called Hōraiji, founded by San shaku bo, who afterwards became incorporated with Tengu. There are numerous shrines throughout the country, which are constantly visited by petitioners for protection against fire.

Kompira (metallic (like) protector (of the) multitude.) Sosano, the unruly brother of Ten sheku, and, later, Shu-toku in, the 75th Mikado have been included among these deities. The Buddhists join to these the worship of Gu-bera tai-sho a deity of a similar class. The representation of these, as Tengu, is a mask with an enormous nose, and the shrines are generally on the tops of mountains. The tenth day of each month is the usual *matsuri* or festival, and petitioners for good fortune, &c, especially mechanics, are very numerous. *Iwashi* (sardines) and *sake* are abstained from by frequenters of Kompira shrines—a breach of these observances produces direful consequences. Sailors pray devoutly to Kompira for protection from the elements, and stories of ship-wrecked people having been saved by Kompira coming to the rescue are numerous. The Shintō name for Kompira is Kotohira. The principal shrine is that called Dzo-dzu-san in Sanuki, to which numerous pilgrims resort throughout the year, especially in the spring.

Yuga-gongen is another branch of the Tengu family.

Shichimen (Seven-headed serpent) at Minebusan in Koshiu. Nichirea-sho-nin canonized this monster. Sick people or petitioners for good fortune visit the numerous shrines that are erected throughout these islands on the model of the above.

Water and earth from the small artificial lakes always to be seen in the temple grounds are considered certain cures for all ills, the water as internal and the earth as external medicines. Only the Nichiren followers believe in the efficacy of these things.

Kishi mojin. (The mother of child demons) steals young children and devours them. She had a thousand children of her own, one of which Amida Niorai took and hid it from her as a punishment for stealing and devouring other people's children, careful and fond as she was of her own offspring. Upon condition of giving up these cannibal propensities the child was restored and she was told to eat the fruit of the pomegranate whenever she longed for little children to satisfy her depraved appetite. Now small children are taught to pray to her for protection. The 28th day of each month is her periodical festival.

These are the principal *kami* of the Buddhists.

The following are *Hotoke*, or divinities in human form, mostly canonized apostles and disciples.

Amida Niorai, the divinity so well known to us as the Dai Butzu of Kioto and Kamakura, is the premier divinity of the Buddhist faith. Sometimes these idols may be seen standing, but generally they are seated on the lotus-flower. This god is considered to be so far above the common deities that it is of little use for common mortals to attempt to attract attention, or to intrude on the sublime and total unconsciousness to all mundane affairs in which Amida is enveloped. The 15th of each month is the appointed day for visiting this deity's shrine.

There are six places in Yedo and its suburbs where there are idols of Amida which are visited in spring and autumn when the days and nights are of equal length.

Yakshi Niorai, (Divinity of medicinal herbs.) Sick people petition this deity for restoration to health. Diseases of the eye are specially under the care of Yakshi. There are six other similar divinities of lesser importance.

Kan-ze-onbo-satz is one of twenty-five divinities who are supposed to be cognisant of all matters, and able to help petitioners in any manner expressed in their prayers.

Dai-nichi Niorai is the same to the Buddhists as Ten-shoko to the Shintoists, and they are amalgamated under this title (Great Sun divinity.)

Ji zo bosatzu (Divinity of the ground.) Childless parents petition Jizo for assistance to bear offspring. Jizo idols are generally figures of stone standing. Some sitting on a lotus leaf, holding a long rod in the right hand, and globe representing the soul in the left. Salt is the most usual offering and *senko* are burned. Seki no Jizo in Isé is the principal shrine.

Sei-shibo-satz. As the name implies, is a divinity of great power and authority.

Mon-jinbo-satz. This name implies extraordinary ability in teaching.

Fugenbo-satz. The divinity of those who wish to excel.

Koku-soba-satz is credited with the ability to assist all devout people in succeeding in their walk in life.

There are twenty-five *bosatzu* in all, the foregoing seven as well as the *Kanzeon* are included.

Miokenbo-satz, or *Hokushin-mioken*, is the north star and is prayed to for good luck.

Aizen mio-o, or *Ni jiu san ya* (The Moon and a star.) The Chinese character have a meaning that allude to dyeing and dyers. The ceremonies take place on the 23rd of the month at night, and the priests of any sect may officiate. Aizen at Itabashi, north of Yedo, is the principal temple in this part of Japan.

Yemma dai-O (The King of Hades.) There are ten of these, all represented taking notes of the good and evil deeds of mankind. In the common pictures a large mirror is represented in which men's thoughts and actions are reflected.

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ON SOME JAPANESE LEGENDS.

By C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 17th March, 1875.

(Continued.)

The German story in Grimm to which I have alluded is substantially as follows.

The fisherman and his wife.

A fisherman once lived contentedly with his wife in a little hut near a lake, and he went every day to throw his line into the water.

One day after angling for a long time without even a bite, the line suddenly sunk to the bottom, and when he pulled it up again there was a large flounder hanging to the end of it.

'Oh! dear,' exclaimed the fish, 'good fisherman let me go, I pray you; I am not a real fish, but a prince in disguise. I shall be of no use to you, for I am not good to eat; put me back into the water, and let me swim away.'

'Ah,' said the man 'you need not make such a disturbance. I would rather let a flounder who can speak swim away, than keep it.'

With these words, he placed the fish back again in the water and it sunk to the bottom leaving a long streak of blood behind it. Then the fisherman rose up and went home to his wife in the hut.

'Husband,' said the wife, 'have you caught anything to-day?'

'I caught a flounder' he replied, 'who said he was an enchanted prince, and I threw him back into the water, and let him swim away.'

'Did you not wish?' she asked.

'No,' he said, 'what should I wish for?'

'Why, at least for a better hut than this dirty place; how unlucky you did not think of it. He would have promised you whatever you asked for. However, go and call him now, perhaps he will answer you.'

The husband did not like this task at all; he thought it was nonsense. However, to please his wife he went and stood by the sea. When he saw how green and dark it looked he felt much discouraged, but made up a rhyme and said

Flounder, flounder, in the sea
Come I pray and talk to me,
For my wife, dame Isabel,
Sent me here a tale to tell.

Then the fish came swimming up to the surface and said, 'What do you want with me?'

'Ah,' said the man, 'I caught you and let you go again to-day, without wishing, and my wife says I ought to have wished, for she cannot live any longer in such a miserable hut as ours and she wants a better one.'

'Go home, man,' said the fish, 'your wife has all she wants.' So the husband went home and there was his wife no longer in her dirty hovel, but sitting at the door of a neat little cottage, looking very happy. She took her husband by the hand and said, 'come in and see how much better it is than the other old hut.'

So he followed her in and found a beautiful parlour, and a bright stove in it, a soft bed in the bed-room, and a kitchen full of earthenware, and tin and copper vessels for cooking, looking so bright and clean, and all of the very best. Outside was a little farm yard, with hens and chickens running about, and beyond, a garden containing plenty of fruit and vegetables. 'See,' said the wife, 'is it not delightful?' 'Ah yes!' replied her husband, 'as long as it is new you will be quite contented; but after that we shall see.'

'Yes, we shall see,' said the wife.

A fortnight passed and the husband felt quite happy, till one day his wife startled him by saying 'Husband, after all, this is only a cottage, very much too small for us, and the yard and the garden cover very little ground. If the fish is really a prince in disguise, he could very well give us a larger house. I should like above all things to live in a large castle built of stone. Go to the fish, and ask him to build us a castle.'

'Ah, wife,' he said 'this cottage is good enough for us; what do we want with a castle'?

'Go along,' she replied, 'the flounder will be sure to give what you ask.'

'Nay; wife,' said he, 'the fish gave us the cottage at first, but if I go again he may be angry.'

'Never mind,' she replied; 'he can do what I wish easily, and I have no doubt he will; so go and try.'

The husband rose to go with a heavy heart. He said to himself, 'This is not right,' and when he reached the sea he noticed that the water was now a dark blue yet very calm, so he began his old song.

Flounder, flounder in the sea
Come I pray and talk to me—
For my wife, dame Isabel,
Wishes what I fear to tell.

'Now then, what do you want?' said the fish, lifting his head above the water.

'Oh dear,' said the fisherman, in a frightened tone, 'my wife wants to live in a great stone castle.'

'Go home, man, and you will find her there' was the reply.

The husband hastened home, and where the cottage had been there stood a fresh stone castle, and his wife tripped down the steps saying, 'come in to me, and I will show you what a beautiful dwelling we now have.'

The fisherman's wife soon becomes discontented in the the splendid castle, and her next wish is to be queen.

Her husband reluctantly complies with her desires and once more addressed himself to the fish, with their new request, which is granted and he returns to find his wife invested with all the splendours of royalty.

She now desires to be empress and this wish is also granted.

Nor satisfied with being empress she next requires to be the Pope, and even this is conceded, and when the husband comes back he finds her in a large cathedral.

'Well wife,' says the husband, 'and you are Pope? 'Yes,' she said 'I am.'

He stood still for a time watching her, and at length he remarked 'You cannot be higher than the Pope' so I suppose you are now content.

'I am not quite sure,' she said. But when evening came, and they retired to rest, she could not sleep for thinking of what next she should wish for.

Her husband slept soundly, for he had tired himself the day before; but she rose even before the day broke, and stood at the window to watch the sun rise. It was a beautiful sight, and she exclaimed as she watched it 'Oh, if I only had the power to make the sun rise! Husband wake up,' she added, pushing him in the ribs with her elbows; 'wake up and go and tell the enchanted prince that I wish to be equal to the Creator, and make the sun rise.'

The husband was so frightened at this that he tumbled out of bed, and exclaimed, 'Ah wife, what did'st thou say?'

She repeated the words

Her husband fell in his knees before her 'Don't ask me to do this, I cannot' he cried, but she flew into a rage and drove him from the house.

The poor fisherman went down to the shore in terror, for a dreadful storm had arisen, and he could scarcely stand on his feet. Ships were wrecked, boats tossed to and fro, and rocks rolled into the sea.

In his terror and confusion he heard a voice from amidst the storm 'Your wife wishes to be equal to the Creator. Go home, man, and find her again in her dirty hut by the sea.'

He went home, to find the glories, the riches, and the palaces vanished, and his wife sitting in the old hut, an example of the consequences of impious ambition.

Notwithstanding the general resemblance between the German story of the fisherman and the Japanese one of the ambitious mice, the differences in treatment are so great that it may fairly be questioned whether they have a common origin. The story of the Japanese stone-cutter, as told in the Dutch novel, forms a kind of link between the two, but until we are sure that the peculiar features contained in it which bring it nearer to the German legend, have not been added by the author of the novel, we can form no satisfactory conclusion on the subject. The three legends, however, together furnish an instructive example of the manner in which one leading idea may be varied and decorated.

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The last story I have to refer to is one which was printed in the *Japan Mail* of November 28th, 1874, and which I am informed is current amongst the old-wives of Japan at the present day.

It is entitled

"A RETORT IN KIND."

'Kisaburo, a man of a careful and saving disposition, abandoned his old lodgings and took a small dwelling next door to a famous eel-house. Now as every one knows that the titillating odour of eels fried in soy may be perceived far and near, Kisaburo found this change of quarters vastly to his advantage, and eat his simple meal of rice to the accompaniment of the delicious smell, dispensing with the usual adjuncts of fish or vegetables.

The eel-man was not slow to discover this, and determining at length to ask his frugal-minded neighbour for payment, took him an account for the "smell" of his eels. Kisaburo eyed him astutely, and drawing from his pocket-book the amount claimed from him, laid the money on the bill and began to converse with his visitor. The latter at length rose to depart, when Kisaburo quietly replaced the money in his pocket-book. "Hey!" quoth the eel-man "I thought that money was for me; why don't you give it to me?" "Not so" was the reply; "You have charged me for the smell of your eels;—I pay you back with the sight of my money.'"—*Japan Mail, Nov.* 28.

It was pointed out by a writer in the *Japan Daily Herald* of the 5th December, 1874, that the counterpart of this story is to be found greatly elaborated in Rabelais in the 37th chapter of the 3rd Book. The Rabelaisian version is as follows.

"At Paris, in the roast-meat cookery of the Petit-Chastelet before the cook shop of one of the roast-meat-sellers of that lane, a certain hungry porter was eating his bread, after he had by parcels kept it a while above the reek and steam of a fat goose on the spit, turning at a great fire, and found it, so besmoked with the vapour, to be savoury; which the cook observing, took notice, till after having ravined his penny loaf, whereof no morsel had been unsmokified, he was about decamping and going away. But, by your leave, as the fellow thought to have departed thence scot-free, the master-cook laid hold upon him by the gorget, and demanded payment for the smoke of his roast-meat. The porter answered, That he had sustained no loss at all,—that by that he had done there was no diminution made of the flesh,—that he had taken nothing of his, and that therefore he was not indebted to him in anything. As for the smoke in question, that, although he had not been there, it would howsoever have been evaporated: besides, that before that time it had never been seen nor heard, that roast-meat-smoke was sold upon the streets of Paris. The cook hereto replied. That he was not obliged nor any way bound to feed and nourish for nought a porter whom he had never seen before, with the smoke of his roast-meat, and thereupon swore, that if he would not forthwith content and satisfy him with present payment for the repast which he had thereby got, that he would take his crooked staves from off his back; which, instead of having loads thereafter laid upon them, should serve for fuel to his kitchen fires. Whilst he was going about so to do, and to have pulled them to him by one of the bottom rungs, which he had caught in his hand, the sturdy porter got out of his grip, drew forth the knotty cudgel, and stood to his own defence. The altercation waxed hot in words, which moved the gaping hoidens of the sottish Parisians to run from all parts thereabouts, to see what the issue would be of that babbling strife and contention. In the interim of this dispute, to very good purpose, Seyny John, the fool and citizen of Paris, happened to be there, whom the cook perceiving, said to the porter. Wilt thou refer and submit unto the noble Seyny John, the decision of the difference and controversy which is betwixt us? Yes, by the blood of a goose, answered the porter, I am content. Seyny John the fool, finding that the cook and porter had compromised the determination of their variance and debate to the discretion of his award and arbitrament, after that the reason on either side, whereupon was grounded the mutual fierceness of their brawling jar, had been to the full displayed and laid open before him, commanded the porter to draw out of money, if he had it. Whereupon the porter immediately without delay, in reverence to the authority of such a judicious umpire, put the tenth part of a silver Philip into his hand. This little Philip Seyny John took, then set it on his left shoulder, to try by feeling if it was of a sufficient weight. After that, laying it on the palm of his hand, the made it ring and tingle, to understand by the ear if it was of a good alloy in the metal whereof it was composed. Thereafter he put it to the ball or apple of his left eye, to explore by the sight, if it was well stamped and marked; all which being done, in a profound silence of the whole doltish people, who were there spectators of the pageantry, to the great hope of the cook's, and despair of the porter's prevalency in the suit that was in agitation, finally caused the porter to make it sound several times upon the stall of the cook's shop. Then with a presidential majesty holding his bawble, sceptre-like, in his hand, muffling his head with hood of marten skins, each side whereof had the resemblance of an ape's face, sprucified up with ears of pasted paper, and having about his neck a bucked ruff, raised, furrowed, and ridged, with pointing sticks of the shape and fashion of small organ pipes, he first with all the force of his lungs coughed two or three times, and then with an audible voice pronounced this following sentence. The Court declareth, that the porter, who ate his bread at the smoke of the roast, hath civilly paid the cook with sound of his money. And the said Court ordaineth, that every one return to his own home, and attend his proper business, without costs and charges, and for a cause. This verdict, award, and arbitrament of the Parisian Fool did appear so equitable, yea, so admirable to the aforesaid Doctors, that they very much doubted if the matter had been brought before the Sessions for Justice of the said place, or that the judges of the Rota at Rome had been umpires therein, or yet that the Areopagites themselves had been the deciders thereof, by any one part, or all of them together, had been so judicially sententiated and awarded. Therefore advise if you will be counselled by a fool."

I have no means at present of tracing this story in its migration. It is one likely enough to have gone all over the world. But the question arises here, as in the case of the story of the man with the wen, have the Japanese received it in comparatively recent times, whether by way of China or from Arabian or Indian merchants, or later from Portuguese or Dutch missionaries or merchants, or does it belong to the most ancient cycle of Turanian legend, which may have existed all over Asia and Europe in times long antecedent to the dawn of history?

Recent discoveries have tended to show that the story of the Deluge and others which had previously passed for Shemitic or Aryan are really of Turanian origin, or at least were in the possession of Turanian tribes before they were current among Shemites or Aryans.

It is possible that further enquiries into the Japanese legends may throw some further light upon this strange but very interesting subject. Would not a complete translation of the Uji stories, and of the supplementary collection from which the "Man with the Wen" is taken, be worth the trouble of making?

SEKISHO.

In a northern outskirt of the mighty city of Yedo is situate a colony of gardeners, whose ancestors from times of great antiquity, tradition tells, pursued the peaceful calling still in vogue amongst the present residents. A gentle people are they, dreamy-eyed and self-contained, contemplative from daily communings with Nature, and wont to carry their heads a little to one side as becometh fashioners of landscapes and trainers of trees, in which arts they have in process of time become curiously proficient. It would be difficult to find a situation more suited to their purpose than the undulating expanse on which these gardens stand, and which, stretching away to the southward, combine the double advantage of sunny and picturesque slopes and exposures, beautiful at all seasons, but most of all in early spring when the iron hand of winter is lifted from off the earth, and the plums and cherries, bursting into flower, proclaim its bonds broken. Small wonder if at such a time the traveller from the north is seen to linger on the dusty high-road as he passes through this dis-

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trict and rests his weary eyes upon the fairy scenes which greet him, peeping here and there through hedges or loitering at open gateways. Nor need he hesitate to enter where he lists, for the kindly gardeners are proud to shew their treasures, and though he may not purchase just at present, who knows but that he may hereafter? And, after all, civility costs nothing.

And, yet these rustic gateways do not *all* lie open so invitingly, for, situated in the centre of this flowery region, one may be noticed not only shut but closely barred to boot. A tall and well-kept hedge of *maki*, backed up by spiked mimosa, defies a prying eye and keeps out intruders. A parley at the gate, however, procures admission, and the visitor finds himself inside a dimly-lighted enclosure, beneath a canopy of coarse bamboo matting, between the chinks of which the sun shines down and throws a chequered shadow upon a vast accumulation of quaint and curiously-shaped stones arrranged on rows of wooden shelves, each one standing in a square porcelain dish and garnished, wherever a crevice gives a foothold, with tufts of strong and very green grass. A lean old man—so very old that his wizened cheeks have fallen together into folds and wrinkles for lack of teeth—moves noiselessly about, watering his treasures or picking off here and there a withered blade of grass. An oppressive stillness fills the place, nor is this feeling diminished by observing that in answer to a question the old man speaks in whispers. These stones, although of many colors—red, green, white and grey—have naught to recommend them to the unsympathetic visitor. Their shapes are various; round, oblong, conical, ovate—ugly and mean looking most of them,—but yet of priceless worth to him who guards them. Hark! to him:—"That blunt-topped red one "did the gentleman say? Aye! aye! that's very old; above "two hundred and seventy years. It has no price: I cannot "part with it. I had its fellow"—here he pats it affectionately and changes its position, "but I presented it a short time "since to the late Tycoon. That small-sized, cone-shaped "stone upon the lowest shelf first came from Kaga; it's older "still. I've had my eye upon it any day these seventy years "myself"—here a blade of grass requires to be pinched off—"No, no, I never sell them. I cannot bear to think of it—"they're children to me; but now and then I give one as a "present if I'm satisfied that the rank and character of the "receiver will guarantee it proper treatment. My grand-"father commenced the collection—he was a rich man and "did it for amusement,—my father carried it on, and now it's "mine and I hope to hand it to a son whose tastes are simi-"lar. We're a long-lived race, and think that looking after "the stones has a deal to do with it. It's a healthy occupa-"tion, is'nt it? The grass? Oh, yes, the grass is peculiar "Seven hundred years ago an ancestor of Arisagawa no miya "brought over a little pot of it from India, since when it has "spread and thriven. It grows on stones, but nowhere else." And so he gossips on, growing ever more garrulous; well pleased if his visitor will but listen to him; dealing with centuries as if they were but yesterday, and fully persuaded that every other pursuit than the care of stones is but trifling, and that only such things as are consecrated by their antiquity are worth the possession.

Law & Police.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.
Messrs. T. L. BROWER and S. K. LOTHROP,
Assessors.
April 6, 1875.

Edward Russell was charged with burglary on the night of the 1st April, at No. 137, Yokohama.

Police Sergeant Percival, sworn: I am sergeant of police here. Prisoner is charged with breaking into the premises of one Domballe, at No. 137, Yokohama, on the evening of the 1st April.

Felix Dombalie, sworn: I am an engineer, residing at Mr. Pequignot's, No. 137. The door of my room was broken open between 7 and 9 o'clocks of the evening of the 1st April. The door was locked when I left my room. I left it at 6.30 p.m. I took the key with me. I returned [illegible] and discovered that the door had been broken open. I had in my room one English gun marked Davidson, in the corner by the bed, and another one by Lefaucheux, wrapped up in an old shirt in a trunk, and in a drawer of the bureau there as a small box containing a gold ring, a gold watch key, a gold-mounted coral hand, and a gold locket containing a portrait. The French gun cost $80; the English one was a present, worth about $20: the ring was worth $30, and the remainder about $10, amounting altogether to $140. I did not see any one about the room. I have seen the Lefaucheux gun since then in Yedo, at Mr. Chapelle's house. Mr. Chapelle wrote on the 2nd April a letter to M. Pequignot, telling him that he had seen in a newspaper that certain things and been stolen from me, and that two men had come to his (Mr. Chapelle's) house at 6 in the morning to ask for a drink. They said afterwards that they had been on a hunting party and had lost their money, and one of them, a Frenchman offered the gun for sale for $5. I went to Yedo and recognised the gun. I have not seen any of the rest of the property. I have seen prisoner with Mioux.

Police Constable C. A. Rezet, sworn: On the night of the 1st of April I was on duty at the Police Station when Mr. Domballe came there and told the police sergeant about the robbery. I went with Mr. Domballe to his place about 9 o'clock. I found the lock broken, and Mr. Domballe showed me the place where the property had been. The trunk was open, and some clothes on the floor. I went back to the Police Station, and about 11 o'clock Mr. Domballe came back, reported that the jewellery had been stolen. I searched for traces of the thieves, and about 10 in the morning I found L. Mioux standing before No. 103. He was given in charge by Mr. Domballe, and taken to the Police Station, and afterwards before the French Consul.

Sergeant Percival, re-called: prisoner made a confession to me on the evening of the 2nd inst., in the train coming down from Yedo. He was arrested for being drunk in the premises of Mr. Da Roza, at Shiba, by the Japanese police. I received a letter from Mr. Da Roza on the morning of the 2nd, and went up to Yedo, where I found prisoner at the Police Station. I arrested him on this charge of housebreaking. I had no warrant for his arrest. I did not ask him any questions whilst bringing him down. I told him why he was arrested. He told me that he thought it would be best to tell the truth at once, and that he did not want to get into a scrape for a Frenchman or anybody else. I then said that I thought it was the best thing he could do. There was no one else present. He said the things had been stolen. The Lefaucheux gun was sold to Mr. Chapelle for $5; the English gun, he said was lying alongside of him, inside M. Da Roza's premises, when he went to sleep, and was left there when the Japanese police took him away. He said that he knew they were stolen property. He said that he and Mioux went up in jinrikishas to Yedo at 9 o'clock. They did not take the train. On the morning of the 2nd, Mioux left him in Yedo, and told him that he might keep the English gun. At that time Mioux had the ring and other jewellery in his possession.

His Honour, after consulting with the assessors, said that prisoner had been arrested illegally, it being necessary before any American citizen could be arrested that a warrant should be issued by the Consul, unless a prisoner was taken into custody by the police, in the act of committing a crime. The prisoner at the bar was charged with burglary, but of this there was not the slightest proof, the only evidence against him being his own confession, which simply showed that he was in the company of a man who was in possession of the stolen goods. Under these circumstances, although the Court believed that the man was connected with the robbery, yet there was no legal evidence against him, and the charge must be therefore dismissed.

Prisoner was therefore discharged with a warning.

IN THE SHIHOSHO, YOKOHAMA.

Before OZAKI TADEHARU, Judge.
April 7, 1875.

JOSEPH TAYLOR *vs.* THE NATIONAL MAIL S. S. CO. OF NIPON.

This was a claim for $3,567, with interest from the 11th February, 1874, for altering the engines of the S. S. *Undine* to the compound principle.

Defendants repudiated their liability and refused to pay the amount claimed.

Plaintiff stated that he had done the work claimed for, and had often applied for the amount that was due, but defendants always refused to pay. He would have filed the petition before but he had other business with the company at the time. They paid him [illegible]

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of the money in instalments, but u terly refused to pay the balance he now sought to recover. At the time they paid him the last lo they asked him to sign a receipt in full of all demands, but he refused to doso. The work was done on board the steamer by his men with his tools. It was a claim for extra work and materials.

C. J. Pfoundes stated that the *Unline* was under repairs for a long time. Her original engines were direct acting, and her average consumption of fuel about 28 tons *per diem*. After the engines had been altered to the compound principle her consumption was about nine tons or about a third The work was well done, and the engines ran smoothly and effectively on the trial trip.

Mr Kato, who appeared for the company, said that Iwahashi had to do with the matter: Mr Pfoundes understood the whole affair. The contract had been lost.

His Honour: All accounts due should be paid. Why were not the extras paid for?

Mr Kato: The company contracted for $4,000, and Mr Pfoundes is aware of the whole affair. The receipts are lost.

His Honour: Why have you not paid for the extras to the $4,000? There is no doubt there were extras.

Mr Kato: The contract was $4.0000, the ship to be proved ready for sea. Certainly only $4,000. This has been paid.

His Honour: Why was not the balance evidently due paid?

Mr Kato: Mr Pfoundes was the medium through whom the amount was settled.

His Honour: No doubt extra work has been done, and the contract provides for extras? The altering and compounding the engines only for $4,000?

Mr Kato: No contract is in the hands of the directors to that effect, and Mr Pfoundes says he did not order other work.. Mr Pfoundes handed over the money, that is $1,000 and $3,000.

The Court reserved its decision.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held this afternoon, at No. 114, on the Creek, before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, U S. Consul-General, and Messrs. H. Allen, jun., and S. D. Hepburn, assessors, on the body of William Denis Ryan *alias* Wm. H. Thompson.

D Esphlin, chief officer of the *Mora*, sworn:—I was present at the death of the deceased. He died in his own house, in Main Street, about 20 minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After I had had some refreshment and received the change, deceased took some medicine—about half a wine glass-full. Shortly after this he put his hand on his breast, and asked me to sit before him. I did so, and he fell off into a faint. Got the boy to bring some water, and I bathed his temples with it. I then sent for a doctor and some of his friends. I laid deceased on a couch.

Dr Stuart Eldridge, sworn: I know deceased. I had been treating him for the last three weeks for disease of the skin of the face. I saw him on the 28th March last. He remarked that he was unusually well. On the morning of the 3rd April he came to my office and complained of pain in the region of the liver. I examined him, and found his liver greatly enlarged and tender to the touch. He at that time complained of no other sensation. I did not prescribe for him at that time. I called upon him that evening, a few minutes after 10; found him still suffering great pain; gave him 1-6 of a grain of morphine by hypodermic injection. Left him a powder containing 1-6 grain of morphine, with instructions to take it at 2 o'clock if the pain returned. Prescribed also a mild purgative. I next saw him about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, when he called at my office and said he felt much better. I again examined him, and found that his liver was not quite so much enlarged as on the day before. I applied dry cups over his liver. Did not see him again till this morning, when I made a *post mortem* examination in the presence of Drs. Hepburn, Dickinson, Wheeler and Tripler. On opening the abdomen, found the liver much displaced downwards, and somewhat enlarged. I then opened the thorax, and found it contained a considerable amount of serum, and that in the cavity containing the right lung there was a large fibrinous clot weighing about 4 lbs., as well as nearly a gallon of fresh blood and clots. In fact, nearly the whole space usually occupied by the lung was filled with this blood and clots. On examining the organs of the thorax I found a large aneurism of the great central artery of the body—the aorta—which extended from the arch of that blood vessel to within an inch of the diaphragm. The sac formed by this aneurism would have held nearly a pint. The pressure of the aneurism had caused a portion of the spine to become absorbed. The sac of the aneurism, where it laid upon the spine, was very thin, and rupture of the sac had apparently taken place upon the right side of the spinal column, as the sac was entirely wanting at that point. I then examined the liver. I found that the kidneys were also diseased; the right one was atrophied and soft, the left fatty and enlarged. As I considered that sufficient cause of death was shown by the discovery of the aneurism in the thorax, I dispensed with any further examination of the body.

To the Court: The medicine I gave could not have caused death, even if it had been taken. I have examined the prescription at the chemist's, and find that it is exactly the same as that recorded in my prescription book.

Drs. Dickinson and Tripler then swore that they had heard the evidence of Dr. Eldridge, and quite agreed with it.

Geo. Hendry, sworn: (This witness corroborated the evidence of the first witness.)

The stub of Dr. Eldridge's prescription book was here shown to Dr. Tripler by his Honour, and he was requested to give an opinion on the medicine that had been given to deceased.

Dr. Tripler, after reading it, said it was as a mild stimulant to the liver, and had the whole amount been taken at once it would have acted simply as a purge.

R M. Ford, sworn: I was sent for to the Albion Saloon yesterday, and found deceased very ill. Went for a doctor; returned with Dr. Wheeler to the saloon, and he pronounced deceased as having been dead for 5 minutes.

R F. Livingston, sworn: I know deceased; his parents reside in New Jersey. His true name is William Dennis Ryan.

J. White, sworn: I know deceased; his parents live in Salem New Jersey.

A verdict was returned that deceased came to his death from the rupture of an aneurism of the thoracic artery, and consequent hemorrhage.

JAPANESE LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE.

As bearing upon these subjects we have deemed the following papers read before the Oriental Society of America last year well worthy of reproduction.

On the Modern Japanese Literature, and its Influence in bringing about the Recent Revolutions in Japan, by Mr. William E. Griffis, of New York, lately of the Kai Sei Gakko (Imperial College) of Tokio (Yedo), Japan.

The object of the paper was to explain the recent social and political revolution in Japan, and to show the true causes which operated effectually to overthrow the Shogun's (Tycoon's) government, to reinstate the Mikado in full power, to destroy the feudal system, and then to impel the Japanese nation into the path of modern civilization. The causes of these four distinct results are to be found in the revival of the study of the ancient national literature, the study of the classic historical compositions of Japanese scholars, the movement for the revival of pure Shinto (the indigenous religion of Japan), and the publication and general reading of books written by native authors who had seen or studied western civilization. The three first causes were efficient in overthrowing the hereditary usurpation of the Shogun's government, destroying the feudal system, and establishing the national government on its ancient foundation, and according to its ancient constitution. The last, acting upon the national mind at the instant of intensest momentum produced by the political revolution, impelled the nation into that course of innovation, reform, and systematic attempts at social regeneration which now challenges the attention of the world, and compels the admiration of all who can sympathize with an Asiatic nation that is bravely struggling into the light and knowledge of the nineteenth century.

In Japan, the impulse to enter the comity of nations, and to follow the course of their civilization, came from within, and not from without. It is the general impression among foreigners that the abolition of the dual form of government, and the sweeping away of the feudal system, were the direct result of the presence of foreigners on the soil of Japan. This, however, is a great mistake. From causes already at work before the arrival of Commodore Perry and the foreigners in Japan, the Shogun's government would certainly have fallen. The presence of foreigners in Japan served merely to hasten the slow inevitable. Among the many classes into which Japanese society was formerly divided, there were two that comprised the readers and thinkers. One, the Buddhist priesthood brought into existence that vast mass of Buddhistic literature, and originated and developed those phases of Japanese Buddhism, which have made it a distinct product of thought and life among the

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manifold phases of this, the most widely-professed religion on earth. This ecclesiastical literary activity and growth culminated in the sixteenth century. Since that time Japanese thought has been led by the Samurai, or military literati, the secularly educated and armed classes. The creative era of Japanese literature was between the eighth and twelfth centuries. The scholastic era of Japanese learning and literature embraced the latter half of the last and the first quarter of the present century. The province of Mito was especially the resort of learned men and authors, and the effect of their writings was to point out the historical fact that the Shogun was a usurper, and that the Mikado was the only true source of authority. It was the study of these works, and others of similar purport, that led the Samurai from one end of the country to the other to raise the cry, "Honor the Mikado and expel the barbarian.' Another element that tended to overthrow the usurping Shogun and to restore the Mikado was the revival of the study of pure Shintô, the ancient religion of Japan, according to which the Mikado is the divine representative of the gods on earth, and as such is to be loved and obeyed by all Japanese The study of Shintô created a powerful party, whose constant aim was to overthrow the Shogun's government, and thus end the usurpation of six and a-half centuries. All these currents of thought united to swell the stream of opinion and action which, in 1868, swept the Shogun from his seat of power into poverty and obscurity, and which raised the Mikado to his rightful place as *de facto* sovereign of Japan.

Yet the very men who formed the Mikado's party were the most bitter haters of foreigners. The primary object that united and impelled them was to restore the Mikado; their secondary bond of union and object was to drive out the foreigners, close the ports of foreign commerce, and repudiate the treaties. Mr. Iwakura and his colleagues were the arch-haters of foreigners, their ways and works. Now, they are the leaders of the new ideas and the forward movement in Western civilization. How was this marvelous change wrought? Why did the foreigner-haters become the leaders of progress, the defenders and executors of Western civilization? Why did they preach the faith they once destroyed?

"It was the lessons taught them by the bombardment of Shimonoseki," say some. "It was the benefits arising from foreign commerce," say others. "It was because foreigners in Japan persuaded them," say not a few.

In none of these do we find the true explanation. War, commerce, and contact with foreigners for a half century, did not move China; neither would they have moved Japan. In the latter country the movement was by impulse from within, not by pressure from without. The real cause of the recent "reformation" in Japan was an intellectual one. It was brought about by the reading and study of the recent native literature produced by earnest men who had studied the foreign languages, notably the English and Dutch, years before, or who had visited Europe and America during the times of the Shogun's power, and who returned to Japan shortly before the Mikado was reinstated, and began the composition and publication of those original works and translations which were eagerly read and studied by the new rulers and rising men in Japan. In these books the history of Western nations was faithfully told; their customs and beliefs were explained and defended; their resources, methods of thought, education, morals, laws, systems of government, etc., were described and elucidated. With Western ideas for texts, Fukuzawa, Nakamura, Uchida, Urin, Kato, and a host of scholarly writers, expounded the true principles which a nation that would become great must follow out. They one and all showed how Japan had retrograded in isolation, and the adoption of Western civilization was both a virtue and a necessity.

Professor Griffis said: "It was his firm belief, after nearly four years of life in Japan, mingling with the progressive men of the empire, that the reading and study of books written by Japanese authors, and printed in the Japanese language, did more to transform the minds of Japanese rulers and thinking people than any other cause. During the past decade the production of purely native literature has ceased, and the translation of foreign books, largely scientific, and the composition of works inspired by the reading of Western literature, have busied scholars and writers in Japan."

The speaker then entered into many details of Japanese book-making, the subject matter of the books relating to the United States and other countries, what the Japanese thought of us, etc. He closed by remarking that 'should Western civilization take sure root and flourish in Japan, and the people become occidentalized, it is not too much to hope [illegible] peculiar genius of the Japanese will produce a literary work that will take its place among the imperishable classics of the world."

Of the Distinction of the Noun and Verb in Japanese, Mr. A. Van Name, of New Haven, Conn said:

The Japanese in respect to the separation of noun and verb holds a position intermediate between the Chinese and Indo-European languages. In the Chinese, theoretically and to a great extent actually, any word may be noun, adjective, adverb, or verb, becoming definite only as it enters into construction and its position in the sentence is fixed The full separation of the parts of speech which we find in the Indo European family is reached, according to Schleicher, only through the agency of case and personal endings, both of which are wholly wanting in Japanese. The relations of case are here expressed by prepositions, or rather postpositions, and particles which everywhere preserve their separate character. *Wa*, sometimes regarded as a sign of the nominative case, is in its origin demonstrative, and its primary force is to arrest the attention on the word or phrase which precedes, and to separate it from what follows. It commonly follows, but is by no means a necessary adjunct of, the subject, nor is it confined to this office. It may be added to *wo*, which marks the object (*wo-wa* uniting in the from *woba* or *oba*), or to a noun governed by a preposition. *Wo*, also, though more uniform in position and use, is apparently of the same demonstrative origin. The noun as such has no distinct method of formation; the differentiation so far as it exists is on the side of the adjective and verb. Two or three derivative affixes, the most important of which is *sa*, which forms nouns of quality from adjective roots are the only noticeable exceptions. The plural is formed either by repeating the singular, without other change than that of a surd initial, now brought between two vowels, to a sonant, a change which is both the result and the sign of the close union of the parts: thus, *kuni*, 'country,' plural, *kuni guni*; or by the addition of independent words of collective signification, such as *kata*, 'side,' *tomo*, 'companion,' etc.

Personal pronouns the Japanese is poorly provided with, and uses sparingly. In many cases where we should employ them, the person is simply left to be understood; in others the rules of politeness require the substitution of various humble or honorific epithets, such as 'servant,' 'master,' and the like, or a general designation of the place which the person occupies, as *anata*, 'that side,' for the second person, *kono kò*, 'this side,' for the first person. From the pronominal roots, *a*, *ka*, which point to the more remote, *so* to the less remote, *ko* to the nearer object, and *wa*, reflexive, pointing back to the subject, and not unlikely identical with the *wa* which marks the subject, we have, apparently by composition with the substantive verb *ari*, the forms *are*, *kare*, *sore*, 'that person or thing,' *kore*, 'this person or thing,' and *ware*, 'I.' The primary meaning of *wa* appears in the possessive *waga*, formed by the addition of the genitive suffix *ga*, which may mean, according to the person referred to, 'my own,' 'your own,' 'his own.' The second person is without any simple designation, and of the forms for the third person, the weakest, *are*, is still decidedly demonstrative. The genitive suffix *no* added to the above-mentioned roots, except *wa*, forms the demonstrative adjectives, *ano*, *kono*, *sono* 'that,' *kono*, 'this,' while for the possesives *no* must be added to the full pronominal form, as in *are no*, 'his.' Where the personal pronouns are so little developed, a personal inflection of the verb is hardly to be thought of.

The adjective has an attributive form ending in *ki*, adverbial or indefinite form in *ku*, and a predicative one in *shi*, which last includes the copula. Thus from the root *naga*, 'long,' which appears in the proper name Nagasaki, literally, 'long promontory,' we have the following forms: *nagaki saki*, 'a long promontory,' *saki wa nagashi*, 'the promontory is long,' and *nagaku suru*, 'to make long.' In the spoken language the attributive and predicative forms, by the dropping of the consonant of the ending, are reduced to one, *nagai*. The strict law of position by which the limiting and dependent always precedes the limited and governing word prevents any ambiguity from this source.

If now we pass to the verb we find that while nouns may end in any of the vowels, the verbal roots, or what we must treat as roots, though seldom monosyllabic, are restricted to two finals, *i* and *e*. Not only in compounds does this root appear, but also where a number of verbs in succeeding clauses are in parallel construction, only the last requiring the termination of tense and mood, while the others stand in the naked root-form. This unchanged root is also used as a noun, more often abstract, as *omoi*, 'think' and 'thought,' sometimes concrete, as *kôri* freeze' and 'ice,' and in compounds even denoting the agent; thus, from *ki*, 'wood,' and *kori*, 'cut,' *ki-kori*, 'woodcutter.' To this root also, as to any other noun, are joined prepositions to form certain parts

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of the verb; thus, *mi*, 'see;' supine *mi-ui*, 'in order to see;' gerund or participle *mi te*, 'seeing;' *te* having a modal or instrumental force. Among the inflected forms of the verb, the predicative is frequently identical with the substantive and attributive form. Of the two classes into which verbs in *i* are divided, the older and more numerous class, including what we should call the irregular or strong verbs, forms the present indicative and infinitive, the latter used both as noun and adjective, alike. In verbs in *e* the two forms are in the older language distinct, but in modern usage the infinitive has supplanted the indicative, form and is used indifferently for both. In the negative conjugation the present indicative and infinitive are alike. In the preterit, again, of both the affirmative and infinitive conjugations, they are distinct; but in the spoken language, which forms a new preterit from the gerund and the substantive verb *ari* (*mitari*, -*u* for *mite-ari*, -*u*), this advantage is lost, and a shortened ending *ta* replaces both *tari* and *taru*. The conditional and concessive forms of the verb are also, by Hoffman, to whom the analysis of Japanese grammatical forms owes most, reduced to substantives governed by prepositions.

Whether the separation of the noun and verb in Japanese is more or less in idea than it is in form, is a question to be decided only by a wider consideration of the structure of the sentence. The view held by Steinthal and Schleicher respecting languages of the same general type, that they have no proper verb, but only verbal nouns, certainly affords the easiest explanation of some of the phenomena here presented. In the sentence *he ga teru*, 'the sun shines,' it is most natural to regard *ga* as the genitive sign, making the subject the possessor or the attribute of the verbal action; literally 'the sun's shining [is].' This use of *ga*, which is frequent, differs from *wa* in the same position in that the former adds emphasis to the subject, the latter to the predicate, though they are frequently interchangeable without appreciable difference of meaning. In the compound sentence the nominal construction prevails over the verbal. Instead of dependent clauses with conjunctions, we have more often only verbal nouns governed by prepositions. Both *no* and *ga*, the genitive particles, may be used to connect clauses which stand in an adversative relation to each other. A consequence of this looseness of structure is the inordinate length to which the sentence is sometimes drawn out. The sense is kept suspended through a succession of loosely connected dependent clauses, interrupted by long quotations, until sometimes the end is reached only with the end of the volume. The merit of the style, measured by a Japanese standard, is largely in proportion to the length of the sentence.

THE GAIKWAR.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

There is perhaps no point on which the general ignorance of English people about Indian affairs is so dense as the relation between the Government of India and the native princes though few points are more interesting to those who care for theory of legal and political relations. India may be said very roughly to be as large as Europe without Russia, and perhaps it may be said equally roughly that somewhere about a third of this continent consists of native States. The term native State is itself vague, and includes territories differing from each other in almost every respect. Some of the native States—Nepaul, for instance, and Affghanistan—are as little dependent upon the British Empire as France is dependent upon England; but this cannot be said of any of the vast number of States which are included in and surrounded by the British dominions. Some of them are nominally independent. Treaties with them exist, in which they are recognized as independent States, but in most cases the terms of those very treaties contain conditions altogether inconsistent with any thing like real independence. Apart from and by the side of the treaties relations have grown up between the British Government and the native States which have reduced them to the position of what, by an odd adaption of European terms, it has become common in India to call "suzerain" (which word is supposed to look less arrogant than sovereign) and "feudatory." There are, moreover, almost infinite differences between native States and native States. The Nizam, the Gaikwar, Scindiah and Holkar, make a nearer approach to complete independence than the Rajpoot princes, and there is a long gradation downwards till the series ends in small hill Rajahs like those who live in the neighbourhood of Simla, and own principalities not larger than an extensive English estate, and in territories like Bundelcund, which are completely under the power of the British Government, though the ordinary British system of law and administration has not for various reasons been extended to them.

The relation of these princes and chiefs to the British Government varies as much as their powers in their own territories. Some of them are treated as reigning princes. They are received with salutes of artillery, to which they attach what appears to a European ridiculous importance. They take precedence of the highest officers of the British Government. They have considerable armies, and within certain ill-defined limits their power in their own territories are uncontrolled. Those limits, however, though not expressed in definite words, are well understood. They must do nothing which can disturb the general tranquillity, which is, or is capable of becoming, dangerous to the British power, or which is opposed in any manifest and flagrant degree to the general principles of which the British Government regards itself as the representative. There is not, for instance, a native ruler in all India who would venture to put a criminal to death by torture. A few years ago a prince who executed a man by chaining him to an elephant's foot and driving the elephant through the streets, the animal sometimes trampling on his burden and sometimes missing him, was punished by suspension if not by deposition. The course taken in cases of misgovernment is precisely similar. As the British Government undertakes to keep the peace and prevent insurrections, it considers itself bound to prevent the abuses which provoked and more or less justified insurrection. Not long ago a Hindoo State governed by a Mahommedan was grievously scandalized by their ruler's proceedings. They represented to the Government of India that if left to themselves they would have put him to death, and put some one else in his place and requested the Government to right them, as they were thus prevented from righting themselves by their own methods. The complaint was instantly entertained. The native prince was suspended. His territories were put under the government of a council, at which he had a seat. A British officer was appointed to reside at the capital for a certain time to get matters into order, the grievances complained of were gradually redressed, and the prince, if he reforms and amends his ways, will in due course of time be restored to his former position of authority.

In short, the Governor General and his principal subordinates exercise in case of need an undefined and unlimited control over every native ruler in India. They do so, not in virtue of any express law or treaty, but because it is absolutely essential to the peace and order of the whole country that they should do so. If any one of the Great Powers of Europe were to obtain an undisputed and indisputable superiority in point of force over the whole of Europe, and were to use it to keep the peace and prevent gross abuses, that Power would occupy the position which the Viceroy occupies towards the native rulers of India. Those who think that some sort of quasi-legal title is needed to justify the exercise of such powers are in the habit of saying that the Queen is the representative of the Mogul Emperors, and that as such she is entitled to be regarded as a sort of feudal sovereign or, as many like to call it, "suzerain" of the inferior princes. If this fiction pleases any one, there is no particular harm in it. The real truth is that the British power is in fact paramount over the whole continent, and that the manner in which it is used over the different native princes is, perhaps, the greatest of the many great blessings which it has conferred upon that large section of the human race which inhabits India.

We have made this statement because it is indispensable to a true understanding of the proceedings against the Gaikwar. It appears to be a common opinion that the inquiry which is to take place at Bombay is a criminal trial. In point of fact it is no such thing. The Gaikwar is not subject to the ordinary criminal law of India, and the Commission of which Sir R. Couch is the head is not a court of justice in any sense of the word. The proceedings, to use a phrase well known in India, are essentially "political," and not judicial; that is to say, they are acts done by the Government in its public capacity as acts of State, and not acts done in the ordinary course of the administration of justice. The Commission will be subject to no fixed rules of evidence or procedure. It will be entirely a matter of discretion with it whether it chooses to hear counsel or not. It will be in no sense bound to give the Gaikwar the benefit of a doubt. It need give no reasons and deliver no public judgment. It is, in one word, not a court of law at all, and is subject to no legal rules except those which it chooses to impose on itself. Legally the matter stands thus. By certain laws in force in India the Governor-General in Council and the Governor of Bombay are entitled to order persons in the Gaikwar's position to be detained in custody as long as they think proper. If they choose

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to avail themselves of the advice of such a Commission as the one which is to sit at Bombay is exercising such a discretion, it is open to them to do so, and this is the course which they have in fact taken on the present occasion. Under the very peculiar circumstances of the case it may have been a proper course to take. The Gaikwar is accused of one definite act, complicity in an attempt to poison the British Resident; and such an accusation may perhaps be most properly investigated in a quasi-court of justice and under judicial forms. It is, however, very unlikely that the same procedure would be made use of in other proceedings against native princes, nor is it desirable that it should be. It would be absurd to try a ruler for misgovernment. If Napoleon Bonaparte had tried to poison the captain of the ship which brought him into Plymouth Sound, there might have been some sense in setting Lord Ellenborough and other judges to inquire into the case, but it would have been absurd to erect a judicial or quasi-judicial tribunal in order to decide whether or not upon general grounds he ought to be sent to St. Helena. It is the same with native princes in India. The Gaikwar is much more like a prisoner of war than anything else, and the manner in which prisoners of war are to be disposed of is a question not for the judicial but for the executive department of Government. The participation of Scindiah and and the Rajah of Jeypore in these proceedings is a memorable circumstance. They could not have made a more emphatic admission of the general authority of the British Government over native princes than their presence on such an occasion implies.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

April 1. *Traviata*, German barque, Breckwalde, 271, from Takow, Sugar, to China.

April 4, *Mosquito*, British gun boat, Commander Paul, from Yokoska.

April 5, *Triton*, American barque, Heppingstone, 264, from Bonin Islands, Whaling Gear, to Captain.

April 7. *Bombay*, British steamer, Davis, 1325, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

April 7, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1914, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

April 7, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Morse, 5,049, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

April 10, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ekstrand, 1016, from Shanghai, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 6, *Orissa*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,119, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

April 6, *Decrès*, French gun-boat, Captain Bose, for Kobe.

April 6, *Pernambuco*, British steamer, Hyde, 643, for Hiogo, General, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

April 7. *Costa Rica* American steamer, Connor, 1,917, for Hiogo, General, despatched by P. M. Co.

April 7, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1685, for Hiogo. General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 7, *Arcona*, German Frigate, Baron Reibuitz, 2,320, for Honolulu

April 8 *Thos. Hilyard*, British ship, Campbell, 1,500, for Callao, Ballast despatched by Captain.

April 8, *Mathilde* German barque, Dau, 233, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.

April 9. *Vidal*, French barque, Rondeau, 469, for Nagasaki and China, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

April 10, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Morse, 5,049, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Orissa*, for Hongkong.—1 Manila man, second class

Per *Bombay* from Hongkong.—Dr. Platt, Captain H. Walsh, Mr. Taylor, Messrs. R S Otori and A. Kawago, Commissioners to Siam, Kori Kiosichina, Secretary, and 19 Chinese in the steerage

Per American steamer *Oregonian*, from Shanghai. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs Bovie, Mr and Mrs H. Morse and child, Madame Guiveira, Miss E Fott, Miss Center, Messrs. W. Murray, D. W. Ap Jones, A. Steward, Baron Shokeben Otto Mulier, J. Kanon, J. A. Edward, R S. Edward, J. B. Margerison, J. Fraser, J Logon, A Russel, M. Anoki Capt Haswell, J. A Potter, Capt. Oxer, Alex Kerr, L Keffler, E Sucken J. Schaeffer, J. Hazett, Chas. Madgel, Capt. Douglas, J. W. Hart, M. Brown, F Fiorini, Douglas Wise, C. Matthaw, R K. Benjamin, D. Tata, L. Sceta, H. Rustanjee, and 80 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Rev. D. M. Dexter, wife and child, Mrs J. C. Phillips, E Cunningiame, Geo. Hughes, Capt. E G. Hallet, John Crandall, August Chuller, Bun Soy Foks, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie and 3 children, Col. E Forester, and Loring Andrews.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong.—For Yokohama.—Mr and Mrs C. A. Gibon, Mr S. Hill, and child and maid servant. For San Francisco.—Mrs F Patterson, G. Besant, T. W. Cooper, P. R. Smith, J. Witte. E Dilboy, Proff. C. H. F. Peters, Lieut. E. W. Bass, U.S.A., G J. Becker and 137 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, for Hiogo, &c.—Mrs. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Bishop Williams, Messrs. E C. Kirby, J. Taylor, Johnson, C Bland, H. Magniac and servant, N. J. Silas, C. Bassett, J. Welsh, Da Roza, E. Gower, C. B. Rickett, and 12 in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, for Hiogo, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Schiller, Mr. and Mrs. McVean, Capt. Hardy, Messrs. Hooper, D. Ross, and 11 Japanese, in the cabin; 113 in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Captain Bosquet, Mrs Pruyn, Mrs Stewart, and 2 children, Rev. J. H. Ballagh, Mrs. Takimatsi, Messrs Orcel, Percin, E. Berger, H. Hyzer, 6 Japanese, and 1 Chinese, in the cabin; 108 in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *City of Peking*: For San Francisco.—Messrs. J. Warren Cooper, Hughes, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter and Child, Keswick, Patterson, Mrs. Rice and Child, Captain Hallett, Mrs. Phillips, L. Andrews, Jr., B. L. Este, J. C. Wilson, H. B. Wilson, Morris, H. Corbett and 3 Children, W. Nicholson, Col. Maclean, R. Isaacs, E. Forrester, Rohde, Stucken, E. Besant, D. R. Elder, Mrs. Hart and Child, Captain Furber, Fontaine, E. C. Morley, Cunninghame, Herwig, Mrs. C. A Gibon, P. R Smith, H. D. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Haris and child, J. Witte, E. W. Morgan, Captain Cassell.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Orissa*, for Hongkong:—
Silk ..... 351 bales.

Per *Oregonian* from Shanghai: Treasure, $42,900.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, for Hiogo, &c:—Treasure $6,000.

REPORTS.

The *City of Peking* reports: Left Hongkong April 1st, at 4 p.m. Fine weather to Van Diemen Straits; since then, thick, rainy weather and strong S.W. to N.E. gales.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong...	... Tanais	M. M. Co.	... 13th April
Hongkong...	... Bombay	P. & O. Co.	... 14th April

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Bombay	Davies	
Min	Japanese flag ...	
Naruto	DuBois	
Oregonian	Harris	
Sea Gull	Acfort	Shanghai.
Tanais	Reyoier	Hongkong.
Takasagu Maru	Ekstrand	
Volga	Nordedeu	

SAILING SHIPS.

Arc'e	339 B. T. Whitny ...	
City of Halifax... ...	853 Bixton	...
James Paton	387 Cotter	...
Iris	213 Schaechtel ...	...
Myrtle	35 Poley	...
Mora...	620 Angel	...
Traviata	271 Brackwalde ...	...
Tori	100 Jordar	...
Triton	264 Heppingstone ...	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat Monocacy ... ... Captain Kouts
British gun-boat ... Mosquito ... ... Commander Paul

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

For China Ports, with goods for Japan.

From Liverpool.—"Ulysses" str.; "Nestor" Patrocles; "Deucalion" str; "Agamemnon" str.

From London.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Croesus" str; "Glenartney" str.; "Liga" str.

From Glasgow via Shanghai.—

For Japan Direct

From London, for Yokohama.—"F C Clarke;" "Calabar" str. "Annie Braginton"; "Oleander."

From London, for Yokohama and Hiogo.—"Suffolk"; "Gaucho"; "Walton," "Satsuma"; "Bengal" ss; "Venice" ss

From Liverpool, for Yokohama and Hiogo.—"Spirit of the Age"

From Monte Video for Yokohama.—"Airola"

From London for Hiogo.—"Kashgar."

From Shields.—"Atlantes"

From Cardiff.—"Earl of Dalhousie," "Indian Empire"; "Adano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Victoria"; "Florentine"; "Vulcan."

From New York.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Jas. Coudle"; "Hants County"; "T. A. Goddard." For Hiogo.—"Armenia."

From San Francisco.—

From Aberdeen.—"Esmeralda" str.

From Hamburg.—"Catharina."

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AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—
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AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Sumida" str.; "Duke of Abercorn"; "Jessie Macdonald"; "Africa" str; "Viking" str.
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AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai."
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	April 18th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	April 20th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	April 13th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	April 14th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	April 14th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

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"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
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Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1, 26 ins.

Gaiety Theatre.

THE FOURTH AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

will take place on

Wednesday Evening Next,

April 14th,

When will be presented Two COMEDIETTAS, by

John Maddison Morton, Esq.,

"A REGULAR FIX,"

AND

"A THUMPING LEGACY."

TICKETS can be procured on and after Monday, at Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co's where also Plan of Seats can be seen.

It is most respectfully represented that if cash were paid for Tickets when secured, it would be a great saving of trouble to Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co., who always so kindly undertake the selling of Tickets, and of much useless expenditure on the part of the Amateurs, who sadly need every available dollar.

Yokohama, April 7, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING of the Society will be held at the

IMPERIAL COLLEGE,

(KAISEI GAKKO,) TOKIO,

On WEDNESDAY Next,

The 14th Instant,

At Five o'clock p.m.

A Paper will be Read by J. H. GUBBINS, Esq.:—

"Notes of a Journey from Awomori to Niigata; and of a Visit to the Mines of Sado."

BY ORDER OF
THE COUNCIL.

Yokohama, April 7, 1875.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 10TH, 1875.

We republish the following report which appeared in the *Japan Mail*, of the 9th instant.

Cottons.—A slightly better feeling would seem to actuate dealers as we write. *Yarns*—16/24 in the better qualities have been in good enquiry, while inferior spinnings continue unattractive. For 28/32 a good demand may be reported, prices for these being very firm; in 38/42, however, but little business has taken place and this at unaltered quotations. *Shirtings*: In 7 lbs. goods some business is reported, and prices exhibit an improved tendency; 8¼ lbs. weights are nominally unchanged, while 9 lbs. are firm. *Velvets* continue difficult of sale. Other descriptions of cotton fabrics have been slenderly dealt in and require no comment.

Woollens.—Business in Woollens continues on a very limited scale and the few transactions which have taken place show a further decline in prices. *Mousselines de laine* have exhibited the general tendency although they remain readily moveable in every instance where holders submit to concessions on previous rates. *Cloth* of all kinds and *Blankets* are out of season and entirely nominal in value.

Iron and Metals.—The market continues excessively dull, and little if any business is reported.

Sugar.—Holders are firm at quotations owing to advices from Formosa which report a good demand there for shipment to other than Japanese ports.

Kerosene Oil.—Native merchants are at present the only holders and quotations are nominal.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.	
Grey Shirtings:—	
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.90 to $2.10
8 „ ... ... 38½ „ 44 in. „	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. „	2.17½ to 2.55
9 lbs. ... ... „ 44 in. „	2.65 to 2.90
White Shirtings:—	
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal „	2.40 to 2.50
64 to 72 „ ditto... ... „ „	2.80 to 3.00
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. ... „ „	1.45 to 1.60
7 „ ... ... „ „	1.70 to 1.80
Drills, English—15 lbs.... ... ... „	3.25 to 3.40
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.
ditto (Dyed) ... ... „	
Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.90 to 0.97½
Velvets (Black) „	8.60 to 9.50
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. .. per pce.	0.90 to 1.00
Taffachelass single weft 12 yds 43 in „	2.50 to 2.70
ditto (double weft) „ „	
Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe ... ... „	7.00 to 8.00
Cotton Yarns.	
No. 16 to 24 ... ... per picul	$33.50 to 36.50
Reverse ... ... „	nominal
„ 28 to 32 ... ... „	38.50 to 42.00
„ 38 to 42 ... small stock. „	42.00 to 46.50
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.	
Plain Orleans ... ...40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.75
Figured Orleans ... ...29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.25
Italian Cloth ... ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.36
Cavalet Cords .. ...29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.00 to 7.00
Cashmeres Assrtd. ... ...56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00
Lastings Japan ... .. 29—30 [illegible]	13.00 to 14.50

GOODS.	PRICES.
WOOLLENS.—*Continued.*	
Plain Mousseline de Laine .. 30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½
Figured do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.30
Multicolored do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.38
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Presidents... ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.75 to 0.95
Pilots ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Union ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.45 to 0.48
Metals and Sundries.	
Iron flat and round ... ... per pcl	4.00 to 4.50
„ nail rod assorted ... . „	4.00 to 4.40
„ hoop ... ... „	4.50 to 4.70
„ sheet... ... ... „	5.00 to 5.50
„ wire ... ... „	8.00 to 9.00
„ pig ... ... „	2.20
Lead ... ... „	
Tin Plates ... ... „	
SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag ... ... per picul.	4.65 to 4.75
in Basket ... nom.... „	4.45 to 4.62½
China No. 1 Ping fah „	8.40 to 8.60
do. No. 2 Ching-pak „	7.60 to 8.00
do. No. 3 Ke-pak „	6.80 to 7.20
do. No. 4 Kook-fah „	6.00 to 6.30
do. No. 5 Kong-fun „	5.30 to 5.80
do. No 6 E-pak „	4.80 to 5.20
Swatow .. .. nom. „	3.80 to 3.90
Daitoong ... ... „	3.75 to 3.85
Sugar Candy ... ... „	10.00 to 11.00
Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ... „	14.50 to 14.75
Rice Japan... ... ... „	3.25 to 3.30
Kerosene ... ... case.	3.40 to 3.50

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The public sales which have recently taken place seem, by bringing buyers and sellers in closer contact, to have strongly impressed upon the latter the true position of affairs, and paved the way to a steadier decline in the price of *Hanks*. Since the 25th ulto., 350 bales of *Hanks* have been settled at about $20 under previous quotations. On the other hand the advance reported in our last for good *Oshius* has been fully maintained, and settlements of these sorts are 250 bales. Supplies from the interior are at a low ebb and from 1,600 bales in January, the stock has decreased to 850.

The shipments of the fortnight are 662 bales, making the total export to date 9,771 bales against 12,961 last year for the corresponding period.

Tea.—The slightly better feeling indicated at the close of our last market report (25th March) continued to the close of the month when buyers generally retired and grades from "Good Medium" to "Common" retrograded about $1 per picul.

Settlements in these classes for the period rather exceed piculs 2,000, whilst "Fine" and higher descriptions have received no attention and the prices of these are nominal.

The first garden muster of "New Crop" has made its appearance in this market. It gives, however, no data on which to form an opinion of the probable outturn of this season's growth. We are just now at the critical juncture of the first picking. The plant is well reported of but one or two days frost may seriously damage its prospects.

A considerable further increase may also be looked forward to in the approaching season's results as many young plantations will have arrived at maturity and afford a fuller crop. It seems not improbable that we may realize an increase of 15 per cent to come forward to the Treaty Ports in comparison with the closing season.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.	PRICES.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. 6m/s. at 4s. 3d	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.35 @ 6 m/s.
Silk:—	per picul		
HANKS. Extra			
HANKS. Best No. 1 to 2	$500 00 to $520 00 „	19s. 2d. to 19s. 11d.	frs. 53 to frs. 55
HANKS. Good No 2	$460 00 to $480.00 „	17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.	frs. 49 to frs. 51
HANKS. Medium No. 2½	$410.00 to $430 00 „	16s. 0d. to 16s. 9d.	frs. 44 to frs. 46
„ Common No. 3	$380.00 to $400.00 „	15s. 0d. to 15s. 8d.	frs. 41 to frs. 43
„ Inferior	$320 00 to $360.00 „	13s. 0d. to 14s. 4d.	frs. 35 to frs. 39
OSHIU Extra	$580 00 to $600 00 „	22s. 1d. to 22s. 9d.	frs. 61 to frs. 63
„ Best No. 1	$540.00 to $560.00 „	20s. 8d. to 21s. 5d.	frs. 57 to frs. 59
„ Good	$500.00 to $520.00 „	19s. 2d. to 19s. 11d.	frs. 53 to frs. 55
„ Medium	$460 00 to $480.00 „	17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.	frs. 49 to frs. 51
„ Inferior			
HAMATSKI Average	$430.00 to $450.00 „	16s. 9d. to 17s. 5d.	frs. 46 to frs. 48
Good			
KASKI Average			
KAKEDA Best	$540 00 to $580.00 „	22s. 8d. to 22s. 1d.	frs. 57 to frs. 61
„ Good			
Tea:—			
Common ... ... „ ..	$17.00 to 20.00 „		
Good Common ... ... „ ..	$23 00 to 25.00 „		
Medium ... ... „ ...	$29.00 to 30.00 „		
Good Medium ... ... „ ...	$33 00 to 35.00 „		
Fine ... ... „ ...	Nominal.		
Finest ... ... „ ...	„		
Choice ... ... „ ...	„		
Choicest „ ... ... „ ..	None		
Sundries:—			
Mushrooms...	$34.00 to 47.00 „		
Isinglass	$32.00 to 47.00 „		
Sharks' Fins	$24.00 to 37.00 „		
White Wax...	$12.00 to 13.00 „		
Bees Do.	$36 00 to 41.00 „		
Cuttle fish	$12 50 to 14.75 „		
Seaweed, ...	$ 2.00 to 3 50 „		
Gallnuts	$10.50 to 11 50 „		
Tobacco	$ 6.00 to 9.50 „		
Sulphur	$ 2.20 to 2 80 „		
Wheat	$ 1.20 to 1.60 „		
Shellfish	$13.00 to 37.00 „		
Camphor	$14 00 to 16.00 „		
Béche de Mer	$19 00 to 55.00 „		
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces per catty.	$ 3.40 to 5.50 „		
100 to 200 „	$ 2.10 to 3.20 „		
Copper ... ... picul.	$16.00 to 23.50 „		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have remained steady during the past fortnight, with a moderate business doing both in Bank Bills and Private Paper.

Gold Yen still continue to be exported freely and are consequently in good demand at slightly higher rates.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2½d.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1½d.
„ „ Private, 6 months.....	4s. 2⅝d.
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.30
„ „ Private	5.34¼
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand....	72½
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	73⅛
On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ per cent. dist.
„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100½
30 days' sight Private....	103
„ New York Bank Bills on demand...	100
30d. s. Private.....	102⅝
Gold Yen.....	411¼
Kinsatz	417

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INSURANCE.

The Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester,
And 10, Cornhill, London.
7, Water Street, Liverpool.
4, Hanover Street, Glasgow.
23, Cowgate, Dundee.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, June 30, 1868.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, September 3, 1872.

The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

AT BATAVIA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Companies, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns,	First-Class...	12 Months...	1½ per Cent
"	" ...	6 " ...	1 "
"	" ...	3 " ...	¾ "
"	" ...	1 " ...	½ "
"	" ...	10 Days.....	5/16 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9. 12ms.

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INSURANCE.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,
o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO IMPORTERS

—OF—

ENGLISH GOODS.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LONDON DRAPER, is open to buy Goods in commission for a good Firm; or as Agent for Japanese Goods consigned to London. Highest references given and required. Address

MR. GEORGE INGATE,

DRAPER,

KILBURN, LONDON, W. C.

Yokohama, March 27, 1875. 3ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between Mr. C. S. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE and the undersigned ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

With reference to the above Mr. C. S. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our firm in Yokohama, and are authorized to sign our firm "in Liquidation."

GILMAN & Co.

Yokohama, 1st March, 1875. W. 1m.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund ..... 775,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq

AD. ANDRÉ, Esq. | A. F. HEARD, Esq.
E. R. BELILIOS Esq. | H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. | S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, Esq.

MANAGERS.

SHANGHAI.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
YOKOHAMA.....T. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG. | FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI. | HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA. | HIOGO.
BOMBAY. | AMOY.
CALCUTTA. | SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

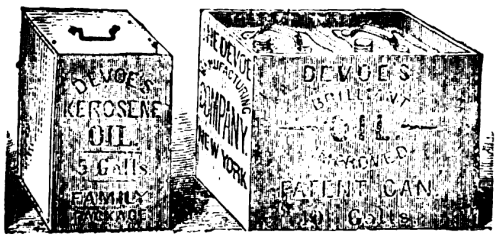
LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row, LONDON.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH Screw Tops, OR THE WORD "Devoe's" ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co
127 Pearl and 80 Beaver Sts.
New York.

Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Agents for



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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS'" WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

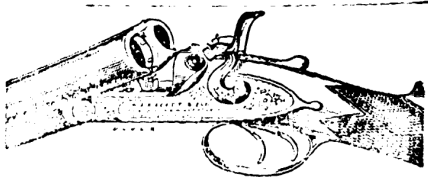
Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874 tf.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,
NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES
READY

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 16.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

THE Imperial Proclamation issued on the 14th inst, of which two translations will be found elsewhere—one, that which, with a verbal alteration here and there, appeared in our daily issue; the other, a more severely exact rendering of the original with which we have since been favoured—is characterised by much paternal dignity of thought and expression. We have discussed its contents more minutely elsewhere, though not without a strong feeling that its full import and bearing can only be very imperfectly understood by foreigners at present. But the organization of which it proclaims the creation obviously constitutes a fresh development in the political machinery of the Empire, and may be expected to provide for the utilization of much force at present either lost or even mischievously directed. It is impossible to think that the step has been taken merely for the sake of constructing a mere ingenious, but useless, engine of government, and we may thus conclude that it is rendered necessary by the growth of the national life and the expansion of the national mind.

IT is hardly necessary to say that the alarmist article which appeared this week in one of the evening papers is as completely without foundation as any of those of the same nature which have preceded it at intervals during the past few years. The Government has been greatly strengthened by the late accession to the Cabinet of its new members, and the proclamation of Thursday is evidence that an agreement has been arrived at upon points which two years ago were the causes of division and secession. It is rumoured, and not without good authority, that Saigo Kichinosuke will join the Cabinet, in which case it will embrace almost every man in Japan whose assistance is valuable, or whose displeasure might be feared. But it is obvious that great as is the individual power of some three or four men in the Empire, the days of purely personal government, as opposed to party government, are drawing to an end, and when we are told of this man or that man convulsing the Empire by his nod or the motion of his little finger, we only conclude that the metaphors of tragedy may be imported into farce without either frightening or amusing the public.

APART from the indignation which is felt in China towards the Government on account of the murder of Mr. Margary by one of its officials, there seems to be a feeling of profound grief at the loss of one so highly esteemed. His ardent temperament led him to engage eagerly in the manly pursuits so much favoured by the youth of Shanghai, while his irreproachable life and genial nature caused him to be welcome at every fireside. His attainments as a Chinese scholar and his grasp and maturity of judgment pointed him out for early prominence in the Consular Service. He was generous and intrepid. The Royal Humane Society never conferred its gold medal for a more gallant deed than when it awarded that mark of distinction to Mr. Margary for plunging into the sea and rescuing a number of ship-wrecked mariners on the coast of Formosa. In his late journey up the Yangtsze and through Yunnan to British Burmah, he accomplished a feat worthy in itself of the highest honour which the Royal Geographical Society can bestow, and, had he returned, its gold medal would assuredly have been awarded him. His personal friends refer to domestic ties which it is not permitted to us to touch upon, save by saying, that he was the idol of many hearts to whom this calamity will come with crushing force and a terrible bitterness. When time has done something to mitigate their sorrow, they may find some consolation in knowing that to his death the future historian of our relations with China will refer as a turning-point in our intercourse with that country. He was not slain by a mob, but murdered by an official of rank, and his country will be justified in demanding as much reparation for his death as if she had expended treasure and life on a warlike expedition.

THE announcement of the death of the young wife of the late Emperor of China, which is reported from Peking by last mail, shows the curious fatality which has attended the family of the late Emperor. The Emperor's death in January has been followed within the short period of two months by that of his only sister and of his wife. The title of "Good Luck" under which he ascended the throne is, to say the least of it, curiously belied by this remarkable if not suspicious mortality. It is observable that one of the foreign journals in Shanghai appears to think that this premature death affords to the young Empress a happy release from a sea of troubles. But the two Empress Dowagers appear to be sufficiently resigned under a wholly different dispensation, and it must be allowed that the burdens borne by the great are not commonly laid down on account of their weight, from which it may be inferred that they are not unaccompanied by compensating consolation.

LAST week a *hanto* of Kunura Mumpi, the shipping agent of the Kaitakushi Department, committed *hara-kiri* under very distressing circumstances. It would appear that he had been rebuked by his employer, who had failed, for some act which the young man connected in his mind far more closely than was actually the case, with this misfortune. Overwhelmed with regret and confusion at the rebuke administered to him, he destroyed himself in the usual Japanese manner. There is not the slightest reason for supposing that he had committed any act incurring punishment, or that the error for which he was blamed was of such importance as to contribute to his master's misfortunes. Wounded feeling, or a sense of wounded honour alone, would therefore seem to have instigated him to the terrible act. That *hara-kiri* has often been committed to avoid the punishment of death, otherwise inevitable, cannot be doubted. But it is equally certain that the act has often originated in as pure and lofty a sense of honour as any nation in the world can boast of. The ethical code of the Japanese has never

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been properly analysed; the comparative anatomy of it, so to speak, has never been demonstrated. The rigid truthfulness of the highest English character is manifestly absent from it; but it assuredly embraces a sense of honour which prefers death to disgrace, though this sense is unsustained by the virtue which is, with us, the foundation of all high character.

The poor fellow left a letter behind him of which the following is a translation.

'° and ° and ° could not agree to the contract of °. I met ° to-day and he told me that the Consul had told him it mattered not how many mortgages there are, no one could take the ship of another country. What I gave to ° I was deceived into giving by ° and °. °, on hearing this, got very angry, and ordered me to alter the contract at once and told me to have the bill of sale made out for $13,000. I am very sorry for °. I hope you will settle everything.

To ° ° °.'

A Correspondent of the *Japan Herald* writing upon the subject of the destruction of growing timber reminds us of the stage carpenters in the "Critic" who fire off two sunrise guns and provoke Mr. Puff's commentary that if "you give these "fellows a good thing they never know when to be done "with it." There are excellent grounds for asking for some arrest of judgment on the few clumps of timber that have been permitted to beautify the environs of the settlement, and we should be glad indeed to find that the Japanese could be made sensible of the climatic consequences which are certain to follow their removal. The writer of the letter in question, however, pleads less for violated physical laws than for disturbed wood-nymphs and hamadryads, and it is to be feared that those whom he would impress are unlikely to be susceptible to his sentimental argument even if they should understand it. The adjective 'dendroklastic,' for instance,

—that would have made Quintilian stare and gasp

is odious alike to gods and men. The truth, we take it, is that the poverty of the land is at the root of the movement. The conservative influence of priesthood and nobility protected the forests of the country under the old régime, and the enforced exercise of the rule that he who cut down a tree should plant two, sufficed to ensure a future supply. We have on more than one occasion protested against the governmental neglect of a valuable national resource, and have drawn illustrations from other countries of its consequences. And, as the Japanese appear to be fond of illustrations from the life of the Great Frederick, we may remind them that a line of seaboard 90 miles in length, lying between Pillau and Memel on the Baltic, is to this day valueless for agricultural purposes in consequence of the forests which formerly clothed its outer edge having been sacrificed to the necessities of the State during the reign of that monarch.

THE performance by the Amateur Dramatic Society of two well-known, but somewhat slight, pieces on Wednesday evening, may be held as an interim entertainment pending the production of some play of a more substantial character, and we shall not for this reason speak of it at our usual length in noticing these somewhat eccentric appearances. "A Regular Fix," redeemed very properly from its usual low-comedy treatment, provoked much laughter by the absurdity of its plan, farcical situations and not least by the skill and vivacity of Mr. Spurgeon who represented the ever-perplexed hero. The number and variety of his humorous embarrassments suggesting equally humorous escapes, the confusion of incident and of the hero's mind and the strange jumble of humanity which the writer brings together, form a very burlesque of farce which *Mr. Hugh de Brass* keeps in motion during an amusing half hour. Mr. Spurgeon was seriously taxed by the necessities of the rôle, but sustained it with unflagging fun and *verve* and with his usual discrimination and good taste, being supported, not unskilfully, by Mr. Toodles as the usual impossible stage lawyer and Messrs. Coventry and Newcome as *Quick* and *Charles Surplus*. Mr. Piando as a Bailiff was appropriately taking. Of the ladies there is little to be said since their parts were uniformly slight and unimportant. Miss Ella Herbert played the housekeeper very fairly, and Mrs. Vernon was tempted to indulge in some exceedingly unreal hysterics which as usual were not unrewarded by laughter. Of the two *debutantes* we need only say that they exhibited a natural nervousness through which it would be premature to say we could detect cause for approval or blame.

The ancient favourite, "A Thumping Legacy," while it does not impress the spectator with the serious nature of a Corsican vendetta, proves very amusing by the absurd position of the vulgar Cockney and 'liveryman of the city,' who finds himself drawn away to Ajaccio to smell powder unwillingly. It is to be regretted that Mr. Vernon scarcely illustrated the character of *Jerry Ominous* with the sympathy which he usually displays with low comedy parts and that some palpable hits fell rather flat. It is generally our duty to warn this excellent performer against the vices of exuberance, but he has been using the pruning knife with a vengeance. Mr. Oddson represented *Geronimo* with care, if somewhat stiffly, Messrs. Newcome and Coventry acted their parts meritoriously, and Miss Ella Herbert was impressive as the fiancée of her hereditary enemy.

A small amateur band performed some selections in the intervals of the plays with commendable precision.

FROM the notes of a traveller who has recently passed through the chief part of this Empire we are glad to observe that during the past three years the roads of the interior have been largely widened and improved and, where the traffic seemed to require it, new highways have been cut for its accommodation. This affords a welcome pledge that the money borrowed for the promotion of internal communication by railways and their feeders is being wisely expended in these reproductive works.

On the subject of the general advance of education our informant says that all Japan would seem to have gone to school. In one school he was struck by the large proportion—some 40 pupils out of a total number of 200—of from 30 to 45 years of age. These were *samurai*. The mode of instruction in the native schools is described as admirable, though no pains would seem to be taken to improve the elocution of the pupils. The study of the old Chinese Literature is nearly everywhere abandoned, and class-books, translated from European languages, substituted for them.

We regret to learn that 'nearly everywhere the farmers are cutting down forests and clearing their woods.' In a country so dependent as Japan is upon a large supply of water for irrigating its main crop it is certain that this indiscriminate clearing of the land will be followed at no long interval by disastrous droughts. We should have been pleased to learn that some steps were being taken to introduce breeding stock or sheep, but of this our informant says nothing.

In her Fisheries, he agrees with all who have travelled in the northern island, Japan possesses an unexplored mine of wealth, and advocates a system of bounties for their development. We should, on the other hand, deprecate the introduction of a vicious and now-exploded system introduced in Scotland to stay emigration and to maintain for purposes of naval warfare a hardy coast population. By opening the island of Yesso, under restrictions, to the beneficent operation of foreign capital, the fisheries would be amply developed, immigration promoted, and the exports of the Empire largely increased.

It is pleasant to learn that the foreigner is everywhere well received in the interior—alike by peasant and official—and that polite treatment is accorded to those whose business or amusement takes them from home. Travellers are recommended to make the local Koncho their first place of call. The arrangements made by the Government for their securi'y are said to be admirable.

THE dulness of the closing week has been partially enlivened by a newspaper controversy on the subject of an important change made in the programme of the Spring Races to which we felt it necessary to call attention in our daily issue a few days since. The Race Committee is now specifically charged with having altered a programme, with a view to which owners have been accustomed to arrange their stables for some eight years past at least, without due regard to their

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responsibilities to the Racing Public whose interests they have been elected to protect; and, worse still, it is alleged that the effect of such changes will be to extend to stables owned or represented by Committeemen advantages by which those outside of their privileged circle are likely to be prejudiced. It is, however, to be presumed that the remedy may be found in the fact that the Committee is elected and not autocratic or irresponsible, and that it may be called to account by its constituents for acts of manifest unfairness or partiality. It were to be desired that these squabbles should be settled if possible in private and not enacted *coram publico*. They throw a dark shade over a national pastime which the outside public is already only too prone to connect with mean and unworthy associations.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the arrival of the *Adventure* at Singapore, seven days from Hongkong. She will take in coal there, at Anjer and at Mauritius and may be expected to arrive at Natal at the end of this month. How long the Battalion of Marines lately quartered here may be detained there must necessarily depend upon the plans of Sir Garnet Wolseley.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

THE Empress-Dowager returned to Yedo on Sunday afternoon from her visit to Enoshima and Kamakura.

THE following interrogative memorial by a priest, addressed to the Vice Minister of the Department of Public Worship, with his rejoinder thereto, are taken from the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* of yesterday.

The form of religion of every country must be left to the decision of its people and in our case must further rest upon the three oaths of our Sovereign the Mikado. The teachings of both Shintô and Buddhist priests have already lead many into the paths of our native faith. But foreigners have at length settled among us throughout our country, and many of our people are said to have deserted the faith of their ancestors and to have adopted the tenets of Christianity. Now the foreign religion inculcates neither respect to the Sovereign nor the honour due to parents, and as it involves laxity in the discharge of these civil and domestic duties must prove injurious to our nationality. Being a priest whose duty it clearly is to guide my flock in the ways of the true religion, I am anxious to learn whether it be permitted to me to oppose the spread of the foreign faith. I await an answer.

REPLY.

Memorial approved and permitted. But *excepting religion* nothing must be done to diminish the good understanding which exists between foreigners and the people of this country.

THE re-establishment of telegraphic communication with Hongkong is announced by the Agent of the Great Northern Company.

Mr. Nishimura of the Kaitakushi department is about to proceed to China on official business.

THE *Lyeemoon* arrived from Nagasaki yesterday afternoon, having made the passage, in very light trim and rather rough weather, in fifty-nine hours. Her old propeller, which gave inferior results to this, has been removed, and the change promises to re-establish her reputation as a fast vessel.

THE number of *jinrikishas* plying for hire in Yedo is often stated at random at 250,000, a very liberal allowance having reference to its population. The accuracy of this estimate is, however, best tested by the number actually constructed in any one given period, and we learn that in the month of January 22,860 vehicles were built in the city and its nighbourhood.

AT an audience of H. M. Mikado with which General Capron was honoured last week, H. M. addressed him as follows:—

Since your engagement with the Kaitakushi, intrusted as you have been with the work for the settlement and development of the Island of Hokaido, you have so assiduously and faithfully executed your responsible duties, and advised the Chokuan, that the important work of the Department has been successfully carried out and is daily progressing to our satisfaction.

Indeed your services were valuable and deserve our high appreciation, and it is hardly a matter of doubt that the future progress of that Island, the fruit of your labor, will much advance the happiness of my whole Empire.

Now, on your return to your country, on the termination of your engagement, I have to acknowledge your valuable services, and wish to express my good wishes for your future prosperity and happiness,

General Capron replied:—

I am deeply grateful for the kind words Your Majesty has spoken, and I take great pleasure in the opportunity of personally thanking Your Majesty for them, and for the many other kindnesses extended to me by Your Majesty's Government.

The reception which your Majesty was graciously pleased to extend to me upon my arrival in this Empire, and this additional mark of your Majesty's kindness, will always be a source of profound gratification to me.

I beg especially to express my deep sense of satisfaction at your Majesty's allusion to my services. It is a matter of congratulation to me, that the work in which I have had the privilege of assisting has been deemed worthy of your Majesty's appreciation, and it is my earnest desire, that as time progresses, and all difficulties incident to the beginning of so great an undertaking have been overcome, it may still further merit your Majesty's regard.

I earnestly hope that your Majesty may continue long in health, prosperity and happiness.

THE trade in rabbits appears to have been revived in the Capital. Speculation, however, is restrained within reasonable limits and prices do not exceed 50 or 60 *yen*.

THE unwonted stillness of the British Court for some little time past suggests the possibility of some millenniary period being at hand when the client lamb may safely entrust himself to the company of the professional lion. In the event of such regrettable sterility of business proving a *fait accompli*, we would recommend the law courts of Yedo to the serious attention of practitioners. During the month which has just closed 6,546 plaints and suits have been disposed of in the Saibansho Court, and 38 other cases were taken before a higher tribunal.

THE arrangements for the forthcoming races which have just been issued fail to afford that satisfaction which may legitimately be expected from a comprehensive programme, and, we, conceive, leave much to be desired. Races, it is alleged, have been lowered from a fitting standard, and thus the owners whose skill and judgment have been taxed in their higher ends find that their energy avails them nothing and that their purpose is frustrated. Racing originated in the desire to improve the breed of horses by selection of their higher qualities, not for "sport"—whatever that word may be held to mean—and this test of the strength and endurance of the animal—its most valuable possession—should be jealously preserved. The programme, it may fairly be alleged, affords little encouragement in this respect to breeders and owners, and it may even be questioned whether, in the curtailment of the longer races, the Committee have not done some injustice to those whose aim has been to cultivate the most valued qualities of the horse and who, by their action, are practically excluded from enjoying its advantages. We think the programme should, in this view, be amended.

EIGHT classes of Medals for services of distinction have been determined upon by the Japanese Government. They will be issued in due course.

THE difficulty of reconciling the conflicting views of foreigners as to the "rule of the road" has been settled, so far as the capital is concerned, by the recent proclamation of the Naimukio of Yedo, in which he directs that wheeled carriages and horses are to travel, on meeting, on the left hand side of their road. This has long been found a logical necessity in England and English Colonies—America, we believe, has seen fit

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to change the practise—and is the ancient "rule of the road" in this country. In this respect England and Japan are, so far as we are aware, alone.

THE *Golden Age* arrived last evening from Kobé after an unusually fast run of 29 hours. Up to the hour of her sailing from Shanghai no authentic intelligence respecting the attitude of Mr. Wade with the Tsungli Yamen at Peking in reference to the massacre of Mr. Margary had been received. It was believed, however, that the Chinese Government had shown alarm at the position taken by the British Minister and exhibited a disposition to concede to every demand for the satisfaction he claimed. It is said that the entire *corps diplomatique* accompanied Mr. Wade to the audience, and that Prince Kung rejoined to Mr. Wade's threat that, failing redress, the British flag should be hauled down that this might be done. Further consideration, however, induced him to take another view of the position and he admitted its gravity and agreed to give satisfaction.

The greatest indignation has been elicited by the event in Calcutta. The *Times of India* says that Lord Northbrook had ordered two Regiments to be in readiness to proceed through Burmah to Manwyne in the events of redress being refused to Mr. Wade's demands.

We are informed that Mr. Wade was in possession of the intelligence of Mr. Margary's assassination, some 8 or 10 days before the telegrams from Calcutta reached Shanghai. It is supposed that the news was telegraphed to him from London to Kiachta and brought thence by special courier to Peking.

SOME days since a labouring man attempted to place a petition in the hands of the Mikado. This has been construed into *lèse majesté*, being punished with the not exorbitant mulct of one and a-half *yen*.

THE *Fusing*, a steamer belonging to the Chinese S. N. Company, was run down off Chefoo on the 6th instant, by the *Ocean*. The loss of 55 souls is reported.

It is said an important meeting of the Ministry was held at the Shikiburio in the presence of H. M. The Mikado on the evening of the 15th instant.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the Agent of the P. & O. Company for the information that owing to an accident to the *Gwalior*, which occurred between Galle and Penang, she did not arrive at the latter port until the 7th instant (or four days late). It is therefore probable that the *Malacca*, which will bring on her Japan mails, will not arrive before the 24th instant.

THERE are, says the Editor of the *Hochi Shimbun*, some queer people in this sublunary world of ours. This is said *àpropos* of a certain Kitahara Daihachi, who having written a Memorandum on the business of the State took it to the Foreign Office and requested that a post in that department should be assigned to him. He did not apparently succeed.

SEEING the empirical condition of medical science in this country, and the disturbing influence at present exercised by the Western School, we hardly know whether His Majesty's lieges should feel reassured by the announcement that "fifty physicians are now sitting at the Nihon Bashi in Yedo," to compare notes on their ailments, or if a dismal list of mortality will not shortly furnish a more suggestive analysis of their professional *séance*. We must confess that we are not hopeful as to the result of the experiments, which, *more Japonico*, are likely to succeed the conference.

ALL the officials of the *Sa In*, with the exception of a few who have been removed to the Daijokuan, have received their *congé*.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tanais*, despatched 13th April.

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries...	121 bales.	37 bales.
Total...	158 bales.	

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per S. S. *Bombay*, despatched on the 14th April.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries	13	42	37
Total		92 bales.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 4th April, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,598.20
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 510.50
Total.....	$9,108.70

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1874.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,685.56
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 760.69
Total	$9,446.25

Miles Open 18.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 11th April, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,730.69
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 433.26
Total.....	$,9,163.95

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,011.91
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 707.20
Total.....	$8.719.11

Miles Open 18.

KOBE AND OSAKA.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 4th April, 1875.

Passengers.....20,962.	Amount...	Yen 4,815·765
Parcels,.....	„	145·215
Goods, ...	„	180·58
Total.....	Yen	5,219·59

The sad news brought by the mail, of the death of Mr Margary, will be read with the deepest regret. Few men who have lately passed through the Shanghai Consulate have been better known than Mr Margary, and every one who knew him esteemed him. We can say with all sincerity that the Service has sustained a great loss by his death, and that very many people in Shanghai have lost a valued friend. We write without qualification, because there seems hardly room for doubt as to his fate. Mr Margary seems to have been travelling a-head of his party, when the latter was set upon by a Chinese force and compelled to retire. Mr Margary was, therefore cut off, and is believed to have been murdered in the town of Manwyne, which he had entered to reconnoitre. Our information is, however, meagre, and we shall be only too glad if subsequent news should give room for doubt. Apprehension was also entertained about Mr. Ney Elias, who seems also to have separated from the main body of the expedition; but we are glad to hear that private advices have been received, saying he is safe.—The telegram which we subjoin from the *Times of India* gives the fullest information.

Rangoon, March 7th.

When the Expedition was near Manwyne, four marches from Bhamo, a hostile demonstration was made. This was on the 22nd February.

Mr. Margery went ahead, reconnoitring, and entered the town, when he was treacherously murdered.

The remainder of the party were attacked by one hundred Chinese hillmen, when it fell back, and arrived without further loss at Sakkaw, Bhamo,

Mr. Elias started for the southern route, but the Chinese authorities stopped him from going further than Munwyne.

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THE IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

THE desire which the Japanese have evinced during the past two years for something resembling the free institutions of the Western nations, has produced two very marked effects, both indicative of a growth of the national intelligence and an advance of the popular will. The first is the extraordinary development of the native press; the other is the institution of local assemblies where a comparatively free expression of opinion has been tolerated, and even encouraged, and the resolutions passed in which have been accepted and acted upon by the local authorities. Of course foreigners would err entirely if they imagined the freedom thus indicated is more than a very feeble reflection of that which they themselves enjoy; or if, on the other hand, they imagined that this free expression of opinion is something entirely new. In regard to the first point, it is certain that the mass of the Japanese people regard their officials with a degree of awe of which we, fortunately, have no conception; while, in regard to the second, it is certain that, at least on many subjects, a public opinion of very considerable power has always made itself felt in this country. It is equally certain, however, that it has hitherto had but poor instruments to focalize or give it expression, and that the two we have mentioned, by gathering and concentrating its rays, and projecting them in desired directions, have done much to give it force and effect.

In studying the growth of this nation under the wholly exceptional influences to which, as an Oriental people, it has been submitted, it is curious to note the evolutionary changes which result from the play of surrounding forces on the primitive organization. If it be true, that, in accordance with adaptative provision, the eye is the consequence of light, and the mechanism of the ear of the vibrations of air, we may look for results here something like those which we see in the west, because the western influence is at work on the mind of the nation, and possibly, at this moment, the most important force which is urging forward or guiding it. But as the primitive organism is widely different from that operated upon in the west, we shall witness results at least as remarkable for the points of difference as for those of agreement. For instance, we have had a hard-and-fast line of almost impassable breadth between the officials and the mass of the people—the exact reverse of what we see in China—and the consequence would seem to be an almost insuperable difficulty in entertaining the idea of any thing like popular representation. The first assembly called together subsequently to the Restoration was exclusively composed of men who were either prominent nobles, or the esquires of nobles, and who looked at every question from the aristocratic side. But it was found so absolutely ill suited to the wants of the age that it was dissolved, or dismissed, with marks of something akin to contumely. But neither in the calling nor the dismissal of it was there the faintest whisper of the voice of the people. Subsequently to this another assembly was called, the nature of which has never been accurately understood, but which was most ignorantly called a parliament by people who must have imagined, we presume, that because a parliament is a deliberative assembly, every deliberative assembly is a parliament. The horse-chestnut, however, is not a chestnut horse, and this assembly was only a parliament in the sense that people talk in both. Last of all, was the proposal to hold periodical meetings of the Provincial Governors, a plan devised before the outbreak of the Saga insurrection, but abandoned on account of the disturbed state of the country, and strongly protested against in the Council of State as wholly unsuited to its condition, and to the legitimate hopes and aspirations of the people.

It will not be easy, perhaps not possible, to find any exact analogy in the history of Europe for the body which has just been created. It will probably constitute a deliberative body whose resolutions, based upon such knowledge of the wishes of the people as can be obtained without direct representation, will be submitted to the Council of State, and, if approved of, will then go down to the *Dai-shin-in*, there to be thrown into the forms of law. The latter body, we believe, is either a newly created branch of the Judiciary, or a distinct body of men conversant with its business and versed in its forms. But, so far as we can yet see, neither body derives its existence in any way from the people. They are formed of nominees of the Government, dependent upon it for their salaries and the permanence of their offices; and, as the resolutions of the Upper Chamber must (on our hypothesis) be first submitted to the Cabinet, we are wholly at a loss to see how the institution provides in any way for that desire for representative institutions of which we have lately heard so much. It should, however, be borne in mind that the secession of ITAGAKI from the Cabinet some two years age was due, or said to be due, to his anxiety for a larger measure of popular representation than was afforded by the proposed assembly of the *Chihanji*, which, he thought, rightly as it proves, was wholly inadequate to the exigencies of the time and the growing force of popular opinion. The facts that, after a retirement of two years from the Cabinet he should now have rejoined it, and that this measure has been adopted immediately after his return to power, would go far to prove that it embraces, in some manner at present unknown to us, some of those views of which he was the most prominent advocate, and to which he temporarily sacrificed his position in the Government. It is, of course, extremely difficult for a foreigner in this country to estimate the real importance of the opinions expressed so freely in the native journals on this subject. It is obvious that as some of the writers are men of excellent education, some of them are also men of experience in high office. But whether they are seeking to create opinions, to direct them, or only to reflect and give them form and expression, are questions on which we are ignorant. Little guidance on this subject is to be had from the circulation of the newspapers, because the news they convey may make them acceptable to many either indifferent to their opinions, or, possibly, unable to assess their value. It is also impossible to form any trustworthy estimate of the consistency with which they advocate any given set or line of opinions. In Europe or America all journals of any standing have a political complexion which varies but slightly, or a mission or object of some kind, as with *The Times*, which reflects the general intelligent opinion of the country at any given moment, and has always been held to represent it with extraordinary accuracy and ability. But here we can form no trustworthy opinions on such subjects. There are not five foreigners in the Empire who can read the native journals with any approach to fluency, and the great mass of us are in the dark on the whole subject. "When candles are out all cats are grey", and with the walls of the tower of Babel between us and the native mind, all that we can do is to get such glimpses of it as may be attained by the translations appearing in this or other journals. Our columns devoted to these do not enable us this week to give any comments on the measure announced by the MIKADO, but the better class of them should be full of interest, and we shall hope to supply

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the deficiency—quite unavoidable in view of the date of the Proclamation—in our next issue.

We must be pardoned for this digression on the subject of the native Press, on account of its bearing on the matter of this Proclamation. The MIKADO uses these words, "We likewise call together the local officials, *causing them to state the opinions of the people*," &c. Now, the freedom of the Press has in this country preceded the conferring of any political power on the people, and the inversion is one which is curious, though, of course, easily explainable. In England the burgesses of towns were assembled hundreds of years before there was anything approaching to a liberty of the Press, and so late even as the reign of GEORGE III, the laws enacted and the prosecutions directed against the Press were of the fiercest kind. But our early assemblages of burgesses contained very few men who could write their names; whilst education is universal in this country, and an abundant freedom has been granted to the Press from its very birth. Thus we see that, not by mere tacit consent, but by legislative enactment, the people have now the means of making known their wishes or will, and this may be for some time the only form in which they will hold a political power guaranteed to them by law. All this, however, can only be a matter of speculation at this moment. Of the actual constitution of the two assemblies just created, of their rules of procedure, the mode of election of their members, or the *status* of these in the body politic, we know nothing, and, owing to the extreme difficulty of getting the political machinery of this country into focus, it may be some time before we can pronounce with any thing like accuracy upon these points. We can only hope meanwhile that they are of a thoroughly practical nature, and that they will have a more lasting existence than the bodies which have preceded them. When a series of experiments is made, one after the other, with no result, there must either be great maladroitness on the part of the operators, or the basis of their attempts must be unsound. The experiments in this direction so far have certainly failed, but this fact will hardly have been forgotten in the present organization, of which we hope to give a far more satisfactory account to our readers next week.

THE IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

NOTIFICATION No. 58.

An edict having been made in the terms of the annexed Imperial Decree, I hereby make this known.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

April 14th, 1875.

(COPY OF IMPERIAL DECREE.)

At the time of Our ascension of the Throne, when We became the Head of affairs, We summoned together the whole of Our servants, and on five several points took oath before Heaven:—We determined the welfare of the country, and sought after the means whereby to ensure the peace and tranquillity of the people. By the favuor of the spirits of Our ancestors, and also by the exertions of Our servants, We have happily attained the slight degree of tranquillity of the present day. But, upon consideration, We find that Our assumption of power dates from no far distant period, and that, as regards the pacification of the interior of Our country, there are by no means few matters that have to be set on foot, or freshly regulated. Wherefore, We, now extending the spirit of Our oath, do here found the *Gen-rô-in*, and thereby ... the fountain head of the establishment of laws, and do create the *Dai-shin-in*, and thereby render firm the powers of careful judicial procedure:—We likewise call together the local officials, causing them to state the opinions of the people,. plan the public welfare, and, by degrees setting on foot a well founded political fabric for Our country and homes, are desirous that each and every one of you should partake of its benefits.

Do you, then, abstain from becoming habituated to olden customs through adhesion to former ideas; and beware, likewise, of paying little heed to your advancing steps, or of being slow to act. Give, then, due attention to Our words, and use your best endeavours in regard thereto!

No. 59.

The *Sa-in* and *Yu-in* are abolished.

The *Gen-ro-in* and *Dai-shin-in* are founded.

The *Shikibu-riyo* is for the future attached to the Household Department.

The above is notified.

April 14th, 1875.

Signed SANJÔ SANÉYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

(Another translation, from the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser," 16th April.)

On ascending the Imperial Throne We assembled the nobles and high officials of Our realm, and took oath before the gods to maintain the five principles, to govern in harmony with public opinion and to protect the rights of Our people.

Assisted by the sacred memory of the glorious line of Our holy ancestors and by the union of Our subjects, We have attained a slight measure of peace and tranquillity.

So short a time, however, has elapsed since the late Restoration, that many essential reforms still remain to be effected in the administration of the affairs of the Empire.

It is Our desire not to restrict Ourselves to the maintenance of the five principles which we swore to preserve, but to go still further and enlarge the circle of domestic reforms.

With this view we now establish the *Genro-in* to enact laws for the Empire, and the *Dai-shin-in* to consolidate the judicial authority of the Courts. By also assembling representatives from the various provinces of the Empire, the public mind will best be known and the public interest best consulted, and in this manner the wisest system of administration will be determined.

We hope by these means to secure the happiness of Our subjects and Our own. And while they must necessarily abandon many of their former customs, yet must they not, on the other hand, yield too impulsively to a rash desire for reform.

We desire to make you acquainted with Our wishes, and to obtain your hearty co-operation in giving to effect them.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Ministerial Changes.

Tôkiô Nichi Nichi Shimbun, March 26th, 1875, *No.* 77.

In the leading article of our issue of the 28th of February last,* we announced our wish to divine the conclusions formed at the meetings of Sangi at Osaka by attentively observing the evidence which would be afforded by their future conduct. Since then we have been repeatedly charged by writers in the public press (Hirata Daji, Nanto Doda, etc) with purposely staying our pen and closing our mouth in silence in so far as regards these statesmen. We were afraid that we had incurred the censure of the public by this article, but to our surprise we now find ourselves in the highly honorable position of having drawn upon us the notice of these able gentlemen and having been charged by them with so grave a responsibility. What objection can we have to responding to their invitations and admonitions? We therefore offer the following slight observations upon what has up till to-day been revealed by actual events, although the time is not yet come when we can draw our auguries from the evidences which we are awaiting.

It was not from any special reason that we refrained from commenting at the time on the return to office as Sangi of Kido and Itagaki, nor has it been any fear of these gentlemen which has restrained us. The reason was that we recognised in their return to office a familiar proceeding of the Government, and it occasioned us no surprise whatever. Resignations and re-appointments of Daijin and Sangi have been frequently made, and this practice has not commenced now for the first time. An irresponsible bystander may describe it as "making friends again," but except we knew the particulars, it is useless to attempt to draw any deep conclusions from it. Consider, for instance, the state of affairs since the revolution. Owing to differences of opinion among the Sangi, some remained shut up in their houses on the pretence of illness, others retired and went on journeys, while others sent in their resignations. All this was accompanied by no small clamour and confusion, and in the worst cases they seemed reckless of the peace of the Empire. Some statesmen took on them the part of mediators and preached concord to right and left. They planned to make both sides agree, and at times succeeded in bringing about an unity of counsel, by inducing them to make mutual concessions. At other times, however, mutual concessions have not been made, and each has persevered in wishing for the accomplishment of his own objects. On the other hand cases have not been wanting where they have mutually shut themselves up in their houses and endeavoured to bring about the submission of their opponents by obstructing public business, and such opposition has only ended with dismissals or appointments among the Sangi. We are of opinion that conditions of affairs such as the present first arose from the frequent differences of policy among the Gorôjiu and other high officers of the Tokugawa Government during the period first before its fall, when changes in the Government were finally decided by one of the members of the Government refraining from attending to his public duties. We observed these things with our own eyes, and grieved over them at the time as a great abuse in the mode of carrying on the Government. We were surprised, however, to find that even after the revolution this same grave abuse passed over along with the Governmental power to the Mikado's Government, and continues to be a common cause of complaint up to the present day. The people of Japan have been so often exposed to the mischief of changes in their high officers of state, that by long usage they have at last come to regard them as an old established custom of the government, and the only notice they take is to say "More changes!" They remain quiet, and do not wonder what will be the results of the changes, and to tell the truth, there are no particular results for them to wonder at.

It is true that Kido and Itagaki are two statesmen on whom the hopes of the nation are fixed, but still we cannot come before the public and say that we are able to divine changes in the Government from the bare fact that they have returned to office. The reason is that as we have just pointed out, our own observation has furnished us with actual instances where it was impossible to predict the future from the changes in the *personnel* of the Government.

In regard to this question, we observed that we had a presentiment that probably some change in the constitution of the Government would result from the return to office of these two statesmen Our expectations have been realized. An opening has been made for such a change. We allude to the statement in the *Chôya Shimbun* and *Hochi Shimbun* that on the 17th of last month Kido, Okubo, Itô and Itagaki were commanded to undertake the duty of making an investigation into the constitution. We are unable to ascertain positively whether this statement is or is not well-founded, but as it has appeared in these two famous newspapers, we have no doubt of its truth. We hope by and by to learn the effects of this step upon the constitution, but as no such effects have yet appeared, the time has not come when we can draw from them any conclusion.

We believe, however, that the constitution which will be the fruit of the investigations of these four statesmen will be a beginning of granting to the people of Japan a favorable opportunity for recovering their rights, and that it will contain a system in accordance with the hopes of the nation. We do not believe that it will be one of those ill-considered reforms of which we have had so many, such as changes of officials, the creation of new departments, and the division of old ones, which were idle strivings after a plausible good name, but in which the reality was disregarded. Some of our readers will ask us from what facts we draw this inference. Our proof is that from the 17th until to-day the Government have taken no steps whatever to abolish or establish any public office. They are waiting for the Report of these four statesmen, before making any change in the existing state of things. Hitherto, alas, experience has shown us our new-fledged statesmen the next day after their appointment initiating changes, framing strict rules and minute regulations, all of which, although beautifully variegated in appearance like the leopard's skin, proved, when their working was examined, to maintain unchanged the old state of things. There have even been cases where by a single ordinance much that was valuable in the old system has been rendered null.

These are what we look upon as ill-considered reforms. At present, we have as yet observed nothing of this character, and we therefore believe that the constitution now to be drawn up by the four statesmen in question will yield results, when it is put into practice, at which the nation will have reason to rejoice. To such a degree do the hopes of the nation rest upon them.

A Thanksgiving.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Rejoice our 30,000,000 of brethren and dance with joy! Give Thanksgiving to the kindness of our Mikado, for having granted to us, in the Imperial Decree of the 14th of April, the means of raising ourselves to the level of enlightenment of European and American peoples.

Japan is situated on the easternmost edge of Asia and is a neighbour of China, therefore all her customs and laws were originally derived from China, and her people are accustomed to an absolute monarchy and to live under a despotic administration. We have been perpetually humbled and have never received freedom of conscience, and such being the case have always proved unequal in power to Europe and America. It seemed, indeed, as if, like China, humiliation was to be our lot. Recently, however, the errors of our administrative system became manifest, and we have introduced such reforms as seemed advisable; but the old forms of despotism still lingered, and Japan was like a convalescent slowly recovering from a tedious illness. There are among us those who alleged that an absolute rule was a good form of Government, and that in seeking to change it our people were unnecessarily anxious. But H. M. the Mikado in his benign wisdom, penetrated with the excellent governmental systems of other peoples, has consulted with his advisers, and by the decree which we now celebrate has conferred happiness and satisfaction upon the people of his Empire.

* Vide *Japan Weekly Mail* 20th March, 244—5.

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Henceforth our nation will grow in zealousness, in power and wealth. We shall not be deemed inferior to European peoples and the lineage of our Emperor will be rendered everlasting.

TORTURE.

(Meiroku Zashi.)

There is not a greater evil under the sun than torturing men on examination. The ancient and wicked Emperors of China, such as Ketz or Chu, committed great crimes, but these were not so bad as torture, because they were committed only in person by the Emperors themselves. But torture may be inflicted by a large number of officials and cause continuous suffering to numbers of people. Though criminals are usually very common people and their deeds seem to be bold, they are arrested by the orders of the Mikado, and when so arrested they are tried before magistrates, the persons who are tried and those who try them being of very different ranks. Under these circumstances, even although men remain untortured, they are so terrified that they become beside themselves, and have none of that freedom which lawyers exhibit in talking about money stolen, lent or the like, so that the innocent are often punished. But if the innocent are tortured they will easily admit that they have been guilty of some crime, which is truly horrible.

Assistant-judge Tamano, who coincides with me in this opinion, is also desirous of abolishing torture, and says 'It would not be a task of great difficulty to make officials of the highest rank, or officers of the army and navy to confess to any crimes by means of torture." This shows that the injury done by torture is terrible. Though a person may be innocent he will finally say he is guilty because he thinks it better to die than to undergo torture!

The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world and are situated in the centre of Asia. South and west of them is India and the Germanic race; and over the ocean westwards to America the same Germanic race. But north and east of these mountains are the Mongols and Chinese, and over the ocean again eastward there is the same race in America. Now, the Germanic race admits no torture, but the Mongolian cannot escape it. O, Himalayas! What manner of mountains are ye! Why do ye make of yourselves symbols of the distinctions of races? Why do ye make the Germanic race happy and pass by the unhappy Mongol race? Hath not God made all mankind of one flesh and blood?

In my middle age I passed through the Indian Ocean, and saw many islands inhabited by Malays, but I think they are only modified Mongolians. But they were under the power of England or Holland, and therefore not subject to torture. The Africans are a black race, but those of them under European rule escape torture. Is the question of torture, then, one of difference of race or difference of knowledge? Neither in ancient nor in modern times is there anything worse than torture. Why cannot it be abolished? It must cease or we never can claim an equal civilization with Europe and America. Nations will not form treaties on a basis of equality with us so long as the custom exists, nor will it be possible for us to acquire jurisdiction over foreigners.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A BUDGET OF JAPANESE NOTES.

On the 16th day of the first and seventh months, great numbers visit temples containing idols of Yemma—friends of the departed, anxious to relieve the souls in limbo have prayers said by the priests, and Yemma is expected to "write off" misdeeds from his ledgers in proportion to the amount of prayers paid for—so say the bonzes.*

Shaka nioraï; the founder of Buddhism who died 457 B. C. The day of his birth according to the Japanese calendar is the 4th day of the 4th month. An idol of the infant Shaka is placed in a small shrine decorated with flowers, and an infusion called *Ama-cha* is poured over the figure, a small bamboo tube being filled with it and carried home.

On the 15th of the second month, the anniversary of Shaka's death, pictures of the reclining figure of the Buddh are hung up and on these the pictures, all the saints and animals, birds and insects are portrayed as in deep grief—the cat only is omitted.† There is a story told of the priest of temple of Han-senji in Kioto, called Cho-den-sa, whose cat asked him why his race was excluded and begged that the priest would put a cat into the picture, which the priest did, his pussy being a pet and very devout. This is the only picture of the sleeping Shaka with a cat among the mourners.

The founders of the various sects are represented by idols, and are principally adored by the followers of the respective sects they founded.

Hotei is the name of a celebrated Chinese priest, who was kind to children. He is the Japanese Santa Claus, and is represented with a capacious sack gathering good things for his little friends. He is said to have eyes in the back of his head and can see round corners whether little boys and girls are good or naughty.

Jiuro jin is a little man with a tall head, also known as *Fukuroku jiu*. This is intended to mean the South Star, or *Nan kioku*.

Of the foregoing, the following seven, Bishamon, Benten, Yebisu, Daikoku, Hotei, Jiuro, Fukuoku Jiu, are the seven gods of prosperity that sail in the Takara bune, or ship of fortune, coming into port on new year's eve.

Shotokutaishi, the first son of Yome tenwo. Nichiri who came from Naka-sai, became his teacher, and he became a learned Buddhist scholar while yet a child. He was the founder of the religion in Japan and died at the age of 49. He has six names significative of his acquirements and ability.

Idols may be seen, well worn by devotees rubbing the figure and then the corresponding portions of their own bodies—this is called *Benzura Sonja*, and represents this servant of the disciples of Shaka, noted for his energy and untiring perseverance in attending to his duties. (This "transfer by friction" is an ancient idea which our professors of animal magnetism might study with profit.)

In all the figures the posture has a certain signification, and the idols are numerous, the same deity being represented in several attitudes and of various ages. The principal names have been noted, the others are divided into some scores of classes, each class containing groups of from five to forty individual idols. For instance, 7 *Kan won*, 6 *Gizo*, 33 *Dai kan won* and so on—not to mention the 500 *Rakkan* and other groups of disciples, *Bosatz*, *Shonin*, &c.

Chiu-jo-hime was the first Japanese nun, and the only woman who is commemorated by an idol. She extracted the fibres from the lotus root, and wove them with silk, to make tapestry for altars.

There are twelve idols that nearly resemble our twelve signs of the zodiac—they are of Indian origin.

There are Buddhist gods, *Bosatz*, one for each of the thirty days in a month, and corresponding Shintô *kami* Daimio jin † have been incorporated with them.

1st	Jogi bosatz ...	...Atsuta Daimio jin.
2nd	Tomio bosatz...	...Suwa Daimio jin
3rd	Toho bosatz ...	...Hiroba Daimio jin.
4th	Ahuku bosatz	...Kehi Daimio jin.
5th	Miroku bosatz	...Keta Daimio jin.
6th	Namanto bosatz	...Kashima Daimio jin.
7th	Saman bosatz	...Kitanotenjin.
8th	Yakshi bosatz	...Yebumi Daimio jin.
9th	Datsasho bosatz	...Kibune Daimio jin.
10th	Nichigetz bosatz	...Ten shoko Daimio jin.
11th	Kangi bosatz...	...Hachimangu.
12th	Nawsho bosatz	...Kamo Daimio jin.
13th	Kukuzo bosatz	...Matzno o. Daimio jin.
14th	Fugen bosatz	...Ohara Daimio jin.
15th	Amida bosatz	...Kasuga Daimio jin.
16th	Dara ni bosatz	...Hirano Daimio jin.
17th	Jijin bosatz ...	...Obiye gongen.

* There is a common saying, *Gigoku no sata kane shi dai*: Judgments of Hades depend on money—alluding to the purchase of the services of the bonzes.

† A common child's tale as to the reason of the cat being excluded from the animals that surrounded the death-bed of Shaka is this. A rat being sent for medicine for Shaka, a cat sprang out and killed the rat; consequently, before the physic could again be sent for Shaka had died, and the death is attributed to the cat's killing the rat and delaying the medicine.

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18th Kanzeon bosatz ...Kobie gongen.
19th Nikko bosatz ...Shoshin gongen.
20th Gakko bosatz ...Kiakujin gongen.
21st Mu jini bosatz ...Hachi O. Ji gongen.
22nd Semmui bosatz ...Inari Daimio jin.
23rd Daiseshi bosatz ...Sumi yoshi Daimio jin.
24th Jizo bosatz ... ...Giwon Daimio jin.
25th Monji bosatz ...Seki san Daimio jin.
26th Yakusho bosatz ...Takebe Daimio jin.
27th Roshana bosatz ...Mikami Daimio jin.
28th Roshana bosatz ...Hiosu Daimio jin.
29th Dai nichi bosatz ...Mioga Daimio jin.
30th Shaka Niorai bosatz Kibi Daimio jin.

The foregoing *Bosatz* and *Dai mio jin* were the gods of for the day.‡

Sen nin, Spirits that haunted the mountains.

Onie, Demons.—These evil spirits are typical of bad actions.

Ten nin, Beautiful creatures from paradise,—really good actions.

Kariyobinga, Birds of sweet song in paradise making sweet music for the saints.

Temples were by custom the resting places of travellers, especially priests, and guests were entertained, without reference to religious sect or creed.

Intermarriage and adoption frequently bring several sects into families, but this is tolerated; the temples in charge of the family grave only must not be changed, and in all grave yards are numerous tombs of people who have been born into families of different sects from that into which they were married or adopted and died in. Or the persons may of their own free will change their *Tera* to another sect and arrange to be buried in the grave-yard of the temple of the sect adopted. (This shows that there is much toleration and not a little laxity, although some sects quarrel freely.)

Hotoke is the generic term for the spirits of the departed that have become absorbed into the Nirvana which is the highest aim of the Buddhist. The divinities and household altars are usually known by this general term.

Niorai are the divinities who watch over humanity and to whom petitions must be addressed. Shaka is properly the only being that has existed on earth entitled to be called Niorai.

Bosatzu are the apostles of Shaka, and a few eminent priests of olden time, and are the chief patron saints of the various trades, virtues, views and wants of humanity.

Rakkan are the disciples of the Buddhist creed of the days of Shakka. There are the 16, the 500 and other numerous groups, all of India. They are not objects of worship, but only considered as holy men and patterns for priests especially.

The following are the purely Japanese grades of priesthood.

Ho-o is the name by which the Mikado is known if he enters the priesthood, as Uda Ten-O did, and the male children of a Mikado, who, with the exception of the heir apparent, frequently are obliged to take holy orders to prevent family feuds, were named Niudo Shin-O, or Ho Shin-O. The female children Niudo-Nio-O, and those Niudo who represented the Mikado were called Mia; for instance, there was formerly always one residing at Ouyeno in Yedo, the others were always in Kioto.

Monseki are the chief priests of the sects, and are appointed by the Mikado. As the Monto priests marry, the position remains in the family; if no children are born to them, adoption is resorted to. In the other sects marriage being forbidden, the place is filled by adoption. The Nichiren sect have no *monseki*. Common priests cannot attain this rank, members of the royal family being always appointed. The son or adopted successor is called *Shin Monseki*, (*shin* new; *mon*, gate; *seki*, mark), the successor to the royal patent as chief priest. If the *monseki* retires in favour of his successor, he is called *monshiu*, or *inkio* (recluse).

The teachers of the Emperor, if he enters the priesthood, are entitled to call themselves *Dai shi*, *Kokushi* or *Kai-shi* (the great kingdom, or the commandments-instructors.) The founders of *Shin* or sects, are called *Kaisan* (expounder) and also *So shi* (first teacher).

Sonja (reverend persons) is frequently used in speaking of learned and holy men past and present.

Dai-sojo is the highest title of rank held by the priesthood and is equal to the temporal rank *Chiu-ni-gon*. The next three grades in a descending order are *Gon-dai-so-ji*, *Dai-so-dzu* and *Gon-dai-sodzu*.

Shonin, or *hijiri-bito*, (a sage, a learned theologian) to whom the followers of his sect are indebted for much knowledge and extension of their creed.

Sho-nin, or most exalted; generally used when speaking of the founder or leader of a sect, especially when speaking of the *Son* or idol.

O-sho: the general term for superior priests.

Inge is the local chief of a temple (*Tera* or *In*) this grade permits of a special dress being worn. Priests in charge of a temples of inferior grades are called *hojo*, *jiu-jie*, *in-jiu*, *anshin* &c. according to circumstances. The inferior grades will be noticed hereafter.

Temples are generally built with money collected by the priest who afterwards takes possession of it. Some such as *Sen-yu-ji* have been built at the Mikado's expense; by the Tokugawa Shoguns at Nikko, the burial place of the first of the line, Iyeyasu or Gongen; at Kan ye jie of Ouyeno, both held by priests of the Jendai shin; also Dzo-jo-jie of Shiba, the priests of the Jan-do-shin. Daimios erected numerous temples at these three places. Temples attached to grave-yards are supported by the families who have relatives or friends buried there from the prince to the peasant.

Until the last few years the priests drew large revenues from the Government and from high officials;—latterly they have been thrown on their own resources and become beggars.

The "monuments" of our country are here represented by little tablets on shelves in the temple building, before which offerings of food are made yearly, monthly or daily, in a style according to the donations to the priests for this purpose.

The idols on the altar depend upon the sect and fancy of the chief priest, and large temples are frequently surrounded with a cluster of smaller buildings containing special divinities erected by the devout as offsprings, when petitioning special favours in performance of some vow or as thanksgivings.

There are temples to which grave-yards are not attached. Such as for instance *Daishi* at Kawasaki; *Fudo* at Meguro; *Arai no yakie-shi*, *Awashima* and *Kanwon* at Asakusa.

The first visit to a temple is made sometimes after the O-miya Mairie, and before the infants are taken to friends' houses, and on every new year of childhood and on the anniversary of the death of near relatives. Temples are visited in the grave-yard of which relatives have been buried,—if adopted or married into another family the temples and graves of the new relations must be visited as well. A newly married couple go to the husband's temple and graves together, and if the wife's family contains no males able to attend to her family tombs, the husband attends to them as well as to those of his own family. Nobles and high officials did not perform these rites at the same time as their wives.

Setzupo, the sermons of the Nichiren; *Hodan*, those of the Ekoshiu; *Dangi* those of Shingon and the others, are attended by both sexes of all ages and classes, except the aristocracy. Revivals, or *Kai-cho*, are common. They resemble the "*pattern fairs*" of Ireland, where the "patron saint" day gave excuse for a merry time.

Certain celebrated idols are frequently carried from place to place, and the temple chosen as the temporary abode becomes a centre of attraction. Some temples only display their treasures periodically, their *rei-ho*, relics such as *shaeri*, &c. or idols that work miracles. Occasional visitors can see these by money offerings to the priests. Temples and the grounds surrounding them are usually the playgrounds of the children of the neighbourhood, who do not seem to show much reverence to the holy places, nor to be much awed by the grim idols; nor are they troubled by the priests, unless some specially mischievous act is committed. Offerings of stone or metal lanterns, pictures, rice, *saké* and numerous other articles are brought to the temple by visitors and petitioners.

Kuji (nine figures). The charm used by many per-

‡ Of late reforms have abolished the term *Dai mio jin*, or great enlightened spirits, as applied to the Japanese or Sinto Kami.

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sons to protect themselves from harm. The fingers of the right hand are held in certain ways, and figures described in the air, then both hands joined, the fingers interlocked; after certain numerous set modes called *In wo musuba*, after which hot iron may be touched without injury, a naked sword edge may be stood upon, or robbers become rigid as if well bound with the thief-catchers' ropes.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CLIMATE AT NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR 1872.

By Dr. Geerts,

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 17th March, 1875.

The climate of Nagasaki is better known than that of any other place in Japan, because we have the most complete meteorological records of it. The observations formerly made at Desima by order of the Dutch Government and the continuation of these observations by ourselves extend over a period of twenty years.

Professor F. J. Stamkart calculated from the journal 1st January, 1845, to September, 1868, a first series of averages. The results of this elaborated report can be found in the Annals of the Royal Academy of the Netherlands (*Verhandelingen van het koninklijk Nederlandsch Institut van Wetenschappen*).

A second series of averages was calculated by the Royal Meteorological Institute of *Utrecht*, out of the journal kept at Desima by different physicians of the factory. These observations run down to September, 1855. The results together with an excellent review are published in the Annals of the said Institute over the years 1855 and 1856.

A third series calculated from the journal, kept at Desima by *Pompe van Meerdervoort*, comprises the years 1857—1862, and was published at Desima in 1862.

Out of these three series a very valuable review was made by *J. von Gogh*, Captain R. N. Navy, and published in the Annals of the Royal Academy of Amsterdam and also in the Annals of the Meteorological Institute of *Utrecht*, for the year 1866, (*Overzicht van de heerschende winden en dearby waargenomen barometerstanden te Nagasaki*).

In 1871 I received the necessary instruments for instituting meteorological observations and of these erected a station at the (Japanese Government) school of Nagasaki, and commenced my journal on the 1st November of that year, a series of observations I have now the honour to present to the Asiatic Society for two months during 1871 and for the whole of the year 1872, and these will be followed in a short time, by the results for 1873. Although my journal has been kept according to the rules of the international congress for meteorology in millimeters and centigrade degrees, I have thought it advisable to send to the Society the results reduced to English inches and Fahrenheit degrees, because it is still a fact, although very much to be regretted, that the scientific metric system and the centigrade thermometer have found up to the present time but few adherents among the public of England and America.

Before speaking of my observations, I may here mention the desirability that other observers in Japan should keep their journals according to the rules of the Congress held last year at Vienna under the presidency of Professor Buys Ballot of Utrecht. At the next Congress of international meteorologists which will be held in Utrecht in the month of September of this year, deliberation on many other points will be held having the object of promoting unity in observing and registering.

I am indebted to my learned friend Professor Buys Ballot for the communication of the process-verbal of the Congress, and will mention here the general rules adopted by the permanent Committee, for the sake of other observers in Japan, who perhaps would like to know them. These rules are: 1st Conformity of instruments and proved accuracy of the same; 2nd Directions of wind to register with English initials N. NNE. NE. etc; 3rd averages of clouds with the numbers 0-10 (0=a perfect bright sky; 10=a thick cloudy heaven); 4th, The year commences with 1st January; the days commence at midnight; the hours are marked 0-12 A.M and 0-12 P.M. 5th, it is recommended to calculate the five days averages of *temperature* adopted by Dove. 6th, after each Lustrum, commencing with the year 5 n + 1 the results of observations of each station are published by the Congress in the same manner. 7th, The centigrade degrees are to be used, at least in mentioning the results of the barometer, (inches of Paris to be wholly abandoned).

I deem it unnecessary to prove the utility of adopting these rules, because it must be evident that only by unity in registering and observing only we can satisfactorily add to our knowledge of the great atmospheric movements which take place over the whole globe.

In June, 1873 the Superintendent of the Danish Telegraph Company made an arrangement with me and other gentlemen in Hongkong, Shanghai and Amoy to transmit daily by cable the following observations, viz.: reading of the barometer and the thermometer attached, direction of wind, force of wind, dry and wet thermometer, state of the weather, hours of rain, quantity of rain. These telegraphic records have been published at the telegraph station at each of the places every day at noon since July, 1873. We have adopted English inches and Fahrenheit degrees in their publication, because they are designed for the use of navigators in these waters, and they are chiefly English and Americans, who are seldom acquainted with the metrical system. It is much to be desired that Yokohama or Yedo should take a part in forming the telegraphic meteorological returns, and that the Meteorological Congress should find some means of financial aid towards the recording and transmission of these observations.

The present observers on the China and Japan coast have all taken up their work without material profit or proper assistance. The latter is absolutely necessary if there is to be a perfect regularity in observing. Great credit is due to the Great Northern Telegraph Company, and its Director M. Dreyer, for the care with which they give their disinterested aid for the advancement of the meteorological knowledge of the China and Japan coast.

As I have already mentioned, these observations are made at the Physical School in Nagasaki, and the point of observation is 650 meters distant E.S.E. from the former place of observation at Desima. The reservoir of the barometer is placed 37 metres above the medium level of the sea, which height was determined by myself by levelling.

The hours of observations are 7 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. I was obliged to choose these hours, because I had to bring them into accord with my other daily occupations.

All observations are made with the same instruments, the correctness of which were before exactly determined. The position of the instruments remained unchanged.

The direction of wind is given in true bearings (not magnetic). The magnetic deviation was determined by me on the 25th September 1871 with a magnetometer by Gauss. I found it to be 2 degrees 37 min. W.

The Anemometrical degrees are those of Admiral Beaufort with some slight alterations.

0	= Calm.
1, 2, 3	= Light breezes.
4, 5	= Moderate breeze.
6, 7	= Moderate wind.
8	= Strong wind.
9	= Very strong wind.
10	= Storm.
11	= Typhoon.
12	= All destroying Typhoon.

The Barometer is a standard one of the Meteorological Institute with a vernier to read to tenth parts of millimeters, and the thermometer reads to tenth parts of centigrade degrees.

No fire is ever placed in the room in which the instrument is fixed, and the direct sunlight has no access to it.

All barometical numbers in these tables are *corrected* to the freezing point (32 degrees Fahrenheit) and the

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evel of the sea. Correction for capacity and capillarity has been made by the placing and division of the scale.

The thermometers were all examined in snow on the 13th December 1870. All numbers of temperature are corrected. The psychrometer hangs on the N. N. W. side of the institution in the open air, but perfectly protected against direct sunlight.

Brightness of the sky.—In these tables we have adopted the old style, that is 0 represents a very cloudy dark sky ; and 10 a wholly cloudless atmosphere.

Rainmeter. This instrument stands at 46 meters above the level of the sea on the platform, which is erected on the roof of the School. At the same place the weather-cock with wind-guage attached is measured every 24 hours.

Results.

Direction and force of wind.

The experience and journals of many seamen have long since shewn that, in the China sea, from the island of Formosa, along the China coast up to the Japanese Archipelago, two monsoons of different duration prevail during the year. These are the S.W. monsoon from June till September, and the N.E. monsoon from October till May.

Nagasaki is decidedly situated within the regions of these monsoons, but there is a slight variation in the direction of the north-east monsoon at that place. During June, July and August the S.W. monsoon prevails at Nagasaki perfectly in the same direction as in the China sea; the N.E. monsoon, however, turns more towards the N. and N.N.W., a fact chiefly caused by the geographical situation of the place, which is wholly surrounded by hills of from 400 to 1,400 feet height, except between the points of S.W. and S.S.W.

As is the case in China sea, we find that in Nagasaki the north monsoon (for here it is more correct to speak of it as a north and not a N.E. monsoon) has more than twice as long a duration as the S.W. wind. September and sometimes the first days of October are the periods at which the S.W. changes to the North monsoon, whilst the change from the N. to the S.W. wind takes place much more gradually during the two month's of April and May (and sometimes in the last days of March.) South and south-easterly winds are comparatively rare in Nagasaki, although it must be said that these winds are the true rain-carriers for these place, as well as for a large part of the east coast of the Japan islands. It is nearly always sure that there will be rain, if E. and S.E. winds prevail for one day or longer. This fact is easily explained. The S. E. winds, which have travelled over the warmer parts of the Pacific Ocean must necessarily get saturated and yield their water, when they are cooled by the vegetation on the Japanese coast in the same manner as is the case with the S.E. wind on the west coas', of Europe.

In regard to the prevailing winds and the height of the barometer, the year may be divided into two monsoon periods, and in order to give a simple review of these periods I haveconstructed Tables I 1871 and Tablbes, I. II. III. for 1873. Theese figuresin these show how many times in each hndred observations the wind has been N. E. and S. W. and so on. The length of the triangle outside the circle gives, by com-parison with the scale, the relative number of winds, which have prevailed during each period. If for instance the N wind only should have prevailed in the month of December 1871 (Table I. 1871), the radius N. would have had the length of the whole scale (100). But the N. wind blew only 23. 2 times in each hundred observations, and therefore the length of the radius is 23. 2 parts of the scale. We have placed the numbers expressing the per-centage of wind directions inside the circle of the diagram.

It can immediately be seen from these diagrams that northerly winds have prevailed during the months of November and December, 71.

The wind-rose on Table I. 1872, shew the direction and percentage of winds (a.) over the whole year, 1872, (b.) over the months April, May and September, (c.) over the time of the S.W. monsoon in June, July and August, and (d.) over the period of the N. monsoon, October, November December, January, February and March.

The first diagram shows that N., S.W., N.E., N.W. winds are the most prevailing during the whole year, whilst S., S.S.E., S.E., and E. rare much more rare.

The following diagram shows how the changing months April, May and September, Northerly N.E. and S.W. winds are the most prevalent, and also shews that N. and N.E. winds have during these months a proponderance over the S.W. wind. The wind diagram c. shows clearly how the S.W. monsoon prevails in June, July and August, whilst diagram d. explains the N. monsoon.

Table II. contains diagrams made up from 1,000 observations formerly made at Desima, during a period of 15 years. Although tl ey agree in the main with our diagrams over the same months of the year, 1872, they differ slightly in some subordinate points.

They are however not very important, because the diagrams agree in the main points.

Table III. 1872, contains the diagrams for each month of the year 1872, and can easily be understood after the explanations we have already given.

Table V shows that the highest barometer prevails in the coldest month's January and February when the atmosphere has its maximum density, whilst the lowest barometer occurs in August, during the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon.

It is however a very remarkable fact, not easily to be explained, that during June, July and August and at the time of the S.W. monsoon, the barometer is higher during S.W. winds and the lowest with the northerly and N.E. winds. In the winter, when the N. monsoon prevails, we see the highest barometer, quite as in other countries, with N.N.E. and N.W. winds, and the lowest with S.W. winds, when the monsoon wind is disturbed. Thus we find that in each monsoon period the highest pressure of the atmosphere exists ***when the relative monsoon wind reigns freely without disturbance.***

The greatest difference of barometer in 1872 was 1.29 inch. The fluctuations or differences between lowest and highest barometer are the following:—

January	0.73
February	0.66
March	0.74
April	0.61
May	0.86
June	0.39
July	0.71
August	0.60
September	0.38
October	0.57
November	0.74
December	0.36

It will be seen that the greatest fluctuation took place in May (0.86).

The highest barometer of the year was on the 19th February = 30.52.

The lowest on the 31st July = 29.23.

The temperature of Nagasaki is largely affected by the warm current, *Kuro shiwo* or "black stream,' 'which runs as another gulf stream along the whole east coast of Japan, and causes chiefly the much milder climate of the eastern coast as compared with that on the west coast. The meteorological *data* which have been procured on the west coast of Japan are unfortunately very few. It is, however, certain that a most decided difference of temperature is to be observed between places on the east and west coast of Japan. It would be of great value to have an accurate journal of one or more places on the west coast, to show the very great influence of the Japanese Gulf stream.

Although in regard to direction of wind the year in Nagasaki is divided into two monsoon periods, it is not so in regard to the temperature of that place. The thermometer shews us that the year must be divided into *four* nearly equal seasons.

The lowest temperature in the open air (shade) was in 1872 on the 4th February= 25.9 degrees Fahrenheit, and the highest on the 2nd and 3rd August = 93.0 degrees Fahrenheit.

The coldest month is January with the medium temperature of 41.2 ; the warmest month is August with the medium temperature 82.3. In the two months July and August the heat is quite tropical (81.9 and 82.3.) Inside

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the house the thermometer in 1872 never fell to the freezing point. The lowest temperature was on the 23rd January = 35.6. The highest on the 2nd August = 89.6.

The number of rainy days in 1872 was 122 or exactly one-third of the 366 days of the year. The quantity of rain over the whole year was 47.71 inches, or about 2.5 times as much as falls in London during one year. This year was characterized by a very short rainy season, which period ordinarily commences in the beginning or middle of June. In 1872 the greatest number of rainy days occurred in April, it having 15 rainy days with a fall of 11.04 inches. Next to April comes June with 13 rainy days and 5.66 inches of fall, then follows August with 12 rainy days and 5.73 inches of fall. October was in 1872 the dryest month, it having only 4 rainy days and 0.95 inch of fall.

December gives the largest number of misty days 19.1, although it must be observed that mist in Nagasaki exists chiefly in the morning and evening. Mist very seldom prevails during a whole day. Snow only fell in 1872 in January and February together on twelve different days.

Thunder and lightning *are rare* in Nagasaki. The year 1872, however, embraced more thunder days than is usual. The number of thunder days during the year was sixteen; April alone had four.

The brighest month of the whole year was October (7.6) and the most cloudy month was April (4.5). In October and November the greatest number of cloudy days was observed (together 10).

Only three earthquakes were felt, and particular care was taken in observing them. None of the earthquakes were very severe, and none of these caused any accident.

The number of storms in, 1872 was 19. April gives the largest number (5), and then March with 4 storms. In September, October, November, January and February storms took place in 1872.

In Nagasaki no typhoon occurred during 1872.

The relative humidity was greatest in April (8), and after that July (79). The least humidity occurred in November (66) October (67) and February (67).

A SARTORIAL SPECULATION.

"My Dear Dick," said Curran to a Dublin Counsellor, celebrated for the duskiness of his linen, "you cannot tell how "puzzled we all are to find out where you buy your dirty shirts." It is somewhat remarkable that the 'intelligent foreigner' in Japan should be exposed to a similarly perplexing phenomenon in his travels in the capital and elsewhere, and that his inherited sense of cleanliness should be somewhat disturbed by its unexplained frequency. 'Where,' we may imagine him to ask, 'does this ingenious and civilisation-loving race procure its 'ruffled and dingy under-linen? From Marco Polo to 'Kämpfer and down to the intelligent Mossman they are des-'cribed as a people who love hot water and who bathe, as 'Gibbon says, with 'oriental scrupulosity.' Their houses are 'models of neatness, their cooking utensils bespeak an almost 'Dutch sense of cleanliness and their meals are prepared with 'appetising delicacy; even their ancient religion accompanied 'the exercise of its chief rites with acts of purification. True, 'a suspicious line of mourning which should not be there 'occasionally decorates their finger tips, but this may be ex-'plained by the omission of an otherwise bounteous Providence 'to associate the blessing of soap with its free-handed gift of 'its partner water. I see many shops in which the despised 'and cast-off appurtenance of the foreigner is exposed to the 'contempt of the scornful—old furniture, old coats and nether 'gear, and an amazing display of old boots—but I have as yet 'met with no depôt for soiled and rumpled shirts. They adore 'our hats and boots, admire our "Norfolks" and pantaloons, 'but they utterly fail to appreciate the advantages of a spotless 'bosom, or, in its absence in the original, hide the deficiency 'beneath the hypocrisy of an apologetic "dickey." I give them 'up,' we think we hear him say, 'they are an enigma and, after 'all, *Darus sum, non Edipus.*

The process of social progress is marked, we are told by Herbert Spencer, by an advance from the complex to the simple, but we must leave it to [illegible] to reconcile with his theory the eccentric march of Japanese civilisation. The spectacle of a people forbearing to avail themselves of their natural resources or national skill is by no means uncommon. The Gileadites thought very meanly of balm, the natives of Ireland do not exercise upon each other the soothing art for which their island is in repute according to English accounts, and the exotic population of Leicester Square—home of every patriot under heaven and of most of the French laundresses—exhibit in their persons the moderation of their desire for soap and water and their contempt for the salutary art which is practised on all sides of them.

G.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The Regular April Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 14th, at 5 p.m. at the Imperial College, Yedo, in the Reception Room, which had been courteously tendered to the Society for the purpose by the Director, Y. Hatakeyama Esq.

The chair was taken by Prof. Murray Ph. D. who congratulated the members on the fact of holding a meeting of such a Society, for the first time, at the capital of an empire so progressive as that of Japan.

After reading the minutes of the last Meeting, the Society announced, as new members, Mr. Charles H. Dallas; Mons. Conil, and Professors, R. W. Atkinson, R. Smith, and D. Marshall. The donation of a case of Butterflies by H. Pryer Esq., was also announced, as also the receipt of Journals of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

A motion was made by Dr. Murray and seconded by Dr. Antisell to the effect.

"That the Council of the Society be requested to make arrangements for giving a reception to the officers, and especially the Scientific Corps, of H.M.S. *Challenger.*"

In the absence of the writer, the Hon. F. R. Plunkett read a paper "Notes of a Journey from Awomori to Niigata, and a Visit to the mines of Sado," by J. H. Gubbins, Esq.

Mr. Dallas spoke of the dialects heard in the region referred to in the paper as being very unlike the language spoken at Tokio; and promised to present an account of the Yonezawa dialect soon.

Dr. Antisell remarked that the description of the mountain ranges given in the paper was interesting. Although not acquainted with the region, yet he recognised in these ranges some similarity to the mountain systems of Yedo and farther north. In the northern part of the Empire there were two distinct ranges of hills; one coming directly from the north, a continuation of the chain in Karafto, which, after passing down south along the west shore of Yeso, is found in Dowa and farther South. The second system of mountains is that entering Yeso from the Aleutian isles and Kamschatka running N. 20—25 E. and S. 20—25 W. and crossing in places the first described system: it is from the existence and crossing of these chains that Yeso derives its quadrangular form. These two systems have very different mineral contents for their axes, the first has essentially a granitic afelspathic axis, produced perhaps by shrinkage, and is slow of decomposition of its minerals forming their soils: the second has an axis plutonic or volcanic yielding basalts, traps, and diorites, decomposing readily, forming deep and rich soils; hence the different kinds of vegetation described by the writer as occurring on the slopes of the two chains. Where the two chains cross also there is found a form of country closed up in the North and East by hills and the valley openings to the South and West. This volcanic chain is secondary in the district described, but in Yeso, and again in Kiusiu island, it attains great prominence.

In reply to a question of Mr. Schenk Dr. Antisell also stated that the method of getting the gold out of the quartz, at the Sado mines was by stamping—as in California—only that wooden stamps were used.

Reference having been made by Prof. Smith to the mode of getting rid of water, the Secretary stated that this, and the other processes, were exhibited in the model of the Sado mine which is in the Society's Museum at Yokohama.

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Mr. Syle questioned whether the low rate of wages mentioned in the paper—from 2½ to 4 sen a day—could include the labourer's food; but Mr. Dallas supposed it might do so, because, in that region, coolies might be hired at 10 sen per diem; and only 5 rios a month were paid for school-teachers. In reply to Mr. Knipping he also stated that the native maps found in those parts, though not drawn to scale, were good and useful.

Dr. Murray remarked on the excellence of maps he had seen in and about Kioto; and on the ingenious method employed of giving the heights of mountains by projecting an elevation of them in their site on the map.

As to the longitude marked on such maps, some gave it from Yedo and some from Kioto.

The thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Gubbins for his paper, and to Mr. Plunkett for his kindness in reading it; and the Secretary was instructed to convey to the authorities of the College the Society's best acknowledgements for the courteous manner in which the use of the room where the Meeting was held, had been tendered.

The Meeting then separated.

Correspondence.

THE LATE MR. MARGARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 16th April, 1875.

SIR,—The death of Mr. Margary is greatly to be deplored, not only for the attendant circumstances, but also for the loss the English consular service has sustained by the untimely removal of one of its most promising members.

It appears to me that this sad occurrence would, in all human probability, have been prevented, if the authorities who organized the Expedition had shown more knowledge of the character of the people with whom its members would be brought into contact. The Expedition was formed for exploring a route from Burmah into the western provinces of China, but as the route to Bhamo as far as the frontier of Yunnan was perfectly well known, it is remarkable that the organization of the Expedition was not entrusted to the English authorities in Peking. Besides Mr. Ney Elias and the late Mr. Margary, who fortunately met the Expedition, I am unaware that there were any persons composing it who possessed experience of the country they were about to explore. We have ample evidence in the history of the past thirty years that the Chinese are essentially and inherently cowardly and treacherous, and as they cannot see, or refuse to acknowledge, the validity of the reason which actuates the Western nations, an exhibition of force is the only argument by which they can be persuaded. Now the obvious cause of the failure of the exploring parties hitherto sent has been that they were not supported by a sufficient force. Lord Elgin in 1858 said that with 300 men he could march through the length and breadth of China. This was no idle boast, and what Lord Elgin said in 1858 is without doubt true to-day. The fact that the late Mr Margary succeeded in reaching Burmah, travelling alone, proves that he possessed courage and determination, and that he was fortunate in not meeting an obstructive mandarin who could instigate the people at any moment to force him to turn back.

The defeat of this exploring party is therefore to be lamented in many ways, and is entirely attributable to lack of prudent organization and the exhibition of sufficient force. With the result of the late American expedition to Corea before us, and the manner in which this was treated by the Chinese, it is evident that the report of the defeat of this party will be magnified all over China. It therefore is incumbent on the English Government to lose no time in organizing an exploring party to complete successfully the work, after the misdeeds to which Mr. Margary has fallen a victim have been punished.

The English representative in Peking, distinguished as he is by such a thorough knowledge of China and her people, is certainly the man who should have organised such an Expedition. It is quite possible that if Mr. Wade had had the arrangement of it, he would have preferred to let the expedition start from the Yang-tze provinces, and it would probably have achieved its object backed by the sanction of the Authorities nearer to the capital, and, with this influence, have overcome the obstructions which have proved fatal to it in moving from the other direction.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. P.

Law & Police.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Tuesday, 13th April, 1875.

ALICE STRANDBERG v. RICHARD JOHNSON.

This was an action to recover the sum of $10.

Defendant pleaded that he knew nothing about it, and did not owe the money, as alleged by plaintiff.

Plaintiff, sworn, stated that about 18 months ago defendant came to her house, and ordered refreshments. He tendered a $10 gold coin in payment, and she gave him $9.72 change. Defendant, however, had picked up the gold coin, and put it in his pocked; he then went on board his ship. He came ashore to her house the next day, and said he had found the gold coin in his pocket, but had left it on board. He promised to send it on shore to her place, but never did so.

Defendant had no questions to ask.

Plaintiff called John Crosby, sworn: About 18 months ago he had gone to the plaintiff's house, and she told him defendant had taken a $10 gold piece from her place. Saw defendant afterwards, and he said he had "done" plaintiff out of $10. About six days ago plaintiff asked defendant for the $10, and he did not deny having taken it. He (witness) was a teacher.

Cross examined by defendant: He (defendant) told him this (about taking the coin) about 18 months ago. He did not see defendant take the coin. He was not present on that occasion.

Defendant sworn. Is an engineer. Had not been employed for the past seven months. He had been Yokohama about 18 or 20 months ago when he worked for Whitfield & Dowson. He came from Kobe about 8 days ago by the Japanese mail. He had never been in a Court before in his life. He did not owe the money. He and a lot of other fellows had been "shaking" for drinks and dollars in plaintiff's house about a year and a half ago. Plaintiff at the time complained that she had lost $10. He offered to pay $5 or half of the loss, to help to make it up. There was gambling going on at the time for dollars.

Plaintiff denied that gambling had taken place.

Defendant: "I am on my solid oath. Do you think I would tell a lie about $10?"

His Honor said plaintiff ought to have communicated the affair to the Consulate at the time, and not take proceedings after a year and a half had elapsed. There was no evidence to show that defendant had taken the $10. Verdict for defendant.

Friday, 16th Aprill, 1875.

W. WATSON & Co *vs.* A. M. SYMON.

Claim for $8 76, for goods sold and delivered to defendant.

Defendant, in answer, admitted his liability, and stated that he was willing to pay the amount, provided plaintiffs would deliver up to him one bedstead he had bought from plaintiffs for $14 36 whilst in their employ. That was the cost price of the article in London with 10 per cent. added. The same bedsteads in the store were marked $30. He was willing, of course, to pay for the bedstead too; but since he had left plaintiffs' employment they refused to give it up to him, though he had offered to pay for it, together with present amount claimed. He could get more than $14·36 for it, so he desired to get possession of it. On plaintiffs refusing to deliver the bedstead, he refused to pay the present claim.

J. A. Stewart, who appeared for Watson & Co., was then sworn. In December last year he gave defendant notice to leave. At that time he asked defendant to pay for the bedstead, but he said he had no money. He then suggested to defendant that the bedstead should be returned into stock; this he agreed to, and he was credited with its return. Defendant had never paid for the bedstead. He had sent his collector to defendant many times to get paid the account now sued for, but defendant always said he had no money.

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Defendant, sworn, stated that he could get about $35 for the bedstead. He denied having agreed that it should be taken back into stock. He was willing to take delivery and pay for it, also to pay the present claim.

His Honour took plaintiffs' view of the case, and gave verdict for the full amount claimed—$8.76, and costs.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General,
Friday, April 16 1875.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co. *vs.* R. W. Irwin.

This was a claim for $1,500, and interest.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. G P. Ness, for defendant.

It appeared by plaintiff's petition that on the 4th September 1874, the defendant and R. M. Brown gave a bond for $1,500, as security for Richard M. Bevell (now deceased), in an action then pending in the U. S. Court here between the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. and the then defendants, R. M. Bevell. A few days after this had been done R. M. Bevell committed suicide. The company then continued the action against Mr. Sumner Hill, the administrator to deceased's estate, and obtained a judgment in their favour, but the claim was not satisfied by the estate, and the company then asked R. W. Irwin to pay the $1,500 security he had given for deceased, but this he refused to do; hence the present suit.

Mr. Ness, defendant's counsel, filed a demurrer to the petition, stating that no cause of action was shown, as the deceased had not failed to render himself liable to any order the Court might make, and that his death released the present defendant from all liability in the matter.

After very considerable argument on both sides his Honour dismissed the petition, on the grounds that there was not sufficient cause for action contained in it, and also because no action had been, or could have been, filed against deceased. Therefore the defendant was not bound by his bail. The question of costs was reserved.

LORD MACAULAY ON JOHNSON.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It is worth while from time to time to take some portion of the work of a great historian, and to examine it with a minute care which could not possibly be extended to all the volumes which he has written. There are few men whose researches may have equalled his in all their extent, though there will be many who, on some one point or other on which he has writen, possess a knowledge certainly not inferior to his, and often, indeed, not a little superior. They can test the accuracy of his workmanship on one point, and can thereby infer how far he is to be trusted where they have not their own previous knowledge by which to judge, but only his statements on which to rely. Few men among historians have described more characters than Lord Macaulay. In the number and variety of the men and women he has drawn, and in the brilliancy of the execution, he with his pen equals the work that Sir Joshua Reynolds did with the brush. It has often been made a reproach to him that he exaggerated both vices and virtues alike, taking care, however, that the "Whig dogs" should this time have the best of it. To follow him in each one of the minute likenesses he draws would task a man who could rival him in the vast stores of knowledge he had ever at hand; and where such a one is to be found we know not. He has, however, described many a man whose life can be readily studied by anybody who is willing to take the trouble. We propose on the present occasion to consider some small portion of his celebrated article on Johnson. The space at our disposal does not permit us to consider his character of Johnson as a whole; we shall only attempt to prove such an inaccuracy in details as should render us cautious of following his guidance when we have only his authority on which to rely.

In writing on that curious though quite intelligible mixture of credulity and incredulity which characterized Johnson, Macaulay says:—

'Johnson was in the habit of sifting with extreme severity the evidence for all stories which were merely old. But when they were not only odd but miraculous his severity relaxed. He began to be credulous precisely at the point where the most credulous people begin to be sceptical. . . . He once said, half jestingly we suppose, that for six months he refused to credit the fact of the earthquake at Lisbon, and that he still believed the extent of the calamity to be greatly exaggerated. . . . [illegible] with a grave face how old Mr. Cave of St. John's-gate saw a ghost, and how this ghost was something of a shadowy being. He went himself on a ghost-hunt to Cock-lane, and was angry with John Wesley for not following up another scent of the same kind with proper spirit and perseverance.'

Now before we consider the misrepresentations contained in the last two paragraphs we will first examine into Johnson's general belief in apparitions. Boswell, in writing about the appearance of departed spirits, states that it is "a doctrine which it is a mistake to suppose that Johnson himself ever positively held." Johnson himself said, in speaking of apparitions, "A total disbelief of them is adverse to the opinion of the existence of the soul between death and the last day; the question simply is whether departed spirits have the power of making themselves perceptible to us. A man who thinks he has seen an apparition can only be convinced himself; his authority will not convince another, and his conviction, if rational, must be founded on being told something which cannot be known but by supernatural means." In another passage he said, in considering whether there had ever been an instance of the spirit of any person appearing after death, "All argument is against it, but all belief is for it." In fact, his state of mind was not an unnatural one for a man who had a firm belief in another world. If we have an existence after death, it is surely only negative evidence which can disprove the existence of apparitions. If we still exist somewhere after death, there is no *à priori* impossibility of our existing on the earth. Johnson, indeed, was certainly likely to have admitted general evidence in proof of the appearance of a ghost which many men would have at once and rightly rejected. When, however, there was a possibility of testing any particular piece of evidence, he would have been the first to sift it with the utmost severity. This, indeed, he wanted John Wesley to do; and he was angry with him, not for not following up the scent with proper spirit and perseverance as Macaulay says, but for believing in a ghost story without proper grounds. It is necessary to quote the whole passage from Boswell, so that our readers may see how strangely Macaulay has perverted it:—

Of John Wesley he said, "He can talk well on any subject: "Pray, sir, what has he made of his story of a ghost?" Johnson: "Why, sir, he believes it, but not on sufficient authority. He did not take time enough to examine the girl. It was at Newcastle where the ghost was said to have appeared to a young woman several times, mentioning something about the right to an old house; advising application to be made to an attorney, which was done; and at the same time saying the attorney would do nothing, which proved to be the fact. 'This,' says John, 'is a proof that a ghost knows our thoughts.' Now (laughing) it is not necessary to know our thoughts to tell that an attorney will sometimes do nothing. Charles Wesley, who is a more stationary man, does not believe the story. I am sorry that John did not take more pains to inquire into the evidence for it.' Miss Seward (with an incredulous smile): 'Yes, madam. This is a question which, after five thousand years, is yet undecided; a question, whether in theology or philosophy, one of the most important that can come before the human understanding.'"

We may, indeed, wonder that a man of Johnson's vigorous intellect should have refused to accept the general evidence against apparitions, which was strong enough even in his day. In the case of John Wesley's ghost, however, he was anything but credulous. In fact, as is shown by another passage, it was Boswell, and not Johnson who wanted to follow up the scent. Boswell says, "Mr. Wesley believed it, but Johnson did not give it credit. I was, however, desirous to examine the question closely."

The account Macaulay gives of the ghost that Cave was said to have seen, though not so inaccurate, is still not fair. Boswell writes:—"Talking of ghosts, he said he knew one friend who was an honest man and a sensible man, who told him he had seen a ghost; old Mr. Edward Cave, the printer at St. John's-gate. He said Mr. Cave did not like to talk of it, and seemed to be in great horror whenever it was mentioned. Boswell: 'Pray, sir, what did he say was the appearance?' Johnson: 'Why, sir, something of a shadowy being.'" Macaulay says, "he related with a grave face how old Mr. Cave saw a ghost." Of the gravity of his face we are told nothing, but what he related was not what old Mr. Cave saw, but what old Mr. Cave said he saw. Well might Johnson say, "Accustom your children constantly to a strict attention to truth even in the most minute particulars; if a thing happened at one window, and they, when relating it, say that it happened at another, do not let it pass, but instantly check them; you do not know where deviation from truth will end." As for the Cock-

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lane ghost, Johnson scarcely deserves more reproach than did Faraday when he took the trouble to expose the folly of table-turning. He thought, indeed, that it was possible for a ghost to appear in Cock-lane as anywhere else, while Faraday, from the beginning, saw through the modern absurdity. He examined into the facts of the case and exposed the whole imposture in an account which he wrote for the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Later on, "he expressed," writes Boswell, "great indignation at the imposture of the Cock-lane ghost, and related, with much satisfaction, how he had assisted in detecting the cheat, and had published an account of it in the newspapers."

In another part of the article Macaulay writes:—"It is remarkable that to the last Johnson entertained a fixed contempt for all those modes of life and those studies which tend to emancipate the mind from the prejudices of a particular age or a particular nation. Of foreign travel and of history he spoke with the fierce and boisterous contempt of ignorance. 'What does a man learn by travelling? Is Beauclerk the better for travelling? What did Lord Charlemont learn in his travels, except that there was a snake in one of the pyramids of Egypt?'" Any one reading this passage and seeing the inverted commas would at once believe that he was reading Johnson's own words. He is really reading but an abridgment of them, and an abridgment in which the sense has been great altered. We must again give his words as reported by Boswell:—

"Time may be employed to more advantage from nineteen to twenty-four almost in any other way than travelling. When you set travelling against mere negation, against doing nothing, it is better to be sure; but how much more would a young man improve were he to study during those years? Indeed if a young man is wild, and must run after bad company, it is better this should be done abroad, as, on his return, he can break off such connections, and begin at home a new man, with a character to form and acquaintance to make. How little does travelling supply to the conversation of any man who has travelled? how little to Beauclerk?" Boswell: "What say you to Lord ——(Charlemont)?" Johnson: "I never but once heard him talk of what he had seen, and that was of a large serpent in one of the pyramids of Egypt." Boswell: "Well, I happened to hear him tell the same thing, which made me mention him."

Croker adds in a note, "His lordship was, to the last, in the habit of telling this story rather too often." Johnson, in this passage, does not condemn travelling in general. He says, and most men would agree with him, that the years between twenty and twenty-four should not be spent, as was in his time so commonly the case, in mere travelling. He goes on to say that good talkers who have travelled talk little the better because they have travelled. But it is not needful to enlarge on the way in which his meaning has been wrested. It is open to every one to see. So far from having a fierce and boisterous contempt of foreign travel, Johnson, at all events in his old age, when alone he could afford it, had a great eagerness for it. The tour to the Hebrides was a greater undertaking than a tour to Iceland in the present day, and he was sixty-four when he set out for it. On their return to Edinburgh, says Boswell, "everybody accosted us with some studied compliment," while Robertson advanced to Dr. Johnson repeating a line of Virgil. In his sixty-eighth year he was eager for a trip to the Baltic. He writes: "Boswell shrinks from the Baltic expedition, which, I think, is the best scheme in our power. What we shall substitute, I know not. He wants to see Wales; but, except the woods of Bachycraigh, what is there in Wales that can fill the hunger of ignorance or quench the thirst of curiosity?" He had been the year before full of eagerness for a tour to Italy with the Thrales. He said, "Mr. Thrale is to go by my advice to Mr. Jackson (the all-knowing), and get from him a plan for seeing the most that can be seen in the time that we have to travel. We must, to be sure, see Rome, Naples, Florence, and Venice, and as much more as we can. (Speaking with a tone of animation.)" The tour was put off. Boswell goes on to say: "He said, 'I am disappointed, to be sure; but it is not a great disappointment.' I wondered to see him bear with a philosophical calmness what would have made most people peevish and fretful. I perceived that he had so warmly cherished the hope of enjoying classical scenes that he could not easily part with the scheme; for he said, 'I shall probably contrive to get to Italy some other way.'" Later on, in a letter to Mrs. Thrale, he says, "I hope you have no design of stealing away to Italy before the election; nor of leaving me behind you; though I am not only seventy, but seventy-one." On another occasion Boswell says: "He talked with an uncommon animation of travelling into distant countries; that the mind was enlarged by it, and that an acquisition of dignity of character was derived from it. He expressed a particular enthusiasm with respect to visiting the wall of China. I catched it for a moment, and said I really believed I should go and see the wall of China had I not children, of whom it was my duty to take care. 'Sir,' said he, 'by doing so, you would do what would be of importance in raising your children to eminence. There would be a lustre reflected upon them from your spirit and curiosity. They would be at all times regarded as the children of a man who had gone to view the wall of China. I am serious, sir.'"

In writing about Johnson's contempt for foreigners, Macaulay says, "He pronounced the French to be an indelicate people because a French footman touched the sugar with his fingers." The passage in Boswell is as follows:—"The French are an indelicate people; they will spit upon any place. At Mdme. ——, a literary lady of rank, the footman took the sugar in his fingers and threw it into my coffee. I was going to put it aside, but hearing it was made on purpose for me I even tasted Tom's fingers. The same lady would needs make tea *à l'Anglaise*. The spout of the teapot did not pour freely; she bade the footman blow into it."

In the account of Johnson's manners at table there is again exaggeration to be discovered. Macaulay writes: "He could fast; but when he did not fast he tore his dinner like a famished wolf, with the veins swelling on his forehead and the perspiration running down his cheeks. He scarcely ever took wine; but when he drank it he drank it greedily and in large tumblers." As for his dinner, Boswell says that "while in the act of eating veins of his forehead swelled, and generally a strong perspiration was visible." When Macularly makes it not only visible, but also running down the cheeks, we are reminded of what Johnson said about an earthquake which had just been felt in England. "Sir, it will be much exaggerated in public talk; for, in the first place, the common people do not accurately adapt their thoughts to the objects; nor, secondly, do they accurately adapt their words to their thoughts; they do not mean to lie, but, taking no pains to be exact, they give you very false accounts. A great part of their language is proverbial. If anything rocks at all, they say it rocks like a cradle." As for Johnson's drinking, any one reading the passage we have quoted would think that he was generally an abstainer, but that he now and then broke out into excess. Now the fact is that for a great many years Johnson took wine regularly, and then for a great many years did not take it at all. Towards the end of his life, under medical direction, he resumed the practice. Hawkins mentions "his persevering temperance in the article of drinking for at least the latter half (?) of his life;" and Mrs. Thrale says, "For the last twelve years I knew him he left off all fermented liquor." He himself on one occasion said, "After a ten years' forbearance of every fluid except tea and sherbet, I drank one glass of wine to the health of Sir Joshua Reynolds on the evening of the day on which he was knighted. I never swallowed another drop till old Madeira was prescribed to me as a cordial during my present indisposition; but this liquor did not relish as formerly, and I therefore discontinued it." Boswell mentions another occasion when "he was persuaded to drink one glass of claret, that he might judge, not from recollection, which might be dim, but from immediate sensation. He shook his head and said, 'Poor stuff! No, sir, claret is the liquor for boys; port for men; but he who aspires to be a hero (smiling) must drink brandy.'" In the tour to the Hebrides, when he was suffering from a severe cold "he was prevailed with to drink a little brandy," and he one night drank a gill of whisky that he might know "what it is that makes a Scotchman happy." The passage which Macaulay had in mind was no doubt the following. Two or three year before Johnson's death Boswell says that he found that he now took wine. "The first evening that I was with him at Thrale's I observed he poured a large quantity of it into a glass and swallowed it greedily. Everything about his character and manners was forcible and violent; there never was any moderation. Many a day did he fast, many a year did he refrain from wine; but when he did eat it was voraciously, when he did drink wine it was copiously." In the last few years of his life, when he had begun to drink wine once more, he was constantly in very good society as it is called, and it is most improbable that he drank his wine in any but the ordinary wine-glass. With all his want of polish he was most exact in complying, or at least in endeavouring to comply, with the usages of society, and would have been shocked with any one who at dinner habitually took a tumbler where other took a wine glass.

We should have liked to have examined Macaulay's statement that "the judgments which Johnson passed on books in our time are generally treated with indiscriminate contempt." But we have

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not space at our command. We have perhaps said enough to show that, however admirable as a piece of writing may be Macaulay's "Essay on Boswell's Life of Johnson," the great Whig historian nevertheless has not drawn a correct likeness of the yet greater Tory moralist.

THE LATER BLUNDERS OF NAPOLEON III.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Some fresh light is thrown on the foreign policy of Napoleon III. by M. Hansen's narrative of his efforts to secure the northern part of Sleswick for Denmark. M. Hansen was at Paris in July, 1866. At that time there was a general uneasiness among French politicians at the recent victory of Prussia over Austria. But this uneasiness only extended to one section of the Cabinet. M. Drouyn de Lhuys shared it to the full. He had long been at issue with the Emperor as to the policy to be adopted towards Germany, and this difference of opinion had been brought to a head by the alliance between Prussia and Italy. The Emperor—so M. de Chaudordy told M. Hansen a year and a half later—had wished well to Prussia all through the negotiations which preceded the war of 1866. He would even have liked to ally himself with Prussia had not his fear of M. Thiers and of public opinion as influenced by M. Thiers stood in the way. As it was, he helped her as far as he could by encouraging Italy to do what he was afraid to do himself. The news of Sadowa convinced him for the moment that the time for making a friend of Prussia had passed, and that all that he could now aim at was to prevent her reaping the full harvest of her victory. M. Drouyn de Lhuys was prompt in taking advantage of this change of temper. He saw the Emperor on the morning after the battle, and warned him that he was in the presence of events which might prove as disastrous for France as the defeats of the first Empire. He urged him to convoke the Corps Législatif, to move 80,000 troops to the eastern frontier to act as an army of observation, and to instruct M. Benedetti to inform the King of Prussia that France would be obliged to occupy the left bank of the Rhine if Prussia by annexing fresh territory should disturb the balance of power in Europe. "The Rhine," said M. Drouyn de Lhuys, "is perfectly stripped of troops, and Marshal Randon has just told me that he is ready to set 80,000 men in motion at a moment's notice." The Emperor assented to the Minister's proposals, and it was arranged that they should be embodied in a Note which was to appear in the next day's *Moniteur*. No such Note appeared. M. Rouher and M de Lavalette saw the Emperor after M. Drouyn de Lhuys had left him, and brought him back to his original purpose. The next day he told M. Drouyn de Lhuys that he had changed his mind, and that he should still play the part of a friendly mediator between the two belligerents.

Some days later M. Drouyn de Lhuys heard from the Prussian Ambassador that Prussia proposed to annex a territory containing some 300,000 inhabitants, in order to unite two portions of her dominions The Minister answered that the transfer of a population from one Government to another was a serious matter, whether it related to 300,000 people or to 300, and that at all events the question could not be decided without the consent of the Great Powers. Upon this the Ambassador at once demanded an audience of the Emperor. He found him, says M. Hansen, weakened by illness, and altogether averse to the idea of war. He felt hampered by his previous encouragement of the alliance between Prussia and Italy, and he had been convinced by M. Rouher that to occupy the left bank of the Rhine with 80,000 men would simply make war with Prussia inevitable, and that at a time when the French army had not recovered from the effects of the Mexican expedition. Under the influence of these considerations the Emperor took a much less peremptory tone with the Prussian Ambassador than the Minister of Foreign Affairs had taken, and M. de Goltz left the Tuileries with the assurance that Prussia need fear no serious opposition from France. M. Hansen argues that the simple threat of occupation would have been enough to moderate Prussian ambition, and in support of this view he adduces two witnesses—the Duc de Grammont, then Ambassador at Vienna, and Prince Bismarck himself. The former wrote to M. Drouyn de Lhuys: "Prussia is victorious, but she is exhausted. There are not 15,000 men between the Rhine and Berlin. You may make yourself master of the situation by a mere armed demonstration, for at this moment Prussia cannot accept a war with France." By itself this assurance would not go for much, but it is curiously confirmed by a passage in a speech delivered by Prince Bismarck on the 16th of January 1874. Granting, he said, that in 1866 France had but few available troops, even a [illegible] could have made a very respectable respectable army when united to the South German corps. Such an army would at once have laid us under the necessity of covering Berlin and of abandoning all our successes in Austria."

By the second week in August Napoleon III. had once more become uneasy, and had determined to ask Prussia for a territorial compensation to France. A "highly placed personage"—presumably M. Drouyn de Lhuys—sent for M. Hansen and told him this, adding, however, that he doubted whether Prussia would consent to give it. The Minister then asked M. Hansen to go privately to Berlin, taking with him a Memorandum containing a proposal by which France might come to an understanding with Prussia without demanding any cession of territory. This Memorandum set forth that change which had just been effected in Germany had upset that balance of power in which since 1815 France had found her only security, that the Emperor was consequently driven to make some additional provision for the defence of the country, and that this might be attained by constituting Rhenish Prussia a neutral State under a Prince of the House of Hohenzollern. By this means there would cease to be any contact between France and Prussia, and the need for increasing their armies would be altogether removed. M. Hansen left Paris on the 12th of August, and on the 16th he communicated the contents of the Memorandum to the Berlin Foreign Office. He was at once told plainly that the Prussian Government did not care for the support of France and would make no sacrifices to obtain it. A hint was afterwards thrown out that the object stated in the Memorandum might perhaps be obtained by annexing Saxony to Prussia, and giving the King the Rhine provinces in exchange. M. Hansen believed that this suggestion was only hazarded in order to ascertain whether France set much store by the preservation of the kingdom of Saxony. This seems also to have been the view taken at Paris, for on telegraphing the substance of the suggestion he was at once told to pursue the negotiation no further. The only other point of interest in the narrative is M. de Chaudordy's prophetic commentary on it in December, 1867. "The game," he told M. Hansen, "is lost for France, and lost for a long time. In 1866 the Emperor did not act with sufficient firmness, and when at last he got something from M. de Bismarck it was too late. M Drouyn de Lhuys wished to save Austria, and he was acting with perfect consistency when after Sadowa he urged an armed intervention on the part of France. Such an intervention would probably have turned to our advantage, but the Emperor would not consent to it. The result is that we now find ourselves in a situation of the utmost danger. For myself I foresee nothing but disaster for the foreign policy of France."

This hesitation, this unwillingness to act when action might have been of some use, this eagerness to act when the time for action had past, this late recognition of the true bearings of changes in the distribution of power, this subordination of foreign policy to home fears, this general mistiness of vision and uncertainty of grasp, which come out so plainly in M. Hansen's narrative, were the qualities which helped to make Napoleon III.'s reputation in the early years of his reign, and brought him to ruin at the end of it. Looking back at those mysterious utterances which all Europe was once so intent upon interpreting, and upon those not less mysterious acts which from time to time gave the lie to all the theories which his words had been supposed to support, we can now see that words and deeds alike were the work not of a profound and inscrutable statesman whose schemes were beyond the comprehension of common natures but of a man who rarely knew his own mind, and who still more rarely knew whether he dared to carry out such mind as he had. If M. Drouyn de Lhuys' policy has been followed in 1866, it is at least possible that Sadowa would never have been fought, or that if fought the consequences to Germany would have been of much less moment. Prince Bismarck knew with what manner of man he had to deal, and his estimate of Napoleon III. was perhaps the determining element in that complex array of motives which impelled him to unite Germany first under Prussian supremacy and next under Prussian rule. He calculated that the Emperor would not take his Minister's advice in time to prevent Sadowa; he calculated that the first effect of Sadowa would be to increase his irresolution; he calculated that by the time he had realized the worth of M. Drouyn de Lhuys' counsel the dread of Prussia would have done its work on the South German States and French intervention would have become a danger to be despised. If Marshal Randon had moved an army to the eastern frontier, and Prussia had been given her choice of neutralizing the Rhine provinces or seeing them occupied by French soldiers, Prince Bismarck himself might have been driven to prefer the former alternative; but by the time that neutralization was offered it had ceased to be an alter-

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native, and had become a mere petition. As such Prince Bismarck could safely despise it. Upon Napoleon III. the lesson of these events was thrown away. He probably knew that the opportunity for checking the advance of Prussia was gone past recall, but he never put this fact to himself with sufficient clearness to make it the starting point of a new policy. Had he done so, he would have set himself to quiet the irritation of his subjects, and to convince the Prussian Government that they had no opposition to fear from France. Instead of this, he remained for four years halting between two opinions, and was at length driven into a contest which he disliked and dreaded because he had taken no pains to remove a mass of smouldering antagonism which his adversary could fire whenever it pleased him to do so.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

April 11, *Bengal*, British steamer, Douglas, 1,300, from Shanghai via Kobe, General, to Augustine Heard & Co.

April 11, *Ly ee-moon*, British steamer, Stephe s, 665, from Nagasaki, Ballast, to Hudson. Malcolm & Co.

April 11, *Challenger*, H.M.S, Thompson, 2.800, from New Guinea

April 13, *Thalia*, H.M S., Woollcomb, 2 216, 6 guns, from Hiogo

April 14. *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Roper, 1,325, from Shanghai, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 14, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

April 15, *Ariel*, Eng. barque, Fullarton, 358, from Nagasaki, Coals. to P. M. S S. Co.

April 15. *Menza'eh*, French steamer, Pasqualine, 1,008, from Hongkong. Mails and General, to Messageries Maritimes.

April 16, *Venice*, British steamer Watson, 1,270, from Hongkong and London, General, to Van Oordt & Co.

April 17. *Walton*. British barque, John Shield, 550, from London, General, to Wilkin Robison & Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 12, *Triton*, Amr. barque, Heppingstone, 233, for Orhoctsk Sea, Whaling gear, despatched by Captain.

April 12, *Arctic*, American barque, Whitney, 339, for Orhoctsk Sea, Whaling gear, despatched by Captain.

April 13, *Tanais* French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by, Messageries Maritimes Co.

April 14, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong. Mails and General despatched by, P. & O. Co.

April 14, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Hiogo, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

April 14. *Takasagu Maru* Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,019, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 14, *Mio*, Japanese steamer, Froom-, 1,200, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 14, *Lyee-moon*, British steamer, Stevens, 670, for Hakodate and Niigata, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Tanais* for Hongkong.—Messrs. E. B. Maitland, A. C. Maitland, M. Brand, Miss Erskine, Mrs. Ellian, Ah Fook. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Haurie, T. Baba, A. Konuro, Brunache and Moulin.

Per British steamer *Bombay*. for Hongkong.—F. Knoblauch, Esq., Captain Schnechstel, and Mr Thomas Dunk.

Per American steamer *Oregonian*. for Shanghai and way ports:—Sir Harry S. Parkes, Mrs. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. and Mrs. Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Page and two servants, Mr. Gubbins, J. M. Smith, Miss Bingham, Mrs. Korthals and servant, Mrs. Harris, Messrs. Gibbon, R. M. Brown, Winstanley, Wasson, Porter, Hogg, Boyce, Hart, Hurlimann, Winckler, Percival, Senmer, Margelison, and six Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*. for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs Boulet and servants, Messrs. Stewart, Osoxsan, Van der Vlies, C W. Lawrence Lyemurt, Miss Deville, Miss Doulin, Miss Ekstrand, Miss Marshall Mr. and Mrs. Plummer and infant, Mrs. Ekstrand, Mrs. Somons, Messrs. Miyagawa, Wigton, Bennett Robertson, Freshville, and five Japanese in cabin; 103 Japanese, 7 Chinese, and 1 European in steerage.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Conabeau, Mr. McLatchie and son, Miss McLatchie, Mrs. C. S. Coy, General and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Eugles and 2 child, Dr. Fisher, P. C. Roy, Dr. Willis, Messrs. Olarousky, Wetmore, Phœnix, Walker, Houseman, Gray, Castelof, Sykes, Campbell, Rickerby, Waters, R. S. Edwards and J. C. Edwards, 73 Japanese and 1 Chinese, 161 in steerage.

Per *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Smith, J. Ando, and Allafax.

CARGOES.

Per *Tanais* for Hongkong:—

Silk to Marseilles	... ...	121 bales.
to London	... ...	37 ,,
	total	158

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—Silk, 92 bales.

Per *Golden Age* from Shanghai.—Treasure value $38,400.

REPORTS.

Owing to one of the valves of the pump giving way just after the *Lyee-moon* started from her anchorage at 4 p. m. the vessel had to be anchored outside the shipping until it was repaired. At about 7 30, she was able to proceed again on her voyage.

The *Menzaleh* reports strong winds from N.W.

The *Venice* reports strong N.E. winds and bad weather all the way, up from Hongkong.

The German schooner *Lottie*, from the Kurile Island, reports having heard from the natives of the loss of Mr. Snow's vessel, the *Snowdrop*, during the winter. The *Lottie* brings down about 80 Sea Otter skins, after being up there all winter; part of the time, however, the vessel was hauled up on shore.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong ...	... Volga	... M. M. Co. ...	... 21st April
Shanghai ...	... Kanagawa Maru ...	... M. B. Co. ...	... 21st April
Shanghai ...	... Golden Age	... P. M. S. Co.	... 21st April

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	*Destination.*
Bengal	Douglas ... ...
Golden Age	Coy ... ...
Kanagawa Maru	Roper ... ...
Menzaleh	Pasqualine ... ...
Naruto	Dufbis ... ...
Sea Gull	Acfort ... ...
Volga	Nondedeu ... ...
Venice	Watson ... ...

SAILING SHIPS.		
Ariel	358	Fullarton ... ...
City of Halifax... ...	853	Bixton ... ...
James Paton	387	Cotter ... ...
Iris	213	Schnechtel ... ...
Myrtle	35	Poley ... ...
Mora...	620	Angel ... ...
Tori	100	Jordan ... ...
Walton	550	John Shield ... ...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun boat	Monocacy	Captain Kouts
British gun-boat ...	Mosquito	Commander Paul
H. M. S.	Challenger	Thompson
H. M. S.	Thalia	Woollcomb

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	April 28th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	April 20th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE.....	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	April 21st
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	April 28th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	April 21st
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,.... 11 ,,
French Church,.....8.30 ,, 10 A.M.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,,	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Adver-

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 17TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cottons.—There is very little change to report in the import market. Transactions are on a limited scale, but prices are very firm, and in some instances even slightly higher than reported last.

Grey Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in. per pce.	$1.92½ to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in. „ nom	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„	39 in. „	2.17½ to 2.55
9 lbs.	„	44 in. „	2.67½ to 2.90
Taffachelaes Single			2.50 to 2.70
No. 16 to 24		per picul	33.50 to 36.50
Reverse		nom.	nominal

White Shirtings:—			
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom		per pce.	2.40 to 2.50
64 to 72 „ „		„	2.80 to 3.00
Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.		per lb	0.90 to 0.97½
Black Velvets			8.60 to 9.50
English Drills			3.25 to 3.40
Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe			7.00 to 8.00
No. 28 to 32		per picul	38.50 to 42.00
„ 38 to 42		„	42.00 to 46.50

Woollens.—We make no change in our quoted rates. The tone of the market continues to be much depressed. *Mousselines de Laine* have been sold to a moderate extent at lower rates.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.75
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.50 to 5.25
Italian Cloth	30 yds	32 in.	0.25 to 0.37
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.25
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18.50 to 19.00
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.18 to 0.19¾

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.28 to 0.32½
Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30 to 0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		1.00 to 1.30
Presidents	54 in to 56 in.		0.75 to 0.85
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45 to 0.55
Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.70 to 0.85
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb	0.40 to 0.45

Sugar.—

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul		4.65 to 4.75
in Basket	„		4.50 to 4.60
China No. 1 Ping fah	„		8.50 to 8.60
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„		7.90 to 8.10
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„		6.80 to 7.20
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„		6.10 to 6.50

China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul		5.20 to 5.70
„ No. 6 E-pak	„		4.70 to 5.00
Swatow	„		3.70 to 3.95
Daitong	„		3.80 to 3.90
Japan Rice	„		
Kerosine Oil	„		3.40 to 3.50

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the date of our last fortnightly report issued on the 9th inst. arrivals are 175 bales, and deliveries about 400 piculs. Under the pressure of continued unfavorable advices from the home markets prices for Hanks are steadily decreasing. We quote: Best (No. 1 to 2) $480 to 500 nominal; Good (No. 2) $440 to 470; Medium (No. 2½) $400 to 430; Common to Inferior $320 to 380. Oshins are weak at previous quotations.

Tea.—Operations have been small and unimportant during the closing week, amounting, in all, to piculs 700 principally medium grades. Prices are weak, and stocks of old crop reduced to about 2,000 piculs of merchantable leaf.

Of New Crop some 4 to 5 piculs have arrived, and for which the holders are at present asking $100 per picul. By the close of this month sizable parcels will be on offer.

Common			$17.00 to 20.00
Good Common			23.00 to 25.00
Medium			28.00 to 31.00
Good Medium			33.00 to 35.00
Fine			Nominal.
Finest			„
Choice			„
Choicest			None.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'		4s. 2¼d.
„ „	Sight	4s. 1¾d.
„ „	Private, 6 months	4s. 2⅝d.
„ Paris,	Bank Bills 6 months	5.30
„ „	Private	5.34½
„ Shanghai	Bank Bills on demand	72¼
„ „	Private Bills 10 days sight	73

On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	½ per cent. dist.
„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100½
30 days' sight Private	103
„ New York Bank Bills on demand	100
30d. s. Private	102⅛
Gold Yen	411¼
Kinsatz	418½

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NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between Mr. C. S. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE and the undersigned ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

With reference to the above Mr. C. S. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our firm in Yokohama, and are authorized to sign our firm "in Liquidation."

GILMAN & Co.

Yokohama, 1st March, 1875. W. 1m.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

CAUTION.

BETTSS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

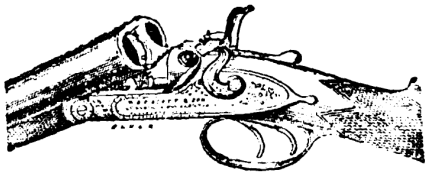
The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

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NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

Reuter's Telegram Company,

(LIMITED.)

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive messages for transmission to any part of the World to which there is telegraphic communication from Japan. Passengers wishing to telegraph their safe arrival in Europe from this, can do so on payment at this office of the sum of $6. Arrangements are being made to extend this system to other countries.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent, No. 32.

Yokohama, April 25, 1874. tf.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872. 12ms.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark wherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

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TO IMPORTERS

—OF—

ENGLISH GOODS.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LONDON DRAPER, is open to buy Goods in commission for a good Firm; or as Agent for Japanese Goods consigned to London. Highest references given and required. Address

MR. GEORGE INGATE,

DRAPER,

KILBURN, LONDON, W. C.

Yokohama, March 27, 1875. 3ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

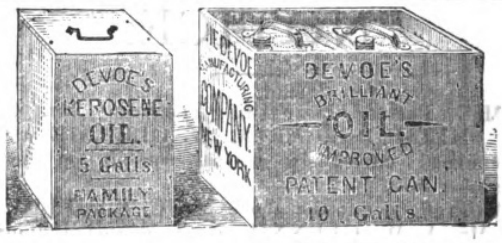
THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH Screw Tops, OR THE WORD "Devoe's" ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co

127 Pearl and 80 Beaver Sts.

New York.

Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row, LONDON.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 17.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 23rd April, at No. 83, Main Street, the wife of Mr. A. MITCHELL, of a daughter.

Notes of the Week.

The week just closed will be long remembered as that which witnessed the worst, though not, perhaps, the saddest occurrence in the history of this port. The loss of the *Oneida*, the wreck of the *Nil*, the burning of the *America*, were far more grievous in many ways; but the odium of crime clung to none of them. We have referred elsewhere to the robbery of the Comptoir, and the narrative of it may be gathered from our columns of news and the report of the inquest. A more wretched story has not been told within our experience of China and Japan, nor one more calculated to make frivolous men thoughtful, or thoughtful men sad.

We have been informed on good authority that against the Chinese characters in the late Imperial Proclamation which we rendered in our translation of last week 'a well-founded political fabric,' the explanatory word 'constitution' is set in *Katakana*. This would seem to indicate the intention to give a wider basis to the new forms of government than was originally supposed.

We may also remark that the original of the words translated as "We have happily attained the slight degree of tranquillity of the present day" would be more correctly rendered by the expression "We have happily attained the not slight degree" &c. There is more dignity in this form: the other savours somewhat too much of a humility which is well in the mouth of a subject, but not in the mouth of a monarch addressing his people.

It is reported from China that some embarassment has arisen between the Japanese Minister at Peking and the Tsungli yamen respecting the allegiance of the Loochooans, who, as we showed in our last issue, despatched in June last the tribute-junk they have long been in the habit of sending to China, an act for which they have incurred the displeasure of the Mikado. Now, the Formosan affair was undertaken to avenge the murder of certain Loochooans in the year 1871, and the Chinese, who admitted the justice of the act on the part of Japan, and paid certain monies to Japan as compensation, among other claims, to the families of the murdered Loochooans, cannot with any show of right now go back upon this and demand the allegiance of Loochoo. The temper of

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complying; the Formosa affair rankles bitterly, and there may be some difficulty in adjusting the affair.

A curious misapplication of terms appears in a letter signed 'Cato' published on the *Japan Herald* of Friday night. The writer, while strongly reprobating the robbery committed by the two unfortunate men who destroyed themselves on Monday last, speaks of their act of self-destruction as indicative of "rare, enviable and admirable *moral* courage." Surely he means *physical* courage. There was some of this throughout the whole affair—the robbery itself, the audacious flight in almost broad day-light, a certain coolness on the approach of the officers of justice. But of moral courage there is not a trace. An absolute insensibility to shame, a disregard of reputation, and of all possible future consequences of acts which must have been known to be criminal—these qualities are not evidences of moral courage; they are precisely the reverse, and it is in the highest degree important that the distinctions between the two kinds of courage should be recognized. In England you can get as much physical courage for a shilling a day as you choose to pay for. Moral courage of a high order, on the other hand, is an extremely rare thing. It is chiefly exhibited in obeying the dictates of conscience wholly regardless of the adverse opinions of others, and doing right as right 'in scorn of consequence.' These men did not think it right to rob or shoot themselves.

The account given by the *Japan Herald* of the circumstances attending the burial of the late W. S. Swaby are wholly incorrect, so far, at least, as they relate to the conduct of the Acting Consular Chaplain. Mr. Syle was not about to read any part of the funeral service, the rubric being prohibitory, and most explicit on this point. The address which he is said to have delivered consisted of a few words to the effect that under these melancholy circumstances there was nothing to be said. His presence, we presume, was due to the feeling that nothing which is of importance in what we shall call his 'parish' is foreign to the care and attention of a Christian minister.

The China papers report that Mr. Wade will demand $150,000 of the Chinese Government for the murder of Mr. Margary.

We desire to make an emphatic protest against any such mode of dealing with the affair. Money is not the proper measure of human life, and the sooner the idea of its being made so disappears, the better. We utterly object to assessing the lives of Englishmen at any number of thousands of dollars. We are identified all over the world with the idea that money will purchase anything from us, and this is a reputation which we neither desire nor deserve. Let Lord Northbrook send a couple of regiments to Manwyne, institute an investigation into the affair, punish the responsible mandarins, and hold the place for a year, and let the Chinese pay the expense of the occupation.

The native journals are engaged in a warm discussion upon the Women's Rights question, and many writers are anxious to raise the status of the wife to that of equality with the husband. The eastern custom of concubinage is undoubtedly common in the capitals and the great towns among the wealthy, but public opinion is opposed to and is gathering force. It is probable that any fresh legislation on this subject will

At present the power of dismissal on the part of the husband, though perhaps rarely exercised, is unquestionable.

We are concerned to learn that the Amateur Athletic Association, which at one time gave promise of a vigorous life, already shows some signs of decay if not of absolute dissolution. One would have imagined that a society which has all the muscle and youth of the community to draw upon would be unlikely to perish from dearth of material. But from the indifference which is shown to its arrangements for the Spring Sports, there is we fear too much reason to apprehend that the career of the Association is likely to be prematurely abridged.

Messrs Ishie and Shiwoda Saburo left for Russia by the last French mail as Commissioners from the Japanese Government at the Telegraph Congress at St. Petersburg.

A new steam-launch which has shown satisfactory qualities on her trial trip has just been launched by Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson. It is intended, we understand, for the native trade.

Bail for the appearance of George Withers, late captain of the *Iris* has been accepted for $5,000 by H.B.M. Consul.

Several cases of theft, most of them being of an unimportant character are reported during the closing week.

H. M. S. *Thalia* sailed for Hongkong on the 22nd instant, conveying thither portions of the stores, &c. left by the Battalion of the Royal Marines.

The *City of Tokio*, the sister ship to the *City of Peking*, has arrived after a passage of twenty days.

The Messageries Maritimes Steamship *Tanais*, sailed from Hongkong last evening with European mails to March 12th.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

Nishimura, who has been appointed to visit China in behalf of the Kaitakushi Department proceeds, says a native journal with the view of making arrangements in that country for the sale there of the productions of Yesso.

We are indebted to the representative of the P. & O. Company for the information that the *Gwalior* bearing the home mails of the 5th March left Singapore on the 10th instant and will proceed at a low rate of speed to Hongkong. It is not improbable that her mails may be brought on by the next French steamer, due here on the 28th instant.

The Loo-chooan question appears likely to turn up again in rather an embarrassing form. For it is reported that the authorities at Loo-choo, on receipt of the news of the death of the late Emperor of China, despatched a mission to Peking to congratulate his successor on his accession and to offer him presents as tokens of their subjection. This anomalous state of affairs appears to have originated in the over anxiety of the Japanese Government, on taking formal possession of Loo-choo, to interfere as little as possible with the old order of government. But they seem to have forgotten that the weak and timid nature of the people of the Loo-choos might very possibly lead them into a position like the present in their anxiety to serve two masters. The Government of the Loo-choos since it was formally annexed to the Empire has been that of an independent *Han*, the only one now existing in this country, and the old order of its Government remained undisturbed. But the foregoing shows that the Loo-chooans are too weak to govern themselves, and that the central authorities will have to take a more active part in their affairs.

It was reported few days since that the Loo-chooan mission now in Yedo had, from patriotic motives, refused to accept $100,000 of the compensation the Chinese Government, and that the Japanese Government had decided to present them with a steamer fully equipped in lieu of this sum. This decision will be modified by the above news, which has just arrived from Peking.

Referring to the banquet given by H. M. the Mikado to his Ministers on the 15th instant, the *Akebono Shimbun* says that it was served in mixed fashion, half native and half European. Shimadzu Saburo, who was present, was conveyed to the entertainment in a *kago*. He wore the old-fashioned dress of the country and his attendants, whose legs were exposed, were armed some with one and some with two swords.

Shiwoda Saburo and others who have been appointed to visit Russia on a special mission in connection, it is understood, with the Telegraph Department will leave on the 20th instant.

Mr. Kuroda of the Kaitakushi Department will leave shortly for Sapporo in Yesso.

The absence from their place of business yesterday morning of Messrs. V. Cantelli, Accountant and W. S. Swaby, Sub-Accountant of the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," and other circumstances which gave colour to the apprehension felt with regard to their non-appearance, led to an examination of the Bank chest when it was discovered that some $37,000 were deficient. On further enquiry it was found that a three-masted schooner named the *Iris* had recently been purchased by C. Adds, an employé in the Billiard Room of the Grand Hotel, for a sum of $11,000; that she had been hurriedly equipped for sea and that the thieves and their accomplice had engaged a captain, a person named Withers, two European officers and a crew of 12 Malays, clearing out ostensibly for some port in the Phillipine Islands. Those who had last seen the accomplices had reason to suppose that they must have embarked shortly after midnight, although, at an early hour on Monday morning, the vessel was still visible in Mississippi Bay. So much being ascertained steps were at once taken to secure the apprehension of the fugitives. To this end the *Sea Gull*, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s small steamer, was chartered and warrants obtained from their respective Consulates for the arrest of the criminals. Warrants were also issued for the apprehension of Adds and Withers as accessories to their flight, and furnished with these White, British Consular Constable was despatched in the steamer. And as it was reported that the schooner was armed, and that resistance might be expected, Captain Woollcombe granted a boat's crew of six men of the *Thalia* under charge of an officer to strengthen and, if necessary, protect the civil authority. With these and accompanied by Mr. Pagden and a pilot the *Sea Gull* left the harbour at shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday.

At about ten o'clock last evening the *Sea Gull*, returned to Yokohama bringing intelligence of the capture of the robbers. The *Iris* had reached Kaneda Bay where she lay becalmed. On the approach of the steam-launch at about six o'clock Swabey and Cantelli descended to the cabin and shot themselves, the former through the heart and the latter through the brain, and Adds threw himself into the sea hoping to reach the shore. He was at once captured and the vessel being taken in tow was brought back to Yokohama where she was placed in charge of H. B. M.'s Consul. It is believed that the money is safe. Cantelli who survived his self-inflicted wound some hours expired at 11.30 p.m. o'clock last night. The bodies of the deceased lie at 114 Creek where the Inquest will take place at 2 p.m. this day.

While the inquest which is so near at hand is certain to throw full light upon the antecedent acts which have led to the perpetration of the robbery it were premature to hazard conclusions on the subject. But it must be obvious that, however well considered the plans of escape may have been, their execution betrayed a sense of danger and of precipitate action on the part of the criminals. The person who furnished the stores had barely concluded his transactions with one

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of the deceased at an early hour yesterday morning, and the sailing of the vessel, in the face of almost certain detection, points to the dread of an imminent discovery to which even the slender chances of escape offered a desirable alternative.

THE complete report of the Coroner's Inquest upon the remains of Mr. Swaby furnishes a connected history of the terrible tragedy which has been enacted so close to us, and dispenses us from relating a story which is better told by the evidence of the witnesses. We have, however, to correct a misstatement for which we are responsible that Adds on perceiving his plight plunged into the water. This, it will be perceived, was not the case. The remains of Mr. Swaby were committed to the grave last evening at 9 p.m., to which, after a preliminary enquiry by Mr. Castelli, Italian Consul, those of Mr. Cantelli had also been borne at an earlier hour. Adds and Withers are lodged in gaol awaiting examination.

IT is asserted by some of the native journals that the construction of the first portion of the railway from the Capital to the North East has been determined upon. Unfortunately it requires somewhat more than a mere determination or scratch of the pen to make a railway, and in the present complexion of the matter, if settled at all, it is more likely to be settled negatively than otherwise. The means can only be provided by the alienation of the pensions of the nobles and by the assistance of foreign capital and this conjuncture is understood to be clearly provided against.

DURING the festival days of Iyeyasu, the 16th and 17th instant, the offerings made at the temple in Uyeno amounted to 3,010 *yen*.

HIRATZ, one of the Commissioners who was recently despatched on a mission to Corea, has returned.

THE *City of Tokio*, sister ship to the *City of Peking* arrived in port yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock after a passage of twenty days from San Francisco. Outwardly, and with the exception of an ungraceful stern, she closely resembles her predecessor. Her speed is apparently somewhat inferior but this may be due to the prevalence of strong contrary winds during her passage.

IT were perhaps as well that foreigners who make shooting excursions on the Sumida River should learn to distinguish between small birds and the natives of the country, who are scarcely fair game at this or at any other season. On Sunday last a shot was fired from a boat in which four foreigners were being rowed on that river. The shot did not hit the bird but struck a native, who was riding in a *jinrikisha*, in the ear. The foreigners did not wait to enquire the result, but rowed off hastily.

GOTO SHOJIRO and Soyéjima were honoured with an interview by H.I.M. The Mikado on Monday.

A native newspaper indulges in some speculations as to the increasing prosperity of Mitsui's House. This, it thinks, is due less to the removal of the competition of its rivals Ono and Shimada than to the fact of its having associated in its recent operations several wealthy noblemen whose accumulations have largely strengthened its position.

ABOUT a thousand years ago, it is related, an attempt was made to melt a famous idol, the Zenkogi Niorai, which after seven days fruitless endeavour was abandoned. The idol has been recently examined by an official and proves to be of gilded wood!

Rumours are current in the Capital, and have already found expression in print, that another large native Banking Establishment is precariously situated. The reasons assigned do not at present appear to justify the apprehensions expressed.

A serious accident occurred on board H.M.S. *Thalia* yesterday afternoon while the men were raising the anchor, a block, which was suddenly disengaged, striking two of the sailors. On their examination it was found that they had each suffered fracture of the leg.

WE are glad to observe that the yield of the Takashima mines gradually increases. The present average return is 300 tons daily, occasionally, however, the workings produce as much as 400 tons.

DURING the month of March the duties received at the Nagasaki Custom House amounted to $16,000. This was the largest sum received since the opening of the port and may possibly have resulted from the increased shipping facilities and low freights.

THE turbulent spirit of the soldiery of the Capital, of which instances are so frequently afforded, furnishes the native press with ample grounds for comment upon their lawless conduct. It is clear that their presence demands an increased police force to restrain them, and that it causes same apprehension to the people. We observe, however, that a native paper announces some change in their *ichi-roku*, or holiday, which will curtail their leave and it is to be hoped lessen their opportunities for mischief.

THE *Akebono Shimbun* says it is rumoured that since the interview which Goto and Soyejima had with H. M. The Mikado, Okubo has kept his house.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Volga*, despatched on the 20th April:—

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries	232 bales	... 102 bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 18th April, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$9,361.70
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 464.58
Total.....	$9,826.28

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,850.10
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 794.96
Total.....	$9,645.06

Miles Open 18.

KOBE AND OSAKA.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 13th April, 1875.

Passengers.....20,476.	Amount...	Yen 4,804.35
Parcels.....	„	44.52½
Goods	„	167.62
Total.....		Yen 5,116.48½

The March number of the *Wan Kwo Kung Pau* contains an article on a very important matter, which we have not seen noticed elsewhere, According to the writer, Li Hung-chang has memorialised the Throne, asking that Foreign learning and the sciences may be placed on a par with the standard subjects in the literary examinations of the Empire; and a correspondent writes us that he has reason to believe the memorial will receive the sanction of Government. The importance of such an innovation is great, and if it be really carried out, good results will certainly follow.—*N.-C. D. News.*

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THE IMPERIAL EDICT.

IT is noteworthy that the moment chosen by the MIKADO of Japan for enlarging the foundations of his Government is nearly coincident with a somewhat analogous movement in Russia, where the CZAR has lately assembled what may in some sense be regarded as the first Representive Assembly of Russia. In using this term, however, men reared under constitutional governments have to be extremely careful not to permit it to mislead them. A terminology has grown up out of and with constitutionalism which is its correlative in language, and is beset with associations of all the machinery and motive power of free governments. We speak of a Senate and Chambers and Representation in connection with the newly formed bodies created in Russia and in this country; but we must beware how we permit our minds to attach to these terms a meaning they have acquired amongst ourselves, but which they do not embrace in the cases under consideration. It would, indeed, be better to avoid the use of these terms as much as possible in speaking of creations differing so widely as those of the CZAR and the MIKADO from those of Europe or America, for words are the images of things, and nothing but confused and distorted images can arise from the application of the same terms to widely different objects.

So far as we can judge of the body just created in Russia it embraces representatives of the Government, the bureaucracy, the nobility and the commonalty, who have been called together by the Crown for the purpose of giving their advice and assistance in framing a body of laws to regulate the interests, respective and reciprocal, of these classes. The Central Government is represented by ten leading officials; the administrative and bureaucratic element by eleven presidents of Territorial Boards; the nobility by a similar number of 'Marshals of the Nobility'; and, finally, the Commons send as representatives the burgomasters of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and six leading merchants or manufacturers.

Of the two bodies created in Japan by the Imperial Edict of last week we regret to say that we can give little or no information to correct or supplement that which appeared in our last issue. So far as we know, not one of native newspapers has given any explanatory analysis of their constitution, though great changes and reforms are expected to result from their deliberations. Both in Russia and in Japan the members of the newly formed Councils, though representatives, are not delegates from their respective orders. In both cases they are elected by the Crown, and hold their seats on a tenure which recognizes no power as inhering in any other fountain-head. They are intrusted with a deliberative power in making laws, the Crown holding the control of its negative; personally, in Russia; in this country, in all probability, owing to the antecedents of the Sovereign, by his Council of State.

And it is well that in commenting upon a change so little understood at present as that just announced in this country, we should not hastily assume that because it does not lay the foundations of full-grown representative institutions, it is therefore without value and will be productive of no good fruits. It is a very easy but a very indolent thing to sit down for a couple of hours and write an article on such a subject, based upon an entire ignorance of the disorders which have dictated the change, and of the nature and value of the remedy about to be applied. The Japanese at least have shewn this wisdom in the matter now in hand, that the spirit of imitation which plays so large a part in their progress has not induced them to put together a mere paper constitution on the model of those of the western nations. The process of evolution under which their institutions are assuming a higher and more complex character seems one of natural if of somewhat strained development, and they are unquestionably wise in postponing to, it may be, a distant future, schemes of government for which they are now wholly unfit. How little do we really know of the condition of mind of this nation for whose form of government we are so prone to prescribe, whose ways are not as our ways, and whose thoughts not as our thoughts! If a shoe-maker in the planet Saturn were to make a pair of shoes for one of us without knowing more of us than that we possessed active life, bones, muscles and nerves, should we spare our contempt if he told us that it was our fault that they did not fit us? HALLAM said "No unbiassed observer who "derives pleasure from the welfare of his species can "fail to consider the long and uninterruptedly in- "creasing prosperity of England as the most beautiful "phenomenon in the history of mankind." But how far does the example affect or lead the French, the Germans, the Austrians or Russians, who see the working of it almost under their very eyes? What do Englishmen know, positively and really, about the minds of Frenchmen, or Frenchmen of the minds of Englishmen? Do not most Americans regard European institutions as essentially inferior to their own, worn out, effete, and certainly destined to assume ultimately the American mould? Do not Europeans in the same manner regard American institutions with a despair which is relieved only by the selfish satisfaction that the frightful results of extravagant concessions to liberty will not greatly affect us after transmission through a distance of four thousand miles? The fact is, that men are not alone men. They are creatures of determinate races, and their minds are fashioned and shaped by centuries of antecedents which differ as widely as the results they have produced. We sit down here on the hem of the woven tissue which constitutes this old Empire, and repeat our shibboleths about Chambers and Representative Institutions and Electoral Assemblies, and think we can prescribe for an organization of which we know not the anatomy, the origin or the probable immediate future. Our political philosophy has arisen from the study of oxygen, and we use the same formulæ for hydrogen or carbon. How can we come to other than false and ridiculous conclusions?

But what we *have* seen during the past eighteen months or two years is a series of disorders of a sufficiently severe nature. We have been on the verge of a civil war and an external war. True, we have seen a great deal of serious and most laudable endeavour, but also a great deal of administrative short-coming and failure. We constantly forget, indeed, that the Revolution destroyed the old machinery of Government utterly and entirely, and that we have since been working with a jury-engine. The real wonder is that the troubles have not been far greater and more numerous than they actually have been. No one can deny that throughout all this time of difficulty there has been an ample exhibition of motion and activity, and a very considerable advance. But the oligarchy which has really constituted the Government has too narrow a basis, and we suspect that the members of the Cabinet feel and are anxious to remedy this. Any national convulsion, or even unusual movement, shakes it as a pagoda is shaken by an earthquake. The old things have passed away, a new order of affairs has arisen, and

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while a series of experiments, some of them failures, was to be expected, the disposition to make them should meet with a favourable reception from all who desire to see the progress of this nation. It is constantly forgotten that immobility, not advance, is the normal condition of mankind, and an Oriental nation may be easily forgiven many errors in the pursuit of a policy which has overcome one natural law by the superior power of a yet higher law, and is seeking to render its motion safe by lowering its centre of gravity.

It is curious to see, too, that the late Edict has called into being a form of thought which seems to us peculiarly interesting. One of our translations this week entitled 'The Imperial Decree' shows how the mind of the writer is aroused by the appeal of the MIKADO to his subjects to *aid* him in giving effect to his wishes. Let any such spirit as this become diffused among the people, and we should certainly see an intellectual and material advance which would make the promulgation of this Edict an epoch in their history.

THE ROBBERY OF THE COMPTOIR.

WITHIN the twenty-four hours which elapsed between Monday and Tuesday morning last, a crime was discovered in this settlement and a tragedy enacted in its vicinity, which will leave an indelible mark on its history. The voluntary actors in the tragedy were the perpetrators of the crime, and their guilt, which might have been expiated by punishment, was enormously increased by the means employed to evade it. The crime was robbery on a large scale, the dread of punishment dictated suicide, and all that offended and outraged justice could do was to pronounce a terrible verdict, which omitted, indeed, all reference to the first crime, with which it could not deal, but stamped the second as an inexpiable felony. Nothing so shocking as this has taken place in this quarter of the world within our experience, though appalling events of far greater magnitude and numbering many-fold more victims, have entered into the chronicle of events. There have been disasters by sea and on land. Brave men have fallen under the hands of assassins. Ships have foundered with full complements of seamen on board. But no such event as this has yet overtaken a community too small not to regard it in something of the light of a domestic incident, and we should deceive ourselves were we to imagine that we shall escape from something of the odium and shame which attach to it. The lives of men are more or less blended together. In some remote but yet appreciable sense we are our brothers' keepers, and not one of us can tell how far his own sins of omission or commission have brought upon two of ourselves this tragic death and dishonoured grave. We must indeed be ignorant if we imagine that deeds of this nature are not in some sense fruits of the soil from which they spring, and we must be callous and coldly selfish if we think that a passing feeling of horror and sorrow is all we owe to a tragedy so ghastly and appalling. It is right that men should pronounce firmly and without wavering upon crimes like these, right that the law should meet out to them its heaviest penalty. But it is not for us men to apportion the shares of moral guilt. Varieties of natural disposition, peculiar and exceptional circumstances of temptation, compliant associates or dark and defiant opinions may all have had their share in bringing these men to their ruin and shame. But, assuredly, evil, like disease, bursts out and spreads on congenial soil, and the predisposition to either is produced or fostered by the surrounding atmosphere. Can we say it has been otherwise in this case? What can have induced two men in a respectable and indeed honourable sphere of employment, fortified by the traditions of honest family life, bearing names which it should have been their ambition at least to preserve from dishonour, to agree together upon this scheme of robbery, and on its detection to cheat the law by deliberate suicide? Their circumstances were such as would represent affluence to many a struggling young man in England of the highest abilities and education. Their birth, antecedents and employment entitled them to mix in a society where they might have found distraction, amusement and sympathy. They had everything to gain by steadiness, perseverance and an honourable course of conduct, as they had everything to lose by the opposite course. The folly of their choice was only equalled by that which characterised their crime. An argument for the insanity of both might almost have been constructed from the circumstances of their flight. The schooner in which they embarked only sailed within four or five hours of the time at which their duties demanded their presence, and when their non-appearance would inevitably attract attention and excite enquiry. Truly do the gods infatuate those whom they intend to destroy! Let anyone attempt to contrast the condition of mind in which an honest, gladsome, GOD-fearing young fellow, in the prime of early life, would go down to his Monday morning work, with that in which these men saw that morning sun rise the setting of which they were never to behold.—Think of those previous weeks of stealthy crime, the dread of detection, the greater weight to bear with every fresh step in the accomplishment of the design, the sickening success. And then imagine the half hour during that calm, while the steamer was approaching on an errand which they must have understood so well—the last resolution—the last look at this fair earth—the last dreadful deed!

The unskilful hand with which we have touched this scene is the best guarantee we can offer for the utter distastefulness of the task. We have as little wish as art to paint either the acts or the emotions of these men on this terrible morning, and our purpose is one of a wholly different nature. It would be a mere affectation to attempt to disguise the fact that, at least with one of these unfortunate men, the losses incurred in betting and gambling were the immediate causes of his crime and precursors of his fate. In an affair like this of which, from its very nature every detail must be known, we violate none of the duties which common sympathy with others imposes, by mentioning these facts. Rather, perhaps, do we mitigate such suffering as must fall on those who will be most affected by this tragedy. For gambling must be regarded rather as vicious and demoralizing than criminal, so long as men repair by their own labour the losses they sustain. It is true that the passion, if not checked, rarely thoroughly seizes a man without ruining him. But in as far as it may be pursued at a man's own free will without detriment to the property of others, the law only takes cognizance of it as a question affecting the morals of the commonwealth; whilst an offence against the property of others is treated in a very different manner. The first paths to these crimes therefore, though reprehensible, were not base, like the embezzlement of money; and truth and charity alike may acknowledge this.

But there is every possible enticement and temptation to young men in this settlement to walk in these paths, which, far from being deserted during its present prostrate commercial condition, are more thronged and active than in better times. The sports and games which were

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the legitimate recreation and pastime of honourable gentlemen, have lost all the attraction which they possessed for those who found in them the pleasant excitement of a healthy rivalry, and an agreeable distraction from the cares of business. Practices are now deemed legitimate on the turf which would formerly have been hooted by the *habitués* of the lowest race-course at home. A system of race-lotteries, as conducive to and provocative of downright cheating as the tricks of thimble-riggers, has eaten into the vitals of this place, and undermined the spirit of frankness and candour and manliness without which our national sports are but the pastimes of rogues and welchers. The habits of careful industry without which the blessing of work is indeed a curse, disappear before the craving for the excitement of gambling. The social instinct which is one great means of the advancement of mankind, the sympathies which are the parents of benevolent action, the self-respect which makes men jealous of violating in their own persons the dignity of humanity, all wither and die under this horrid blight. Faculties adapted to a thousand high pursuits and purposes are prostituted to ceaseless calculations of odds, and strained to estimate the speed and forecast the success of some new horse, whose reputation and performances displace those of our poets and philosophers, and whose relations to those who surround him give a local point to SWIFT'S terrible satire. In any other part of the world when a man gives his word of honour, he is believed; here he is not. If a body of men in a good position in life are elected to control racing affairs, they are trusted, and no one ever dreams of charging them with conduct unworthy of honourable men. Here they simply are not trusted; and the men among them whose individual reputations place them beyond suspicion are regarded as the mere ignorant tools of those whose names are openly aspersed. Whose fault this is we shall not pretend to decide; we only speak to the fact, which is as certain as that of our existence. We all know that the demoralization of society is certain under these circumstances, and evidences of the fact stare us more unblushingly in the face here than in great cities. The habits which conduce to self-respect and fortify men with an honest and defensive pride, cannot grow in such a soil. Six months have not elapsed since we drew attention to the gambling houses, which, within a few days of our warning, were the cause of a horrible suicide, and now the spirit which they create and foster is responsible for a far more terrible instance of their effects. We can only see in this tragedy the natural growth of the soil we have prepared; and every one who is interested in the prosperity or reputation of this settlement, every one who has commercial affairs to administer which demand integrity and industry on the part of his employés, every one who has children around him whom he would preserve from contamination and bring up in the paths of virtue and honour, every one who feels that we have the great duty of example to the people among whom we have settled, and who are now in their own Press actually pointing at us in illustration of the disregard by ourselves of the obligations preached by those we have sent to teach them, should join with us in endeavouring to extirpate this noxious and detestable weed, by the side of which all really vigorous and healthy life withers and dies.

THE NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The two following Notifications are published in view of the importance of preserving translations of the various edicts relating to the late changes in the form of government.

No. 87.

TRANSLATION.

NOTIFICATIONS REGARDING CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT.

From "Nisshin Shinjishi" and "Choya Shimbun" of April 17, 1875.

No. 56.

To *Iu, Shô, Shi, Chô, Fu* AND *Ken.*

Matters relating to appointments and promotions have up to the present time been made known from the Shikibu-riyô, but for the future they will be published by the Sei-In.

Due note must therefore be taken of the above.

April 14, 1875.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

No. 57.

To *Iu, Shô, Shi, Chô, Fu* AND *Ken.*

The (name of the) *Rekishikwa* within the Sei-In is from henceforth altered to *Shinshi-kiyoku.*

The above is accordingly made known.

April 14, 1875.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

No. 58.

TO THE *Fu* AND *Ken.*

On the occasion of *Sô-nin-ku'an** and higher officials being detached on duty, or rejoining their respective Departments, or being invalided by petition, their departure and their return must both be reported to the Home Department also.

The above is made known.

April 14th, 1875.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

No. 60.

The *Sa In* having been abolished, all memorials &c., are for the present to be forwarded to the Sei In *Bun-kiyoku.*

The above is notified.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

April 14th, 1875.

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

DISCOURAGING THE QUESTION, AS YET, OF "PEOPLE'S RIGHTS."

From the "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 83, *of April* 19, 1875.

A country existing, men are born, and men being born, a system of government arises. Now, a country lives on endlessly for ten thousands of years, while man's life is limited to but one hundred years, yet still it is by reason of man's pre-eminence in wise intelligence that the country is given a place amongst living things. Thus, then, if a system of government that has its origin in such wise intelligence watch over the country, there must consequently be produced, by the actions of that government enlightenment, knowledge, prosperity, natural philosophy, and all other advantages, so that there is nought that is not intimately connected with the government procedure. For this reason the originator and director of such matters is called "the government." The government, then, being a thing established by the people of the country, the positive absence, from the very first, of wilful obstructions on its part, or of causes of dis-

(* Officials whose appointments come from the Emperor through the Head of their respective offices?)

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quiet to even one single person, is styled the true system of government.

But though this be so, still men are not all gifted with intelligence, nor is the whole multitude of quick perception, and on account of this, though one may be desirous of finding ability in man, or a ringing sound in iron, it is often impossible to do so in either case. Just as though tiles and stones may form a great mountain, still we cannot find in them either gold, silver, or jewels, while, even though there may exist far away beyond our vision ten thousand kinds of vegetation, still scented grasses and rare trees are not commonly met with. And therefore, although the political fabric, may be said to take its rise from man, still how can any common or ordinary man properly fill the post? It is in very truth a difficult matter for the Government to obtain suitable men.

Well, at the present date there have arisen arguments about the "rights of the people," and there has been wrangling to an absurd extent. Still upon private reflection, I am in anxiety last we fall into words that do not attain the object desired, or empty discussion that is merely spoken of and not acted upon. However rapid advance in reforms may have been made by the people of our country, is it not, nevertheless, but eight years since the Restoration to the present moment? Besides, even amongst the residents in the "three Capitals,*" it cannot be clearly proved whether there be one in a thousand or one in ten thousand who even slightly understands the times. (I do not include amongst these the people of Shikoku &c.) In truth, then, how much more must the olden customs remain in their original state in far-removed places and corners of the country! When upon reflecting carefully twice or thrice, I form a picture in my mind I think as follows:—

Suppose that the "rights of the people" be set afoot;—the name alone will exist, the truth being that they will issue from the *Shizoku* who are but a changed form for the old *Bushi*,† and so in the end there will arise the evil of there being set on foot a separate kind of rights compounded from the "rights of the people" and the "feudal system." Let, therefore, all intelligent lovers of their country fix their eyes upon the real idea of the true advancement, as may be suitable to the degree of enlightenment possessed by the people, of the laws for the fresh development of trust worthy "rights of the people," and take counsel together about matters that should be in all truth and sincerity carried.

ONE WHO IS, AS IT WERE, ASLEEP.

The Imperial Decree.

(Choya Shimbun.)

We have always lamented that our people possess nothing of the spirit of freedom, that their dispositions are too yielding, that they are averse to a bold movement forwards, and thus shrink from political activity. We have often tried to arouse and incite them, but we find it difficult to infuse a motive power into the subservient disposition which centuries of despotic government have produced. They have learned that obsequious flattery and the bending of the back were their sole duties; and but few among them are animated by the desire to elevate the country, to assist the government, to remove the scornful looks with which foreigners regard us, and to extend the reputation of the nation. These things fill our eyes with tears of sorrow. Up to this time it has been the business of the government alone to protect the country and to administer its affairs, and the people believed that all they had to do was to obey its commands. Nor, in our opinion, was it the people alone who thought this. The government held the same views, and taught that the people had nothing to do with the administration of affairs; their sole duty was to obey. Thus it is that those who have been endeavouring to secure to them their rights have been called madmen, traitors and anti-government men. We, who have for these reasons been called madmen, traitors and anti-government men, will now turn round on those who do every thing at the bidding of the government, and who think that the administration of affairs is beyond the duty of the people, and in our turn call them madmen, traitors and anti-government men. It is the Imperial Decree of the 14th inst. which bids us say this, and will not the whole nation observe it? Our Mikado has said "Ye, my subjects, understand my ideas and *aid* me in promoting them." We have been considering these words with great reverence, and would now ask the people what they think is the meaning of this word *aid*. Is the disposition which is careless of the welfare or misfortune of the country, which takes no heed of the administration of affairs and is one of perpetual humiliation, in harmony with this word *aid*? We say that, from this day forward, those who thus humble themselves, who are heedless of the administration of affairs and regard the country as the property of others, are the madmen, the traitors and the anti-government men. Oh, brethren! Arouse yourselves and give good heed to this word *aid*!

But it is no easy task we are called on to fulfill, and our first duty is to enquire what must be the true foundations of this *aid*. We answer morality, knowledge and industry. Without the help of these three principles all the endeavours of the people to discharge this duty will be fruitless. Therefore we earnestly entreat all our brethren that they will be pure in their lives so that their virtues may be examples to others; that they will acquire extensive knowledge in order that our country may become great; and that they will be industrious in order that production may flourish and their homes be rendered happy. Again we call attention to this word *aid*, and ask men what they think of it. Again we earnestly entreat their attention to it, and to those foundations on which alone this *aid* can repose.

The disintegration of old systems.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Since the first year of Meiji, the twilight of civilization has dawned upon Japan, and many of our prominent men have discarded the ancient customs of our country. And when we reverentially ask the meaning of this conduct, they say, "The Chinese learning is antiquated and useless; Buddhism is false; philosophy is a thing which must be left to *savans*; poetry is for the idle; Christianity is foreign." All these things are thus pronounced by them to be bad and are laid aside, and they discuss large questions in arguments which are worth but little, while, on the whole, they do nothing. They abandon themselves to wine, to the lust of money and to sensual pleasures. They take no thought for the welfare of posterity. They live in fine houses and wear fine clothes. They neither respect nor provide for their parents, seeking only to gratify their own desires. Their words and deeds are guided by no laws of ours, much less do they conform to the civilized laws of Europe. Inflated by foolish imaginings which have no parallel in ancient or modern times, they say that such things are excellent, and they do deeds known in no other parts of the world but in Africa and Oceania. And this they call freedom! They say and do whatever they like. And these are specimens of our present prominent men!

Women's Rights.

(Merioku Zaishi.)

The discussions regarding the equality of rights of men and women have of late been so numerous as completely to bewilder us. In all arguments we must well examine the nature of the objects to be discussed, and in this argument we must enquire what men are, what women are, and what their respective powers are. After this we may proceed to the consideration of our subject. But without such previous examination of the qualities of men and women and the nature of their powers, our conclusions will be mere idle imaginings. and our arguments meaningless and endless. For instance, there are two aspects in which we may regard the concession of the best seat to women. Either it proceeds from the idea of protection or the idea of worship. If we think we are protecting women by giving them the best seat, I see nothing to be angry at. But if it involves any idea of worship, then we may justly be angry. Almost all the discussions now noticeable are

* Yedo, Kiôto and Osaka.
† Military class.

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like the above, and it seems idle for us to be debating these matters and working ourselves up into a state of excitement about them. What *is* important is to bring forward a subject near at hand and which can be understood by the people. This subject is neither religion nor philosophy, it is mere arithmetic. What is open to every one to do is to reckon the number of the male and female population, and if this be done we shall see that they are nearly alike, so that there is one woman for each man. If there is an excess of women in one place, there must be a deficiency in another. Putting aside all questions about equality of rights, we may safely infer that the uniting of one woman to one man is a right proportion. This is the stepping-stone to all further arguments, and for these we may wait until we acquire more knowledge. But if we are not even mature enough to come to this conclusion,* the best thing for the present is to leave the people who have concubines undisturbed. But we should not sanction concubinage by law; let it rather be secret, for this brings with it shame, which is the origin of purity. If this first stepping-stone is laid, the present endless discussions on this subject will cease, and the time for questions regarding equality of rights will come years hence.

FUKUZAWA.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

(*Meiroku Zashi.*)

Mr. Kato and others appear to think that I was the first to commence the discussion on the equality of rights between husbands and wives. But the argument I have lately been endeavouring to press does not relate to any such equality of powers. It touched on the question of wives and concubines, and upheld the doctrine that the status of husband and wife was equal, and that while the former was not justified in any assumption of superiority, the latter should experience no feeling of inferiority. I have not said one word about the equality of power, and being anxious not to be misrepresented on this subject I furnish this brief explanation.

MORI.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

(*Meiroku Zashi.*)

Since Messrs. Mori and Fukuzawa advanced their *thesis* regarding the equal rights of husband and wife, clearer views of these relations have become apparent to us, and it is probable that the bad habit husbands have of looking down upon their wives, and the pernicious custom of concubinage, will cease, that husbands and wives will have equal power, and the deeds of Messrs. Mori and Fukuzawa will be pronounced to be great. If we look into the theories of Europeans on this subject, it would appear that the possession of equal power by husband and wife is based on natural reason. But if we observe the practice of Europeans, it would appear that the power of the wife is greater than that of the husband, and that this error has been brought about by the want of a correct view of the dictates of nature. We will point out examples of this. In going through a door the wife passes first and the husband follows her; the wife takes the best seat and the husband the next best; in visiting, the wife is first saluted; in forms of address, the wife is first mentioned. Moreover, while men are in the company of ladies they must be particular in their conversation, and are not permtted to smoke without the ladies' permission being first obtained. These and like customs are innumerable, and the power of the women is far greater than that of the men.

Europeans are accustomed to these habits and see nothing unreasonable in them, but in oriental eyes they seem strange indeed. Being lately in the company of some foreign ladies I smoked as I pleased. But a foreign gentleman approached me and requested me to desist, as the ladies disliked it. Of course, I did so, being desirous of conforming under these circumstances to European customs, which, I presume, forbid the practice. But I found the prohibition most unreasonable, and the person rude who asked me to desist. The reason men are thus prohibited from smoking is that the ladies do not like it. But if I smoke, I do so in virtue of my rights as a man, and if the ladies do not like it they should leave the room. The dislike of women to smoking subtracts from the pleasures of men, and there surely can be no reason in this, as it involves a limitation of the freedom of power. The dislike to smoking is not confined to women, many men also dislike it. But I find no reason for making distinctions between men and women in such a matter, and for smoking before the one and not smoking before the other. If smoking were immoral in itself, or if it injured the health of others, I would most assuredly not smoke. But when it is not a thing prohibited by law or morals, and a distinction is made between smoking before men and before women, I fail to see the reason of it. It seems trifling to give an illustration of so small a kind. But I adduce it to show that the equality of rights between husband and wife is much misunderstood, and that men idolize their wives for the purpose of pleasing them. And this is the reason why some of the celebrated women of Europe have behaved in a manner which it pains us even to hear of, and which is terrible. At present there is much discussion in this country as to the relations which should exist between men and women. It is well therefore that our learned men should take this into consideration, otherwise the power of the other sex will grow gradually, and eventually become so overwhelming that it will be impossible to control it.

Ye learned men, what are your views?

CONFLICTING CIVILIZATIONS.

Choya Shimbun.

* * * * * * *

The Europeans and Americans are enlightened people and do not without reason call us semi-civilized. But what is the meaning of civilization? It surely is not limited to the possession of fine houses, fine dresses, and to sumptuous living. It is not confined to a flourishing state of the arts, of manufactures or machinery. It means an advance in knowledge and politics, a reverence for religion, the proper estimation of good character and the observance of good customs. The remains of our old customs linger in our minds and this cannot be helped. Our people observe these customs and we must let them alone. But the religion of the Europeans teaches that when people arrive at maturity and part from their parental homes, one man may be united in marriage with one woman. The foreigners endeavour and are struggling hard to get our people to adopt their customs and to teach us their religions. We can only spontaneously infer from this that they believe our customs to be bad. They resemble us in forbidding more than one wife, but out of the bonds of marriage they are like ourselves. Do they think our customs bad? While in their own countries they say so. But how is it here? All foreign missionaries are trying energetically to induce our people to adopt their religion, and it seems as if all their endeavour was to turn their eyes from the doings of their own countrymen. This is passing strange! What is the reason that these men violate the doctrines of their own faith? This also has led to much neglect of young children, which is very curious and shows a strange want of natural sympathy. There is not one of their customs they do not try to inculcate to our people. In one particular, however, they observe our custom, and this is the most obscure thing under the sun.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

(*Choya Shimbun*).

The newspapers are at this moment filled with discussions on the question of marriage and the equal rank of husband and wife. But we meet with many men who justify themselves for still observing our old national customs by saying the customs of foreign nations are but little better. Meanwhile, in column after column of the newspapers, it is argued that these customs are wrong.

The European system of morals inculcates the union of the man with but one wife and their equality of rank. We should suppose from this that foreigners would

* This expression would seem to imply a little impatience on the part of the writer at those who are constantly referring to the backward condition of the country. (ED. J.W.M.)

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virtuously observe this system. But we find that it is not only in Japan that virtue is rare, and had we not seen foreigners in their own homes (countries) we never could have believed that they acknowledged any such moral obligations. But having seen this we can infer that many of them but lightly regard the dictates of their own laws.

* * * * * *

So long as our Government prohibited intermarriage with foreigners, no foreigner could marry a Japanese wife. But this prohibition has recently been removed and such marriages are now permitted. But I have not yet heard that any such have taken place, and from this I should judge that our customs were best. Moral philosophers would regard these customs with disapprobation,—a censure which would equally apply to foreigners. The people among ourselves who call themselves civilized are the imitators of foreigners. Concubinage among ourselves is an old custom and the Government took no heed of it. But the example of foreigners is the cause of a large number of our own officials and wealthy men persevering in customs which our modern progress would discountenance. Is not this a bad example to our new civilization?

Advocating the Establishment of a Board of Trade.

(*From the Nisshin Shinjishi, No.* 79, *April* 14*th*, 1875.)

When advancing in the true bounds of reform and enlightenment of one's country and homes, the promotion of learning, trade, arts and agriculture must be considered as the starting point. If we now give careful consideration to the political fabric of our own country, we find that encouragement is given to book learning, arts, and agricultural occupations, and that there are various departments and offices which have charge over them, while commerce and navigation alone are left without anyone to further them. This shows a deficiency in a most weighty matter, and is even as though the four limbs of the human body were not fully complete; and for this reason the matter that is at the present moment important and necessary to our country, and that should not be neglected even for a single day, is to encourage navigation and commerce by the establishment of an office for the promotion of trade. There have already been published, in the latter part of the month of March, in a paper called the *Mail* at Yokohama, some arguments in favour of the encouragement of navigation and the prospering of commerce; and though, perhaps, the arguments therein set forth way appear to contain evidence about the history of the advancement or non-advancement of commerce in our own country alone, still, on account of its being a matter intimately connected with the progress and enlightenment of our land, I give praise to the ideas of the writer in question and trust, moreover, that they may be of profit to our country and homes.

(Here follows translation of an article from the *Japan Mail* of March 20th 1875 on "The encouragement of navigation"—originally taken from the "*Nichi nichi Shimbun.*")

(signed.) Muda Yudaka.

The Mitsui Bank.

(*From the "Hochi Shimbun," No.* 644, *of April* 18*th*, 1875.)

In the midst of the troublous time occasioned by the fall of Ono, and the death-throes of Shimoda also, the fact of the establishment of Mitsui in the Suruga-chô standing towering aloft, with its supports firm as the plain stretching out at the base of Fuji, has been a matter looked up to with admiration by our eighty and more provinces. As regards its internal affairs, however, these are probably by no means as trustworthy as its outward appearance. The house (Mitsui) is taking precaution beforehand against the chances that it will, unless measures be presently taken, follow in the road which brought the former two houses to destruction, and so bring down upon itself the ridicule of all quarters. We have heard that the house in question has, in like manner to a bank, gathered together many noblemen and persons of means, and has divided shares amongst them, thus determining its support. Now if matters be just in this state, it must be said that a far more reliable scheme has been adopted than that of letting the house fall while keeping up a semblance (of strength).

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Buddhist Obsequies.

Old people of either sex prepare for the approach of death by making frequent visits to the shrines of Hodoke and Amida Niurai, especially the latter. They also receive frequent visits from priests who preach and engage in prayer, thus "making their peace" and paving their road to paradise. Suicides prepare for death by appeasing the deities' just wrath at taking life, although their own. If people of means, the priests are introduced, and after the official inquest has taken place all is made pleasant for the soul of the deceased, and the peace of mind of the survivors (*see Article* "Suicide" *et seq.*) When an accidental injury or illness occurs the priest is sent for and the sick man's friends make pilgrimages to pray for his restoration. When this is despaired of, the invalid is again visited by the priest, who after his decease selects the *Kai-mio*, or posthumous name, and writes it upon a slip of white paper, pasted on a small tablet of unstained wood. In the meantime the deceased has been moved so that his head is turned to the north, and a folding screen, turned upside down, is placed there. A new desk about a foot in height occupies the space between the head of the corpse and the screen, on which cakes of raw rice-flour, called *makura-dango* (pillow-dumplings), are laid out as also a single rush wick, lighted, in a saucer of oil, with a saucer of unglazed ware in which *senko* (joss-sticks) are placed singly. The eating-tray, cups, saucers and chop-sticks used by the deceased are filled with vegetable food and placed at the side of the corpse, the latter on the left, or wrong side of the tray. Forty-eight hours after death the corpse is arranged for the *kan* (coffin) by ablution with warm water, the cold water being first placed in a tub and boiling water added.* Unless the deceased has otherwise directed, the head is shaved, the priest while he is reciting certain customary prayers making the first three movements of the razor which he afterwards relinquishes to a servant. The corpse is then dressed for interment, the shaven being clothed as priests, the unshaven in ordinary dress. In all cases the shroud is white, of silk, linen or cotton and of the same make as the common outdoor dress of the deceased, the wealthy being atired in the same number and pattern of dresses as they wear in that season on gala or official occasions—a full dress, in fact, but entirely white. The hair of the females, when not shaven, is tied behind and falls down loose (as in the pictures of the ladies of the Court), and stockings are either put on their feet or placed in the coffin. Clogs or sandals, however, are discarded as they are not worn in paradise. The body is then placed in the coffin in the usual sitting posture, the hands of the shaven being joined as in the act of prayer. The *kan* (or coffin) are of various kinds, the commonest being the *haya-oké* (quick tub)—next in order comes the square box or an inner and an outer box of unstained wood, pine or *shinoki*, (*retinospora obtusa*), the latter wood, considered the most suitable for sacred purposes, being commonly used by such as can afford it.

Earthenware jars are also used by the nobility and the wealthy. The better classes fill in the vacant space of the coffin with chaff, tea-leaves or the more costly *makô* incense, the highest ranks using vermilion. Those who are shaven have a cap placed upon the head. The bier is then laid upon trestles, the face of the corpse being turned towards the north, and a temporary altar is raised upon which offerings are placed as before.

* In consequence of this custom with regard to the dead warm water is always poured into a vessel first, the cold being afterwards added. The Japanese dislike to pour hot water into cold.

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The people of the house of mourning do not retire to rest the night before the funeral, which is occupied by the priests of the family temple in reciting prayers. Until within the past few years the funerals of the well-born usually moved from their houses in the following order: Priests in a *norimon*; two white lanterns; trunks *(hasami bako)*; lance-bearers; retainers; halbert-bearer; incense-bearer; tablet (*ihai*) with *kai mio*; the coffin on a stand supported on two parallel poles, at the right the long sword of the deceased, at the left the short, both tied up in covers and borne by his highest retainers; the *dzori-mochi* (sandal-bearer); more *hasami bako*; a led horse, usually his favourite, the tail being cut short as a sign of mourning.† To these follow men bearing baskets of rain-coats and more retainers on horse-back or *norimon* or on foot. Then follows the heir on horse-back or in a *norimon* followed by the family and friends who have previously been invited, the *samurai* being dressed in *kamishimo* or full dress, and bareheaded and the bearers clad in white. Among the train are numerous bearers of lanterns, all of these being of white paper. Where possible every article is white or is covered with white paper, cotton or silk.

Upon arrival at the temple, where preparations to receive the *kan* have already been made, prayers are recited. The ceremony varies for each sect and is, besides, regulated by the wishes of the survivors, and their expenditure of money on display. The *indô-michi-hiku*, or guide to the road, is the chief portion of the ceremony. The prayers being ended the body is carried to the grave, accompanied by the priest who recites prayers until the interment is completed. In cases of cremation the body was formerly removed to the cremation-ground without further ceremony.

The funerals of towns-people, which are all on foot, are conducted with less pomp. First comes the priest followed by the coffin borne either in a *norimono*, styled a *nai sô*, or private funeral, or on a platform with two poles by which it is carried on the shoulders of four or more bearers, the coffin being covered with a *tengai*, or small temple-like frame. Clothing of a white material is also placed upon the coffin. Singularly-shaped hats, made of rush, and woven in an open-work pattern are worn by the followers, who are dressed in *kamishimo* with short swords in their girdles.

The poorer class often bury their dead by torchlight to avoid the exposure of their poverty.

To return to cremation. The grave-yards are the same, but the tombs are made only to contain small jars in which the ashes of the dead are placed and labelled. There were various modes of cremation in use. First the coffin with its contents might be burned; this, however, was expensive. In the next the body only was placed in a separate compartment. And the cheapest and most common mode in use was to form a long pile of wood on which the bodies were placed in a row, with tickets to indicate the spot at which the ashes might be collected. The employés of the cremation-ground performed the necessary functions, a few only of the nearest relations attending to witness the preparations. On the lighting of the funeral pyre they took their leave, returning the following day to collect the ashes which they gathered with a wooden and a bamboo stick serving as tongs.‡ The small jars are of unglazed red ware, varying in size from 6 to 12 inches square. Sometimes the ashes were divided into parcels, a portion being sent to the various temples of the family, as by intermarriage its members would have relatives buried at several. Many who could afford the expense sent the jar with its contents to the Kobodaishi Temple at Koyasan in Kishiu, where an immense collection from all parts of the Empire may be found.

The periods of mourning, or *Kibuku*, are for parents 50 days of *ki*, or deep mourning, during which business must be foregone and the use of the razor, *saké* and other than vegetable diet abstained from, and the temple and grave of the deceased visited daily. Other *tera* or *miya* must not be visited, the mourner being unclean.

Buku are twelve months of mourning and uncleanness which follow death, during which the *Kami* may not be visited. Brothers, sisters, husbands or wives, uncles, aunts, and all first-born children are *ki* during 20 and *buku* during 90 days; other children are *ki* for 10 days and *buku* for 45; cousins *ki* for 3 and *buku* for 7 days. But for the children of the mourner and cousins under seven years of age the prescribed term for *ki* is one day only.

Future State of the Buddhist.

There are ten *kai*, or states of existence, named by the priests of the various sects, viz: *Hotoke* the highest state of bliss or absolute nihilification.

Bosatsu, disciples of Buddh who exist in *Shimisen* where they await absorption into *Hotoke*.

Yengaku, probationary to admission among the *Bosatzu*, and *Shôman* on the road to paradise.

Tenjio, the normal state of ordinary sinning humanity not actually guilty of any great sin.

These are the five states of the good.

Ningen or state of existence upon earth.

If a good and devout liver the soul goes to Tenjio and successively works up to the highest state or *Hotoke*, but if a person of indifferent life, a scoffer at religion or a brawler and blood-thirsty man, his soul flies to *Shiura* the place of perpetual quarrels and slaughter, the purgatory of the Buddhist.

If guilty of uncleanness or inhuman conduct such as Adultery, Rape, Incest or eating forbiden food, the soul after death is punished by the great judge Yemma by transformation into a beast and condemned to live on earth. This is the state of *Chikusho*, or transmigration of the soul into inferior animals, birds, reptiles, &c. *Gaki* is the punishment of perpetual hunger and starvation, and *Jigoku* (abode of beasts), pandemonium.

There are eight modes of torture. In *Tokatsu* the wicked are alternately beaten to death and resuscitated. In *Bakujo* the wicked are dragged limb from limb, chopped to pieces, pounded in a large mortar, sawn or planed into various shapes, as if by carpenters or mason's tools, the eyes are gouged, and the tongue or nails plucked out. In *Shingo* the crowd of the wicked are beaten about like potatoes in a tub. Then we have *kiokan* weeping; *dai kiokan*, great lamentation; *shonetzu* and *dai shonetzu*, burning and roasting; hills covered with large needles over which the wicked are driven; lakes of fire and blood and brandings with red-hot iron and tearing the flesh with red-hot pincers. Also *muken*, or being thrown into the bottomless pit of perdition.

The chief of Hades, Yemma, has four executioners who carry into effect his sentences of punishment, *Semeru Onie*, Torturing demons; *Dze sho me po*, executioner and torturer of the living, who is red; *Sho gio mu jo*, green and *Sho metz metz i*, black, both torturers. *Ja ku metz i raku*, slaughterer, flesh-coloured. § The friends of the departed who are not aware of the sentence of Yemma must draw their own conclusions as to the destiny of his soul and therefore pay the Bonzes‖ to pray for it. This is independent of the periodical visits of the mourners. The doctrine of the transmigration of souls leads all devout Buddhists to treat inferior animals humanely. Were it not for this it is certain that they would receive little consideration.

If the *hoji*, or prayers for the soul of the departed, be continued they will eventually succeed in bettering the condition of the sufferer in purgatory, but this much depends upon the piety of the living. The stories founded upon transmigration are very numerous, and the charms, prayers and stratagems resorted to by the living to release the souls of their relatives, or by the spirits to stimulate the flagging efforts of those on earth are exceedingly interesting.

Goku-raku, perfect felicity. These are as before named the five states from existence on earth to *Hotoke*. In the abode of the blest are ever-flowering, beautiful trees, fruits, song-birds, music, a delicious climate, and all that men call joy and ease upon earth. Those whose spirits are on the road to paradise do not need their friends' prayers, rather do their friends pray to them.

Childrens' spirits remain in *Sai no kawara*, the pebble

† Horses' tails are never docked under other circumstances.

‡ Hence the use of chopsticks, one being of bamboo and one of wood, is objected to as "uncanny."

§ Those who stint the measure of food are condemned to perpetual hunger.

‖ Boz, or as pronounced by us, bonze, or bonsan is derived from *Bo*, a temple and *dzu* master.

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plain (from *kawara*, the dry, gravelly bed of a river, of which there are many in Japan of great width). Here the little people employ themselves in making piles of stones which a mischievous demon ever and anon comes round to destroy. Those who succeed in raising a large pile attract the notice of *Jizo-sama* who causes their spirits to enter an unborn child and thus gives them another chance of living to puberty and by their own exertions securing happiness in a future state.

The unmarried of either sex, should they escape perdition, can only look forward to joining the children, as by the neglect of their duties to humanity they lose all claim to a home in paradise.

The soul must pass over the *Sandzu no Kawa* (the river of the three paths, the Japanese Styx) whence stretch out before it the three paths to Paradise, Humanity and Perdition. On the further side of the river an old hag *Shozuku no obasan* examines the passengers, points out the road they should follow, examines their garments—sometimes washing them as in the case of women who die in childbed¶—and when she sends them to Pandemonium unceremoniously strips them. The souls rescued by purchased prayers from Hades must enter the body of new-born infants and live again on earth, thus obtaining one more chance of becoming *Hotoke*.

The friends of the deceased must visit thetemple and the grave on the seventh day after death and every seventh day seven times uninterruptedly. On the seventh day prayers are recited by the priests when the period of strict mourning is thus concluded. On this day the presents to mourners are reciprocated.

On the hundredth day the next ceremonial visit is paid to the temple before which the tombstone should be erected.

The next is the anniversary visit succeeded by the third, seventh, thirteenth, seventeenth (the Tendai sect observes also the twenty-seventh,) fiftieth, hundredth, and every fiftieth anniversary are all observed. *Toba*, or laths, with Sanscrit and Chinese characters are placed on the graves on the periodical visits of the visiting relatives,

Other details are now omitted which will find their place in our account of family and household matters. To conclude with a common proverb:

Gigoku no sata Kane Shidai. "The affairs of Hades depend upon money."

NOTES OF A JOURNEY FROM AWOMORI TO NIIGATA, AND A VISIT TO THE MINES OF SADO.

By J. H. Gubbins, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 14th April 1875.

The Bay of Awomori, at the extreme end of which stands the town of the same name, is among the best in Japan, the harbour being well protected while there is deep water close to the shore on all sides.

The town of Awomori, which is the seat of the Awomori *Ken*, is extremely uninteresting, and there was comparatively little left to see of it on the occasion of our visit, as more than half of the place had been destroyed by fire the year before. Its *Meibutsu* or production for which it is famous, is a kind of sweetmeat made of beans and sugar. No particular industry is carried on, but a considerable trade passes through the town, as it is the favourite place of communication between this part of the country and Hakodate, owing to its proximity to Hirozaki which was formerly the castle-town of the district; while on the other hand it is conveniently situated with respect to the great cattle-province of Nambu. Cattle and rice are the chief exports to Hakodate, while from that place skins, fish, and foreign merchandise of all kinds are imported. Another thing which tends to give a certain importance to Awomori is the fact of its being the principal outlet, so to speak, of the large yearly emigration of the country people who flock in large numbers in the spring of every year to Hakodate—either to join the fisheries on the coast of Yesso, or to pick up what living they can in Hakodate and its neighbourhood, returning as regularly in the autumn to their native places.

Considering the comparatively short period during which out-door work can be carried on in the northern parts of Japan, it seems strange that these people should choose for their periodical flitting the very time of year when, as one would be apt to think, their labour would pay them best; and the reason assigned—which the fact of the yearly emigration itself proves to be in a measure correct namely, that the fisheries are so lucrative that the amount which they earn by this livelihood serves not only to keep them through the winter months, but to defray the cost of their journeys to and fro—leads us to infer that agriculture in these northern districts of the country is not a remunerative pursuit. This emigration is not confined to the male portion of the population; the women emigrate in just as large if not in larger numbers than the men.

At Awomori commences the long chain of hills which runs down intersecting the country from north to south as far as Takasaki and on through Shinshiu. A lesser ridge of hills has a direction from north-east to south-west, but is irregular, there being breaks at intervals and some of the peaks being much higher than others. In this last chain is the mountain Iwakiyama, which like so many other mountains in Japan is shaped like a volcano, and stands out a little distance from the rest of the chain. It is of course impossible to form any accurate conclusion as to the height of a mountain without ascending it, but judging from the size of the hills near Iwakiyama over which we passed we estimated its height roughly at about 5,000 feet.

Proceeding from Awamori towards Namioka, the first post stage on the road to Hirozaki, one passes over the last-mentioned ridge of hills at a point called the Tsugaruzaka the ascent of which is somewhat tedious, though there is a nice view to be had when the top is reached, of Iwakiyama and of the valley in which Hirozaki lies. In the district between Awomori and the Tsugaruzaka the chief product is of course rice, but the cultivation is altogether very scanty. Some of the hills were covered with a coarse-looking medium-sized bush which, seen from a distance bears a certain resemblance to the mulberry-plant, though the leaf is larger. The name given by the Japanese to the plant is *Gomagiri*, and the bark is employed to make the incense-sticks in common use in Japanese temples. The *Sasa* or scrub-bamboo, dwarf-oak, and ordinary pine grow everywhere in great profusion. On the other side of the Tsugaruzaka the country opens out into a broad valley in which the villages of Namioka, Fujizaki, and the town of Hirozaki are situated, and which is bounded by the two ranges of hills already mentioned. The scenery loses much of its desolateness, the broad valley full of rice presenting a cheerful contrast to the country already passed through. The valley is watered by the Hiragawa which flows through it from North-East and South-West, and is crossed by the road some two miles from Namioka. The river when we saw it was only about thirty yards wide, but in flood it attains a considerable breadth. The houses in the villages along the road are almost all built of clay with slight wooden frames, but the better class of buildings in the villages and the houses in the towns are ordinary wooden structures, presenting in point of architecture no marked difference to those seen in Yedo and its environs. I should not forget to mention the water-melons, which one sees everywhere growing in the wildest profusion, sometimes trailing up the sides of the houses and almost hiding the roofs altogether from view with their rich luxuriance of foliage, and at other times forming the hedge-row to a garden. All the way from Awomori to Niigata water-melons are grown, and as they are also found in great quantities down south, this plant may be said to be almost as universal a production of Japan as the staple product, rice.

Hirozaki is an old castle town containing some 30,000 inhabitants. By old castle-town is meant that the town in former days was the residence of a northern Daimio, and possessed a castle. This is now no more. It was burnt down four years ago and the site is now occupied by barracks for the 800 soldiers who are quartered in the

¶ Nagari Kanjo. *See* "Our Neighbourhood." Women who die in childbed are supposed to fall into *chi no ike* (lake of blood). When the cut spread cloth breaks the bonds of mortality are loosed.

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town. The stream called the Tsodzubudzuyama intersects Hirozaki.

The towns here in the north are built in a curious style. Though, as I have said, the houses in the towns have no particular peculiarities of architecture to distinguish them from those further south, yet owing to the heavy snow-fall in the winter when the snow attains an average depth of 12 or 13 feet, the roofs of the houses and the verandahs are built very strongly, and these latter are made continuous—each verandah connecting with those of the houses on each side—so that in winter however great the depth of snow the inmates of the houses are able to go in and out of their dwellings with comfort and even to take a certain amount of exercise. As is the case in all mountainous localities, the roofs are further protected by large boulders and stones which are placed on them in the usual way.

Hirozaki considered in any way is a very uninteresting place. All old castle-towns in Japan have more or less a dull and dead-alive atmosphere pervading them which has a depressing effect upon a new comer, and Hirozaki is no exception to the rule Owing to the increasing trade passing through Awomori, Hirozaki has been quite superseded by the former place, and though still a large town, business appears to be almost at a stand still. Very good apples are grown in the neighbourhood, and a kind of green lacquer ware is manufactured, which however, though of some repute in the locality, is held in small estimation at the capital.

It was a long day's ride from Hirozaki to Odaté, our next stopping place. After emerging from the valley the road led us over the crest of a densely wooded hill some 500 feet high, and it was all the ponies could do to carry us up, the path being entirely composed, as is not uncommon in mountain tracks in Japan, of small logs of wood cut to the same size and laid so as to form steps up the hill side. A curious feature of the scenery further on, was that the hills on our left were covered with fine turf, but otherwise destitute of vegetation, with the exception of some dwarf-shrubs scattered here and there, whereas those immediately opposite these, and to the right of us as we went along, were clothed with the densest vegetation from their bases to their summits, chestnuts and a species of elm being chiefly noticeable. Fortunately for our rate of progression our road skirted the sides of the first named hills, and we were thus enabled to push on at a rapid rate. We saw numbers of horses grazing on the hills all round even in the steepest and most precipitous places, and now and again some of these answering to the call of their owners who had come out to collect them would come bounding down the hill sides uttering shrill neighs and indulging in the wildest of gambols. Our own steeds betrayed an intimate acquaintance with the geography of the neighbourhood which could only have been acquired in this way, and shewed at times an evident inclination to join their friends playing in the vicinity.

Of Odaté as of Hirozaki there is little to be said. Like Hirozaki it also possessed a castle once, and was the residence of a *Hatamoto*, and like that of Hirozaki the castle is no longer in existence. The town holds about 4,000 inhabitants. The principal products of the district are rice and the indigo plant. Curious looking clay ovens were to be seen along the road side as we came from Hirozaki, in which this plant is subjected to some mysterious process before the dye is extracted. Tea has latterly been grown, but not as yet with much success.

We found on arriving at Odoté, that we should have to continue our journey by boat for 13 *ri* as far as a place called Tsurugata, as the bridges had been all swept away by recent floods, which floods are of common occurrence, taking place five or six times in the course of a year. The Yonetsurugawa, the river which proves so troublesome, rises in the district of Kadzunogori in Nambu and flows into the sea on the west coast a little below the town of Tsurugata.

The boats or rather canoes used on this river are of two sizes. It was in the smaller kind that we embarked. Their shape is somewhat peculiar, and a description of them may not be out of place. They are flat-bottomed, long and narrow, the length of the one in which we embarked being about 25 feet, while the breadth was only 2½ feet. They lie low in the water, there being hardly a foot of free-board, and the sides are slightly rounded so as to curve inwards. The draught of the smaller boats, such as the one in which we were, I should take to be about six inches. The prow is very long and high, and does not project sharply outwards, as is the case with ordinary Japanese boats, but goes in a line with the body of the boat in a gradual long curve. The breadth of these canoes is the same all over, except at the bows where they become slightly narrower. They are worked by two boatmen. One of these stands in the stern of the boat and steers with a long paddle; the other either sits in the bow and rows with a very unwieldy paddle fixed in rowlocks made of rope, or else stands up with a pole to ward the canoe off from the rocks and keep it well into the stream. The canoes seem on the whole adapted to the locality and are managed with great skill when shooting the small rapids which occur here and there on the river.

Swinging down with the current at some six miles an hour, we passed through a beautifully undulating country, the scenery being very pretty at times and very picturesque all along. There is a fine view about twelve miles above the village of Tsurugata. Here the hills on each bank rise to a height of 300 or 400 feet, and the stream gradually grows narrower and narrower until at last making a sharp turn to the right it dashes into a steep gorge. From the boat, as it is whirled down amidst the strong eddies of the current, the view of the hills overhead, shaded as they are by dark pines and cryptomerias, is very grand.

From Suyama close to Tsurugata, where we landed, on to Kado the country is beautiful. Large tracts of rich meadow-land, varied here and there by small bits of lightly wooded country, extend down to the sea on the one hand and as far as the hills on the other. In these meadows wild boars, so our guides said, are frequently to be met with even in the day time. Beyond Kudo the country becomes more cultivated; the villages are more numerous and more thickly populated, and the houses composing them differ from those further North in not being mere clay structures but built of wood in the usual style. Near this latter place we saw the ordinary bamboo for the first time, not growing wild but carefully cultivated in a hedgerow along with other trees. Shortly after leaving Kado an extensive lagoon, about 15 miles long by five broad, as far as we could roughly estimate it, and connected with the sea by an arm so narrow that the first impression formed by the traveller of it is that it is an isolated piece of water, comes into view on the right. Near the outlet to the ocean, as if specially stationed there to guard the entrance, are two high hills called respectively Honzan and Shinzan, or old and new mountain, the latter being the name of the higher of the two. As we proceeded further the meadow land gave way entirely to cultivation. The *uri* or small melon seemed to be the chief production of the district, and those we saw were much larger than those grown near Yedo.

A nice view of Kubota, the capital of the Akita prefecture, is obtained a short distance from the town which is situated in an extensive valley at the foot of Taiheisan, a mountain of some 4,000 feet, and on the river Omoga. This river has its source at Iwasaki and flows into the sea on the west coast near Kubota. Kubota has a population of 60,000 inhabitants, and though, like Hirozaki, an old castle-town, has considerably more life in it than the latter place. The houses though built like those at Hirozaki have a more finished appearance, the street are wider and better kept and there are some good shops and fine large tea-houses in the town. Jinrikishas ply to and fro, the roads, however, being too bad to admit of their being used outside of the suburbs, the streets are thronged with a busy crowd, and there is every sign of a brisk trade being carried on. The *Meibutsu* of Kubota are *Tsumugi*, a silken fabric much used in making *hakama* and *kimono*, and the pattern of which is usually black and yellow in stripes, white *Chijimi*, a species of crape with a raised woof which fetches a high price at Yedo, and *Karakami* —the sliding-doors of Japanese houses.

Near Kubota we saw large tracts of woodland fenced in, and at certain spots in the wide enclosures thus formed were fixed posts notifying that the land in question belonged to the *Kaitakushi* or Agricultural Department.

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It is gratifying to see that the Japanese Government are at length disposed to turn their attention a little nearer home, and perceive that Yezo is not the only place where the influence of the *Kaitakushi* may be exercised to advantage; for certainly there is in the northern districts of the main island great room for improvement, and owing to the more genial accessories of position and climate the labours of the Colonization Department in this direction, where such a large field for agricultural experiments is open to them, would, it is presumable, be far more likely to be attended with success than in a country with the Siberian climate of northern Yezo—where millions of dollars have been expended—with what result is only too well known.

Hitherto all the way from Awomori to Kubota and on as far as Miurakami we found that a knowledge of the language as spoken at Yedo and the neighbourhood of the capital was of very little use when speaking to the country people, though of course officials both in towns and villages can invariably speak the Yedo dialect. The dialects vary in every town to a certain extent, near Awomori the Nambu dialect is the one in common use. Owing, however, to the yearly emigration of the country people before alluded to, a medley of many different dialects is the result, which to a traveller is utterly incomprehensible. The harsh language of Kaga, the dialects of Nambu with its peculiarities of intonation, expression and pronunciation, the nasal twang which distinguishes the dialects spoken near Hirosaki, and in the old province of Aidzu—combined with the hard and clipped language of Hakodate, in itself a compound of many dialects, when jumbled up together combine to produce a jargon the disagreeable effect of which on the ear of a stranger may readily be imagined. As an instance of the local peculiarities of dialect which fell under our notice I may state that we met with no less than five different expressions for the common word "*Yes*" namely *Hé*, *Hai*, *Né*, *Na*, and *Chi*. By this alone some idea may be found of the difficulties which stand in the way of a traveller understanding and being understood by the people with whom he is thrown into communication.

The coast line from Hirazawa on loses much of the dreary desolateness noticeable between Kubota and Hirazawa. Hitherto the coast has extended in a straight unbroken line varied by no indentations or bays, while endless sand, and nothing but sand, has reigned uninterrupted everywhere. Here, however, the monotony is broken by several tiny bays, the entrances to which are almost concealed by high fierce-looking rocks which bar the passage to all but small fishing boats, and on the shores of which stand little fishing villages, whose inhabitants were actively engaged when we passed by in the ordinary pursuits of a fishing population. The character of the country too softens and improves. The hills run down close to the water's edge. Wild lilies of a bright orange colour, harebells and wild pinks grow in great profusion, and little hillocks rich in trees and shrubs are dotted all over the rice-fields. Such is the country between Shokoshi and Kosagawa.

The road from Shokoshi on towards Sakata lies along the tops of high cliffs overhanging the sea and over the Misaki-togé or Pass of the Three Promontories. Owing to the hills all round, the view of Chokaisan, one of the highest mountains of Japan, is constantly changing, and although the mountain is clearly seen from a long distance back, yet it is only when drawing near Sakata that one obtains a good view of it, and of the chains of low hills stretching away from it so as to form an accurate idea of these. The whole presents a curious sight.

The volcano Chôkaisan, which the natives of the place are fond of likening to Fujiyama, stands out boldly against the sky, rising up to a height of 8,000 feet and towering far above the low hills which surround it. Seen as we saw it, it forms as it were the centre of a circle of which only half is visible, or of a spider's web, and from this centre three ridges, like the radii of a circle or the principal threads of a web, run westwards down to the sea and are continued out into it in three promontories, forming two bays, and thus giving the name of Misaki Togé to the Pass, whilst a fourth chain of hills extends in a south-easterly direction ending shortly above Sakata. Pilgrimages are made up Chokaisan the mountain being ascended from Fukuura, a small village about 11 miles from Sakata.

The road all the way from Hirazawa is so pretty and the scenery so varied that the journey seems shorter than it really is, and thus when we reached the valley in which Sakata lies, and, entering it from the North close to the foot of Chokaisan rode through the whole length of it up to Sakata, we were not too fatigued to be able to enjoy the rich landscape spread out before us.

The valleys in Japan may appear to some monotonous and uninteresting. They may say that they are all so alike that the eye becomes wearied by constantly dwelling on the same views. But it is not so with a real admirer of Japanese scenery. True it is that these valleys possess in a great measure a certain similarity, and that apparently, to some, the same scene is often repeated. But these valleys are peculiar to the country, it is in them that we find lurking the special charm attaching to Japanese scenery, and to us there is some new beauty in each peculiarly its own. However much the principal features of valley scenery are repeated, and it by no means follows that they always are, there is ever some new accessory of mountain, forest or river, which lends a special interest to each, and which is easily discernible by those who are in any way close observers of nature. Hirozaki, Kubôta, Sakata, and Murakami are all situated in valleys, but beyond a certain similarity which is always to be met within the same geological formations the valleys in which these towns lie are far from being counterparts one of another. The valley of Kubota presents a striking contrast to the others on account of its vast extent, and in each of the three others the prominent features of the landscapes, not to speak of the positions of the towns which differ in each case, have a distinct individuality which forbids the idea of any monotony or sameness pervading them. We must plead guilty to a fondness for Japanese scenery. In spring when everything appears dressed in its brightest colours fairer landscapes are to be seen here perhaps than in any other country. In autumn there is also as much variety, and the many coloured tints which light up the hillsides and bring the woods out in their sombre richness of colouring have more attractions for some than the brighter views of springtime. But this is digressing.

The town of Sakata like all Japanese towns is a very straggling place. It holds about 12,000 inhabitants. Though a considerable trade is carried on in the place it has no *meibutsu*, nor is any special industry as far as we could learn carried on in it. The principal street deserves a word said about it. The houses forming it stand each in a separate enclosure, and as these enclosures are planted with evergreens and other trees, the effect is singular—giving the town the appearance rather of a big village than of a town.

When there we did not lose the opportunity of visiting the grave of Mr. Smith. The site chosen for it is a quiet retired spot in a corner of the graveyard of the principal temple of Sakata, and there are only one or two recent graves in the immediate neighbourhood. The tomb is fenced in with a wooden railing, and a simple slab of stone with the name, age and residence in Japan of the deceased marks the head of the grave. We were conducted to the spot by the head-priest of the temple who seemed to take a certain pride in pointing out that every thing was kept in excellent order.

Murakami lies just at the point where the defile leads out into a broad valley which is shut in on the north and east sides, but is open on the west and south. Also an old castle town it has a very deserted appearance. The castle is in ruins, though some portions of it here and there are still standing. The *Meibutsu* of Murakami are Lacquer (though lacquer ware is not made here in any quantity) salmon and tea, the latter having improved much in quality during the last few years. A great deal of pine-wood from the adjacent forests is cut into lengths and sent to Niigata and even to Yedo to be made into chopsticks, so this may also be included among the *Meibutsu*.

Niigata is so well known that little need be said of the town itself. Everybody is aware what difficulties in the shape of insecure harborage and imperfect road communication with the capital have stood in the way of the

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development of its trade, and how, in spite of these drawbacks, the town has gradually increased. It is also known how much the town has gained by the appointment of the present governor, how a prison, a hospital, a school conducted on the new system, and barracks have sprung up, and with what good results the care bestowed in laying out new streets, in restoring the old ones, and in cleansing and improving the network of canals which intersects the town, has been attended.

Under the energetic administration of the present Governor the town has made evident progress, and if the necessary works which are required for the formation of a good harbour were only carried out, if the road communication with Yedo was improved, and if the various resources of the neighbourhood were drawn out as they should be, it would not be long, we venture to predict, before Niigata took a leading place among the towns of Japan.

But it is expecting too much to suppose that all this will be done. Even the scheme for constructing a harbour will, it is to be feared, not be carried out. The townspeople are naturally anxious for the execution of a plan which, if successful,—which there is every reason to suppose it would be—must be of great benefit to their town. The local officials are for reasons of their own desirous of being entrusted with the direction of the works. The plans have been drawn up, the estimates begun long ago, should be finished by this time, but here the matter will probably rest. The development of the scheme presents certainly great difficulties, though not greater ones than modern engineering can surmount. But it necessitates a considerable sum of money, and money the Japanese Government are for various reasons chary of granting. The question will probably be indefinitely shelved, and if the Government ever do take it into their consideration, it will probably be only when it is too late to do any good, and the opportunity will thus have been lost.

Sado, which lies opposite to the mainland off Niigata, may be reached in two ways—either by going direct from Niigata to Yebisu the Northern Harbour, or by proceeding from Niigata to Teradomari—a village 30 miles south of Niigata and thence to the south-east point of the island. The former is the longer route by sea—being 40 miles,—but though by taking the latter route one saves half the distance by water, yet it involves a good day's journey overland from Niigata to Teradomari.

The former may be said to be the preferable route at ordinary times, but in the stormy season the latter is the best. The Bay of Yebisu, the northern harbour of Sado, is a fine bay, being ten miles long with an average breadth of a mile, and affords good protection to shipping, so that in bad weather ships lying off Niigata put in here for shelter, but it is unfortunately open on the north side and consequently in northerly gales, which are very prevalent during the winter months, vessels have to make for the Bay of Omi, a small harbour on the east coast, or for Futami Bay which is on the southern end of the island. At Yebisu there is a temple picturesquely situated on the crest of a steep hill, and from here to Aikawa, the locality of the mines, the scenery is tolerably pretty, and the road just before Aikawa is reached goes over a pass some 500 feet high.

Sado is well known on account of the gold mines to which it owes its impertance. Aikawa the chief town of Sadò, and the head-quarters of the local administration, lies at the extreme south of the island. It has a population of 10,000 inhabitants, but the rest of the island is but thinly populated. The road connecting Aikawa with Yebisu, the small town from which the northern Bay takes its name, is the only decent road on the island, and we fear we must plead guilty to the charge of "damning with faint praise," as all that can be said in its favour is that it might be worse. There are several villages at certain distances along this route, but the western and north western portions of Sadò are mountainous and almost totally uncultivated.

From the fact of there being gold mines in Sado, one is naturally inclined to look for signs of a certain degree of prosperity among its inhabitants, but the reverse of this is the case. The villages are wretched and dirty in the extreme, and the people appear to be miserably poor. What natural wealth it possesses has done little for the island, if we may judge from outward appearances. Even Aikawa, which should be a rich thriving town, has the appearance of an ordinary fishing village. The upper part of the town where the Kencho and mining office are situated is not so bad, but in the lower town dirtiness and poverty prevail in a very marked degree, and the houses are mostly wretched hovels.

As a natural consequence labour is absurdly cheap in Sado, and travelling therefore very inexpensive,—the charge for one coolie per day being 2½ sen.

The mines are within a short walk of the Mining Office and are prettily situated in high hills. The height of the highest of these hills is 1,100 feet, but the principal entrance to the mines is only 700 feet above the sea-level. The gallery which one enters here—the only one which can be explored comfortably—is fitted with a tramway, and extends for a distance of 300 yards with a slight ascent into the hill, when three dark and uninviting shafts are reached—one descending to the left—another to the right—and the third leading straight into the heart of the hill. This latter has been disused for some time, and has only lately been re-opened. We had sufficient respect for our clothes, in the absence even of other deterrent reasons, not to yield to any inducements which might be held out to us to prosecute our researches underground any farther, and indeed there were risks to be run which we little dreamt of when we committed ourselves to the care of our guides. Every now and then a huge truck full of ore would come rolling down the tramway on its way with its load to the mouth of the gallery, which forced our party to have recourse to a general 'sauve qui peut' in the nooks and crannies within reach, and inexperienced as we were, it was as much as we could do to save ourselves from annihilation by clinging closely to the sides of the subterraneous passage.

Since the time the mines were first opened they have been subject, at certain intervals, to inroads from water, and on the way from the mining office we passed several old shafts long since abandoned owing to this reason. From the primitive character of the old workings it naturally followed that from time to time casualties and loss of life resulted from the water coming in. What up to sixty years ago used to be the principal entrance to the mines, was at that date the scene of one of these catastrophes, when no less than 300 people are reported to have perished. That in the face of these accidents and the danger attaching to mining operations conducted when modern appliances and engineering skill were as yet unknown, the works should have been proceeded with,—says something for the perseverance of the local Japanese, but probably their greed for gain induced them to overstep the bounds of prudence, and the very ignorance of the miners of the common laws on which engineering is based possibly made them underrate the dangers to which they were exposed.

Of late years the water has been gradually accumulating to such an extent as effectually to obstruct the working of the mines, and in some shafts, we were told, the water had attained a depth of 15 feet. With a view, therefore, to freeing the mines from this obstruction, a survey of them has been instituted, and the necessary plans and estimates are being prepared. The cost of removing this obstacle will it is said be very great, as it is calculated that it will take quite five years to get the mines into good working order, but is also equally the general opinion that unless the requisite measures to this end are speedily put into execution the mines will eventually have to be abandoned, as they cannot otherwise be worked to advantage.

There is, however, a large quantity of ore on hand, enough, it is stated, to occupy two years in smelting. The new smelting works, which have only recently been completed, will thus come in very useful.

The tramway which was laid down three years ago for the conveyance of the ore from the mines to the town is still in existence, but the tramway system was not found to work well. Owing to the carelessness and ignorance of those in charge of the tramways, accidents were of constant occurrence, and moreover, labour being so cheap, it was found to be just as economical to employ manual labour. Another consideration which probably had some weight is that the conveyance of the ore in the old way from the

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mines gave occupation to a considerable number of people and for this reason alone the tramways were very likely unpopular. Women are chiefly employed in the transport of ore. They receive 4 *sen* a day and are supposed to make three or four trips to and fro in that time.

In spite of the high quality of the ore extracted from them, the cheapness of labour, and the favourable situation of the mines with regard to the town, it is yet a fact that the Sado mines are worked at a loss. On account of the smallness of the population, and owing also perhaps in a measure to that aversion to a change of locality which is common to all Japanese, all the inhabitants of the island are more or less related to each other, and thus if one obtains an official position, it is generally not long before his numerous relations are all similarly provided. Consequently the number of officials employed in the Mining Office and *kenchô* as compared with the amount of work to be done is perfectly ridiculous.

Not only do the mines not pay but they are a source of considerable expense to the Government. We actually heard it stated on good authority, the statement being subsequently confirmed on our return to Yedo, that in one year $60,000 worth of gold was forwarded to Yedo, but that in order to obtain this $75,000 were sent from the capital to meet the working expenses. Unless a radical reform be effected one can foresee only one result from a state of things like this.

ITINERARY OF ROUTE FROM AWOMORI TO NIIGATA.

Awomori to Shinjô	1 *Ri*	27 *Chô.*
Shinjô to Namioka	4 ,,	00 ,,
Namioka to Fujizaki	2 ,,	20 ,,
Fujizaki to Hirozaki	2 ,,	18 ,,
Hirozaki to Ikarigashuku	6 ,,	00 ,,
Ikarigashuku to Shirazawa	4 ,,	18 ,,
Shirazawa to Odate	2 ,,	19 ,,
Odate to Kûwa	0 ,,	18 ,,
Kûwa to Tsurugata, by river	13 ,,	00 ,,
Tsurugata to Suyama	1 ,,	18 ,,
Suyama to Toyôôka	2 ,,	6 ,,
Toyôôka to Kado	2 ,,	12 ,,
Kado to Shitoidzu	2 ,,	34 ,,
Shitoidzu to Abugawa	2 ,,	00 ,,
Abugawa to Minato	3 ,,	34 ,,
Minato to Kubota	1 ,,	18 ,,
Kubota to Araiga	1 ,,	02 ,,
Araiga to Nagatama	1 ,,	28 ,,
Nagatama to Michigawa	2 ,,	00 ,,
Michigawa to Madzugasaki	1 ,,	18 ,,
Madzugasaki to Ishinowaki	3 ,,	00 ,,
Honjô to Hirazawa	3 ,,	18 ,,
Hirazawa to Shôkôshi	3 ,,	00 ,,
Shôkôshi to Kosagawa	3 ,,	00 ,,
Kosagawa to Miga	1 ,,	18 ,,
Miga to Fukuura	1 ,,	3 ,,
Fukuura to Sakata	6 ,,	00 ,,
Sakata to Hamanaka	3 ,,	18 ,,
Hamanaka to Ôyama	2 ,,	25 ,,
Ôyama to Sanji	3 ,,	25 ,,
Sanji to Adzumi	3 ,,	00 ,,
Adzumi to Nedzumigahiki	2 ,,	25 ,,
Nedzumigahiki to Ôkawa	1 ,,	18 ,,
Ôkawa to Kadzuki	1 ,,	8 ,,
Kadzuki to Nakamura	2 ,,	25 ,,
Nakamura to Ôsawa	1 ,,	00 ,,
Ôsawa to Budo	2 ,,	00 ,,
Budo to Shiunomachi	2 ,,	00 ,,
Shiunomachi to Saruzawa	1 ,,	18 ,,
Saruzawa to Murakami	2 ,,	8 ,,
Murakami to Iwafuné	1 ,,	30 ,,
Iwafuné to Shiuya	1 ,,	7 ,,
Shiuya to Momozaki	0 ,,	20 ,,
Momozaki to Tsuji	2 ,,	18 ,,
Tsuji to Manogawa	3 ,,	00 ,,
Manogawa to Niigata, by river	7 ,,	00 ,,
Total distance in *Ri*	126 *Ri*	34 *Chô.*
Total distance in Miles	317½ Miles.	

* 36 *chô* = 1 *ri*. 1 *ri* = 2½ miles.

Law & Police.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Saturday, 17th April, 1875.

William Davis, second officer of the British ship *City of Halifax*, was charged by Nicolai, a coloured seaman of that vessel, with kicking and otherwise assaulting him whilst the ship was at sea.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Complainant, sworn, stated that about two months ago the prisoner kicked him whilst he was lying down, and broke some of his ribs. Prisoner said nothing to him before doing so. This occurred in the night, whilst he was lying down asleep on the port side of the vessel. After being kicked, prisoner said, "Can't you hear four bells? Go and take your wheel." He then got up and put on his jacket, and prisoner said, "Some of these days I'll have your head off." Went to the wheel and was steering, when prisoner came up and told him to keep her "off." He then assaulted him again. He said, "better let me be." He complained to the captain, and he said he had seen the prisoner, and that it was all right. This happened three weeks before we arrived in port. The doctor here told him his ribs were broken.

Complainant had no witnesses to call.

Prisoner then called Joseph Reed, sworn: He had just relieved the prisoner, and was on the look-out. They were then hunting all round the deck for complainant, but could not find him for a long time. Went under the top-gallant fore-castle, and found him in a locker, asleep. The prisoner called him. Complainant answered, "that's all right." The prisoner then said to complainant "Do you know it's four bells?" Complainant answered back, giving a lot of vulgar abuse. He did not see the prisoner kick complainant. Prisoner was without boots or shoes; he was "in his naked feet' It was not the first, nor the second, nor even the twentieth time that the prisoner had had to hunt up complainant to do his work.

Complainant had no questions to ask.

Prisoner, in defence, said he pushed complainant on the night in question, to wake him up. He could not kick him; there was no room to do so, it was such a small place. He did not kick him. Two days afterwards complainant had a stand-up fight with one of the crew—a bigger man than himself. He could give no explanation as to how complainant's ribs were broken.

His Honor told prisoner to stand down.

Henry Burgess, a seaman of the same ship, was then charged by complainant with assaulting him at sea.

Accused pleaded guilty.

Complainant, sworn, stated that the prisoner "stracked" him at an early hour one morning whilst the vessel was at sea. Accused seized him by the throat, and the carpenter sang out, "Give it to him."

Complainant had no witnesses.

Accused then called the ship's carpenter.

Joseph Reed, sworn: The second and chief mates had been hunting round the deck as usual after complainant, and after some time found him asleep as usual. Complainant went aft and did what was to be done, and then came forward swearing like mad. Accused said, "What are you cursing and swearing about?" Complainant said, "That's all right." Accused then pushed him, and then both commenced to fight, knocking one another about. He stopped them from going down the fore hatch.

James Banton, sworn: Sometime ago, at sea, the complainant came to him and said that the second mate had been abusing him; told the second mate not to abuse any one on board the ship; he did not want any trouble. The second mate replied that complainant had assaulted him. He believed complainant's ribs were broken before he came on board the ship at Newcastle, N. S. W. Complainant was a very dirty man, and was not "worth his salt." He believed he had been in jail at Newcastle.

In answer to Court, complainant admitted that the U. S. Consul at that port had sent him to jail for 15 days.

His Honour said he should adjourn both cases till Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock, in order to get a medical man's opinion about complainant's broken ribs.

Monday, 19th April, 1875.

William Davis, second officer, and Henry Burgess, seaman, of the British ship *City of Halifax*, were again brought up, charged with assaulting Nicolai, a sailor of that vessel.

The case had been remanded from Saturday last to procure some

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Dr. Eldridge, on being sworn, said that he examined complainant, who was suffering from a fracture of the ribs, but the case had been uncared for, and it was impossible at the present time to tell how long a time had elapsed since the fracture. It might have taken place before the complainant left Australia.

His Honour then dismissed the case.

April 21, 1874.

Thomas Nicolas, late a seaman on board the British ship *City of Halifax*, was charged with stealing a silver watch from a Japanese. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Youmiro Komijiro, a Japanese merchant, deposed that the prisoner came to his shop in Otomatchi on Monday last, and told him that he wanted to buy a watch. Witness showed him a silver watch for which he asked $8. Prisoner asked him to open it, which he did. The prisoner then took the watch out of his hand and walked out of the shop, going quietly at first, but bolting as soon as the witness sent his servant.

Nicolas was stopped by a Japanese policeman and taken to the station, where, on his being searched by Sergeant Perceval, the watch was found on him,

Sergeant Perceval swore that he searched the prisoner at the station and found the watch in his sleeve. He had no other property about him.

Sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Johnson was charged with stearling two bronze vases, the the property of G. Sarada. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

G. Sarada, a coppersmith, who spoke in French, deposed that four days ago he heard a knock at the door. He went and saw the prisoner, whom he told to come in, and asked him what he wanted. Prisoner replied that he wanted work, and was accustomed to gas. fitting. Witness said that the times were so bad that he had not enough work himself. The day before yesterday, while witness was away doing work at the Club, the prisoner went to his house and obtained two copper vases from the female servant on an order which he alleged to be from witness. Prisoner took the vases away, and witness had not yet recovered them.

A Japanese female servant of the last witness was then called and identified the prisoner as having been to the house three times, —once when the master was out, the second time when he was in, and the two had some some conversation, and a third time, when he brought a paper which he said had been given him by Sarda, and was an order for two copper vases. The witness thought it was correct and she gave him the vases, with which he went away.

The jinrikisha man who conveyed the prisoner from the complainant's house was next called, and said that on the 19th instant the prisoner engaged him at that place, and entered the jinrikisha with two vases. They went to the house of a Chinaman, to whom the prisoner offered the vases. He did not come out the same way, for the jinrinkisha man saw him no more.

Sergeant Perceval deposed to the arrest of the prisoner the same evening at the California saloon. On taking him to the station the constable searched him, and found, among other things on his person, a pair of socks and a pair of long stockings quite new, and a pocket-book, from which a leaf had been torn. The torn edge of the blank corresponded with the piece of paper delivered to the servant of complainant.

The prisoner, who bears a very bad character, and who has been several times convicted of larceny (his last sentence only expired last Friday), was sentenced to three months' hard labour. At the expiration of his sentence, failing to find security for his good behaviour, to be deported.

U. S, CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

April 24, 1875.

Edward Russell was charged by Const. Roget that on the 2nd inst. he was found in possession of a gun which he admitted he knew was stolen property. The gun in question had been stolen from No. 137, Yokohama.

The prisoner having pleaded "Not guilty,"

Mr. F. da Roza, of Shinagawa, Tokio, testified that about the 1st inst. he was informed that a foreigner was about his grounds with a gun. He went in search of the man, and found the prisoner, who was sitting down outside and trying to induce one of the farmers to take him into the house. He had a gun (the one produced in Court) in his possession. He was a little intoxicated, and tried to force his way into a Japanese house. Witness gave information to the police, and was called the next morning by the police to call and see a man. He saw the prisoner, and recognised him as the man he had seen about his place the day before. The prisoner gave his name and designation correctly, and explained his conduct of the day before by saying that he had arrived the previous night in a jinrikisha; that he did not come up for shooting, as he had no ammunition, and that a person had given him the gun. He said he did not know the name or address of that person, who was, however, a Frenchman. As witness had read a day or two previously in the journals that some guns had been stolen in Yokohama, he mentioned the matter to the prisoner, and asked him if that was one of them. For a long time he did not reply. At length, when the question had been repeated three or four times, he said, "I did not steal the gun but this *is* one of them." Witness mentioned the jewellery which had been stolen at the same time as the guns, and asked him if he know anything of that. He replied that the Frenchman had a diamond ring, a gold pencil case, a small locket, and the best of the two guns. Witness wrote down to the police in Yokohama, who came up and removed the prisoner. The gun was not in the police station at Tokio when the prisoner was there, so witness asked him where the gun was, to which he answered that he did not know. Witness then sent him with the police for the purpose of finding the gun.

Guillaume Chapelle, who spoke in French, sworn, deposed that he lived at Tsukidji, Yedo. He remembered seeing the prisoner and another man at his place early on the morning of the 1st inst. Both of them spoke English. They asked him for something to drink. They said they had just returned from a shooting party, and had lost their money, and being anxious to return to Yokohama for fear of losing their situations, borrowed $5 from the witness, leaving a Le Faucheux gun in pledge. The other man bargained with the witness, and the prisoner stood by. The gun was delivered to the French Consulate because witness was informed by the French Consul that the gun had been stolen. He did not see any more of either of the men who left the gun with him.

Felix Domballe deposed to having been robbed at the end of last month of an English doublebarrelled gun, a Le Faucheux gun, and some jewellery, from his room at No. 137. He recognised the gun produced as his property, and had also recognised the Le Faucheux at the French Consulate. He had not seen any of the jewellery.

The witness was subjected to an examination as to the value of the gun which, for some occult reason, he evaded. He fenced with the question, and said that the gun had a value for him, as it had been given to him by his father, and at last was induced to admit that it was worth $5, but he would not swear that it was worth $10.

(The gun is a double barrelled, breech-loading fowling piece, and is worth from $20 to $25.)

Edward Russel, the prisoner, sworn and cautioned, said in defence, that about the 1st instant he met a man near the Brooklyn saloon having two guns in his possession. The man was a stranger to him. He asked prisoner to go to Yedo with him. They each got into a jinrikisha, the prisoner remarking that he had money, to which the other replied, "No matter, I have money." So they went to Yedo. After arriving there, the other man put his hand in his pocket and showed the witness a gold pencil case, locket, and with a white stone, which said he had received from a friend. He took the gun into the house of Mr. Chapelle and asked him to buy it, saying that he had had it for a long time, and that he received it 'from the friend.' At last Chapelle bought the gun for $5, which the stranger put in his pocket. The two then came out of the house, and the stranger, who had left the second gun in one of the jinrikishas, told the prisoner that he might keep it, as he had no need of it. Prisoner demurred to avail himself of the kindness of his companion at first, but at last relented, and taking the gun went in search, so he says, of Mr. Davis. He found his way into a house and drank *sake* until he saw Mr. da Roza, who ordered him away, and he left obediently. Next morning he was arrested by a Japanese policeman.

To the Court: I have been about 18 months in Yokohama. I do not know the name of my companion. He was a Frenchman. I called him Frenchy. I had only seen him once before that night, about six months ago, in Yokohama..

His Honour remarked upon the extreme improbability of the prisoner's statement, and sentenced him to 30 days' imprisonment, saying that, as Russel had been in prison before, he would have given him a more severe sentence, but for the owner of the gun refusing to attach a value to it.

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INQUEST.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock an enquiry into the cause of the death of W. S. Swaby, late sub-accountant in the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, was opened before a court composed as follows:—Rus el Robertson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, Coroner; jury: Messrs G. W. Thompson, A. W. Glennie, D. Hay, and J. Leckie. Naturally the investigation excited considerable interest, and was largely attended.

Mr Marks appeared to watch proceedings on behalf of the Comptoir d'Escompte.

The jury, having been sworn proceeded to view the bodies, which lay in their coffins in an outhouse. Swaby's face was exposed, and appeared as calm as though he only slept; his breast was also uncovered, and showed a wound in the region of the heart. Cantelli's head was covered by a handkerchief, soaked with blood. When the covering was removed, it disclosed a ghastly spectacle. The forehead was perforated by a small round hole. The surrounding flesh was discoloured, the eyelids swollen and livid, and the nose and lips covered with a light froth. After viewing the bodies the jury adjourned to the British Consulate, where the enquiry was resumed

E. Wheeler, M.D. surgeon, sworn, said: I was called this morning to examine the body of W. S. Swaby. I found a wound about two inches to the left of, and about one and three-quarter inches below the nipple, towards the middle line of the body. I think death must have been almost instantaneous. I did not search the body, but think the bullet must have traversed the apex of the heart. I saw the body a few minutes before 9 a. m. I only saw one wound in the body.

E. G. Vouillemont, upon oath, stated: I am manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte. I recognise the body of the late Mr. Swaby He was employed in the bank. I last saw the deceased at half-past five last Saturday evening, just before I left the office for Enoshima. I asked Swaby to sleep on the bank premises. He promised to do so "with pleasure." I heard no more of him till Monday morning, when I was informed that there was a rumour in the town that Mr. Cantelli and Mr. Swaby had absconded on board the *Iris*. At a quarter to 10 I went to Cantelli's house and asked if he was in. I was told that he had gone to Yedo the previous evening, and had not returned. I came at once to the English Consulate to ask for the issue of a warrant against Swaby, thence to the Oriental Bank to ask for the duplicate of the key of the safe. On looking into it I saw that $37,000 in bank notes had disappeared. I returned to the Consulate to ask for a warrant against the captain and owners of the ship. I went thence to the Italian Consulate to request a warrant against Cantelli. I chartered the *Sea Gull*, which left in pursuit at about 2 p.m., returning soon after 9 p m., yesterday, when I heard that Cantelli and Swaby had shot themselves. I noticed nothing particular in Swaby's behaviour on Saturday. I connect the disappearance of the notes with that of the two deceased because the amount corresponds with that recovered on the vessel. I believe that a larger sum than $37,000 is likely to be found missing.

By a juror: I had always been on good terms with both the deceased, and had the fullest confidence in them. They had access to the money in the chest. I saw nothing at any time in their conduct to provoke my suspicions, nor had I any occasion find fault with them. Cantelli was accountant, and Swaby the sub accountant. I did not take the numbers of the notes. There was never any quarrel between them, and I have no doubt that Swaby was the stronger-minded man of the two. The money could have been abstracted without the knowledge of the Chinese compradore, as Cantelli had sole charge of the key of the chest. I have heard of ten thousand dollars or more having been changed into gold yen in Yedo and Yokohama lately, under suspicious circumstances.

Percy Rait, sub-lieutenant of H. M. S. *Thalia*, sworn, deposed: At a quarter-past one o'clock yesterday. Capt. Woolcombe ordered me, in charge of six men, on board the *Sea Gull*, to go in chase of the *Iris* three-masted schooner, which had left port that morning. At 2.20 p m. I got under weigh. After rounding the lighthouse we sighted the schooner, with all sails flying, and having several boats ahead, apparently towing the ship. We came under her stern on the port side, the schooner making little way as there was no wind. Constable White jumped on board, followed by two men and myself. The first words I heard were from the Captain, who said to both myself and the constable, "You'd better go down to the cabin; they've shot themselves." The constable ran down, and I remained on deck, to place a guard over the Captain, having done which I went below, where I saw a man leaning against the table of the cabin. He appeared to have been shot through the heart. The constable told me the corpse was Swaby. The witness here said he wished to remark that on nearing the schooner he had observed three men standing on the taffrail with binoculars to their eyes watching the *Sea Gull* with great anxiety. They went below and left two men on deck.

Examination continued.—I brought the ship back, and anchored at about 9 p m. When I went down to the cabin I turned over some clothes, and a roll of gold fell out of an overcoat pocket. I did not hear any shots on board. When I saw the men on the taffrail we were the schooner's length away. We were some time getting under the schooner's stern, as it was rolling.

At the request of Mr. Marks, this question was put: Did you recognise the faces of the men on the taffrail?

Answer: No; they were unknown to me. Besides, the binoculars hid their faces. I do not recognise them in any one in Court.

To the Jury.—The Captain of the schooner when he spoke to me was standing on the break of the poop. The schooner was armed. There were two eight pounders on board, which did not appear to be loaded.

F. E. White constable, upon oath, said: At 11.45 a m. yesterday I received four warrants, and proceeded at once to the French Bank, where I was informed that the *Sea Gull* was placed at my disposal. I went to the French Hatoba, and at once proceeded to the *Thalia*. In passing the *Sea Gull*, I told the engineer to hurry and get up steam. At half-past one Capt. Woolcombe ordered a sublieutenant and six men to accompany me. They did, and we went to the *Sea Gull*. It was 2.15 p.m. before she was ready, and we started, steaming round the bay, and keeping out of sight as much as possible, until rounding Kannonsaki, when we perceived the *Iris*, under full sail, making for Kaneda Bay very slowly, as it was almost calm. Boats were round her towing her. When we came within 30 or 40 yards of the vessel, I saw Mr. Adds watching us, and I also saw the heads of Messrs. Swaby and Cantelli just above the companion hatchway, watching us. At almost the same moment they disappeared. We eased the steamer, and when within about five feet of the vessel I sprang on board, followed by some seamen. Captain Withers remarked, "They have shot themselves." The second mate, who just then came up from the cabin, also said that they had shot themselves. I ordered Captain Withers to shorten sail, as I rushed past him. I went down to the cabin, followed by some seamen. On reaching the door of the cabin I saw Mr. Swaby lying athwartship, on his left side, with his head to the cabin door, a pistol in his right hand, which was moving slightly, as though he were trying to lift it again. Blood was oozing from his left breast. He gave two or three groans, and expired. This only occupied about a minute. I called some men to lay the men out, and went on deck, where I asked the sublieutenant to place the captain and owner under arrest.

The Consul asked the constable if he knew anything about Cantelli, remarking that though the deceased was a foreign subject, yet, as the affair had occurred on board a British vessel, it would be well to place the circumstances on record.

Witness: Yes; after passing Mr. Swaby I noticed in the foremost cabin, just inside the door, Cantelli in a sitting posture, glaring at me, and apparently stunned. A pistol was in his right hand, which hung powerless. A wound was in his forehead, just over the right eye. His head hung forward and he gurgled in his throat. I had him laid out on deck, and sent for water. A seaman remained in attendance on him, bathing him until our arrival in port. He would lay quiet for half an hour at a time, and then groan. He died soon after 12, after having been examined by the surgeon of the *Thalia*.

The witness identified the revolver held by Mr. Swaby, and produced in Court. When witness found it, it was smoking in one barrel.

Examination resumed: I set a guard on the vessel. This morning, on the arrival of Mr. Marks, bringing me authority from Mr. Vouillemont to act for him, I proceeded to search the vessel and found $31,337. 50, 48 sovereigns, a few odd coins in the pockets of the deceased, and a cash-box which we have not yet been able to open. This morning I gave the two prisoners (Withers and Adds) into custody.

To the jury: I did not notice any shot marks in the cabin.

Charles Adds, sworn and cautioned by the Consul that any thing he said would be taken down and might be used in evidence against him, said: We were becalmed in Kaneda Bay yesterday, and the Captain thought proper to procure some sampans to tow the vessel out to sea. I saw the *Sea Gull* coming towards us and told the Captain it would be well to hail her and get her to tow us off from some rocks towards which we were drifting. Mr. Swaby was on

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deck and saw the *Sea Gull*, too, went below and called Mr. Cantelli up. Swaby asked, "where the *Sea Gull* could be coming to?" But neither he nor his companion seemed in the least excited. Just before the steamer came alongside they went below. Immediately before White and two sailors came on board, I heard two reports. The Chinese steward came up and said that the passengers had shot themselves. The second mate went below by order of the Captain. On his return he said "the big gentleman is dead' and the other partly dead." When the armed men came on board Mr. White put the Captain and myself under arrest, and kept us so on deck until our return to port It was about midnight on Sunday when I went on board the *Iris*. The two deceased came afterwards in a boat. They had some trunks and boys with them I believe. They were going as passengers to Manilla. Some time ago Mr. Swaby applied to me to know if I could buy a ship. I replied; 'Yes, but I am not prepared with the money to buy her right away," and said that it might be difficult to buy one at once. At length I got the *Iris*, which I told them could be brought for $11,000. He said that he and Mr. Cantelli were going to leave the bank and thought of going into business. He stated that they had from $40,000, to $50,000 capital between them. I was to be the owner of the ship provided I would give them a passage to Manilla or from there to any other open port. Also for any freight or charter we might take from any port to any other, they were to receive half-share. These were the terms on which they came on board: I was either to leave them at Manilla or at any other open port.

To the jury:—I had known both gentlemen for long time, Cantell for years, but never had any business transactions with them before. The ship was not excessively armed. Neither gentleman showed any uneaseness or anxiety to get away. We got under way at about 5 a.m. They only said that they were tired of Yokohama, and were going into business as they had a few thousand dollars. They said nothing about the circumstances under which they left the Bank. They seemed on friendly terms. Mr Cantelli of course had influence over Swaby as he was the senior. If the ship had been ready sooner we should have sailed before. I told them on Friday that the ship was ready, and they said we would sail on Sunday I engaged the captain; and all arrangements about the ship were left entirely to me. I only heard two shots fired since we left port, and cannot account for a second barrel in Swaby's revolver being empty. The shots must have been fired just as Mr. White and the sailors were coming on board. Messrs. Swaby and Cantelli said that they were going on business which they did not want every one to know, so I did not mention that we were going away. The shots must have been fired, the second mate ordered below, and the constable come on board within about two seconds of time. When I saw the steamer coming alongside I had no suspicion, I was only glad that she was coming as I thought we should have a good chance to get towed off. The deceased gentlemen advanced me $11,000 in two instalments. I drew it through the French Bank. Mr. Cantelli gave me a cheque book and told me that money was placed to my credit and I could draw cheques for anything for the use of the ship as I pleased.

George Withers, also cautioned and sworn, remarked that he was not afraid, and deposed:—I got under way in command of the *Iris* about 5 a.m. yesterday, and got out Kaneda Bay where I put the ship into an anchorage, intending to wait for a high tide. About half past four it fell calm and I engaged some boats to assist me into a proper anchorage I soon saw a small steamer making up for us. I thought it was the Yokosuka boat, and that it was strange she should be making for us I was engaged trimming the yards which engaged me for a quarter of an hour. I then took a pair of glasses to look at the steamer, and at the time noticed my two passengers standing in the companion. The steamer was coming at about 7 miles an hour. I turned round and said to the passengers "there's something wrong here, here's a naval officer and some blue jackets on board" I thought that perhaps the gentlemen had gone away in debt. They immediately went below, and within two minutes I heard two or perhaps three pistol shots below. I ordered the second mate below to see what was the matter, but then Mr. White had got on board, I said to him "you had better go below, there has been some shooting." I was then placed under arrest and could not go below. I never saw my passengers before. I was introduced to the tall one on Monday morning at seven o'clock, just as we were running past the lightship. Mr. Adds told me the day before or the day before that to prepare for two passengers. I did so. I did not notice anything particular about the gentlemen's manner. If I had known that there had been any difficulty, I would never have purchased my anchor.

Ernest Muller, second mate or boatswain of the *Iris*, sworn, said that he was shipped here at $25 per month for six months, and was on watch with the Captain when the steamer came alongside. He then corroborated the evidence of previous witness as to the shooting, the Captain ordering him to go below, the position in which the body of Mr Swaby was found, and the arrival of the constable and seamen on board. He placed the hour of the arrival of the passengers on board at half-past 2 on Monday morning.

Ah Fong, Chinese Steward, late of the *Iris*, having been cautioned to speak the truth, said that when the steamer came alongside the schooner yesterday afternoon he was in the pantry at work. He heard shots about the same time. He did not see the shooting; but he did see one of the gentlemen, the tall one, go into his cabin take his pistol and put cartridges in it, when he heard the shots, he was frightened and ran on deck telling the third officer "two gentlemen makee die." After hearing one shot he heard two others. He did did not know the gentlemen, nor what time they came on board.

To the Jury —He did not see a pistol in the hand of the smaller gentleman. The two came down to the cabin together.

This closed the evidence for the inquest.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

After a deliberation of about three-quarters of an hour the Court was re-opened, when a verdict was returned to the effect that William Sutton Swaby did feloniously kill and murder himself.

Mr. Marke, who appeared on behalf of the Comptoir d'Escompte, then applied for a remand on the warrants under which the prisoners Withers and Adds were arrested, the charge against them being that of aiding and abetting embezzlement, and for receiving and holding property knowing it to be embezzled. The prisoners were accordingly remanded till Wednesday, the 28th, at 10 a.m. Bail was tendered to the extent of $1,000 for Captain Withers. The question of bail was deferred till to-morrow.

SIR CHARLES LYELL.

(The Nation.)

The telegraph announces the death of Sir Charles Lyell on Monday, February 22. His name is not less inseparably connected with the progress and, we might almost say, the completion of a great revolution in geological science (though less conspicuously connected with it) than the greater names in astronomy are with similar periods of transition in that science. The establishment of geology as a strictly inductive or positive science was in a great measure due to the early, clear, and steady conception of true method in its pursuit, which Sir Charles Lyell's works have done more to expound and promulgate than all other geological publications in this century It would be difficult to estimate how much of the patient, soberly directed labor of the modern army of geological explorers has been inspired by his researches and the influence of his teachings; but in is clear that the position early won by him through his writings and observations was a most important one for the guidance of a movement in which, from its magnitude and need of many leaders, no master-mind could by wisdom or energy have attained to such relative rank as has been won by genius in lesser movements of scientific progress. Lyell was born in 1797, at a time when the principles of sound method in geology were just beginning to be adequately appreciated. In that year Playfair published his illustrations of Hutton's geological theories, which as completed and amended may be said to have determined the chief line of progress in this century. Ten years later, in 1807, the Geological Society of London was founded. Of this body Lyell was made president at an early age in 1837-8, and again in 1850-1. He had published the first edition of his 'Principles of Geology' in 1832. The eleven editions of this work, of which the last appeared in 1872, and the seven edition of his 'Elements of Geology,' the last in 1871. may be regarded as chronicles of a progress of which he was the principal historian and a chief actor. Narratives of two visits to the United States, one for geological observation and the second for social as well as geological studies, were published in 1841 and 1845.

The publication in 1863 of his work on the 'Antiquity of Man,' marks an interesting *dénouement* of the great movement with which his lifetime was almost coincident, and with which his name and work are inseparably joined. At the end of the last century, the transmutation or development theory was independently and almost simultaneously proposed by three great thinkers, Goethe, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and Erasmus Darwin. Its final triumph in our day was almost a direct consequence of the principles adopted by Lyell from Hutton and the Huttonians, and urged so clearly and effectively by him in his 'Principles.' Yet Lyell—and this was an in-

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teresting exhibition of a worthy trait of his mind—resisted the theory of development for a long time: until after the publication of that most remarkable book of the century, Darwin's "Origin of Species.' He showed in the early editions of his 'Principles' a decided, though just and appreciative, opposition of Lamarck's theories; and it thus happened that Lyell was one of the few veterans in science who were converted from their older views by Mr. Darwin's arguments. Though nearly seventy years of age, he showed the genuineness of his conversion by rewriting in the tenth edition of his 'Principles' the chapter on the development theory, and other matters relating to it. This change gives his masterpiece a greater logical completeness and coherency than it had ever had before, and redounded to his credit in the way quite as much as in the exhibition it gave of his openness of mind to scientific arguments, or of the moderation of the conservatism which characterized him as a true English Liberal.

Hutton, the knowledge and practice of whose principles Lyell did so much to extend, was the first to declare that geology was in no wise concerned "with questions as to the origin of things." By "origin" was then meant the origin of the natures which things have and their first introduction in the theatre of the world. That cosmology should have been so far banished in half a century from zoölogical conceptions that Mr. Darwin could use, without incurring serious misunderstanding, the title 'Origin of Species' for his great work, is evidence of the progress made. "Origin" has now come to mean the coming to pass of anything in the course of events, and is concerned only with how things go on from one determinate appearance to another. "In the economy of the world," said Hutton, "I can find no traces of a beginning, no prospect of an end"; "a declaration," Lyell remarks, "the more startling when coupled with the doctrine that all past changes in the globe had been brought about by the slow agency of existing causes." But Lyell was not free at the outset, nor for a long time, from another misleading scholastic conception which scientific progress has also nearly banished, namely, the scholastic meaning of the world "species." From his deference to the authority of leading minds in systematic natural history he attributed to the authority of their observations what was only involved in a received meaning of a word, namely, that a species was only properly so called because it exhibited invariable characters and yet that the word was applicable to actual existences. These naturalists, with this meaning in their minds, applied the name to existing and past organic races implicitly asserting thereby more than their authority as observers could warrant. The word now means not an absolute, but only a comparative fixity of character, so that in Darwin's treatise both words of the title, 'Origin of Species,' appear with modern unscholastic meanings. But this was in great measure due to the influence of the doctrines and methods which Lyell has done so much to promulgate. In perfect sympathy with the scientific aspirations of earlier Italian geologists to explain the phenomena of the earth's formation "without violence, without fictions, without hypotheses, without miracles," he early perceived the value of scientific societies devoted to the patient collection of data for science, and principled against the premature speculation of theories. The Geological Society of London was such an institution, in which no "theories of the earth," as they were called, were tolerated. Such institutions, like the monastic refuges for culture of old, were securities to scientific observation against the vanity and ferocity of scholastic disputation.

Among the many graphic and instructive illustrations of geological changes from slowly-working natural causes, Lyell gives an account of a great flood at Tivoli, in 1826, in which the "headlong stream," as Horace had called it, the Anio, produced the most destructive effects; the flood coming "within two hundred yards of the precipice on which stands the beautiful temple of Vesta. But fortunately, this precious relic of antiquity was spared, while the wreck of modern structures was hurled down the abyss." Vesta, the goddess of the hearth, was the mythological representative of the stability of the earth; and when Aristarchus, the Samian astronomer, first taught the Pythagorean doctrine of the earth's motion on its axis and around the sun, he was publicly accused of impiety, for "moving the everlasting Vesta from her place." Lyell is reminded by this coincidence of Playfair's remark, that when "Hutton ascribed instability to the earth's surface, and represented the continents which we inhabit as the theater of incessant change and movement, his antagonists, who regarded them as unalterable, assailed him in a similar manner with accusations founded on religious prejudices." There appears to be a strong natural association of religious feeling with the idea of stability; and three wrongly consecrated stabilities—that of the earth, that of its continents, and that of its forms of life—have one after another given way to the progress of knowledge, and, though with obstinate resistance from religious sentiment, the changes have taken place without permanent injury to religion.

It is in Lyell's character as a scholar and writer, however, quite as much as in that of thinker and observer, that his influence has been and will be felt. His style reveals the man in its calm clear, scholarly spirit of accuracy. His sentences win confidence and disarm prejudice by their entire freedom from overstatement and advocacy. The man revealed by the style is a model of the qualities in mind and character which distinguish the highest modern social and scientific culture. A tender regard, akin to reverence—to reverence without servility—toward established standards of custom and opinion, kept him, while a Liberal in politics, religion, and science, very far from radicalism in any direction. He was a warm friend of America, and during his two visits to this country, endeared to him many personal friends. He was married to a lady whose father was also distinguished in geology, Mr Leonard Horner, formerly a president of the Geological Society, and especially distinguished in the annals of science for the researches for a chronological standard in geology in his examination of the age of the deposits of the Nile mud. Lady Lyell, whom death removed from her illustrous husband two years ago, had been to him a most devoted and efficient helpmate, through powers and interests trained in the same direction, and by an amiability akin to his own Sir Charles Lyell was born in Scotland, educated as Exeter College, Oxford, and called to the bar. He was knighted in 1848, and was created a baronet in 1864.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, 14th April 1875.—Mr. Wade has obtained passports to Yunnan for two English officials to investigate the murder of Mr. Margary.

London, 12th April, 1875.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bourke confirmed the Exchange of German and Belgian notes which were confidentially communicated to England but neither party appealed.

Captain Boyton, with his life apparatus, has floated 50 miles across the Channel, night-fall prevented his reaching Boulogne. The result was telegraphed to the Queen.

It is reported that there are prospects of the termination of the South Wales lock-out.

Bishop Breslau, having refused to resign his Bishopric, will be prosecuted.

LONDON, 7th April, 1875.

Reactionary educational decrees of the King of Spain have elicited protests from the professors.

The Prince of Wales has returned from a Royal Meeting at Venice, where he was entertained with splendid fêtes, and received with much cordiality and enthusiasm.

LONDON, April 10th, 1875.

Revenue for the year—£74,500,000.

A warlike article in a Berlin Paper is causing uneasiness.

No action is taken by the British Government with reference to the murder of Mr. Margary, pending the receipt of Mr. Wade's report.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

April 18, *Frolic*, British gun-boat, Captain Buckle, 480, from Nagasaki.

April 21, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 21, *Chihli*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 809, from Kobe, General.

April 21, *Washi*, British steamer, Hescroff, 221, from Amoy Sugar, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

April 21, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, 5,059, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

April 22, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

April 20, *Kiusiu Maru*, Japanese steamer, Froome, 896, from Hakodate, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 23, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,011, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

April 24, *Formosa*, Brit. steamer, Stewart, 651, from Hongkong, General, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

April 24, *St. Thomas*, Swedish barque, G. B. Hjorth, 450, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

April 24, *Bessie North*, British barque, D. H. Richman, 578 from Swansea, Patent fuel, to Order.

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DEPARTURES.

April 17, *Mosquito*, British gun-boat, Paul, 320, for Kobe and the South.

April 21, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 969, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by Messageries Maritimes Co.

April 21, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullarton, 358, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

April 21, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Roper, 1 325, for Shanghai, General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 22, *Mora*, British barque, Angel, 624, for Hiogo, General, despatched by, Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.

April 22, *Thalia*, H.M. ship, Woolcomb, 2,216, for Hongkong.

April 22, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai, General, despatched by, P. M. S S Co.

April 23, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 5,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co

April 23, *James Paton*, British barque, Cotter, 397, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Pitman & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Volga* for Hongkong.—Messrs. T. P. Sanders, Le Pecquer, Gourmel Alexandre, M. Georges, Sichel, Shioda, Ishi, Oriki, Mogani, M. and Mme. Jeoris and 1 child, M. and Mme. Schilles.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. J. H. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Boulet, Messrs C. Gah and servant, Bennet, F. da Roza and servant, W. Grover, E. H M. Gower and servant, T. B. Glover and servant, N. P. Kingdon and servant, Kasano, Haws, Hatsumura, Pousset, Kanga, Yamashita, Yoshiro, Mangé, Tammura, Horewo. Mr. Adar and wife, Mr. and Mrs Tané, Messrs. Tammura, Dingio, Koyama, Nakamura, Akura, Kasano, Mujo Ching, Foo Chung; 5 Japanese gentlemen in the Saloon; 1 Foreigner, 7 Chinese and 91 Natives in the Steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, for Shanghai.—Messrs. Braess, Moore Dyer, Beust, Keer, H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnbean, Mr. and Mrs. Iyeshi, and 14 Japanese, cabin; 2 Chinese, and 97 Japanese, in the steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio*, from San Francisco. For Yokohama—Messrs. J. J Staples wife and maid., A. Benavides, J. Benavides. R. A. Wylie, Revd. C. T. Mills, A. Center, J. Yamanota, J. Yamaoka, Capt. H. Lester, Dr. E. C. Sterling, Comdr. F. V. McNair, U.S.N., Dr. Colt and wife, U.S.N. G St. C. Smith, U.S.N., J. A. McClellan, E. Fisher, C. H. Haswell Jr., Miss A. Mattly, Sterling Fisher, C. Bernard. For Shanghai—Dr. S. W. Bushell and wife, A. Harcourt and servant, J. Farnham wife and child, Rev. W. E. Torbell wife and child, Wm. MacGregor. W. C. Borlabe, E. Lavington Oxenham, Capt. G W Andrews, Miss Burnett, Miss Cartwright, Chas. Chevalier, A. T. Woodworth and wife, J. Samson, Fleetwood Sandeman and servant, E. B. Sheldon, Miss Nellie Nelson, Miss Colburn. For Hongkong—John Lowison, H. J. J. Chambers, Miss Maggie Randolph, Miss Bertha Cornwall, Miss Mary Anne Boyle, Mr and Mrs. R. Pye, A. P. Morewood, John L. Anderson, Miss Effie Dumont, Miss Worthington, 5 European and 274 Native in steerage.

Per American steamer *Nevada*, from Shanghai. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. F. Townley, Mr. J. A. Sperr, Miss Winn, Miss Cargill, Messrs. W. J Lambeth, J. H. Walker, M. O. Fitzgerald, W. Rogers, C. De Groot and son, C. Wiggins, Samishima, G. Slade, Kawakawa, J. Frazer, H. M. Roberts, J. L. Lackin, J. B. Margeanson, Mr. and Mrs. Thiessen, Miss Sakemeyer. Messrs. E. H. Gill, A. H. Groom, H. Bush, Dr. Eliott, M. Riki, Tutter, Paul Carey, and 2 Japanese, in the cabin; 79 in the steerage For America—Mr. and Mrs. Houston and 2 children, Mrs W. J. Lambeth and 2 children, Rev. Mr. Burnside, wife and 3 children, Capt. Harrington, and 2 Europeans, in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, for Shanghai.—Capt. Hussey Walsh, Mr. and Mrs Dickens and child, Messrs. Moseley, Steven, Milligan, and 1 Chinese, and 3 0 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio*, for Hongkong—Messrs. F. V McNair, Jacoby, Smith, U.S.N. officers and three Parsees.

Per American steamer *Alaska* from Hongkong—For San Francisco. Messrs. T. S vell, Le Moy and child, R. Wilson, Lieut. Hicking, R N, Miss Lillie Happer, Miss Mary Happer, Miss Bertha Happer, Miss M. Bradlee, Mrs. M. Townsend, child and servant, Messrs S. E. Bates, W. S Bates, G. H. Grant, Lieut. Hubback, R.N.. O. H. Moore, Mrs. McDonald and child. and Mr T. Grant. For Yokohama.—Mr J. S Coxchild and servant.

CARGOES.

Per *Volga* for Hongkong.—

Silk for Marseilles	... ... —	332 bales.
London	... ...	102 „

Per S. S. *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai, &c :—

Treasure, $9 000 ... ... *Yen*, 383,926 41-10

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, for Shanghai.—Treasure $1,011,000.

Per *City of Tokio* from San Francisco. Treasure $334,470.

REPORTS.

The British gun boat *Frolic* has come to relieve the *Thalia*.

The *Walton* reports very severe weather after leaving the Downs on the 2nd December, until well clear of the Bay of Biscay; the better part of the passage, generally pleasant, excepting a few days on the coast of Japan.

The Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* reports. left Shanghai April 14th, Nagasaki April 17th, Shimonoseki April 17 h, and Hiogo April 19th at 5 p.m. Anchored at Yokohama, April 20th at 12 p.m. Strong N.W winds to Nagasaki, from Nagasaki to this port light winds and fine weather.

The American steamer *City of Tokio*, arrived here last night, reports moderate weather during the passage, which might have been considerably shortened; but we understand that orders were received from head quarters, not to exceed a certain speed in order to economise fuel.

This vessel looks to be a duplicate of the *City of Peking*, with the exception of a slight difference about the stern which is not quite so much cocked up.

The *Alaska* reports: Rough sea and strong N.E. monsoon first 3 days. Latter part fine and smooth. 24 cabin passengers and 927 Chinese in steerage.

The *Formosa* reports strong northerly and northwest winds after leaving Hongkong. Since passing Van Dieman's Strait experienced a very heavy cross sea and generally bad weather along the coast of Japan.

The *St. Thomas* reports variable weather, strong winds from S. W. to W.N.W.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Shanghai ...	...Tokio Maru	M. B. Co. ...	24th April
Hongkong ...	...Menzaleh...	M. M. Co. ...	5th May
Hongkong ...	...Malacca	P. & O. Co. ...	28th April
San Francisco	...Alaska	P. M. S. Co....	26th April
H'date & Niigata...	Washi	...	28th April

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Alaska	Howard	...San Francisco.
Bengal	Douglas	...
Kitsin Maru	Froome	...
Menzaleh	Pasqualine ...	...Hongkong.
Naruto	DuBois	...
Nevada	Williams ...	...Shanghai
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Tokio Maru	Dunn	...Shanghai.
Venice	Watson	...Hiogo.
Washi	Hescroff... ...	...Hakodadi.

SAILING SHIPS.

City of Halifax... ...	853 Bixton	...
Iris	213	... ...
Myrtle	35 Poley	...
Tori	100 Jordan	...
Walton	550 John Shield ...	...Hiogo.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H.M.S.	Challenger	Captain Thompson
British gun-boat...	Frolic	Captain Buckle
American gun boat	Monocacy	Captain Kouts

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *via* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Adver-

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

"Berkeley, Sept 1869.—Gentlemen. I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1, 26 lm.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between Mr. C. S. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE and the undersigned ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

With reference to the above Mr. C. S. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our firm in Yokohama, and are authorized to sign our firm "in Liquidation."

GILMAN & Co.

Yokohama, 1st March, 1875. W. 1m.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' " WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. tf.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that **Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,** thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

12m.

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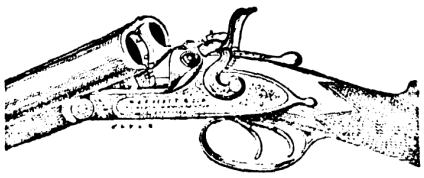
MISCELLANEOUS.

Reuter's Telegram Company,
(LIMITED.)

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive messages for transmission to any part of the World to which there is telegraphic communication from Japan. Passengers wishing to telegraph their safe arrival in Europe from this, can do so on payment at this office of the sum of $6. Arrangements are being made to extend this system to other countries.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent, No. 32.

Yokohama, April 25, 1874. tf.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,
PREMIER GUN WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,
NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES
READY
FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

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TO IMPORTERS

—OF—

ENGLISH GOODS.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LONDON DRAPER, is open to buy Goods in commission for a good Firm; or as Agent for Japanese Goods consigned to London. Highest references given and required. Address

MR. GEORGE INGATE,

DRAPER,

KILBURN, LONDON, W. C.

Yokohama, March 27, 1875. 3ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

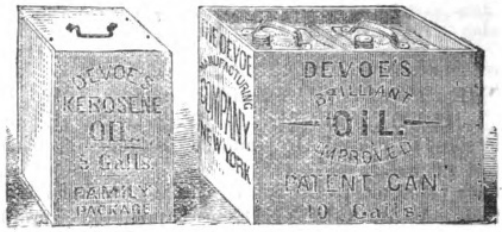
THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH **Screw Tops**, OR THE WORD **"Devoe's"** ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co

127 Pearl and 80 Beaver Sts.

New York.

Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours*.

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 24TH, 1875.

Cotton and Yarns.—Since the publication of our last mail edition prices have undergone little change and may now, in consequence of the quiet condition of the market, be reported as more or less nominal.

Woollens.—Owing to the close of the season all descriptions of Woollens continue neglected. *Mousselines de laine* are considerably lower and the demand for them has somewhat lessened.

Iron and Metals.—Dealings in Metals have fallen to a minimum point and great dulness prevails in this branch of imports. Stocks on hand are reported at 3,000 piculs.

Sugar.—Stocks of Formosa are estimated at 15,000 piculs. No sales have been effected during the closing week at the firm prices asked by holders.

China kinds remain unchanged and, with but small demand, prices are nominal.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.	
Grey Shirtings:—	
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.92½ to $2.12½
8 „ ... ... 38½ „ 44 in. „	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. „	2 17½ to 2.55
9 lbs. ... ... „ 44 in. „	2.67½ to 2.90
White Shirtings:—	
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal „	2.25 to 2.50
64 to 72 „ ditto... ... „ „	2 50 to 2 80
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. ... „ „	1.45 to 1 60
7 „ ... ... „ „	1 50 to 1.90
Drills, English—15 lbs.... ... ... „	3.25 to 3.40
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... ... per doz.	0.45 to 0 80
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.
ditto (Dyed) ... ... „	
Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.90 to 0.97½
Velvets (Black) „	8.60 to 9.50
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. .. per pce.	0.90 to 1.00
Taffachelass single weft 12 yds 43 in „	2.50 to 2.70
ditto (double weft) „ „	
Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe ... ... „	7.00 to 8.00
Cotton Yarns.	
No. 16 to 24 ... ... per picul	$33.50 to 36.50
Reverse ... ... „	nominal.
„ 28 to 32 ... ... „	38.50 to 42.00
„ 38 to 42 ... small stock. „	42.00 to 46.50
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.	
Plain Orleans ... ...40—42 yds. 32 in'	6.25 to 7.75
Figured Orleans ... ...29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.25
Italian Cloth ... ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0 36
Camlet Cords ... ...29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.00 to 7.00
Camlets Assid. ... ...56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00
Lastings Japan ... ...29—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50

GOODS.	PRICES.
WOOLLENS.—*Continued.*	
Plain Mousseline de Laine... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½
Figured do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.26 to 0.28
Multicolored do. ... 30 yds 30 in.	0.32 to 0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Presidents... ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.75 to 0.85
Pilots ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Union ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.45 to 0.48
Metals and Sundries.	
Iron flat and round ... ... per pcl	4 00 to 4.20
„ nail rod assorted ... ... „	4 00 to 4.20
„ hoop ... ... „	4.50 to 4.60
„ sheet... ... ... „	5.00
„ wire ... ... „	8.00 to 9.00
„ pig ... ... „	2.20
Lead ... ... „	
Tin Plates ... ... „	
SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag ... ... per picul.	4 70 to 4.80
in Basket ... nom.... „	4.60 to 4 70
China No. 1 Ping fah „	8.40 to 8.60
do. No. 2 Ching-pak „	7.60 to 8.00
do. No. 3 Ke-pak „	6 80 to 7.20
do. No. 4 Kook-fah „	6 00 to 6 30
do. No. 5 Kong-fun „	5.30 to 5.80
do. No. 6 E-pak „	4.80 to 5.20
Swatow... ... ... nom. „	3.80 to 4.00
Daitoong ... ... „	3.75 to 3.85
Sugar Candy ... ... „	10.00 to 11.00
Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ... „	14.50 to 14.75
Rice Japan... ... ... „	3.25 to 3.30
Kerosene ... ... case.	3.40 to 3.50

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 9th instant, settlements are 575 bales of Hanks, and 75 of Oshiu. Prices may be reported to have further receded at the beginning of the fortnight; but the demand continuing steady, supplies from the interior being scarcer every day, and the stock being reduced to 600 to 700 bales the greater portion of which consists of very undesirable Hanks, holders have somewhat rallied, and the market closes firm at the following quotations. A few parcels of superior Hanks are held at $520 to $540, Best Kakeda at $580.

The shipments of the fortnight are 583 bales, making the total export to date 10,354 bales against 13,461 last year for the corresponding period.

It appears that the present low value of "rawa" has induced a very large demand on the part of native manufacturers. In fact, full sized Oshius, Sodai, Echizen and other so called Taysam sorts having found higher bidders in the native than in the foreign market form an unusually small proportion in the export of this season.

Considering the increasing probability of a very small demand if any, for Silkworms Eggs it is gratifying to hear that the production is to be so regulated this year as to limit the export to 500,000 cards.

Tea.—Since date of last issue a small and unimportant business has been done in "Old Crop" teas, settlements for the period slightly exceeding piculs 700, thus reducing stocks in native holders' hands to about piculs 2,000 of saleable leaf.

Three or four native merchants have received small lots of "New Crop," and sales to the extent of 4 to 5 piculs have been made at prices variously reported from $70 to $75 per picul; but as a rule foreign purchasers have abtsained from sensational purchases of early arrivals this season, and it is to be hoped that no effect will be produced by the small quantity already sold, and that our market consequently will open steady and free from the pernicious excitement it labored under last season.

Prices for "Old Crop" are nearly nominal, and the cargo of the bearer, say 250,000 lbs., will close our tea season for 1874-75.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.	PRICES.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON Ex 6m/s. at 4s. 2¾d	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.35 @ 6 m/s.
Silk:—	per picul		
HANKS. Extra			
Best No. 1 to 2	$480 00 to $500 00 „	18s. 6d. to 19s. 2d.	frs. 51 to frs. 53
Good No 2	$440 00 to $470.00 „	17s. 1d. to 18s. 2d.	frs. 47 to frs. 50
Medium No. 2½	$410.00 to $430 00 „	16s. 0d. to 16s. 9d.	frs. 44 to frs. 46
„ Common No. 3	$380.00 to $400.00 „	15s. 0d. to 15s. 8d.	frs. 41 to frs. 43
„ Inferior	$320 00 to $360.00 „	13s. 0d. to 14s. 4d.	frs. 35 to frs. 39
OSHIU Extra	$580 00 nominal. „	22s.	frs. 61
„ Best No. 1	$530.00 to $560.00 „	20s 3d. to 21s. 5d.	frs. 56 to frs. 59
„ Good	$490.00 to $510.00 „	18s 9d. to 19s. 6d.	frs. 52 to frs. 54
„ Medium	$460 00 to $480.00 „	17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.	frs. 49 to frs. 51
„ Inferior			
HAMATSKI Average	$430 00 to $450 00 „	16s. 9d. to 17s. 5d.	frs. 46 to frs. 48
Good			
KESKI Average			
KAKEDA Best			
„ Good			
Tea:—			
Common ... ... „ ..	$17.00 to 20.00 „		
Good Common ... ... „ ..	$23 00 to 25.00 „		
Medium ... ... „ ...	$28 00 to 31.00 „		
Good Medium ... ... „ ...	$33 00 to 35 00 „		
Fine ... ... „ ...	Nominal.		
Finest ... ... „ ...	„		
Choice ... ... „ ...	„		
Choicest „ ... ... „ ..	None		
Sundries:—			
Mushrooms...	$29.00 to 41.00 „		
Isinglass	$32.00 to 47 00 „		
Sharks' Fins	$23.50 to 35.00 „		
White Wax...	$12.00 to 13.00 „		
Bees Do.	$36 00 to 41.00 „		
Cuttle fish	$12 50 to 14 75 „		
Seaweed, ...	$ 2 00 to 3 50 „		
Gallnuts	$10 50 to 11 50 „		
Tobacco	$ 6.00 to 9.50 „		
Sulphur	$ 2.20 to 2 80 „		
Wheat	$ 1.20 to 1 60 „		
Shellfish	$13.00 to 37.00 „		
Camphor	$14.00 to 16.00 „		
Béche de Mer	$19 00 to 55.00 „		
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces per catty.	$ 3.40 to 5.50 „		
100 to 200 „	$ 2.10 to 3.20 „		
Copper ... ... picul.	$16 00 to 23.50 „		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates continue the same with very little doing in either Bank Bills or Private Paper.

There is also less doing in Gold *Yen*.

Rates close as follows:—

On London,	Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¼d.
„ „	Sight	4s. 1¼d. ½
„ „	Private, 6 months	4s. 2¾d.
„ Paris,	Bank Bills 6 months	5.29
„	Private	5.34
„ Shanghai	Bank Bills on demand ...	72¾
„ „	Private Bills 10 days sight	73

On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand Par.
„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight ½ per cent. dist.
„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand 100½
30 days' sight Private.... 103
„ New York Bank Bills on demand... 100
30d. s. Private..... 102½
Gold Yen..... 411½
Kinsatz 418

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 18.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 25th instant, at the British Legation, Yedo, the HON. MRS. FRANCIS PLUNKETT of a daughter.

DIED.

At Odawara, on the 30th April, KARL EDWARD SCHMID, of H. M.'s Consular Service, Japan, aged 46 years.

Notes of the Week.

Adds, through whom Swaby and Cantelli purchased the schooner *Iris*, and who accompanied them in their attempted escape, has been committed for trial as an accomplice in the robbery of the Comptoir. Captain Withers, who commanded the vessel, was acquitted. The total sum embezzled was stated by M. Vouillemont, the agent of the bank, at $67,775, of which about $47,000 will, it is hoped, be recovered.

The robbery suggests a good many reflections upon the relations between the agents and employés of banks. While on the one hand nothing could be more intolerable than a curtailment of the legitimate freedom of action and liberty without which the best paid place in the first bank in the world would be a bondage, we hold, on the other, that any habitual departure on the part of an employé from steady conduct, or habitual association with men notoriously addicted to heavy betting and gambling on the turf, become the subjects of legitimate remonstrance, and, if this is unheeded, of report to head quarters. We shall not attempt to define the exact limits, but, within certain limits, a principal does well to take some cognizance of the conduct of his employés during their leisure hours, if only for his own security and the discharge of those responsibilities which arise out of the relations of employer and employé. A kindly word of caution, remonstrance or censure at the right time may avert grave subsequent disasters; the omission to speak it may cause loss and subsequent disagreeable reflections.

A meeting of the members of the Yokohama Club has been called for the purpose of abolishing the race-lotteries hitherto held there prior to the Spring and Autumn race-meetings. As the proceedings of clubs are of an entirely private character, we do not consider ourselves at liberty to do more than mention the above fact. Meanwhile it is gratifying to find that such sanction to these lotteries as is afforded by their being held at the Club is challenged and may probably be withdrawn—certainly will be withdrawn, if the party opposed to them can sink all minor differences and unite for this sole purpose. If once the lotteries are thoroughly discredited by being driven out of places of decent resort, and into the lower haunts where men are ashamed to be seen, a great step will have been gained towards their abolition. But the chances are that there will be a hard fight over it, for two reasons. The first is, that all these things in a little place like this are made personal questions, and any man who attempts to make reforms, however salutary, walks, as Tennyson says, "with his head in a cloud of flies," so that if the mover in such matters is unpopular, men vote against his motion on this account. The second is, that these lotteries have been among the means resorted to by many pony-owners to defray the expenses of their stables. Our own view is that no pony-owner should have the slighest connection with them, or even any bets on his horse. His prizes should be his sole gains. This is the only way in which racing will ever be purged of the evils which now beset it.

THE many gratifying assurances we have received from all quarters during the week of the importance and value of the remarks we thought it our duty to make upon what appears to us and to others a very great evil in this settlement, have convinced us that with a fair amount of effort and support from those who share in our opinions, this evil can be largely reduced, if not altogether eradicated. The task of drawing attention to such things is, of course, a very disagreeable one, and he who undertakes it must lay his account in a great deal of abuse and a great deal of misrepresentation. But on two things he may always rely: the first is the support of all honourable men; the second is the disgrace brought by their supporters on those on whom his reflections, intentionally or unintentionally, bear. There is always in a community like this some bad *clique* or journal which can safely be trusted with the latter, and some good manly men who may be relied on for the former.

Unfortunately, these matters are always complicated with a large amount of personal feeling, and we have very little doubt that it is actually supposed that some personal *animus* has dictated our article of last week. As the smile which any such imputation would cause us is no argument to our opponents, they may be more convinced when we say that at the moment of writing our article, we had no conception who were the movers in these affairs. In regard to the Race Committee we happen to know the names of three men on it, but of the remainder we are to this very moment profoundly ignorant. This may seem very strange to men whose thoughts are occupied from spring to winter with these affairs, but others with different tastes and pursuits will understand it perfectly well, and accept the fact we have stated without hesitation or surprise. In a question of this nature, however, we have nothing to do with individuals, be they who or what they may, and the complication with any such motives or considerations seems to us simply childish.

It may be a grievous wrong to many among the racing men that they are not trusted, and the fact that they are not may arise from the false suspicions of those who mistrust them. On which side the fault may lie, as we said last week, we do not know and shall not pretend to decide. But of the fact we are certain. Men are placed in positions of trust, and the *bona fides* of a section of them is impugned at every turn. This may be monstrously unjust; but it is a fact, and that is the lamentable part of the affair. There is an absolute distrust where there should be unbound-

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ed confidence. Men should be able and even compelled to say, "Such and such a body or committee have had great difficulties to contend with; their judgment seems at fault here or there; but of their *bona fides*, collectively and individually, no one doubts or can doubt." But can this much be asserted?

Now we say not only that this ought not to be, but that it is monstrous that it should be thus. It honeycombs with doubt and mistrust all that confidence which should exist between men and which lies at the very root of society, a confidence without which no permanent friendships can be made, no cordiality of intercourse can exist, no satisfactory relations can be maintained. The strong belief in honour and honesty withers in such an atmosphere, which, as now exhaled from the turf, blasts everything round it.

Against those who have thought fit to vent their abuse upon us during the past week, we shall not say one word. The evil system of anonymous writing which has made part of the Yokohama press a bye-word in the settlement, is a symptom of this strong demoralization. One twenty-four hours of honest fresh air would kill it, and it would rot—as it should. But so long as it exists, people will say, whether falsely or truly, that it is representative, and they will ask why it is so.

There are some very unsound notions and principles relating to the foundations of government floating about in the heads of some of the more prominent Japanese officials at this moment. There is a tendency to look to *à priori* ideas—'natural rights,' 'inherent powers' &c.—on which to rest the theory of government. From these ideas the deduction is made that, wholly irrespective of any concession from the Throne, the people have an inherent right to a form of popular government, based on the sanction of the people's will, and not on the permission of the Throne. We may be too exclusively English in our view of the question, though, even if so, we are fortified by an example wholly without parallel for its success in the history of the world; but any such views seem to us absolutely false and misleading as principles of government. Of course the possibility of government rests on opinion, whether the opinion of a people, an army, or a force of any kind soever, which in the last resort can be made the instrument of carrying out the commands of those who issue them. But this has nothing in the world to do with 'natural rights,' and the idea of constituting these, whatever they may be, the bases of the theory of government in a country which is passing from despotic to constitutional forms, seems to us absurd. The Japanese may rely that the principle of meeting practical difficulties by practical measures, wholly apart from *à priori* reasoning, is the true method of ensuring their progress and advancement. If the growing intelligence of the people demands concessions from the Throne, let them be made by all means, after due deliberation of the effect of giving them and the adaptation of the forms of Government to such an altered condition of affairs. If the people talk about their rights, let them do so by all means, and as soon as they have secured any rights, let them be respected. But do not let us start with all kinds of confused ideas about natural rights in the people and argue upwards from them to the Throne. It is the Throne from which those rights are derived, and any other theory will lead to the wildest and most revolutionary condition of the national mind.

It is said that the Government has imposed a heavy scale of taxes upon the owners and drawers of *jinrikishas*. The article we published on the 10th ultimo, showing the changes lately made in the general scheme of miscellaneous taxation, gives no colour to this. But should it be the case, we doubt whether any sound exception to it can be taken. The *jinrikishas* are perfectly legitimate objects of taxation, and, on general considerations long since brought before the readers of this journal, it seems well to place some check upon the numbers of men employed in drawing them. An abundance of evidence goes to prove that the form of labour is very injurious to those engaged in it, and if their multiplication can be repressed by any legitimate means, there are good grounds for taking such a course.

The series of Reports issued yearly from H. B. M.'s Consulates has commenced this year with that of Hakodate. It presents very few points of interest, and we have so recently touched upon the proceedings of the Kaitakushi Department in their relation to the Island of Yezo, that it seems unnecessary to trouble our readers with further comment upon the commercial affairs of the island, though we may return to them at some future time.

The result of the enquiry at the Italian Consulate into the circumstances attending the death of the late V. Cantelli was the belief that he killed himself, though the possibility of his having been shot by Swaby was not excluded from the minds of those who made the investigation. The balance of evidence was held to be distinctly in favour of the first theory.

In an article entitled 'Justice in Egypt and the East,' from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which will be found elsewhere in our columns to-day, the writer encourages a suggestion made some time ago in the *Japan Mail* that the New Indian Code would afford the Japanese a good model for their revised system of jurisprudence. The matter is eminently worthy of the attention of the reformers of this country.

The *London and China Express* states that the Japanese Indemnity Bill has been subjected to important alterations by the House of Representatives. We have shewn some of the objections to the proposals to which the Bill was to give effect, and it will be extremely interesting to see what modifications in it will be made by the Lower House. The intelligence regarding these should reach us by the next American mail.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

Iwakura was honoured with an interview by H. M. The Mikado on the 23rd instant.

The Government has published regulations prohibitory of the trading of members of the public service. According to the articles of the notification, officials and members of their families are forbidden to enter into any trade the profits of which are derived from commercial exchange (buying and selling) or from any manufacturing process. It is, however, permitted to *kochos*, *kuchos* and school-superintendents to follow these pursuits, and the following modes of investment are excepted as not being comprehended in the prohibition: viz: investments in rice cultivations (agriculture?), in land, houses and mining property, and the profits derivable from the sale of the produce of their own landed property. It is, however, provided that they shall abstain from opening a house of business with the special object of following these pursuits. The notification further orders that any member of an official family, desirous of entering trade with his own means, may do so by separating himself from the parental household.

The *Akebono Shimbun*, relates that on the 23rd instant a music-master named Takemoto, instructor in the *gidayû*, or dramatic recitative, held a meeting at a house in Yedo. The object is not stated, but some 2,300 people were present and 583 *yens* were contributed towards the expenses of the meeting by others who were themselves unable to attend.

A Government notification is published authorising the payment to persons not being members of the police force of a sum not exceeding $2.50 for capturing a thief.

A writer in the *Akebono Shimbun* expresses much pleasure on learning the following incident, and takes the opportunity of moralising upon the changed condition of society which it reveals. A well-dressed man having laid out *three cents* in a toy-shop offered the shopman a 10-*yen* note in payment. The dealer was somewhat perplexed by the demand, and would seem to have taken a passing policeman into his confidence, who, shrewdly suspecting that the note might be counterfeit, asked the stranger to give some account of himself. He was susprised to learn that he was addressing the late Daimio of Kaga. The writer finds in this anecdote evidence that the

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aristocracy are growing "enlightened," sagacious enough to do their own shopping and with a sufficient eye to business to require full value for their money.

The *Hôchi Shimbun*, says that Gotô, Katz, Yuri, Katô, Miura, Toriwo, Itzuda, Matzoka, Fukuoka and Yamaguchi, attended at the Kunaisho on the 25th instant and were constituted peers of the *Gen-ro-in*, (members of the Upper House) at His Majesty's hands. Among these Miura, Toriwo and Itzuda, will continue to hold their former offices. Further intelligence may be shortly expected.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that the name of Mutz was accidentally omitted from the list of gentlemen who have been appointed to seats in the Upper House.

THE intense interest felt by the public in the preliminary examination of the persons charged with abetting the escape of Swaby and Cantelli was evidenced by the crowded state of H.B.M. Consular Court on Wednesday. No public investigation has probably at any time excited so much commotion in our community, and the reported proceedings which we present elsewhere will be read with general interest. The total amount of defalcation is, we observe, stated at more than $67,000. This, we presume, has been in part recovered.

GENERAL Saigo returned yesterday from Nagasaki.

A Government Notification (No. 68) directs that for the future all memorials intended for presentation to ministers shall be brought to the *Genro-in* where they will be received.

A change in the intended performance at the Gaiety Theatre has rendered a slight post-ponement necessary. On Thursday next the Amateur Dramatic Corps will give "Milky White" and the excellent farce "Cool as a Cucumber."

THE police of Yedo is apparently resolved to suppress not only the traffic in rabbits but also the domestication of these animals. Several persons have been recently punished for having them in their possession.

The following story is curious but seems to require confirmation. On the 30th March a small steam-vessel of 'ordinary size' made its appearance at a village in the district of Amakusa in Shirakawa *ken*, and without introductory parley fired some five or six times at the undefended houses. One of the shots struck the house of a certain Kawakami Sekitchi and the villagers, greatly alarmed, sought for the help of the police. Pending their arrival, however, the vessel had disappeared. Intimation of the event was duly conveyed to the Heads of the *ken*, the Naimusho and to the Naval Department, but the *Nisshin Shinjisshi*, from which we translate the story, does not tell us the result of their investigation.

A correspondent of the *Hôchi Shimbun*, at Kobe gives a lamentable account of the decaying prosperity of the southern settlement. Trade, he says, is declining just as at Yokohama, and many of those who were attracted to the port by its early success are now returning to their former homes in the Interior. Unoccupied houses are but too common, and it is unsatisfactory to learn that the only public works in course of construction are the jail buildings.

A new newspaper enterprise the *Eiri Shimbun* (Illustrated News) has been brought to light in Yedo. The proprietors are actors and the paper is therefore likely to receive the patronage of the fair sex.

We are indebted to the Agent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. for the intelligence that the Company's steamer *Massilia* sailed from Hongkong on Friday morning at 10 a.m. with European Mails to the 19th March.

THE *Hioron Shimbun* relates that at a recent interview between Itagaki and Shimadzu Saburô the former expressed himself as disappointed with the system of drawing soldiers from the lower classes. He admitted that he had formerly favoured this mode of raising an army, but that experience had convinced him that the ranks should be filled with the *samurai* alone.

The *Choya Shimbun* gives an amusing illustration of the simple faith of the peasantry of the interior. An old temple at Suwa has, it seems, been changed from its original purpose to a school house and on a recent examination day was visited by some old women who, depositing their small coin on the teacher's *tsukuyé*, proceeded to prostrate themselves before a map of Japan which was hung on the wall. On being asked the meaning of their reverent attitude they replied that they were thus doing honour to the sacred picture of Buddha.

WE sincerely regret to announce the death of Mr. Karl E. Schmid, formerly First Assistant in H. B. M. Consulate at this port. He had long been in weak health, and was away in the country in hopes of deriving benefit from change of air. Finding himself but little improved, he had determined to return to Yokohama, but died at Odawara on his way down. He will be remembered with regard and esteem.

AN investigation into the circumstances of the death of the late V. Cantelli was held at the Italian Consular Court yesterday morning. The proceedings were, as is customary, private.

The Agent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. has kindly placed the following information at our disposal. The *Gwalior* (with European mail to 9th March) arrived at Hongkong yesterday. The *Bombay* will be despatched for Yokohama viâ Shanghai this morning.

Hiratz and Oku, officials connected with the Foreign Office who recently arrived from Corea, will return to-day.

The *Choya Shimbun* comments with much severity upon the conduct of thirteen officers of the Ashigara Kenchô, who after a drunken revel at an inn in Tonasawa so outraged the sense of decency of the other guests as to compel them to fly the house in disgust.

THE *Nisshin Shinjishi* says a new normal school for females is in course of construction at Sakuranobaba, Yedo. We regret to observe, however, from another paragraph that, however numerous the school-houses, they yield in number to the *Yose* (cheap theatre or penny-reading) where the instruction conveyed is far from being equally innocuous.

Messrs. Hudson, Malcolm & Co., are appointed agents in Japan for the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, in place of Messrs. Gilman & Co., who are closing their house in Japan. *L. & C. Express.*

THE Japanese Prince Yosihisa-Kita-Sharakawa, uncle to the Mikado, who is staying in Berlin, is confined to his room and severely ill from a cold.—*L. & C. Express.*

THE *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted an audience to Uyeno Kagenori, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Japan; to which audience he was introduced by the Earl of Derby.—*L. & C. Express.*

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 25th April, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,819.23
Merchandise, &c.	$ 453.78
Total	$10,273.01

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1874.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,582.07
Merchandise, &c.	$ 584.85
Total	$10,166.92

Miles Open 18.

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KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 18th April, 1875.

Passengers, 25,490½,	Amount.....	Yen 6,085·755.
Luggage, Parcels	,,	160·42.
Goods	,,	195·56.
Total Amount.....		Yen 6,441.735.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per S. S. *Malacca*, despatched on the 28th April.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries	45	152	80

Total 277 bales.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS TREATED DURING APRIL, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained April 1st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained April 30th.	Total Treated.
1st.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd.....	1	0	1	0	0	1
3rd.....	11	2	5	0	8	13
4th.....	2	0	2	0	0	2
Charity.....	4	2	1	1	4	6
Total.....	18	4	9	1	12	22

DR. ELDRIDGE,
Surgeon in charge.

TIENTSIN.

In my letter of the 13th instant, I briefly and hurriedly informed you that I had heard H. E. Li Hung-chang, the Governor-General of Chihli, had appointed Sung Paou-hwa, a local mandarin, to the joint British and Chinese Commission on the part of the Chinese Government, to go to the province of Yunnan to investigate the assassination of Mr. Margary in the yamên of the Chinese territorial authority of the town. I further mentioned that the mandarin in question was man of a very subordinate position on the staff of the Governor-General, and who had latterly, for four months been stationed at the village of Koku, in the Customs (Chinese) service there—in charge, I am now told, of the mooring of the junks in that anchorage.

To shew how little the foreign community here, who all know Sung Paou-hwa well, expected the appointment of a man of his standing to go on the important commission to Yunnan, I mention the following circumstance:—

On Sung Paou-wha, on the 13th instant, going to the office of the S. S. N. Company in this settlement, to take his passage in the steamer *Shingking* to Shanghai; and on his mentioning he was going to Yunnan, the agent—never for a moment thinking that Sung Paou-hwa himself had been selected by the Chinese Government as the officer in the joint British and Chinese Commission, but thinking, from his being able to speak pidgin English, that he was going as interpreter to some high officials—naturally asked him "What mandarin has been appointed as the officer of the Commission to go to Yunnan?"—and was not a little astounded to get the reply—"I am the officer appointed." He well might be astonished, for the same Sung Paou-wha had only lately, on Ying Han the Governor-General of the Two Kwang intending to leave here for Shanghai, in the steamer *Shingking*, been engaged in haggling with the shipping clerk in the same office, about paying the regular passage money, which he had been told the Governor-General and his suite would have to disburse. This, then, is the high official whom the Governor-General has considered fit for the important duty, in concert with certain British officers of making strict investigations into the assassination of Mr. Margary—a British officer, carrying a passport bearing the official seals of Great Britain and China! There is something decidedly "rotten in the state of Denmark," if Sung Paou hwa's nomination be accepted.—*Tientsin Correspondent.—N. C. Daily News.*

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE statement given to our readers this morning of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the half-year from January to June, 1875, is the third document of the kind presented to the world by the Japanese Government, though it differs from its predecessors in being made up for six months only instead of for the whole year. It has reached us too late in the week to permit of our doing more than very scant justice to it, and it presents so many items upon which it would be premature to express an opinion, without the explanations of them which we trust will be forthcoming hereafter, that we should be in danger of misleading our readers were we to do more than make some of the few general remarks which it seems to suggest at first sight.

The first question, of course, to which such a statement gives rise, is, does it show a surplus or a deficit? And in this respect, the result is as favorable as it is unexpected. The current receipts are estimated at *yen* 38,729,386, and the expenditure at *yen* 39,022,071, showing a surplus of *yen* 19,707,315; and this surplus, added to the balance of the Reserve Fund, (not, by the way, as stated in the last Budget, where it stood as *yen* 21,029,841) now stated at *yen* 20,602,852, shows a total of *yen* 38,010,168, which represents the actual balance in the hands of the Finance Minister.

As these figures are very large, and are swollen by an addition to *both* sides of the account of *yen* 9,000,000 under the head 'Amount paid from the ordinary allowances (to Government offices) towards the Reserve Fund'—an item among the most perplexing in the statement—we may take the total receipts as *yen* 49,729,386, and the total expenditure as *yen* 30,022,071, leaving the balance as before stated.

We should feel bound to congratulate the Government and the Finance Minister on a result so prodigious, were it possible to think that subsequent explanation would not necessarily greatly modify the appearance presented by these figures. That a country like this should be able to show a surplus of nearly four millions sterling on its half-yearly accounts, is, of course, wholly incredible. It is possible that during this half-year the greater part of the yearly revenues may come in, and that, in the second half of the year, the payments may greatly exceed those of the first half, and this would afford an explanation of the anomaly. But we need hardly say that no Government in the world ever yet had a surplus of eight millions sterling on its yearly accounts, or will have until the enormous figures of European and American budgets are many times larger than they already are. It would be ridiculous and gratuitous to suppose that the figures given are deliberate misrepresentations of facts. A statement which will not hold water for one second must have some explanation at present denied to us. Whether it is desirable that a document so weighty as the Financial Statement of a nation should appear without some notes which would serve to render it intelligible to foreigners who are deeply and practically interested in it, is a question not very foreign to the affair. But it is obvious that, as it now stands, no sound judgment can be formed of the relation between the revenue and the expenditure of this Empire from the document before us. It seems well to insist upon this the more earnestly because the statement in its present form will go abroad and excite precisely the same remarks as those to which we have just given expression. MILL speculates upon the possibility of a world in which two and two, instead of making four, make five, and many as are

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the surprises of this country, none have yet equalled that caused by the present Statement, though the feeling may be dispelled by the subsequent explanations for which we now appeal.

But passing on from this point to others demanding attention, we may remark that the task of instituting any trustworthy comparison between the last and the present Budget is extremely difficult. We could compare year with year, or half-year with half-year; but we cannot compare half-year with year without great trouble—which, indeed, we have no desire to spare—but also without the danger of being constantly misled on account of the impossibility of discovering the time when the greater disbursements are made and the greater sums received from revenue. We may, perhaps, infer that the Statement before us is a supplementary one, or is only the estimate for the half-year, and that it will be followed by a Budget for the year 1875 of the same proportions as that issued in June last year for 1874. On some such hypothesis its form is intelligible, though the results remain as obscure as ever. The Statement of last year was very full and elaborate, and, in spite of some errors of form, was really a very clear and intelligible document. It is impossible to say the same of this. For instance; in the estimated receipts there is an amount of *yen* 3,314,234 under the head 'Amount given to Reserve-fund out of ordinary allowances (to Government offices) of surrendered incomes'; while a sum of *yen* 9,000,000 stands immediately under it and under a nearly similar heading. This amount of *yen* 9,000,000, too, stands, under exactly the same title, on the debit side of the account, and how this is to be understood, or what it can mean, we are wholly unable to understand.

Lastly, we come in this provisional analysis of the Statement, to the most important item of all, *yen* 38,010,168, the balance or Reserve-fund in the hands of the Treasury, which should be its cash balance. Now, the whole value of this item depends upon what this balance consists of, whether gold, or silver or copper, and in what proportions. Such a sum, under this heading, would, in the Budget of an European Finance Minister, mean the possession by the Treasury of that amount in gold or silver, and we have nothing but general reasons for supposing it otherwise in this case. But, what if it consists of Government notes? In no sense could it then be reckoned as a cash balance. It is quite true that these notes may be used for the payments of the Government to its civil, military and naval servants. But each note is a token of so much indebtedness, and you cannot call a debt an asset without inverting the first principles of finance.

What may fairly be inferred, we think, from the Statement is that there is an excess of revenue over expenditure. But more than this we cannot infer; and we should be wrong to permit the Japanese to imagine that any account submitted in this form, and left unaccompanied by ample explanation, will satisfy the European public. If these explanations, the chief of which should be the nature of the cash balance, and the condition of the currency, should be satisfactory, the country may be congratulated upon being in a far sounder financial condition than is generally imagined. But we shall not hesitate to state our fears that these explanations will greatly modify the causes for congratulation, and produce some grave reflections upon the entire want of systematic book-keeping which characterizes the national accounts.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement of the estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the period from January to June 1875 has been issued by the Government.

From the "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 91, of April 29, 1875.

No. 59.

To In, Shô, Shi, Chô, Fu, and Ken, an account sheet of the estimated current receipts and expenditure for the first half of the present year has been sent in as shown in the annexed documents, by the Minister for Finance, Ôkuma Shigénobu.

The above is accordingly made known for your information.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANÉYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

April 20, 1875.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TABLE I.

Account sheet showing the estimates for the current Receipts and Expenditure, and of the augmentation and disbursement of the Reserve Fund, for the period from January to June 1875.

Balance from previous year	*Yen*	20,602,853
Made up of Balance from Current Receipts and Expenditure	*Yen*	1,691,531
Balance from Reserve Fund		18,911,322

CURRENT RECEIPTS.

1.—Land fees and other dues	*yen*		40,783,174
Made up of Land fees and dues on Title Deeds	„		39,972,436
Miscellaneous receipts	„		786,273
Harbour and Anchorage dues, and other dues	„		24,465
2.—Postage and Stamped-paper dues	*yen*		518,317
Made up of Postage dues	„		238,317
Stamped-paper dues	„		280,000
3.—Customs and other dues	*yen*		724,207
Made up of—			
Yokohama	*yen*	500,000	
Hiogo	„	142,000	
Ozaka	„	21,500	
Nagasaki	„	54,650	
Niigata	„	150	
Hakodaté	„	5,907	
4.—Various receipts from yearly instalments due	*yen*		1,981,800
5.—Receipts from Mines, Railways, and Telegraphs	*yen*		462,584
Made up of—			
Mines	*yen*	111,864	
Railways	„	298,456	
Telegraphs	„	52,264	
6.—Tribute dues from Loochoo Han	*yen*		59,450
7.—Taxes on Official incomes	„		30,000
8.—War-fund contributed out of the amount used for the Imperial Household	„		18,000
9.—Amount given to Reserve-found out of ordinary allowances (to Government offices of surrendered incomes	„		3,314,234
10.—Various extraordinary receipts	„		10,837,620
Made up of Dues from In, Shô, and Shi	„		889,724
Cost of lands, timber, stones, &c., sold off by Government	„		174,604
Paid by Chinese Government	„		773,292
Amount paid from the ordinary allowances (to Government offices) towards the Reserve Fund	„		9,000,000
Balance from previous year	*yen*		20,602,853
Current Receipts	„		58,729,386
Total	*yen*		79,332,239

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CURRENT EXPENDITURE.

1.—Repayments of principal and interest of Home and Foreign debts	*yen*	2,209,851
2.—Repairs and constructions,	„	1,672,494
3.—Daijô ku'an	„	340,745
4.—The Shô, Shi, Fu, and Ken	„	13,257,672
Made up of Foreign Office	„	85,000
Home Department	„	267,757
Finance Department	„	706,057
War Department	„	4,000,000
Naval Department	„	1,191,135
Educational Department	„	1,000,000
Board of Religion	„	38,700
Board of Works	„	2,566,880
Judicial Department	„	450,000
Household Department	„	416,990
Colonization Department	„	802,738
The Three Fu	„	301,294
„ Four Ports	„	162,147
„ Various Ken	„	1,268,974
5.—An analysis of the old coinage, and expenses	*yen*	53,747
6.—Expense for Police Stations, patrols and policemen	„	662,152
Made up of expenses for Police Stations, Patrols, and Policemen	„	555,208
Arrests	„	106,944
7.—Expenses of Shrines	*yen*	113,203
Made up of office for Isé Shrines	„	7,500
"Government supported" and "country supported" Shrines	„	101,331
Cost of hangings and food	„	4,372
8.—Foreign Legations and Consulates	*yen*	250,000
9.—Amount given to reserve fund out of ordinary allowances (to Government offices) of surrendered incomes		3,314,234
10.—Extraordinary expenses	„	17,147,973
Made up of expenses in connection with Postal service	„	229,041
Expenses in connection with Industrial office	„	59,476
Expenses of altering and making paper money	„	37,318
Expenses of making Government Bonds, and Stamped paper	„	58,417
Expenses of exchanging and transporting the *satsu* and bonds issued by the Government, the various Departments, and the *Hans*	„	162,312
Miscellaneous expenses in connection with the 3 foregoing items	„	28,596
Expenses of making ruled paper for Title-deeds	„	103,231
Expenses of printing for the "Record Office."	„	474
Cost of transport of rice	„	250,000
American Exhibition	„	75,000
Amount paid from ordinary allowances (to Government offices) towards Reserve Fund	„	9,000,000
Miscellaneous minor expenses	„	7,154,108
Total	*yen*	39,022,071
Total of current receipts	*yen*	58,729,386
„ „ expenditure	„	39,022,071
Excess of current receipts over current expenditure	*yen*	19,707,315
Balance from previous year	„	20,602,852
Grand Total	*yen*	40,310,168
Out of this cost of vessels of war	„	2,300,000
Leaving a remainder of	*yen*	38,010,168

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

ON ROBBERS.

From the "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 86, of April 5, 1875.

The public must have seen the drama in which Ishikawa Goyémon,* when going forth to punishment of being boiled to death, sings this verse:—"Even though the "sands upon the banks of the Stony † River should be "exhausted, the seeds of robbery in the world will never "be wanting." In the words of Confucius it is said that when a bird is about to expire its song is mournful, and that when a man is at the point of death, his words are of worth, and in very fact the spirit of the words of the renowned robber who was without compare throughout Japan, well nigh assimilates to the well founded reasoning of the Sage. If I am asked my reasons for this statement, they are because, in reading with zest the newspapers issued by the various offices, I have learned that yesterday, in Honjô, a robber stole some money, and that to-day, in Fukagawa, a robber stole some timber, in Horidomé a theft of grain was committed, and in Tomizawachô some clothing was carried off. I now only wait, rubbing my eyes, for the news to-morrow that at such a house in such a subdivision of such a district, a robber may have been arrested. The scanty successes and the slight exertions of our numerous police, although hardly worthy to be spoken of, nevertheless gives no opening for censure and fill up the measure of their duties. How can they, then, be considered in the same light as the numbers of unlearned officials drawing the pay of their posts without doing any work, who squander their high salaries, and who, amidst the pressure of daily matters of business, unprofitably think of and reckon upon the closing of their office at three o'clock, in the desire of shortly beholding the beautiful eyebrows and rosy face of their beloved singing damsel. Now here, upon consideration, I find that the laws of the present Court are severe, and its enactments minute.*

* * * * * * * * * *

One cannot pick up (and appropriate to one's own use) anything lost in the streets, even though it be but an old handkerchief or a broken umbrella,—at the bath-houses the entrances for men and for women are separate,—in penal servitude the labours for the old and those for the young are not the same,—and all this is in truth a condition of things far pre-eminent over the reformed and enlightened age of Giyô or times of Shin, ‡ and amongst the whole of the people of our land, whether high or low, there is not a single person who harbours dissatisfaction at it. Nevertheless, what I myself, gnashing my teeth and incensed with rage, am unable to put up with is the fact that the persons guilty of the very worst kind of robbery,—such as the theft of rank by the old feudal nobility,—the theft of status by those whose ancestors performed gallant deeds, the theft of power by the raging tiger and wolf, the theft of intelligence by the unsagacious dog or mouse, the theft of office by the crafty and deceitful, theft of position by the unintelligent and slow, the theft of incomes by nobles and gentry who are dim of sight, dull of hearing and slow of speech, theft of appointments of various degrees by favouring and sycophantic officials, and besides these the theft of name, of gain, profit, renown, rewards, exemption from labour, sinews § and bones, character, exertion, or ideas,—that robbers such as these, I say, by reason of their wiles being deep laid and cunning, cannot be placed in the same category with those robbers who, with muffled faces, and bearing deadly weapons, secretly cut a hole in a door or break through a hedge or wall and so seize and carry off men's money or goods. The residences that they usually inhabit are not like those that are concealed in mountains or forests, that lie hidden in moors or wild plains, or that are pressed into the compass of a cleft in the rocks or of a cavern. Their bearing is proud, they sit and sleep in apartments of sparkling crystal, clothe themselves with brocades of

* A reference is here made to the regulations issued during the past few years with a view to the preservation of public decency and morals.
* A famous Japanese robber of the time of Taikôsama.
† Ishi-kawa,—a play upon two own name.
‡ Two Chinese Emperors, formed for their reforms.
§ Meaning that there is amount of proper exertion.

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Kiyôto manufacture, and recline in chairs brought from beyond the seas; their liquors are not foreign only, nor yet native only, their food is found neither on land alone nor yet in the sea alone, and they care nought for the dearness or cheapness of the price.

* * * * * * * * * *

Fair wives and lovely women attend their couch, and singing-girls and dancers throng their halls of entertainment and strike the *samisen* and *koto* so that they become infatuated and take their pleasure too.

How much more, then, do they wrongly deem the delights of their holidays,—when the entertainments, the licences, and the orgies are kept up the live-long night,—the greatest pleasures of this enlightened and intelligent age! When they go forth to other places, some of them ride in carriages or engage *jin-riki-sha*, clatter their lofty *geta* along the road, or don boots made of leather. With English hat and American clothes, or with Chinese headpiece and Japanese garments, they assume an appearance of power,—and with a house-boy running in front of them, while one of their house-servants is in attendance behind, on days when the weather is fine they swagger along the wide street of foreign-built houses. For their confidants, they each select persons of similar mind to their own, and entertain dislike towards those who differ from their own style. There is no such thing as their being powerless as regards drawing in or driving forth their breath, for the promotion of one or withdrawal of another, and there is no cessation in the stroke of their pulse. The faults of that one are repaired by this one, while this one's evil tracks are obliterated by that one. In all their public and private matters there is not one that does not rest upon favouritism and bribery, and by this means, as far west as Nagasaki, in the east to Yedo and Matsumaë, in the south to Hachijô, and in the north to Sado and Aôjima, without respect to distant places or to home districts, there is no spot throughout the sixty and more provinces of Japan in which these robbers are not to be found spreading and flourishing. The thing amongst them especially to be detested is the fact that there is no want of persons who, for the purpose of following out their own private lusts, deceive their Ruler who has inherited the manifold benefits of many thousand years, and sell their own country, and by risking their persons and exerting their strength, conceal from view their evil minds, under the impression that they are indeed faithful retainers and filial children. Under these circumstances, even though there be laid down hundreds and thousands of minute and explicit rules for the protection of the interior of our country, and many myriads of cannons be made as precautions to guard against foreign countries, still, no profit whatever will be gained. Petty thieves such as those ordinarily met with are merely those who, after their extravagant frequenting of houses of ill-fame and love of liquor, being beggars or famine-stricken men whose supplies of food have come to an end, are attacked by poverty and destitution, and being unable to bear up against their misery, left without resources, and no means, are driven to commit these petty pilferings. These wretches, for whose first commencement pity should indeed be felt, are day by day and night by night arrested here or there, and display the energy of the police. But who on the other hand is charged with the heavy duty of arresting the open numerous greater robbers of their country and homes, who, if compared with the former thieves, are as the phœnix amongst flying birds, or the *kirin* ‖ amongst running beasts? This is what the proverb calls exchanging the places of cap and foot gear. Is light in small matters but darkness in great,—haste in minor affairs but tardiness in those of importance,—the daily arrest of pilferers but the monthly escape of great robbers from the meshes (of justice),—good or bad in the sight of Heaven?

(Signed) TOKAIZAWA SOSOGU,
Shizoku of the Iwadé Ken.

‖ Or fabulous animal, shaped like a unicorn.

THE OPENING OF THE COUNTRY TO FOREIGN TRAVEL.

(Meiroku Zashi.)

The time having arrived for revising the treaties, what we are all most desirous of seeing is that our Government should have jurisdiction over foreigners and the right of taxing them, for without these powers the country cannot be called independent. At present we have not these powers, and are to that extent deficient. But though these aspirations are natural, the present condition of the country prevents our realizing them, and, moreover, we think it will be many years before we acquire these powers.

What foreigners greatly desire is the right to travel freely in the interior. But our Government will not permit this, because it is afraid that our obstinate people, not being advanced in civilization, would impede or even perhaps kill travellers; and as the advancement is least in the interior, the Government is desirous of protecting the more ignorant of the people from losses which might arise to them from business with cunning foreigners.

Our opinion is entirely opposed to this. We think the permission to foreigners to travel should be granted. What we are now deficient in is knowledge and civilization, and it is advancement in education which brings knowledge and civilization. But if this advancement is to be merely the fruit of school-teaching it cannot be attained in a day or two. The reason that the civilized countries of the earth have acquired their enlightenment is that they have bought and sold and carried on commercial intercourse with all other countries, and have acquired knowledge by going freely from one to the other, thus acquiring knowledge by these experiences. It is not so much by books as by these means and by association with other foreigners, that this civilization has been attained. Perhaps there would be no better means of advancing our people in enlightenment than by giving them these experiences. But this is rather a desirable than a practicable thing, because sending our countrymen abroad entails heavy expense. And, it may be added, our merchants can now go abroad in their own or in foreign vessels and carry on trade with foreign countries, though the deficiency both of knowledge and capital places great limitations on this. Looking at the question in these lights, it seems as if it would be very advantageous to us to have foreigners travelling in the interior, and therefore it ought immediately to be permitted, so that our people may associate with them and acquire enlightenment by this practical form of experience. By this means their faculties will be developed, because practical experience is far better as training and exercise than all the book-learning. Still, as we said before, the Government is very anxious about this question, because it is afraid that the more ignorant of our countrymen will be led into serious losses by transactions with the more astute foreigners. But this is also a question of experience, and if our people are not to be brought into contact with foreigners until they are equal to them, when will they get rid of their ignorance? * During the religious wars in Europe millions upon millions were expended on both sides, but with this money abundant knowledge and an advance of the sciences were purchased, because people were brought so much in contact with each other. In those days the loss may have appeared great, but the advantages brought about were certainly far greater and were an ample compensation to both sides. And now, looking ten years backwards at our own affairs, we then thought that the opening of our ports would bring the greatest misfortune on the country that had ever befallen it, and the cry arose for closing the ports and excluding foreigners. But our association with foreigners was only the natural result of the progress of events, and they could not with reason be excluded from the country. Our former Government, therefore, was compelled to open our ports, and from that day forward our country has advanced until it has arrived at the position in which we now see it. It is unnecessary to debate whether we have been losers or gainers by the result. We have now begun

* Those among us who still remember their Greek *Anabasis Majora* will be reminded of the story of the fool who said that he would not let his son go into the water until he could swim. —[ED. J.W.M.]

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to understand the meaning of civilization and the advantages which can be gained by the acquisition of foreign science. We also know that mental development must come by training, that we must be industrious in the arts and manufactures, and these are among the fruits of our having opened the ports two years ago. Now, ten years ago, the only people we regarded as advanced in the European sciences were a few doctors and military men, amounting perhaps to ten in all. But, of course, in those days we did not know the value and merit of foreign laws, civilization and freedom. But now even our young scholars are talking of the merits and advantages of these things. Surely this is a vast gain, and it has come to us from the opening of our ports and commercial intercourse.

The arguments for permitting foreigners to travel in the interior are precisely analogous. Ten years ago the most sagacious among us had no idea of the advantages we should derive from the opening of the ports, and certainly the most sagacious among us to-day do not see all the advantages of permitting foreigners to travel in the interior. But some estimate may be formed of this by measuring the advance we have made in knowledge and civilization during the past ten years owing to the opening of the ports. This advance, however, has only been made or appreciated by the middle and higher classes. But ten years after the country has been opened to foreign travel the lower classes will have greatly benefited from it. Will not the advantages of this, then, be exceedingly great? As it seems to us, the true way of most rapidly attaining that which we so much desire, viz, jurisdiction over foreigners and the power of taxing them, is by immediately opening the country to foreign travel.

Our former Government was very timid, and thought that by opening the ports our stiff-necked people would assail and kill foreigners, but, at the urgent persuasion of foreign powers, the thing was done, and if we really look back we shall find that the actual injury was far less than might have been expected.

Many among us say that foreigners must not be permitted to travel in the interior until we have jurisdiction over and the power of taxing them. These views are held by patriotic men, but they are in their nature the same as the old patriotic cries for the exclusion of foreigners and the closing of the ports. Still, they were only cries; they were never put into force. Surely such cries cannot be called wise. We desire to leave every thing, from the question of government administration down to the advancement in knowledge and civilization of our common people, to a natural progress, and so to clear the road before us that we may be in no danger of stumbling as we go.

IZUDA.

Joint-stock Companies.

(Choya Shimbun.)

The new companies of which we see so many formed now-a-days look very grand indeed for the first few days, and the amount of their business appears extraordinary. Their offices are usually fitted up in European style, and enormous sign-boards are hung out in front of them. On the top of their flag-staffs we see the symbols of the company waving in the air, there is a mat at the entrance and an umbrella-stand, and in the office there are imposing tables and desks and a large number of chairs. In fact, there is hardly any article of European furniture which is not to be seen, and the whole place wears an air of abundant prosperity.

But if we pass the house a month afterwards, lo! we find the doors closed, not a soul in the place, and a piece of paper pasted up in the front of the house informs us that the premises are for sale. The place which was in such prosperity has sunk into utter decay. The fall is as rapid as was the rise, and this is a suspicious fact!

After much meditation, I have arrived at the conclusion that our people are too light-minded and incautious, and that this disposition is chiefly displayed in Yedo. If a man hears of ways in which he can gain a high interest for his money, he does not think how his accounts stand and how his business is going on, he thinks everything will answer to his hopes. So he goes and decorates his house, lavishes money on his dress and keeps a luxurious table. He knows nothing about acting on solid views, and when adversity comes, not having the power to struggle against it, he fails, shuts up his place and declares himself bankrupt. This is the reason of the rise and fall of these different new companies, and I therefore entreat men engaged in mercantile pursuits to abandon this light-mindedness and become more earnest.

Early lessons in Political Economy.*

(Choya Shimbun.)

One sometimes hears it said that it is not the farmers or the *samurai* through whom this country can be advanced, but the merchants. Those who hold this view say that the farmers are ignorant and indolent, and that they will never become industrious; that the *samurai* dispute a great deal, but do not add to the country's wealth; and that though they are always looking forward to a period and state of prosperity, many things decay day by day, and, if industrious merchants do not carry on trade, the whole country will fall into poverty.

All this sounds like reason, but it is not so, for it is not to the merchants that we must look for the origin of trade. It is natural that the merchant should buy cheap and sell dear, but if the farmers and artisans did not furnish the materials for trade, the merchant could acquire no profits.

The above rule is the merchant's guide. But, still, there are wicked speculators who raise and lower the price of articles and try to get the profits solely for themselves, and the majority of these men are dealers in rice. The same is done in other trades, and though there may be exceptions, almost all merchants must buy cheap and sell dear or they would be unable to support themselves. In trading with foreigners we should try to save every penny possible and gain as much as we can, and this would seem to conduce most to the benefit of the country. But what we sell is all originally produced by the farmers and artisans. We buy whatever may be agreeable to the fashion of the time and this is sold to the people at a great profit. But is this good for the country? Merchants are mostly selfish, they regard but little what balance there is in our commercial affairs, and none of them lament the money that goes to foreign countries provided they get a share of it.

But some of our disputants are in great grief about the paucity of our exports and the inequality of the balance of trade. Among our exports tea and silk may be said to be the most considerable. But our imports consist of iron, raw cotton, cottons, cotton yarn, flannel, glass, drugs, paints, &c. and these largely exceed our exports. If we took out of the account our tea and silk what would there be to pay for our imports? Now both the tea and silk come into the hands of the merchant from the farmer, and the merchant therefore is only an intermediary. If the farmers and artisans increase their production the merchants will increase their trade. It is the farmers, therefore, and the artizans who are the foundation of the country, and, should they be idle, however industriously the merchants may work and try to carry on a prosperous commerce, they will fail to do so, and for this reason the Government has established the *Kuangiorio*. †

Education of Adults.

(Choya Shimbun.)

The object of education is to afford knowledge to the people, and it is therefore a matter of vast importance which cannot be overlooked even for a single day. It is for this reason that the Government has established many thousands of schools throughout the country It has been a great blessing to the people, and we shall not be wrong in saying that by the time our present younger generation arrive at the age of manhood, there will many scholars of great ability

* Of this essay, Voltaire's often repeated *mot* certainly holds good. "It contains some things which are new and some things which are true; but the things which are true are not new, and the things which are new are not true."—[Ed. J.W.M.]

† *Kangiorio*.—'Advancing industry' (applied to agriculture). The Department was formerly called *Kannorio*—or Agricultural Office, and was a sub-department of the Mimbusho.—[Ed.J.W.M.]

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among them. But there is one lamentable fact connected with this, and the sorrow of it falls on those who are too far advanced in years to go to these schools, and who completed their education before the present means of instruction had been provided by the Government. Although we speak of their having completed their education, the best of them only know the Chinese characters, the histories of China and Japan and some of the moral teachings of the Chinese; of the more important sciences of civilized countries they know nothing. Those who possess alike the means and the desire to acquire knowledge, come to Tokio and study under such instructors as they may choose. But those who have both the will and desire, but lack the means to defray the expense of such instruction, carry, alas! hearts heavy with anxiety and disappointment, and are forced to content themselves with imperfect translations of foreign books by which alone they can gain any insight into the knowledge of foreign countries.

The Government, thinking that it is its duty to educate the people, has provided our youth and boys with many schools and colleges. How is it, then, that men of mature age are not provided for with the same care? I cannot understand whether it is because they are supposed to have completed their education already, or that the Government, having many other duties to discharge, has not made any provision of this nature. But it is certain that we are now advancing in civilization, and that knowledge must be diffused among us. Is it not therefore a deficiency on the part of the Government that these men, who ought to be the flower of the country, are not provided with the means of instruction? We entreat that in every *ken* there may be a school established—a branch of the Kaiseigakko—with both foreign and native instructors. This will not only bring knowledge to our adult population, but great advantage to the country.

I again entreat the attention of our officials to this question.

Liability of Signers of Bonds.

From the "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 86, of April 23. 1875.

In cases where several persons to whom a loan is made affix their seals to bonds for money or other goods lent to them, but do not write down the sum for which each several one is indebted,—even though there should be, amongst those who have thus signed, any person of whom all trace has been lost or who has died leaving no heir, the repayment of the whole amount of money or other goods borrowed shall be enforced against those of the signers who still remain.

The above its therefore notified.

Note. Cases where, even though there be no statements on such bonds of sums separately borrowed, there yet exists clear proof of the separate loans, are not included in the above.

(Signed.) SANJO SANÉYOSHI.
Prime Minister.

April 20th, 1875.

(*Notification from "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 90, April 28th 1875.*)

The *Gen-rô-in* has been established on the site of the former Sa-In, within the Daijôkûn-dai.

The above is therefore notified.

(Signed) SANJO SANÉYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

April 25th, 1875.

It was made known, by Notification No. 60, that all Memorials &c. were for the present to be forwarded to the Sei-In Bun-kiyoku, but for the future they are to be sent in to the *Gen-rô-in*.

The above is notified.

(Signed) SANJO SANÉYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

April 25th, 1875.

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[Translation.]

Riot amongst the soldiery at camp of Kumamoto

(*From the "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 56, of April 32, 1875.*)

It is said that at the begining of the present month an altercation arose amongst the soldiery at the camp of Kumamoto in the province of Higo, between the 19th regiment and the 4th regiment of Artillery, quartered in the Ni-no-maru fort. They used tiles from the roofs as missiles and hurled bamboos and sticks, but by the aid of the officers of the two regiments the affair was at length brought to an and. On the following day, however, they were about to engage in combat, using ball cartridge on both sides, whereupon the officers of both regiments were greatly alarmed, and hurried to the spot in carriages; they were, however, opposed with field-pieces, rifles and bayonets, and matters seemed to be on the verge of a great tumult, when, by the persuasion of Mr. Nomidzu, the Head of the Camp, both sides came to a peaceful understanding. It is said that the commencement of this was a quarrel about a very small matter.

This information has been given us by Mr. Kinoshita.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

"Hakama and Kamishimo."

On their arrival in Japan foreigners always noted the wide pantaloons, and associated them as marks with the swords borne by the officials, deeming both of them badges of gentle condition or at least of official rank.

There are at least eighteen different forms of this nether garment which should be noted *seriatim*. It is first worn by males in the fifth year, and there is quite a little family excitement on the occasion. This is usually the 15th day of the 11th month of the year in which the "young master" attains his fifth year, and is ceremoniously endued with these garments. The *ubusuna* (patron's shrine) is subsequently visited.

The *Kamishimo* (*kami*, upper; *shimo*, lower) which constitutes the old ceremonial costume of the middle classes and is the wing-like overall matching the *hakama*, is worn on this day by the boy and his friends as on other special occasions. Tradesfolk and mechanics wear the *hakama* on special occasions only, such as marriages, funerals, new year's visits and the like, but do not wear the *kami shimo*. The respectable householders wear *hakama* on the occasion of visits of ceremony or official business, and the *kami shimo* or special occasions including anniversaries and visits to temples.

The general pattern of the *hakama* is a small striped design of sober colours, brown (*cha iro* or tea colour), greens, blue with a little red at times and generally some white, in a variety of styles. The material ranges from heavy and expensive silk *kohaku* or *Sendai hira* down to *k k ra*, cotton, and, of late, the cheaper foreign stuffs. *Kohaku* is only used by the nobles of the higher class; *chabujima* and *Sendai hira* by the aristocats; *Tango jima, Go sen hira, kawagoie hira* by the officiers, *kokura* by the *samurai*. the material differs little with the season, but the winter dress is lined for warmth; a thin material was sometimes used, but was not considered correct or officer-like.

Kami-shimo are usually made of *moro* (linen), sometimes of silk and linen, occasionally all silk well stiffened with starch. The stuff is generally light-blue or brown, dyed in a small pattern on a white ground, with the family crest on the back and shoulders, either that of the wearer or his feudal lord.

Sashi nuki is a *hakama* worn only by the courtiers; it is baggy at the lower extremities, generally purple or green with a large white pattern; the material a thin satin with the pattern woven in the material.

Nobakama is similar in shape to the above, but is thus called when worn by the inferior officers of the court.

Okuchihakama is usually either white or red worn by young nobles (*kugeshi* and *kazoku*.)

Kukurihakama is gathered in round the [illegible]

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used or special occasions—generally under armour—by the nobles. The material and pattern vary according to fancy; the former is generally very expensive. *Naga-hakama* (long *hakama*) worn formerly by the *daimios* and *hatamotos* at the Shôgun's levees, on new year's day and other special ceremonials, marriages, funerals &c.

Tsugi-gamishimo is the ordinary *hakama* worn with a *katagimi* or overall of *ro* (silk gauze) of black or other colour, as a kind of undress costume for officers of all classes on duty, and is a grade more 'dressy' than the ordinary *haori* or overall jacket. This style was introduced about A. D. 1500 by Matznaga Danjô of Kioto, a retainer of the Ashikaga Shôgun, Yoshiteru. *Hira-hakama* is worn by all classes, and generally a *haori* with it. This is the most common form of the *hakama*; the colours are usually sober and the material inexpensive.

Ma nori bukama, as the name denotes is the riding dress, and therefore longer in the leg, and has stiffening in the seam which is called *semi* (locust) from its giving the garment a spread-out appearance like a locust's wings.

Matchi taka bakama is the same as the above without the *semi*, and is worn by gentlemen.

Fun gomi—a tight-fitting style mostly of expensive and gaudily coloured material, worn by officers at fires, by gentlemen travelling &c. sometimes with a velvet edging.

The *Yoshitsune bakama* is short, only reaching to the calf of the leg with a running string to draw it tight, worn by travellers and formerly under armour.

Soboso is like *fungomi*, but narrower in the lower part.

Hoso bakama is tighter fitting than the foregoing, and was worn by the soldiery before the introduction of foreign style. The *Tatchi take* is like our knickerbocker and is worn with leggings (*kiyahau*) by the common people only.

Karusan is the *Tatchi take* and *kiyahan* in one. *Hi bakama*, scarlet *hakama* worn by the Empress, the concubines and ladies of the palace, the material varying with the rank, the colour the same for all. *Seigo*, a heavy material of raw silk worn by the Empress, is the finest. The others are of various qualities of silk. Latterly camlets and foreign goods have been used by the lower grades of palace female attendants. Girls wear *hakama* occasionally, the hair being then dressed like a boy's, the sleeves of the dress being worn very long.

Suicide.

Females who have resolved upon committing suicide commonly resort to a river, or not infrequently a well, and after deliberately filling the wide sleeves of their dresses with stones jump into the water. The most frequent motive for this act is the sense of their shame and the desire to conceal it; but it is caused not seldom by lovers' quarrels, by the dread of the loss of their personal charms through age or illness and, in the case of *geishas* and courtesans, often arises from the cruelty of their task masters.

Men who are heavily in debt, or crossed in the tender passion, are known to destroy themselves by drowning.

It is by no means unusual (and the native newspapers chronicle such occurrences punctiliously) for a fond but disappointed pair of lovers to bind themselves together and thus to seek in their watery grave an union which had been refused to them in this life. This mode of death is styled *Shinjiu*.

Hanging is less resorted to by women as a mode of destruction—a singular parallel to the horror with which it is viewed by women in Europe. On the other hand it would appear to be frequently selected by men bent upon ending their lives. Trees are pointed out on which numbers have hung themselves, and it is related that they have the power of attracting their victims to them by some fatal power of fascination. A story is told of a vendor of lamp-oil who, on his rounds, passed beneath one of these vampire trees which stood on the site of the present Foreign College of Yedo at Kanda Bashi (then called Go-ji-in ga-hara from the name of a temple that was once situated there) and felt an irresistible inclination to hang himself. A passer-by caused him desist, and he proceeded on his rounds. On his return, however, he was attracted to the same spot to find, to his amazement, another man suspended from the tree and already dead. The frightened *Abura-ya* hastily ran away, leaving his oil tubs at

Some years ago at Kumagaye, about two days journey from Yedo, a guilty couple who could neither marry nor live together resolved to end their lives by committing *Shinjiu* by hanging and appointed a rendezvous at night for the purpose. On their meeting the man climbed a tree and throwing one end of his rope over a branch and the other round his throat desired the woman to fasten herself to the loose end. The man then abandoned his hold upon the rope and much to his surprise found himself upon the ground having, in his descent, hoisted his companion into the branches. Bethinking himself of the folly which could have prompted him to so rash on act he unloosened the rope from his throat and turned homewards. Before he had proceeded far, however, he to his amazement met his sweet-heart who showed equal surprise at meeting him as she also had found suicide to be a mistake. They returned together to the tree where they found a badger, who had assumed the woman's form. Hanging is known as *kubi kukuri*. There are several *kubi kukuri* trees in Yedo.

Ji-gai. Men rarely cut their throats but women frequently resort to this mode of self-destruction, using for this purpose their razors or, if gentlewomen, their dirks, and there are stories of women who have slain themselves with hair pins or *hibashi* tongs. About the year 1680 the fifth Shogun of the Tokugawa line, Tsunayoshi, paid a visit to Yanagisawa and fell in love with the *Okusama* (wife) of the latter. She was at the time enceinte, but her husband succeeded in persuading the Shogun that the child was his. As it proved to be a male a revenue of one million *kokus* and the fortress of Kai were settled upon him. Ii Kamon, (ancestor of the Regent), conspired with the Midai sama of the Shogun to assassinate Tsunayoshi before he could place a false child in the exalted position intended: she cut the Shogun's throat while he slept and subsequently cut her own.

Innumerable instances of this mode of suicide are furnished by all ranks, jealousy being the most frequent motive. A gentleman sent his wife home to her family in disgrace. He was an old man, she a young and beautiful girl. Prior to her being coerced into marriage she had had a lover who continued visit to her in the old man's absence. The latter however discovered their intimacy, slew the gay Lothario, and sent the guilty survivor to her parents' home. On her way home she succeeded in killing herself with the tongs of a brazier, which a servant managed to slip into her *Kago* unperceived, and when her bearers arrived at her home their fair burthen was no more.

The notorious *kara kiri* is a common mode of suicide, differing from the official or judicial method. Here the man (for women never rip themselves open) holds the small knife in the left hand and cuts from right to left across the abdomen, beneath the navel, eight inches and continues the cut upwards three inches.

A skilful surgeon in Yedo succeeded in stitching together the abdomen of a *samurai* who had ripped himself up, but, during a thunder storm which occurred shortly afterwards, the stitches gave way and the patient died.

The writer remembers a young gentleman who being suspected by his uncle of a guilty intimacy with his young wife was peremptorily chasséd. The young man proceeded to the house of the family physician, and while left alone for a few moments succeeded in ripping himself up. On overhearing the intelligence of his death his paramour killed himself by biting her tongue, a common mode of suicide with women.

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BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HAKODATE FOR 1874.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Hakodate, 5th March, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit in duplicate, the following returns of the trade, shipping, etc of this Port for the year ending 31st December, 1874, viz :

I.—Imports from England and other Countries.
Imports from opon Ports in Japan.
II.—Exports to England and other Countries.
Exports to open Ports in Japan.
III.—Return of Treasure imported and exported.
IV.—Return of Foreign Shipping.
V.—Return of duties collected etc.
VI.—Return of British and Foreign Residents.

SHIPPING.

	Ships.	Tonnage.
1874.	58	35,074.
1873.	55	46,725.
	Increase 3	Decrease 11,651.

Notwithstanding there is an increase of 3 ships on the previous year, there is a decrease on the tonnage of 11,651 tons, owing to a number of small craft engaged in hunting Sea Otters having visited the Port.

	Imports.		Exports.
1874.	£14,730	1873.	£132,216
1873.	£11,119	1874.	£ 71,046
Increase	£3,611	Decrease	£61,170

Imports have slightly increased, but exports have fallen off very nearly half from what they were last year, which again was less than what they were the year before, which is not to be wondered at, the natives exporting largely in their own steamers direct, four and five of which visit this Port regularly once a month.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Colonization. This appears to be at a stand-still. The Colonists are leaving one by one, I am told. The stage-coach which ought to have run from Hakodate to Satsnporo, and the horses are sold, and the new road is going to wrack and ruin.

Telegraph.—The cable was successfully laid across the straits last autumn and they are now only waiting for the line to be completed from Yedo up to Awamori.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.
TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Raw Cotton, piculs	587	$7,200
Kerosine Oil, tins	2,084	3,259
Sugar, piculs	283	1,518
Miscellaneous	—	5,814
Total		$17,791

Equal at 4/6 to the $ to the £4,002 19s.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.
FROM OTHER PORTS IN JAPAN.

Coal, tons	4,033	$22,831
Kerosine Oil, tins	500	1,040
Sugar, piculs	1,017	7,626
Miscellaneous	—	11,737
Total		$43,234

Equal at 4/6 to the $ to the £10,727 13s.

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.
ENGLAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Awabi, piculs	1,010	$20,165
Codfish, piculs	502	4,241
Cuttlefish, piculs	1,153	9,950
Irico, piculs	1,554	66,513
Seaweed (long), piculs	98,197	152,704
„ (cut), piculs	4,034	10,759
Sulphur piculs	12,288	13,721
Miscellaneous, piculs		2,263
Total		$241,013

Equal at 4/6 to the $ to £63,227 11s.

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.
TO OTHER OPEN PORTS.

Miscellaneous	$34,752

Equal at 4/6 to the $ to the £ 7,812 4s.

III.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.
FROM OPEN PORTS.

Imports	$34,500

Equal at 4/6 to the $ to the £7,762 10s.

TO OPEN PORTS.

Exports	$2,000

Equal at 4/6 to the 7 to the £ 450 0s.

IV.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF HAKODATE,

FOR THE YEAR, 1874.

Nationality.	Entered. No.	Entered. Tonge.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tonge.
British (General)	17	5,533	15	4,933
American General)	9	941	9	941
American Mail Steamers	11	20,749	11	20,749
German (General)	13	5,345	13	5,345
Danish (General)	6	1,510	5	1,485
Russian (General)	2	996	2	996
Total	58	35,074	55	34,449

V.—RETURN OF THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

Month.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Entrance Fee Clearance.
January	$1,479.70	$107.00	$ 88.00
February	462.18	—	22.00
March	1,260.03	54.94	111.00
April	—	45.97	22.00
May	1,379.51	4.47	73.00
June	1,595.91	—	81.00
July	1,357.06	21.89	66.00
August	206.45	—	44.00
September	3,595.65	154.33	251.00
October	1,083.42	126.70	111.00
November	2,175.20	—	66.00
December	1,847.74	30.79	133.00
Total	$151439.90	$626.11	$1063.00

RECAPITULATION.

Export Duties	$15,439.90
Import Duties	626.11
Shipping Duties	1,063.00
	$17,139.00

Equal 4/6 to the £3,856.00

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IV.—RETURN OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS.

British Residents	14	Firms	2		
American	„	10	„	C	
Russian	„	5	„	0	
Germany	„	3	„	0	
French	„	2	„	0	
Danish	„	1	„	0	
Total Residents	35	Firms	2		

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. EUSDEN,
H.B.M's. Consul

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary.

DESOLATION.

Broken is the golden bowl, the spirit fled for ever.

E. A. Poe.

A green and leafy laneway, now choked with weeds and fallen into disrepair but once a trim and well-kept road in an outskirt of this ancient city, conducts the wayfarer to a ruined boundary-wall and antiquated gate. Although the wall is crumbling to decay, and, here and there, has gaps and holes which shew its thickness, the massive gateway as yet but little altered by the silent sap of time, despite hard knocks from wind and weather, still stands a monument of former greatness, as some great master's cypher in the corner of a painting is wont to give it character, and stamp it as once of value, though mouldered now and blurred and smoke-stained till its very outlines are scarce to be discerned. Within this portal an ancient *momban*, lean and tremulous from age, keeps watch and ward. A relic of the past is he and out of date. 'Tis time he made his bow and disappeared. The age which fitted him is buried, and that which occupies its place requires him not. He is mere lumber, like the bows and lances, the crested helmet and steel corslet, the noble bearing and the lofty courage which are now swept into dust-heaps, or thrust out of sight in holes and corners. Away with such old world properties! Is not money-changing more noble than the art of war, and the rattle of the *soroban* more glorious than the clash of steel? Well! Well! he won't be long in going. He's waiting for the summons to rejoin his chieftain. "I knew him, boy and man," he'll tell you, and, as he warms his withered fingers over the smouldering charcoal, he wrings his hands a little and sighs, and his gaze assumes a far-away expression as though he communed with bygone centuries and kept company with spirits. And as the shadows deepen in that gloomy cell, dark even at noonday, and the glow of the fire brings into bold relief the wrinkled visage and the bony hands of the old retainer, he looks like some weird necromancer performing incantations, his antiquity becomes oppressive, the room turns round, strange flickering shapes appear, strange—

"Merciful powers! what is that?"

"Only a screech owl in the pine tree opposite; is the gentleman unwell?"

* * * * * * * *

Beyond this gateway, so faithfully guarded, a waste expanse is visible, a desolate enclosure, instinct with life and sound and motion once, but now deserted. Of all the princely buildings erstwhile contained within this space not one remains. A square and sombre look-out tower alone is standing; whence, at the dead of night, a trusty sentinel was wont to watch for fires, and clash and clang the bell which hung beside him on occasion. Thrice happy they who slept below him in the knowledge that he who kept the lonely vigil far above them knew naught of slumber. What if a muttering dreamer now and then was startled into palpitating consciousness by the sharp clap of his *hiyoshigi*, he needed but to turn upon his other side and wrap his padded quilt around him to resume his slumber, and begin his dreams anew all the more securely for such evidence of wakefulness. But alas for all human calculations! In spite of man and bell and clapper, the lordly pile so carefully protected is now scattered over neighbouring fields and gardens as dust and ashes, whilst the guardian tower still stands, a wooden text to point a homily on uncertainties, if need be.

Ah me! what drowsy watchman, overcome by new year's cheer, and nodding at his post, and dreaming, it might be, of bright-eyed *geyshas* or graceful dancing-girls was e'er so rudely wakened? What means this lurid glare, this roar of flames, those clanging fire-bells, and those shrieks of frightened women? What feelings fill the guilty bosom of the faithless watchman as the sparks fly upwards to his lonely eerie? What shall he say? How face his lord? Well! Well! The sharp edge of a *wakizashi* cut the thread of his perplexities, poor fellow, and helped him to a hiding place. And so an ancient pile was burned down and its owner rendered houseless on a winter's night. "A bitter night," recounts the withered *momban*, "a bitter night with snow "upon the ground and in the air, when the north wind howled "and shrieked amongst the trees and dashed itself in piercing "gusts against the house and battled with the rain doors, till "the wonder was they stood against its fury; when the giant "*matsu* beside the gateway was bowed and broken as it strained "and struggled with the blast, and the snow-flakes from its "branches and from roofs and eaves were swirled about in "blinding showers. A rare night, I warrant you, for a "fire, when a spark would play a torch's part, and, spite of "ladder and hook and standard, prevail against a host of firemen."

Although the house has disappeared, foundations yet remain which serve to shew its size and shape. See: here, beyond this courtyard, stood the Entrance-Hall, or *genka*, where the visitor made inquiries of the kneeling servants, and, if admitted to an audience of my lord, deposited his wooden clogs and removed his head-dress. To the right were situated the women's quarters. Here the little ladies read and played the *samisen* or *koto*, quarrelled and made friends again, talked scandal doubtless or the latest fashion, smoked tiny pipes or passed their time in learning female accomplishments, such as arranging flowers in vases or brewing tea *secundum artem*. Behold my lady at her toilet, as she kneels before her polished metal mirror. The *kamigui* is busy with her hair, and all around are scattered toilet necessaries. What tying and combing out again, what gums and unguents are required before her locks are built up into the proper shape to suit her wayward fancy! Why should she shave her eyebrows, though, and her fair forehead and comely neck? It is the fashion, Madam, an' it please you, and so is it the fashion likewise to lay on white powder till my lady looks more like a doll of wood than a thing of flesh and blood. Hi! hand her ladyship that lacquered box; she would black her teeth. What! paint those pearls? Bedaub with chemicals those dazzling jewels? Aye, aye! 'tis so decreed and must be done. And now a little patch of red upon the nether lip, put on with delicatest fourth-finger, and my lady's toilet is finished and she's ready for her silks.

The men's apartments stood in the eastern wing. The rooms seemed larger and more numerous here than at the other side. This surely was his lordship's hall of state. There stood the alcove which contained his honor's swords and, mayhap, a painted scroll or porcelain master-piece or two. How large the stone supports are! Doubtless an upper chamber taxed their strength. From here the distant hills were visible, and the hoary-headed Fuji might be seen. There stood the kitchen, a lordly laboratory. A busy place when guests were in the house—where rotund cooks and rosy maids sung songs at work, or bandied jests and gibes amidst the steams of savoury dishes. Southward, where an unweeded garden still exists, were doubtless pleasant sitting-rooms; easy little nooks where his lordship took his ease, where swords were laid aside and friends and intimates, attired in easy garments, whiled away the summer evenings; whence the sound of *samisen* or *koto* were borne away into the moonlight to mingle with the *ogoi* or cuckoo's note. Upon the border of the lake may yet be seen a summer-house, from which the view ranged over mimic hills and valleys, and where the golden carp no doubt were seen disporting in the stream which flows beneath it. An oriel window

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looks upon a *fuji* once trained across the water—beautiful in the olden times, but now, how changed! for the frame on which it rested has given way, and the prostrate creeper has fallen in the water, and, as the breezes play across the surface of the lake, its branches, black and rotted by the moisture, wave to and fro beneath the ripple like the tresses of a drowned woman. An air of poetry pervades the ruined summer-house. Upon its mouldered walls may still be seen scraps of ancient songs, love couplets, some in a woman's hand, and others the effusions doubtless of some lovesick youth, who sought the silent summer-house to nurse his malady. Here, too, an artist has been at work, a merry fellow with droll fancies. See! here's a frog in armour in deadly combat with a crane, and there a rat, with spectacles on nose, engaged in reading an advertisement of poison. These writings still remain, but the hands which plied the pencil, where are they? Gone! aye; things of the past, like the old *yashiki* with its feudal state, its family traditions, its friends and enemies, its courtesies and hospitalities. The world of to-day is work-a-day; romance and ornament are out of place. Take off your cloth of gold, good friends, and don the workman's apron. Forget your old traditions. Tear down your landmarks, and—God save the mark!—get civilized.

THE SPRING MEETING.

The following entries are published:—

FIRST DAY.

1.—THE TRIAL PLATE: Monymusk (late Ravensdale), Saxon, Cyclone, Grasshopper, Oeillet, Pice, Northern Light, Gonderic, Ivanhoe, Summer, Petitpas.

2.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE: Drizzle, The Swell, The Snob, The Duke, Chevy Chase, Cyclone.

3.—THE CELESTIAL CUP: Monymusk, Braemar, Heather-Bell, Saxon, Gambler, Dibs, Crusader, Pice, Northern Light, Gonderic, Picayune.

4.—THE NIPPON CHAMPION PLATE: Kangaroo, Tim Whiffler, Moscou, Typhoon.

5.—THE CHALLENGE CUP: Monymusk, Braemar, Dixie, Dibs, Heather Bell, Ivanhoe.

6.—THE MAIDEN STAKES: Drift, Drizzle, The Swell, The Snob, The Duke, Sirius, Eclipse, Sirocco.

7.—THE CRITERION STAKES: Monymusk, Braemar Dibs, Gambler, Saxon, Crusader, Oeillet, Pice, Glencoe Picayune, Ivanhoe, Summer.

8.—THE COFFEE CUP: The Swell, The Snob, Despair, Mah-Stotz.

9.—THE CHINA GRIFFINS' PLATE: Cyclone, Grasshopper, Gaikwar, Northern Light, Gonderic.

SECOND DAY.

1.—THE DIPLOMATIC CUP: Monymusk, Braemar, Saxon, Dibs, Gambler, Dixie, Cyclone, Oeillet, Pice, Gaikwar, Northern Light, Gonderic, Picayune.

2.— : Drizzle, Dilemma, The Swell, The Snob, Kangaroo, Eclipse.

3.—THE VISITORS' CUP: Monymusk, Braemar, Dibs, Dixie, Oeillet, Ivanhoe, Summer.

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE: Drift, The Swell, The Snob, Moscou, Lodi, Mah-Stotz, Chevy Chase, Typhoon.

5.— : Monymusk, Braemar, Benachie, Saxon, Heather-Bell, Cyclone, Grasshopper, Oeillet, Tourterelle, Pice, Gaikwar, Northern Light, Gonderic, Picayune, Summer.

6.—THE YOKOHAMA PLATE: The Snob, Kangaroo, Tim Whiffler, Moscow, Lodi, Mah-Stotz, Typhoon.

7.— : Monymusk, Braemar, Saxon, Dixie, Gambler, Dibs, Heather Bell, Crusader, Cyclone, Oeillet, Pice, Glencoe, Northern Light, Gonderic, Thistle, Picayune, Ivanhoe, Summer.

8.— : Drift, Drizzle, Dilemma, The Swell, The Snob, Kangaroo, Sirius, Chevy Chase.

9.—THE SELLING STAKES: Benachie, Heather Bell, Gambler, Crusader, Grasshopper, Tourterelle, Pice, Lingerer, Thistle, Lord Harry, Petitdas.

THIRD DAY.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE: Saxon, Dibs, Gambler, Tourterelle, Thistle, Ivanhoe, Summer.

2.—

3.—THE SCURRY STAKES: Monymusk, Braemar, Benachie, Heather Bell, Saxon, The Swell, Oeillet, Moscou, Lodi, Mah-Stotz, Pice, Gaikwar, Lingerer, Northern Light, Gonderic, Picayune, Typhoon.

4.—THE SOLACE CUP: Tim Whiffler, Kangaroo, The Swell, The Snob, Despair, The Duke, Lodi, Moscou, Sirius, Cyclone, Sirocco.

5.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION PLATE: Monymusk, Braemar, Dibs, Saxon, Heather Bell, Dixie, Gambler, Crusader, Cyclone, Grasshopper, Oeillet, Pice, Glencoe, Gaikwar, Lingerer, Northern Light, Gonderic, Picayune, Lord Harry, Ivanhoe, Summer.

Law & Police.

H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

April 28, 1875.

THE BANK EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

R. *vs.* CHARLES ADDS AND GEORGE WITHERS.

Charles Adds was charged by Mr. Marks, on behalf of the Comptoir d'Escompte, with being accessory to embezzlement and theft before the act, and for receiving property embezzled and stolen.

George Withers was also charged by Mr. Marks with being accessory to the same crime after the act.

Both prisoners pleaded not guilty. Neither was defended by counsel.

Mr. Marks, then briefly stated the crimes with which the prisoners were charged, and on which he asserted that he thought would be able to produce sufficient evidence to justify the committal of the prisoners for trial. At his suggestion, the Court decided to hear the evidence in both cases simultaneously, but to decide separately.

E. G. Vouilemont, sworn, stated: I am manager of the Branch Agency here of the Comptoir d'Escompte. Messrs. Cantelli and Swaby robbed the bank. I could not say whether their frauds extended over a long period of time, but I believe that they commenced in July, 1873, and extended till the time the culprits went away. The total amount of the embezzlement is $67,775. On the 29th, when I heard that the men had absconded, I opened the treasury, and found that $37,000 in bank notes, which had been placed there on Saturday previous, had been abstracted. On Monday evening I began to check the books, and found that $67,775 were in default. The culprits must first have falsified the cash book and vouchers; at least Cantelli must have done so, I could not swear to Swaby. They put paying slips into the cash vouchers when no money had been paid. They sometimes, when a small sum was paid in, made it appear a larger one. For example, if $100 was paid in, they would enter it in the cash book as $1,100. This was done in the case of the account of Charles Adds. I never saw the first prisoner (Adds) before this day. When I first saw his name in the bank's books (on the 29th March last) I asked Cantelli who he was. The reply was that he was a ship-broker. I never had any communication, oral or written, with Adds.

Mr. Marks here produced a pass book found by the constable among Adds' papers.

Witness: I recognize the pass-book. The items to the credit side are, first, $5,984.92, marked March 3rd, and should be April 3rd. With reference to this item, on Monday, 29th March, Cantelli came to my office and asked the rate for a draft on London at 30 days' sight. He told me it would be for the equivalent of £6,000. I asked him the buyer. He answered, "A ship-broker." Did he know him?" "Yes." I issued the draft. The bill was made out and returned to the cashier. The bill produced (marked B) is the one. On the 3rd April Cantelli came to me and said that the man who had bought this draft on London wanted it cancelled, because he did not want to remit it. I told him at first that I would not cancel it,—that he might negotiate it elsewhere. Then he said that he knew Adds, who, if the draft were cancelled, would leave the money to open an account in the bank. Under these conditions I cancelled the draft, allowing the amount to stand to the credit of Adds. As a matter of fact the cash was *never* paid into the bank. The rate of discount at the time the draft was granted was 4/1⅞. The draft was granted at 4/1⅜. The paper next produced (marked C) is a credit slip which I found in Cantelli's waste-paper basket, and is dated 25th March, the day previous to that of the date of the draft. The object of the slip was to credit Adds' account with $6,000, as if the money had been paid. It appears that Cantelli feared detection if he used the slip for

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that purpose, so threw away the slip and procured the draft instead. The next item in the pass-book is an entry of $1.200, on the 5th April, but Cantelli only paid $200 to the compradore, falsifying the entry by placing a "1" before the $200. I do not know whether the money was Adds'; for aught I know it may have been paid in by Cantelli him self out of his own money. There was no slip signed by Adds. It is customary, when money is paid in, for the payer to write it on a slip. The next item is $3,050, on the 8th April. On that date Cantelli sent into the compradore a cash voucher for $50. In the evening he altered it to $3,050. Thus there appears $4,000, made up of $3.000 and $1,000, to Adds' credit which were never paid into the bank hitherto. On the 9th of April, again, Cantelli paid the compradore $50, and made it appear to Adds' credit $2,050 in the books of the bank. This amount is in Cantelli's handwriting. Thus the sum of $6,000, besides the draft, appears to Adds' credit, and has never been paid. Adds drew cheques upon the bank, first on the 3rd April for $400; next on the 9th for $5,900; next on the 10th for $6,200; next on the 13th for $200; and last on the 15th for $484.92. This last item exactly balanced the account in the books of the bank to a cent. The cheques are all in the possession of the bank, and bear the signature of Adds. The signature on the bill produced is in the same style of writing. I have seen, in the hands of the Italian Consul, a cheque signed by Adds, in the same writing, for $2,000, which was found on Cantelli's corpse but appears never to have been presented at the bank. The document now produced is a copy of Adds' account in the bank books.

By the prisoner Adds: I confirm my statement as to the period over which the robbery extended. I can tell what sum was missing from the bank. Up to about two months ago the sum of $1,000 only could have been missing from the bank. Every evening I have the cash book and vouchers brought to my room to compare them but I am not in the habit of counting the cash.

John Wynn: I am a master mariner. I know the prisoner the prisoner Adds. The prisoner is the reputed owner of the *Iris* I have had business with him in connection with that vessel. As nearly as I can remember, I first saw the prisoner in connection with this matter one Sunday early in March, at my house in Yedo. I had known him for some years previously. He told me that he wanted to buy a small vessel. I replied that I had an interest in one, the brig *Sarah*, which I took him to Shinagawa to see. He said he thought it was intended for a private expedition, the object of which was not to be known. He asked, supposing he bought the vessel, would I go in her as master. I expressed my willingness, provided the business was legitimate. He told me it was 'perfectly legitimate." I do not know whether it was at that time, but he told me once that the expedition was something like those in the early days of Japan, for the purpose of buying up kobangs. I think I saw him again next day. The sale fell through. I mentioned then another vessel, at that time in Shanghai. He asked me to telegraph to Shanghai. Several telegrams passed on the subject between this place and Shanghai, I sending them and Adds paying for them. That negotiation also fell through. Some time after I received in Yedo a telegram from Adds, "Come down immediately; very important. Adds to Wynn." (telegram produced and recognised.) I came down and saw Adds, who asked me to go with him on board the three-masted schooner *Iris*. I went. He said he was in communication with the agents. Previous to this he had told me that the business was perfectly secret, as if it got wind some other vessel might start, and the speculation he was concerned in would be "no-where." I have known Mr. Adds ever since I leased No. 10, Yokohama, from him. I never knew that he had any business. I never saw him engaged in any. I knew that he had a store before I went into business. I remember him in the billiard room at the Grand Hotel, but do not know whether he was engaged there. He said he was not so engaged. I should say he knew nothing about ships, and was the last man to buy one. I had no suspicions at first of Mr. Adds. I had frequently seen him at the hotel where he was living in the same manner as any other guest. I am not aware that he was in any ostensible employment. When I went with him on board the *Iris*, I examined her, and found her a good, substantial vessel: but not a good cargo carrier. This I mentioned. He said "that did not matter, as they did not want any cargo" He said $11,000 was asked for her, which sum I told him was too much. He said that that sum would be reduced by $900 for breaking the charter. I said that the amount was still too much, and that $9,000 was enough for any one who wanted a ship. He replied that they must have a ship; they had waited too long, and the speculators had received a telegram, telling them that if they did not come at once, their speculation would fall through. He seemed indifferent to money, as they could make plenty by the venture if they could only arrive in time. I returned to Yedo after seeing the vessel, and the next day received a telegram (produced). "Adds to Wynn: All arranged; came down by first train." I went down by the half-past 9 o'clock train. I saw Adds, who said he had arranged to take the ship, and asked me to go with him to Mr. Knobloch's office. I went. There was some delay in getting out the vessel's cargo, owing to the bad weather. At the office, either on the occasion of this or the next visit, Adds paid a deposit of $200 in my presence. Mr. Knobloch asked to whom he should make out the receipt. Adds said, "Make it out in my name." On the following Saturday I went again with Adds to the office. He asked Mr. Knobloch whether he could not have her registered under the German flag. That gentleman replied that he would see. Adds then asked me if I could get her registered under any other flag than the English, saying that he did not like that flag on account of the difficulty in clearing at the British Consulate. I went to the Hawaiian Consulate, Mr. Adds and Mr. Knobloch went to the German Consulate. The Hawaiian representative told me it was impossible to register the vessel under his flag unless the owner were a subject of Hawaii. I told Mr. Adds, who requested me to go to some other Consulate. I went to the American, and asked, Supposing a vessel were registered under the United States flag, could an English captain take charge of it?' I was told "No." It would be easy to change the ownership by effecting a mortgage. When Adds found that he could not register under any other flag, he was content to take the protection of the British flag. All this set me musing; and I came to the conclusion that there must be something wrong. I knew nothing. On one occasion I had asked Mr. Adds where the ship was going, as I wanted to see about getting charts. He told me we should want them "for all over the world." I remarked that that would form a large and expensive collection, and asked him to specify some quarter. He promised to do so that night. He inquired of me about Honolulu, what sort of place it was and told me to be sure and have charts for Manila and the islands about there. I pressed him to give me some idea of what quarter of the globe we were going to. He said he could not. I asked him if he were going to Corea, thinking he might be going on an expedition to sell arms. He did not repudiate the idea of going to Corea, and told me to get charts of that Coast. The next day when I met him he had not made up his mind as to which quarter of the globe he was going to. There was a very good and numerous collection of charts on board, which at my suggestion Adds bought. I told Adds that I must have a letter from him to the Agent introducing me as Captain of the vessel. The following day he showed me one on board the ship, saying that that was the one I should have to sign. (A letter was here produced from the witness to Charles Addis Esq. and owners of the *Iris* agreeing to take charge of the *Iris* for $200, to leave her at any port except Yokohama without notice, on the receipt of one months' salary and a first class passage back to Yokohama. The agreement was to be for four months) This is not the letter, but with the exception of the pay and the term, which should be three months, it is in substance the same. When I saw the terms I would not agree to them, stating that I had business here that I could not leave. I did not state any other reason. I thought, however, that things were going on queerly and that this was a good opportunity of getting clear of the business. I took the stores on board, by Adds' direction, for a six months' voyage. I recommended Captain Withers to Adds. My suspicions were not sufficiently explicit for me to care to communicate them to Captain Withers. Had I been in the place of the latter I should have taken the command. Withers had only two days' notice to take charge and could not be expected to know the owner's business. During the time I was ordering the stores I saw a Japanese female servant of Cantelli's who had been in Adds' service previously, who told me that Adds was in Cantelli's house every night with Cantelli and Swaby, this was the first I had heard of their being together. The conversation took that turn through my recognising her as having been a servant of Adds. After this I met Adds in Batavus' store No. 31. I called him on one side, and feeling interested, having been so long connected with the ship, and wanting to find out who was going, I asked him whether "an Italian and an Englishman were not going." I had previously asked the question in a variety of ways, on several occasions. On this occasion and prior to the question above noted, I asked him "Who were going." He would not tell me and when I put the other question he replied, "No, but, but, whatever put that into your head? neither an Italian nor an Englishman." After this I watched Adds, being determined if there was any thing wrong

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I would find it out. When the ships' stores were at the Compradores, Domoney's, I slept there the Saturday night before the vessel went till one o'clock so that they could not be put on board without my knowledge. The stores ultimately went off on Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Adds told me that the vessel was not going till Tuesday or perhaps Saturday. I waited about the Bund all day up to nine or ten o'clock at night to watch if any one went off. Seeing that the wind was foul, and combining that with Adds' statement I thought she could not go. On Monday morning, however, at seven o'clock when I came down to the Bund, I found that she had gone. I had suspicions, and tried to find out what was wrong. My enquiries resulted in my finding out that the bank had been robbed, and that Cantelli and Swaby had gone. I took certain means to let Mr. Vouillemont know.

By the prisoner Adds:—I engaged the crew. I had an idea that I was going. I did not go, because the agreement you offered me was not satisfactory, and because I had certain suspicions. I may have made the excuse that I wanted the agreement to be for six months, and not for three. I have received no commission on stores I bought for you. It was not my proposition to you to sail under German colors. I did not say that I preferred to sail under any flag before the British. I did not tell you that there would be great difficulty in transferring the vessel from the German to the British flag. When you found that you could not register under any other colors you said that you would sail under the British.

By the prisoner Capt. Withers:—Under ordinary circumstances, a ship master would endeavour to leave Yokohama harbour at 2 or 3 a.m. or at an early hour in the morning. I hear that you left about 5 o'clock. It would take a long time for a vessel to get clear of the bay with baffling winds. You have commanded several ships to my knowledge; here you superseded me on Friday afternoon the 16th, the crew was engaged; the water on board, and the stores ready. When I left the ship there were two carronades on deck, two below, some old muskets, and old cutlasses in a rack, these were on board when the ship was bought. I neither intimated to you nor caused you to be told that I thought the vessel was on an illegitimate business. I do not believe that you knew anything of the purpose of the expedition.

To the Court:—My suspicions were not sufficiently definite to justify my taking any action. I had suspicions, through knowing that Mr. Adds and Mr. Canteli had been on bad terms, and was surprised to hear that they were so much together. I asked Adds whether an "Italian and Englishman" were going because the servant girl had told me that Adds was much with Cantelli and Swaby. When I asked him the question and he did not change countenance I thought I was on a wrong scent.

At half past 12 the Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the opening of the Court at 2 p.m. Mr E B. McMahon was called, and having been sworn deposed as follows:—I am a Commission Agent, and reside at 139, 141 Bluff. On this joint property there are three houses. One house is on the top, another in the middle lower down, and one at the bottom. Up to within the last fortnight, the lowest one was occupied by Mr. Thorpe, the middle one by the late Mr Swaby and myself and the top one by Mr Adds. This latter rented his house for one year, from I believe, the 1st November, of last year. I am aware from common report that he went away with the late Messrs. Swaby and Cantelli in the schooner *Iris*. Previously to his going away he had not given me any intimation whatever of his intention to quit his house and I had no idea that he had such intention. He owed rent for the months of February and March when he went away. He left his furniture behind him. He might possibly have removed the furniture without my knowledge; but, however, he left it. I did not think of watching the premises; there was a considerable portion of the lease or agreement, contracted verbally, unexpired. He had never asked me to let him off the unexpired portion of his lease. I have seen Mr Adds, twice I believe only, with Swaby, on my premises. On each occasion it was when I went partially dressed at an early hour in the morning into the sitting room before going to wash. I cannot state any exact date for either of these occasions, I think they were on the 15th and 17th. I am certain it was between the 12th and 20th. I never saw the late Mr Swaby going to Mr Adds' house, nor knew of his going there. I speak to the best of my knowledge.

Mataichi, Japanese domestic servant, affirmed, that he is now in the employ of Mr. McMahon, (was formerly in the employ of that gentleman and of the late Mr. Swaby.) He had been in the same employ for about four years. Since the return of Mr. McMahon from England in February those gentlemen had been living together at 141 late 139 on the Bluff. Witness knows the prisoner Adds. He has been told that Swaby is dead but does not know of his own knowledge. He does not remember exactly when Swaby went away from the house. It was the day following Sunday. He knows that Adds came to Swaby's house after. He would come frequently, perhaps one day, morning and evening and then for two or three days in succession, and then again after two or three days Counting the times of his visits morning and evening, they amounted in all to about ten days. When he came in the morning it was about half-past seven o'clock, at a time when McMahon was generally in bed. He came in his ordinary clothes and not stealthily. He entered without making a noise, "as if to avoid disturbance." The prisoner, whenever he came, and Swaby conversed together. Adds' house was immediately above Swaby's. The witness has been to Adds' house. When Swaby went up there he sometimes ordered witness to take liquor up. This did not happen frequently; perhaps two or three times. On one of these occasions he saw Cantelli there. There was no one else there except Swaby, Cantelli and Adds. They were talking together. The time was from five to half-past in the evening. Witness does not know how long they stopped; he only took up some liquor to the house and returned to his work. He has not seen them together since that occasion He did not remember seeing them on any occasion after midnight. He does not remember having seen any fire-arms at Adds' house. Witness denies having told Mr. Marks that he had seen weapons there. What he did say was that Adds' servant had told him that he had seen his master go out sometimes with guns. He saw Adds last about ten days before he left his house. (On this point Mr. Marks in vain tried to shake the witness' testimony.)

Kiku, a young Japanese female, affirmed, that up to the 17th instant, she was in the service of deceased Cantelli. She knows Mr. Adds. The prisoner in the box is he. She knew Cantelli since July last. She knew Mr. Swaby also at No. 53. She has seen Mr. Adds several times at Cantelli's house, No. 93, and occasionally those two and Swaby at the same place. Some years ago she was Adds' servant. After she left the service of the latter to enter that of Cantelli, Adds did not come near the place until about the end of last month. After that whenever he did come she was ordered by Cantelli to go away. Adds was at the house on the 15th or 16th instant. She never saw any Japanese or Chinese come to No. 93, for the purpose of giving gold *yen* for notes, nor did she either see or know of any great sums of money being in the house. She does not know when Cantelli went away for the last time. Acting on his instructions she had gone to Enoshima at about ten o'clock on Saturday. He told her to wait there for him and he would come on the same day. She waited till 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and then started to return to Yokohama. When she arrived at Totska it was dark, so she remained at that place for the night, returning to Yokohama on the following morning. On her arrival there she went to No. 93, and was informed by the Momban that the master was not yet up. She went to the bedroom, and found that the bed had not been slept in.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr Marks submitted that sufficient evidence had already been adduced to justify the committal of the prisoner Adds. He had evidence to bring forward if the court deemed that already before it insufficient, but the learned gentleman thought that it was quite enough. He would, if the court thought it necessary, go into the case of Withers when that of Adds was disposed of.

His Honour remarked that as far as Withers was concerned there was not the slightest evidence to justify his committal. He was glad to see that in these trying circumstances the accused had found friends to stand by him. His Honour hoped that the scenes Captain Withers had been through might prove a salutary lesson to him. Nothing remained for him to say, so far as this accused was concerned, but to direct his discharge from custody. He left the Court without any stain upon his character.

(The acquittal of Captain Withers was received with open applause, which little attempt was made to check, and he left the Court escorted by numerous friends)

His Honour then proceeded to read the evidence. Having concluded, he asked the prisoner Adds, whether he had anything to say why he should not be committed for trial, cautioning him, at the same time, in the usual form.

Charles Adds.—I never had any dealings with any of the money, except what Mr. Cantelli gave me in his own house, and which he said he would place to my credit, in which Bank I preferred. I told him he might as well place it in his own Bank. From that I used to draw whatever I wanted. Had I known there had been

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anything wrong at the Bank, decidedly I should not have thought of going there. I knew nothing of what was going on. I never saw any money, never changed any, neither did I know in what shape or form it was when brought on board the ship.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

DAVISON *vs.* BEATO.—O APPEAL.

Mr. Marks, on behalf of respondent, said that this was a motion in a cause appealed from, *re* Davison *v.* Beato. The appeal was filed on the 17th, and he only received it on the 27th, for reasons known to the Registrar. Mr. Dickins filed it. There was some difficulty in dealing with the motion, and the form of law involved as to the power of Court below to amend petition of appeal was a delicate one. The motion now before the Court was not against the appeal; it was only against the form in which the appeal was taken. He knew that if he had moved to dismiss the appeal itself, he would have no *locus standi* But he contended that he had a right to move that the petition be made in proper form, and not otherwise. [Reference to Rules of Court No. 163 which states that the petitioner should file his petition in the Court below.] This petition not being within the rules, and the argument and petition being consolidated, he asked his Honour to grant a rule *nisi*, to enable the cause to be argued, as it involved a very nice point of law. He asked for an eight-day rule, as he heard that his Lordship, who was then absent, would return in a few days. [Here Mr. Marks referred his Honor to Rule No. 164, and continued.] Here was the petition, which occupied two folios; here was the argument, which occupied two hundred, and contained at the end the prayer of the petition; and at the end of the entire document were two affidavits—one by Mr. Dickins, and one by Mr. Gibson. The rules of procedure had not been complied with. Would his Honor look at the argument on the petition? It was a conglomeration of words, which he (Mr Marks) might or might not have the time to wade through, and which, certainly, he had no intention to answer, if answering could be avoided. The learned counsel only asked to have the petition of appeal amended, and the appeal dismissed. In the next place the rules say that the petition should set forth the reason of appeal. Here there were no reasons set forth, only a general allegation that everything done at the late trial was wrong and improper. The petition of appeal also appealed from a decision rendered on an *ex parte* motion of appellant a month after judgment. This alone was sufficient to vitiate the petition. In fact, as the question stood, it should never have been received by the Court.

After some further discussion between counsel and the Bench.

His Honor said there was more in the motion than at first he had thought. It certainly appeared to him that by first writing out a short petition, and adding thereto a voluminous argument, to which again was appended the prayer for relief, which ought to have been at the end of the petition itself, much labour, which might or might not be unnecessary, was cast on the respondents, by seeking to compel an answer to the whole document. He thought, altogether, the case demanded argument, and would let Mr. Marks take the rule he asked—returnable in eight days.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Tuesday, 27th April, 1875.

John McLean was charged with being drunk.

His Honour discharged him with a caution, as he had given but little trouble, and Police Constable Rozet did not wish to press the charge.

SHIHOSHO SAIBANSHO, YEDO.

24th April, 1875.

J. T. HARDY *vs.* THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiff. The Government was represented by Mr. G. P. Ness.

The claim in first instance was for $3,202, to which a further claim of $8,000 for damages was added, making altogether $11,202.

The following judgment was delivered:—

1st. The proofs brought forward by both parties have been carefully weighed, and must be summed up as follows:—The plaintiff's own statement and the diary of the Survey Department show that from the time of his engagement up to the time of his dismissal plaintiff has very frequently absented himself, neither producing medical certificates nor getting the [illegible] permission from his chief; also that he went to Yok[illegible]lly neglecting his work; that he made several improper entries about the latrines in the official diary; that on the 13th June, 1874, McVean complained of plaintiff's insufficiency of work, as well as of the tone of his correspondence;—besides many other statements have been made by both parties, but as they were not supported by any proofs, they have not been taken into consideration.

2nd. It has been alleged by plaintiff that the defendant has not dismissed him in accordance with a certain clause of the contract. Art XV. of the contract does stipulate that three months' notice is to be given; but this clause does not hold good when the employé breaks his contract, and entirely depends on the employer's convenience; and the article in question clearly says that the employer is not bound in such a case to give his motives. The above allegation cannot, therefore, be admitted.

3rd. A careful perusal of all the clauses of the contract shows that Art. V asks for medical certificates in case of sickness; that Art. VIII. entitles the employer to dismiss the employé, and cancel the contract in case of misconduct, drunkenness, or breach of any of the clauses of the contract. Further, it is said in Art. XIII. that in case of insubordination, drunkenness, misconduct, or breach of any of the clauses of the contract, the employé is liable to pay also a certain amount of damages. Moreover, Art. XIV. stipulates that in case of absence without leave or medical certificate, a fine of $10 per day shall be paid. Now, an infraction of any of the above-mentioned four articles is to be considered as a breach of contract; and whereas it appears from No 2 (of the judgment) that plaintiff has been guilty of some infractions, the defendant had a right, in virtue of Arts V, VIII, XIII and XIV, not only to dismiss him, but also to hold him liable for damages.

4th. On the above grounds it is decided that plaintiff is not entitled to receive any salary since his dismissal, or any damages from defendant.

SHIHOSHO SAIBANSHO.

24th April, 1875.

THE FORMOSA DIFFICULTY.

The official correspondence respecting the settlement of the difficulty between China and Japan in regard to the Island of Formosa has been issued by the Foreign-office, and we subjoin the full text of the principal documents:—

The Earl of DERBY to Mr. WADE.

Foreign-office, Nov. 19, 1874.

SIR,—I learnt with much satisfaction from your telegrams of the 30th ultimo and 1st instant that you had succeeded in inducing the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government at Peking to agree to an arrangement, by which China will pay to Japan 500,000 taels, and the Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Formosa, and I have great pleasure in expressing to you the high sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the service which you have rendered in thus bringing about a peaceful settlement of a dispute which might otherwise have produced results disastrous to the two countries immediately concerned and injurious to the interests of Great Britain and the other Treaty Powers. A telegram has been received from Sir H. Parkes stating that the agreement is entirely approved by the Japanese Government, and that they are much pleased with your action in the matter.—I am, &c, DERBY.

The Earl of DERBY to Sir H. PARKES.

Foreign-office, Jan. 14, 1875.

SIR,—The Japanese Minister, Woyeno Kagénori, called upon me for the first time to-day, and took the opportunity to express to me officially the thanks of his Government for the part which Mr Wade had taken in preventing a rupture between China and Japan. He could assure me, he said, that the service thus rendered would be gratefully remembered by his countrymen. I made a suitable reply, saying that it was the wish, as it was the interest, of England to preserve peace and prevent unnecessary quarrels wherever English influence extended; and that it would have been a subject of deep regret to the people of this country if war had broken out between two States with both of which our political relations were thoroughly friendly, and our commercial relations, as we hoped, were destined to increase from year to year. His Excellency's visit being of a complimentary character, no other business was touched upon.—I am, &c, DERBY.

Mr. WADE to the Earl of DERBY.

Peking, Nov. 16, 1874.

MY LORD,—Upon the 6th instant the Prince of Kung addressed a Circular despatch to the Legations inclosing copy of the agreement

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and guarantee signed on the 31st of October, by the Grand Secretary Wênsiang and his colleagues, on behalf of China, and by the High Commissioner Okubo, and the Minister Yanagiwara, on the part of Japan. I inclose translation, which I have authorised Mr. Medhurst to publish at Shanghai. I saw the Prince at the Yamên on the 4th instant. His Highness was very full of acknowledgments.—I have, &c, THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

The next paper of importance is the following letter from Mr. Wade to the Earl of Derby, dated Peking, Nov. 16. Mr. Wade writes :—

I propose briefly to review the course of the discussion closed by the Agreement, since the month of May last. My report of the proceedings up to that time has already been approved by your Lordship. I had been careful to communicate to the Tsung-li Yamên whatever well-authenticated intelligence I received regarding either the Japanese expedition to Formosa or the attitude of the Japanese Government; but it was not until the end July, on my announcing my intention to leave Peking on a visit to the ports, that certain Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamên came to speak to me spontaneously of the Formosan affair. Their object, apparently was to sound me touching the views of foreign nations, and the possibilty of their supplying themselves abroad with ships and munitions of war. I understood them to express a desire to submit the issue between them and Japan to arbitration; but in this, as the sequel showed, I was mistaken. I was obliged to repeat that, whatever the merits of the case, the sympathies of foreigners could not be strongly with China until the Treaties were better observed, and that the progressist tendency manifest in Japan, again by its contrast with the reactionary spirit of the Chinese, assuredly put the latter at a disadvantage in foreign opinion. On the whole, I cannot doubt that my language was discouraging to the idea that the cause of China would be supported abroad, and the Conference bore no immediate fruit. Somewhat later, however, I had occasion to draw the attention of the Ministers to the unguarded language of certain official documents relating to the Japanese question. As the Chinese certainly did not desire war with Japan, nothing could be less wise, of course, than to speak and write in a fashion that was not unlikely to produce irritation. This brought us nearer together again, and after a long conversation, in which, as I understood them, the Chinese ministers again expressed a desire to invite foreign representatives to unite in arbitration on the 12th of August, I laid before them a Memorandum on that subject.

The news from Japan had become much more warlike. There had been reported a collision in Formosa. The Japanese General and the Chinese Commissioner had been discussing an indemnity, as far as I could learn, to no purpose. The Minister Yanagiwara had left Shanghai for Peking, as the Chinese affirmed, in the middle of a correspondence with the Chinese Commissioner. Great preparations for war were known to be making in Japan. The Chinese were, on their side, arming for resistance. I became convinced that war was imminent, and believing that if such a blow as I apprehended were struck, the consequence would be most serious to all foreign interests, merchant or missionary, I suggested to the Yamên that foreign Powers should be at once appealed to to neutralise for a given time the coasts and rivers of China. This, however, I observed would involve an understanding to act together on the part of the Powers addressed; the action they were asked to take would commit them to no small trouble or expense; it might be certain, therefore, that they would accept no engagement of the kind without a *quid pro quo* were secured them. The interests of England, as the Ministers were aware, were exclusively commercial. After some further discussions, I wrote, on the 28th September, a note to the Prince of Kung, in which, after accounting for my advice, past and present, I put five questions, designed to ascertain, first—Whether the Chinese really desired arbitration at all? If so, what point would be submitted to the arbitraters? Whether there was ground for believing that the Japanese would agree to arbitration? Whether the Chinese Government would make any overtures, and, if so, what to the Japanese? What course, if a rupture ensued, the Chinese Government would follow? In a short but courteous reply the Prince informed me that the Minister would call at the Legation for explanations. This they did, but my questions remained, in effect, without answer. M. de Geofroy had now returned. He had declared his perfect readiness to co-operate in bringing about an arbitration. He, too, had believed that the Chinese desired arbitration. For a time I had reason to think it possible, moreover, that, through M. de Geofroy, overtures might be made from the Japanese side. The High Commissioner Okubo was accompanied by a French "légiste" named Boissonade. I never met this gentleman, but all I heard of him was to his advantage, and I believe that whatever influence he may have possessed was exerted on the side of peace. We came no nearer, however, to any definite solution of the question, and I had all but ceased to hope that either M. de Geofroy or myself whether separately or with the assistance of our other colleagues, would able to effect anything towards the pacific determination of the dispute, when I learned that, on the 10th October, the High Commissioner Okubo had written to the Yamên to say that, unless it were closed in five days, he should leave Peking. The Prince of Kung being absent he subsequently extended this term.

Looking to the necessity that would arise from the protection of our part communities, should war come upon us, I had, on every possible occasion, pressed both the Representatives of Japan for information, but I had never drawn from either what might fairly be termed a statement of the Japanese case. Both seemed equally averse to consider arbitration possible. It was not until the 16th October that the High Commissioner, when calling on me, entered, for the first time, into a detailed exposition of the claims of Japan. The "délai fatal" was to expire some three days later, and the Commissioner's discussions with the Yamên still continued, but they were now narrowed, as I understood his Excellency, to a demand on his part, for an answer to two propositions. He had put two questions which, as I have before stated, were in effect, as follows:—Why has China not done her part in the education of her subjects? Why, when, for want of education, they have committed crime, has China not punished her subjects. If China, argued the Commissioner, claims these savages as her subjects, she accepts the obligation of affording Japan the satisfaction which Japan has sent an expedition to expedition to exact of these people. I inferred from this conversation that the High Commissioner was not inexorably set upon war. There was the less reason that he should be, as one of the declared objects of the expedition had been accomplished by the infliction of a severe chastisement upon the peccant tribes. A money payment had, in fact, been for some time matter of negotiation, but indirectly, and I had no official knowledge of it. Briefly, the Chinese having shown some disposition to pay money (not as war expenses but as compensation to the families of the persons murdered by the Formosan savages), still, according to the Commissionor, declined to specify the amount. He asked for some $3,000,000, and this being refused, and a guarantee for any payment being pronounced impossible, he prepared to leave Peking. The Minister Yanagiwara, on the ground that the postponement of his reception by the Emperor of China was proof of unfriendly feeling towards Japan, was to accompany his colleague.

The Commissioner himself called to take leave of me on the 24th of October, but a few hours after the departure of M. de Geofroy. Like me, M de Geofroy had come to despair of arbitration or mediation. He was, in any case, to have returned to Europe before the end of the year, and the state of his health was now driving him southward earlier than he had contemplated. I was myself waiting from day to day to know whether it might not be also my duty to proceed to Shanghai, where I had written to tell Sir Charles Shadwell I should meet him, should a rupture between China and Japan become inevitable. Having heard the Commissioner's statement, I went immediately to the house of the Grand Secretary Pao, and urged him to move the Prince of Kung to say at once what money China would pay (he Commissioner, be it observed, did not insist upon describing the payment as for war expenses); also, in what way the payment should be guaranteed. Failing any other means, if the High Commissioner would consent, I would myself guarantee the payment promised. On the following day, I was authorised to offer the Commissioner Tls. 500,000, a fifth as a compensation to the families of the murdered Loochooans; the remainder, not as indemnity, but to meet the miscellaneous minor expenses (eventually specified) which the expedition had occasioned Japan. The Commissioner, I was relieved to find, agreed to put off his departure, and, with myself as intermediary, he resumed negotiations with the Yamên. The difficulties in our way were, first, in form, as to the wording of an agreement in such wise as not to make it appear that the act of either Power, China or Japan, was dependent on the abiding of the other; and next, in substance, as to the dates of the essential acts, the evacuation of Formosa by Japan, and the payment of money by China,—and the guarantees for the performance of these acts.

At last, after six days' debate, the agreement and guarantee were signed by the High Commissioner Okubo and the Minister Yanagiwara at the Yamên. There are two points to which, before closing this long despatch, I beg attention; my apparent separation from my colleagues, whose co-operation as arbitrators I had earlier hoped to

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invite: and the appearance of my own name in one of the instruments signed by the Chinese and Japanese Ministers. My narrative will have shown that, in the first step in the latter negotiations, my visit to the Grand Secretary Pao, I was, I may say, surprised into action. The High Commissioner called on me on a Saturday afternoon, and was to leave Peking early on the following Monday morning. As to the appearance of my name, I had objected twice to its insertion in papers submitted to me. The paper in which it does figure was not finally prepared, until it was too late in any way to modify its phraseology.

Lord Derby, in reply, wrote as follows :—

SIR,—I have received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 16th of November, giving an account of the negotiations for the settlement of the Formosan affair, and I have to state to you that proceedings in the matter are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

JUSTICE IN EGYPT AND THE EAST.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

We noticed some time ago the issue of a Yellow book from the French Foreign Office, with documents relating to the question of judicial reform in Egypt. The consolidation of the various capitulations and jurisdictions in Egypt under one judicial system has long been under discussion, and the adoption of a reform so urgently needed has only been delayed during the last two years by the opposition of France and Greece—the other Powers having all previously agreed. These two, we are informed, have now given their consent.

There is no doubt that under the successive "capitulations," as the treaties with the Mahommedan States have been termed, such great abuses have grown up in the administration of justice under the respective Consuls in Egypt as to become a reproach to all the Western Powers, and a just cause of complaint to the rulers of Egypt. The difficulty has been to devise any judicial system to take the place of the capitulations, which should remove these abuses, and at the same time afford the necessary security to the foreigner. Although Egypt has made great strides in the path of progress during the present generation, it has been contended, with justice, that in no court in that country would a Mussulman and a Christian find themselves on equal terms. Moreover, to say nothing of corruption, there was no code of laws or system of legal procedure that could be accepted by a Western Power as satisfactory.

The interest of this question is not, however, limited to Egypt or the dominions of the Porte. Precisely similar questions disturb our relations with China and Japan, and constitute the chief obstacles to a less restricted access to the interior of both countries. So much, indeed, is this the case, that until some solution is found which shall be acceptable alike to them and to us, there is no reasonable ground of hope that these obstacles will ever be removed. There are some things which force cannot accomplish in the intercourse of nations; and conditions may be imposed by a victorious power which only paralyze diplomacy so long as they are maintained. This has been strikingly exemplified by our past and present position, both in China and Japan. All who are interested, therefore, in the extension of our commerce and the improvement of our relations with those countries, must watch the progress of judicial reform in Egypt with eagerness, as affording the best hope of success in the far East, where a similar difficulty stops the way. The influence, indeed, which any successful result in Egypt may exercise on the relations of Western Powers with China, Japan, and the Indo-Chinese peninsula, including Burmah, Siam, and Cochin China, is of greater importance than the improvement to be anticipated in Egypt itself. Religion separates, law alone can combine; and where this is just and beneficent, there is a common bond of union which enables the Mohommedan, the Buddhist, and the Christian to live in peace under the same governing power. By no other means can the States of Christendom hope to establish with the several Powers of Asia and their subjects, Mahommedan, Buddhist, or Brahmin, any permanently peaceful relations. However systems of law may vary, the fundamental principles of justice are essentially the same; and we may safely trust that China and Japan will both be disposed to accept, as the condition of a recognition of their right to jurisdiction within their own territories, a system analogous to that which is about to be adopted by Egypt. We know that in the negotiations for the revision of the treaties which were entered into at Peking in 1868-9 by the British Minister the consent of the Chinese Government had actually been obtained to the preparation of a code of law and rules of procedure under the superintendence of Sir Edmund Hornby, the judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai; these were to serve as a basis for the consolidation of the various jurisdictions. The constitution of mixed courts, in which the Chinese territorial rights could be recognized, would have naturally followed, had the scheme been carried out. Although precious time has been lost, we may yet trust that negotiations will be renewed with similar objects in view. Little argument or persuasion can be needed to induce either Chinese or Japanese to accede to propositions having for their object the ultimate restoration of jurisdiction in their own States, the deprivation of which they regard as an intolerable humiliation—indeed, as a wrong to be redressed by force whenever they are prepared to do battle with one or all of the treaty Powers. The reality and intensity of this feeling is little understood in Europe; but it is very well known to those who have lived among the people. The Japanese, perhaps, feel the humiliation more keenly than their less impulsive neighbours, and are certainly louder and more persistent in the expression of their feelings on the subject. Both nations, however—especially the ruling classes—resent the operation of the exterritorial clauses as injurious to their independence, and a danger no less than an injury. Nor is it generally remembered that, although Egypt had been passed under the same yoke—by usurpations and encroachments, and the slow accretions of unchecked abuse—the Porte has never submitted to it. Foreigners have enjoyed the right to settle their own quarrels; but no Sultan has ever admitted the pretension embodied in the Chinese and Japanese treaties, of compelling a native to seek justice at a foreign tribunal and withdrawing foreigners from native jurisdiction. In Turkey all that the Western Powers can claim is to be represented in the native courts, and that none of their subjects shall be sentenced or tried save in the presence of a diplomatic or consular representative. If no more than this were claimed in the Far East, we should hear little of the grievance of exterritorial privileges. Within these comparatively narrow limits they would lose all that is now so irritating and offensive. We are very far, however, from advocating a modification of so serious a nature without due preparation. Neither China nor Japan has any tribunal which can be trusted to administer justice to foreigners, nor even a code of laws that a Christian Power could accept. Still less could they accept the existing rules of procedure, and even if torture to extort confession or evidence were abolished, the notorious corruptibility of the judges and officials, and the prejudice against foreigners, would more than suffice to endanger justice. It may be very true, as the Japanese urge, that we trust British subjects to the action of native laws and judges in countries less civilized, such as the Sandwich Islands or Central America, and that to deny to China or Japan rights allowed to such countries as those is to add insult to injury. But the circumstances are not quite the same.

There are Japanese newspapers, under the new order of things, in which the relation of foreign Powers and the character of treaties are discussed by native writers. The *Japan Mail* has given a translation of a series of essays from a paper known to the Japanese as the "Tokio Nichi Nichi Shimbun." Under the title of the "Subjection of Foreigners resident in Japan to the Laws of our Country," this paper treats the question of Japanese jurisdiction in a way well deserving of attention, from the just and candid spirit shown by the writer. He begins by taking up a position "That all persons living in any country, without discrimination of foreigner or native, should in all things obey the laws of that country, in accordance with a right enjoyed by all Western nations." At the same time he acknowledges frankly that "in no Asiatic country are there satisfactory laws or a complete system of jurisprudence to which life or property could be trusted." And he proceeds, with almost an excess of candour to say that in treaties with these said Asiatic countries, instancing China, Corea, Annam, and Awa, the Japanese Government should refuse to call upon their subjects to obey the laws of those countries, thus cutting away the ground of any objection on the part of Asiatics to the exterritorial clauses of the foreign treaties. He perceives this, and asks, "Is there no arrangement by which the divided jurisdiction treaties can be abolished?" and his reply is perfectly satisfactory. He says there is such an arrangement, and it consists in enabling foreign Governments to entrust their people to Japanese laws with perfect freedom from anxiety "by the compilation of a satisfactory code of laws, by the institution of courts which shall not be influenced by the power of the Government, by the appointment of experienced legal officers and the association along with them of juries, and offering to foreigners practical proof that there is no denial or delay of justice." We may safely assure the Japanese that whenever they succeed in offering such guarantees to the treaty Powers there will be no difficulty in the modification or extinction of exterritorial privileges.

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But, as the writer is aware, though a code of laws may be borrowed from other countries or improvised on the spot, it could not by any act of authority receive immediate application. The want of legal officers and knowledge, to say nothing of the conflict of anterior laws, customs, and precedents on which the whole fabric of society has been built up for centuries, would oppose serious obstacles. It is almost impossible to transplant the law of one country and apply it to another without preparation or enlightenment on the part of the people and the administrators. Greece made the experiment, adopting a code compiled from the French and German laws, as the Japanese writer says, and, though it looked beautiful on paper, it was found "unmanageable in practice, because it was at variance with Greek customs and old precedents." He rightly concludes, therefore, that the proposal to adopt a translation of the Code Napoléon, just as it is, and seek to make of it a Japanese national system of jurisprudence would answer no good purpose. But, he suggests, it may be possible to follow "the example of Egypt in her late negotiations with foreign Powers, carrying out a system of mixed courts jointly presided over by Japanese and foreign legal officers, and thus obtain commercial and civil jurisdiction, so as ultimately to subject foreigners altogether to our laws." There is, perhaps, another example which might better meet the need of the Japanese, who are ready to adopt any innovation which promises independence and rapid progress—if not the Chinese, less disposed to enter upon a vast field of experiment and change Japan might inquire into the code adopted in the government of our Asiatic empire—a code which, by its simplicity and comprehensiveness, has given to 130,000,000 of mixed races, with creeds and local customs which have little in common, a system of law and procedure eminently adapted to secure the blessings of legal order and security. France is charged by the Chinese authorites with going much farther than any other foreign Power, and claiming not only a protectorate over all Roman Catholic missions, but over their native converts; thus creating an *imperium in imperio*, which raises a constant conflict of jurisdiction, and deprives the civil power of all authority over their own subjects—a state of affairs which may be felt intolerable to the most long-suffering Asiatics. Sooner or later this complaint will have to be taken into account, and fairly met, by the Western Powers, or worse will follow. If the death of the youthful Emperor of China should bring to the front the anti foreign party in the State and give them any predominating power in a Regency, it is quite possible this question may be brought forward under the most untoward conditions for a peaceful or satisfactory solution; and another example will then be added to the many which history supplies, of the danger of allowing causes of national hostility to smoulder neglected.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

April 24, *St. Thomas*, Swedish barque, G. B. Hjorth, 450, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

April 24, *Bessie North*, British barque, D. H. Richman, 578 from Swansea, Patent fuel, to Order.

April 24, *Kanko Maru*, Japanese steamer, Kawaiwasaki, 318, from Bishiu, General, to Kaiso.

April 24, *Orissa*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 250, from Yocoki, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 25, *Korchland*, French barque, Lanco, 267, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese

April 26, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,046, from Hongkong, General, to P. & O. Co.

April 28, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,685, from Shanghai and ports, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 29, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 2,000, from Shanghai and ports, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

April 29, *Lady Belman*, British brig, Wm. Lee, 253, from Kobe, Kerosine, to China and Japan Trading Co.

May 1, *Wega*, German barque, Mähl, 395, from Cronstadt, Rye Flour, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

May 1, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

May 1, *Fuso Maru*, Japanese steamer, Moore, 450, from Kobe, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 24, *Kiusiu*, Japanese steamer, Froom, for Hakodadi, General, despatched by, Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 24, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai, despatched by, Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 25, *Venice*, British steamer, Watson, 1,270, for Hiogo General, despatched by, Van Oordt and Co.

April 26, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,010, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by, P. M. S. S. Co.

April 26, *Bengal*, British steamer, Douglas, 1,305, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Aug. Heard & Co.

April 28, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,046, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

April 28, *Kiusiu Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

April 28, *Formosa*, British steamer, Staurt, 651, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

April 30, *City of Halifax*, British ship, Lester, 853, for Manila, Ballast, despatched by Witkin & Robison.

May 1, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,685, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

May 1, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai—Messrs. T. Lovell, Hickson, R.A., S. Bates, Wilson, W. Bates, G. Grant, T. Grant, Brown, Hellyer, Bourcerie, Gill, Bernard, Lambeth, Twomby, Anderson, Tsuda, Matsuo, Ashida Yamamoto, Tadokoro, Mr. and Mrs. Nakasawa Yoshida, Kanaki, Kawasaki, Sakabe, Ah Kew, Hoshino, Miura, Takasima, Takano, Arabata, Oki, Kobayashi, one Chinaman, and 158 Japanese in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Alaska*, for San Francisco.—Messrs. Thomas Barclay, R. S. Edwards, D. A. Edwards, J. Middleton, Mrs. M. Townsend, child and servant, Rev. Mr. Burnside, Mrs. Burnside, 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Houston and child, J. H. E. Waters, P. E. Roy, Gen. Allen, Mrs. Allen and servant, J. M. Lambeth, Lieut. Hubback, 3 Miss Happers, Mrs. H. A. Bellows, Miss Fowler Mrs. McDonald and 4 children, Messrs. P. H. Moore, C. W. Bass, Lowe, Miss Bradlee, Capt. Harrington, Messrs. Peters, Becker, A. Sykes, E. L. Nisari and Sarasan.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong.—Six Chinese, on deck.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Shanghai and ports—Mr. and Mrs. Hardman and son, Gen. Saigo, Messrs. Oyama, Hooper, J. Winckler, Uchinoma Dingi, Fugita, Nagasakia, Okaba, Fukeshima and child, Koemera, Chan Sing, 86 Japanese, and 2 Chinese, in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Goddard, Mrs Hoof, Mrs. S. M. Bryan, Mrs. Birtwhistle, Messrs. D. V. King, De Witt Arnold, D. Fitz Henery, W. White, H. M. McGregor, The Misses Cargill, (3), Mr. and Mrs. Purcell, 2 children and 2 servants, Messrs. R. Johnston, and servant, H. Buchanan and servant, Jno. Hart, W. A. Horne, Mrs. Harrison, Capt. Shufts, Mr. and Mrs Ede, child and 2 servants, and Mr. and Mrs England, 5 children and 2 servants, and 56 Japanese, and 9 Chinese, in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—Mr. Munro.

Per Japanese steamer *Kiusiu Maru*, for Hakodate.—Mr. Thomson, and 19 in the steerage.

The British brig *Lady Belman* reports: calm weather and rain on Friday.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, from Hongkong.—Mrs. Elkin.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Shanghai and way ports.—Mr and Mrs Halifax, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley and two children, Messrs. Larkin, Kato, Yeito Morodaka, Kambayashi, Kuratzugoo, Oharie, Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Konishi, Nigishi, Kozaka, Agowa, Yamamoto, Kawatchi, Oku Hirotsu, Otani, Otary, L. Joseph, Ishizaki, and Kurusaki; 1 European, 3 Chinese, and 134 Japanese, in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Nevada*, for Shanghai, &c.:—Mr. and Mrs. Staples, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Burness and Child, Miss Colburn, Messrs. Perrigord, Frassinet, R. Walsh, 2 children and servant, Groom, Samson, Hewlett, C. David, Geisenheimer, Heco, Tyler, E. Seymour, J. Buse, House, C. Mills, G. Slade, C. Chevalier, Mrs. Inglis, and child, Mrs. Horsman, Mrs. Morf, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Dr. Fisher, and 33 Japanese, in the cabin; 500 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai: Treasure, $6,000.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar	8,181 bags.
Naval Stores	783 pkgs.
Sundries	503 "

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$2,700.00.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, for Hongkong:—

Silk	277 Bales.

Per *Niigata Maru*, for Shanghai.—Treasure: Yen 1,500,110 and $8,500.

REPORTS.

The *St. Thomas* reports variable weather, strong winds from S. W. to W.N.W.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* reports: left Hongkong April 19th, at 5.30 p.m. and experienced strong N. E. winds with heavy seas as far as Agincourt Island. Thence to Yokohama, light easterly winds and calms with fine weather. From Yokosima to Oosima, North and N. W. winds and fine weather. From Oosima to Cape Sagami moderate North and N. W. winds with fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama 6.45 p.m. April 26th. April 19th, at 10 p.m. passed a steamer off Single, Island supposed to be M. M. Co.'s steamer from Yokohama; April 20th, 1 p.m. passed P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Bombay* off Lamock Islands; April 26th, at 7 a.m. passed S. S. *Venice* off Omai Saki.

The German barque *Wega* reports: after leaving Cronstadt had a tedious passage till clear of the English Channel, thence to port

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has been 155 days, coming by way of Cape Horn and the Pacific; called in here for orders her cargo being for Petropaulovsk and the Ochoctsk.

The French steamer *Tanais* reports: pleasant weather, anchored at 1 30 a.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong ...	...Menzaleh...	M. M. Co. ...	5th May
H'date & Niigata...	Washi	H., M. & Co...	28th April

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Costa Rica	Conner	
Menzaleh	Pasqualine	...Hongkong.
Niigata Maru	Walker	
Naruto	DuBois	
Nevada	Williams ...	...Shanghai
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Tanais	Reynier...	
Washi	Hescroff... ...	...Hakodadi.

SAILING SHIPS.

Bessie North	578	D. H. Richman ...
Iris	213	... ...
Korchland	267	Lanco ... ...
Lady Belman	253	Wm. Lee ... ...
Myrtle	35	Poley ... ...
St. Thomas	450	G. B Hjorth... ...
Tori	100	Jordan ... ...
Wega...	395	Mabl ... ...
Walton	550	John Shield... ...Hiogo.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M. S. ... ... Challenger ... ... Captain Thompson, gone to Yokoska.
British gun-boat... Frolic ... ... Captain Buckle
American gun boat Monocacy ... ... Captain Kouts

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Ulysses" str.; "Deucalion" str.; "Agamemnon" str.
FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Crocus" str; "Glenartney" str.; "Riga" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str "Annie Braginton"; "Oleander."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Gaucho"; "Satsuma";
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Indian Empire"; "Abano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Victoria"; "Florentine"; "Vichna."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas. C. Leary"; "Jas. Condle"; "Hants County"; "T. A. Goddard." For Hiogo.—"Armenia." "Rainbow."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—
FROM ABERDEEN.—"Esmeralda" str.
FROM HAMBURG.—"Catharina."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Glaucus" str; "Antenor," s.s.; "Agamemnon," "Achilles."
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Sumida" str. "Duke of Abercorn"; "Jessie Macdonald"; "Africa" str. "Viking" str.; "Cheviot" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Flying Spur," "Punjaub," "Coulnakyle."
AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai"; "Sophie."
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar"
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO. "Jessie Jamieson"
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH Co.

Communication by the Shanghae and Amoy cable is reestablished.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date.
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	May 12
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Overdue.
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE.....	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	May 5th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	May 1st
Do. Do.	M. B. Co.	May 1st
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.
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FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
" Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.
who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Adver-

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE FIFTH PERFORMANCE

OF THE

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS,

will take place

On Thursday, the 6th May,

When will be presented

A Drama, in Two Acts, by H. T. Craven, Esq.,

ENTITLED

"MILKY WHITE,"

DANIEL WHITE	Mr. TODDLES.
DICK DUGS	Mr. VERNON.
ARCHIBALD GOOD ...	Mr. COVENTRY.
MRS. SADDRISS	Miss ELLA HERBERT.
ANNIE WHITE	Mademoiselle VIOLINI.

To conclude

With the Farce by Blanchard Jerrold,

"COOL AS A CUCUMBER."

OLD BARKINS	Mr. VERNON.
FRED. BARKINS	Mr. NEWCOME.
PLUMPER...	Mr. SPURGEON.
WIGGINS	Miss SPRIGHTLY.
Miss JESSY HONITON ...	Miss MATTHEWS.

Performance to commence at 9.

TICKETS can be secured at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Yokohama, April 29, 1875. td

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 1ST, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—The market may be reported as continuing dull, without any material alteration in prevailing rates.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.92½ to $2.12½	56 to 60 reed 40 yds.	35 in. nom.	per pce. 2.25 to 2.50
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom		64 to 72 „	„	„ 2.50 to 2.80
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„	39 in.	„	2.17½ to 2.55	Turkey Reds 25 yds.	30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb. 0.90 to 0.97½
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2.67½ to 2.90	Black Velvets		8.60 to 9.50
Taffachelass Single			nom.	2.50 to 2.70	English Drills		3.25 to 3.40

Yarn:—

No 16 to 24			per picul	33.50 to 36.50	No. 28 to 32	per picul	38.50 to 42.00
Reverse			nom.	nominal	„ 38 to 42	„	42.00 to 46.50

Woollen Fabrics.—Business continues without animation though rates are nominally unaltered. We quote:—

Plain Orleans		40—42 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in. 0.26 to 0.28
Figured Orleans		29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in. 0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth		30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.36	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords		29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.00 to 7.00	Presidents	54 in to 56 in.	0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Assted.		56—58 yds.	31 in.	18.50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan		22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine		30 yds.	30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb. 0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Sugar.—The market is quieter. Large stocks of white sugar, estimated at 45,000 piculs, have had a depressing effect upon prices for these which rule lower.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag			per picul	4.65 to 4.75	China No. 5 Kong-fun		per picul 5.10 to 5.60
in Basket			„	4.45 to 4.55	„ No. 6 E-pak		„ 4.60 to 5.00
China No. 1 Ping fah			„	8.40 to 8.50	Swatow		„ 3.60 to 3.70
„ No. 2 Ching-pak			„	7.40 to 7.60	Daitong		„ 3.70 to 3.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak			„	6.60 to 7.10	Japan Rice		„ 3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah			„	5.90 to 6.30	Kerosine Oil		„ 3.60 to 3.70

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our last fortnightly report was dated 24th ultimo. Since then deliveries have been 375 piculs. Arrivals barely amount to 200 bales, and the stock is steadily decreasing. A public sale took place on the 28th ultimo, when Sinchu Hanks, common to inferior, were disposed of at $377 and a parcel of Sinchu "filature" fetched $515. On the whole, there is little if any change to report in prices.

	Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¼d. ₰ Lyons, 5.35.				*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¼d. ₰ Lyons, 5.35.*			
Hanks—								
Best (No. 1/2)	480 to 500	18s. 6d. to 19s.	2d.	frs. 51 to 53	Medium (No. 2½)	410 to 430	16s. 0d. to 16s.	9d. frs. 44 to 46
Good (No. 2)	440 to 470	17s. 1d. to 18s.	2d.	frs. 47 to 50	Common No. 3	380 to 400	15s. 0d. to 15s.	8d. frs. 41 to 43

Tea.—Business in Old Crop requires little or no comment, transactions being almost nominal and not exceeding 180 piculs for the week.

Some musters of small lots of "New Crop" have been shewn and small purchases of 4 @ 5 piculs have been made at $50 to $52 per picul, but these quotations with a fuller supply will soon be reduced. As it is, most tea houses are waiting larger arrivals, and it is a matter of regret to find buyers again prepared to pay fancy prices when, by a little patience, they might, in the course of the next ten days, operate to much greater advantage.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates are unaltered, with scarcely anything doing.

Gold Yen are wanted at slightly higher rates.

Rates close as follows:—		On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¼d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ per cent. dist.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1½d. to ¼	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2¼d.	30 days' sight Private	103
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.29	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	100
„ „ Private	5.31	30d. s. Private	103½ nom.
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72½ to ¾	Gold Yen	111
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	73	Kinsats	417½

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INSURANCE.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874. tf.

The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

AT BATAVIA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Companies, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class...	12 Months...	1¼	per Cent
" " ...	6 " ...	1	"
" " ...	3 " ...	¾	"
" " ...	1 " ...	½	"
" " ...	10 Days.....	5/16	"

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

The Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester,
And 10, Cornhill, London.
7, Water Street, Liverpool.
4, Hanover Street, Glasgow.
23, Cowgate, Dundee.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, June 30, 1868.

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INSURANCE.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street,
GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Capital, Florins 8,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA,

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 8, 1872.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12, 1871.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,
o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between Mr. C. S. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE and the undersigned ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

With reference to the above Mr. C. S. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our firm in Yokohama, and are authorized to sign our firm "in Liquidation."

GILMAN & Co.

Yokohama, 1st March, 1875. W. 1m.

CAUTION.

BETTSS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear ot

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872. 12ms.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES, and well known all over the world.

Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.
Donkey Engines.
Distillery Engines.
Air-pump Engines.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.
Cane-juice Pumps.
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.
Granulating Pans of every description.
Cattle Pumps.
Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Dippers and Cranes.
Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Cane Punts.
Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONCERT.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS

OF THE

General Hospital.

AN AMATEUR VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given at the

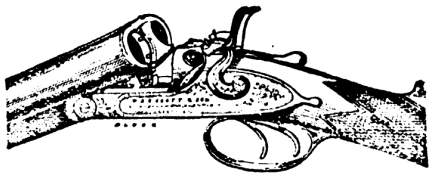
MASONIC HALL,

On Tuesday Next, 4th May.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after Saturday next.

Admission, Two Dollars.

Yokohama, April 29, 1875.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

CAUTION.—Merceandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mak or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Socity, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4in

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO IMPORTERS

—OF—

ENGLISH GOODS.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LONDON DRAPER, is open to buy Goods in commission for a good Firm; or as Agent for Japanese Goods consigned to London. Highest references given and required. Address

MR. GEORGE INGATE,

DRAPER,

KILBURN, LONDON, W. C.

Yokohama, March 27, 1875. 3ins.

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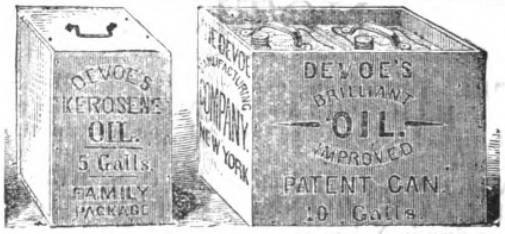
THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

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ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH Screw Tops, OR THE WORD "Devoe's" ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

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Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 19.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

MARRIED.

May 8th, 1875, in Union Chapel, Yokohama, Japan, by the Rev. R. S. Maclay, D.D., in the presence of T. B. Van Buren, Esq., U. S. Consul-General to Japan, Captain PAUL A. DITHLEFSEN, of Portland, Maine, U. S. A., to Miss SARAH MACDONALD, of St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A.

Notes of the Week.

The week has again been marked by two startling cases of robbery. On Monday it was announced that the compradore of the Deutsche Bank had acknowledged, under the fear of discovery, the embezzlement of about $28,000 of the money entrusted to his custody. He was at once given into charge and some of the shroffs suspected of complicity in the robbery were also subsequently apprehended. Later in the week the compradore of Messrs. Walsh Hall & Co. was found deficient in his cash, and seems to have made away with about $4,000, a small portion only of which falls directly on his immediate employers.

These occurrences have naturally excited some discussion about the 'compradore system,' the weak side of which is exposed by them. But the clumsy currencies of the East place this fetter on the arms of foreigners, and so long as they exist the system will probably obtain. It has some evils, but also some great advantages, and the one will be tolerated for the sake of the other. It is probable, however, that some more rigid checks may yet be contrived and imposed on the men actually entrusted with the custody of money, and that the nature of the securities offered for their honesty may have to be more solid than heretofore.

IT would be premature at present to do more than give such details regarding the *Genroin* as have been published in the native papers. It is quite possible that something may appear hereafter to throw light upon what would be its probable fate in the event of any real strain being put upon it. As it stands at present it may have some influence, but it has not a vestige of power, in the only sense in which the word can be used in political philosophy. The amount of this influence will entirely depend upon the character and abilities of the leading men in it, and it may act in either one of two ways; directly upwards on the Cabinet, or directly downwards on the people, whose new or changed opinions will in their turn influence the Cabinet. Most of the old clamourers for a 'House of Commons' have subsided into silence, though some say they are being put off with an old thing under a new name. It is certain that not only would the Government be wrong in yielding representative institutions to anything less than a very strong and intelligent demand for them, but that it is most likely right in thinking that the nation in its present state is wholly unfit for such institutions.

As we have publicly stated that the system of race-lotteries is one which is in a great measure responsible for evils of a grave nature connected with or arising out of turf sports in Yokohama, we think it right to state that the only two Clubs in the place have abolished them. If we commit any breach of etiquette in mentioning this, we must apologize for it before hand. Our justification is that it is well to record acts which show that the majority of the leading members of this community have grappled seriously with the whole question at issue, and are determined that, by no fault or omission of theirs, shall any sanction be given, in places where the tone of socicty is more or less formed, to practices which have been condemned after full trial by the general sense of this community. There was but one way in which the reputation of the place could be vindicated from the imputations cast upon it. That way has been taken, and it is only fair to others and to ourselves that we should be permitted to state this. To refuse the sanction of society to bad customs is the surest way to secure their ultimate abolition.

THOSE who have opposed us in the controversy about race-lotteries must not complain if we support our position by their own avowals or statements. In order to do this we will devote a few words to a letter signed X. Y. Z. which appeared in the *Japan Herald* of Thursday evening last, and which it is wholly useless for our opponents to pretend does nor fairly represent their views and their case. We consent for a monent to waive all our objections to noticing anonymous communications, and will treat the letter as if it deserved the consideration due to a speech delivered or letter written by one who was bold and frank enough to face the responsibility attaching to his words. We shall not even complain that, like every other letter or remark levelled at this Journal, the Editor of it is made the object of personal attack, in direct contravention of all the decencies and conventionalities of the writing of gentlemen.

X. Y. Z. begins his letter thus: "A man must possess a very high character for veracity before such a statement as the following, made by the editor of the *Mail* in his paper of the 2nd inst, will be accepted by the Yokohama public, viz:—"The many gratifying assurances we have received from all quarters during the week, of the importance and value of the remarks we thought it our duty to make upon what appears to us and to others a very great evil" &c.'

There can be only one meaning to these words. They imply that we have received no such assurances, or have not received them to such an extent as to warrant this assertion, and this amounts to giving the lie direct.

One of our charges concerning the demoralizing effect of the whole atmosphere surrounding the turf in this place was that it absolutely undermined the confidence placed in men's words—we even said, 'words of honour'. And here we have a gross and palpable case of it.

Now, we are not going to waste our anger on an anony-

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mous writer. But we shall make free to assert that a more perfect illustration of the charge we brought against the effect of the spirit we denounced never was offered by a clumsy antagonist.

We then come to the next paragraph in which X. Y. Z. says that "the discreditable remarks in the *Mail* issue of the 24th ult. to which the above has reference have caused throughout the whole community an universal feeling of regret that a weak, but perhaps well-meaning and possibly conscientious man should unwittingly have (to use his own words) become "the ignorant and pliant tool" of a small clique of unscrupulous men at whose instigation malicious and slanderous statements have been promulgated upon utterly insufficient grounds.

We first come to the word 'discreditable.' If it is discreditable to denounce the spirit of gambling and the unfair practices of the turf which have, beyond all question, had more or less notorious prevalence in this place; if it is discreditable to point out the destruction, by this poison, of the confidence which ought to exist in society, and that reliance which ought to be placed on men's words; if it is discreditable to try to eradicate the practices which have led to these results; then the remarks of the *Japan Weekly Mail* are discreditable. But if it is otherwise, there is but one alternative, viz: that X. Y. Z. is so dominated by the spirit we seek to exorcise that his sense of moral order is inverted; right is his wrong and wrong his right.

He applies the word 'weak' to us. Does he know what an article like that which appeared in our paper on the 24th ult. costs us? We will tell him. It costs us, not friendships, indeed, but a great alienation from men with whom we have no desire to be other than on friendly terms, and whose good-will, as a mere question of worldly policy, we should do far more wisely to conciliate. The material interests of men in small places are very closely interwoven; popularity is a thing which the great majority of men make considerable sacrifices to gain; the alienation of friendly regards and the certain incurring of cold and averted faces do not conduce to a man's social comfort or his worldly advancement. Yet these are among the costs of a free expression of unflattering opinion on such questions; and these costs we have to pay. There may be weakness in making these acknowledgements; but we doubt much whether it is a sign of weakness to incur these costs.

X. Y. Z. speaks of our being tool &c., of "a small clique of unscrupulous men" &c.

In answer to this we have to state that we have not had the smallest communication, verbal or by letter, with any one of those who may be supposed to be referred to in this allusion. We had never mentioned the subject of lotteries or racing to any one of them. From year's end to year's end we never under any circumstances meet them. Our walks and ways are in diametrically opposite directions. *After* our article was written we were requested by a prominent opponent of the race-lottery system to sign the letter calling a meeting at the Club to discuss the subject; but, so far as our memory serves us, this communication was the first which had passed between us for two years on any subject, and we know no other member whatever of the party. Far, therefore, from having knowingly been the exponent of the views of any *clique*, we have never had the smallest communication with or from any such party or section of the community, and know nothing of its members, their views or their movements.

Our article originated in many representations made to us of the very large sums which changed hands at these lotteries and in the betting rings last year, sums out of all proportion to the incomes or means of those through whose hands they passed; in reflections upon certain circumstances in the local history of the past two years which wear an equivocal complexion never suspected at the moment of their occurrence; and in two or three special conversations in which the evil of the gambling spirit or gambling houses in this settlement were shortly but vividly brought before us. These have been the sole promptings of what we wrote.

X. Y. Z. speaks of our childish sentimentalism on this subject being provocative of ridicule. We shall not reply to the reproach. Of his own understanding we may form some estimate from this letter, which he commences by making a direct imputation on our veracity, and saying in the next sentence that our remarks are those of a "man perhaps well-meaning and" possibly conscientious!" The confusion of mind or utter looseness of moral texture to which this kind of writing is due, enables one to estimate its value, and any sound man will unhesitatingly assess this with a good large *minus* before it. It is just one of those letters to which we referred last week when we said that any opponent of a bad system could safely rely upon the disgrace brought on it by its defenders.

We are ashamed to have occupied the attention of our readers to a matter in which we have been forced, most unwillingly, to obtrude our own personality on them. But we have a firm conviction that right is on our side in this matter, and that the well-being and reputation of the settlement are more or less involved in a correct solution of it.

We will conclude with the narration of a fact for which we can vouch, and the proof of which shall be placed within ten days of his request, in the hands of any member of the Race Club of this settlement should he apply for it.

A gentleman, well known in this settlement and perfectly conversant with the rules of the turf and its local history, was speaking some short time back to the editor of *Bell's Life* on the subject of certain practices connected with racing in the far east. The Editor said "If you will make me a statement to this effect and hold yourself responsible for it, I will identify the ———— turf with a reputation which shall make it henceforward impossible for any honourable man to have his name associated with it."

We are not able to proceed with our analysis of the Financial Statement this week, being without the translations of the documents which supplement the second part and afford the necessary explanations without which it is impossible to do justice to it.

An entertainment was given on the evening of the 4th instant at the Sei-yô-ken Hotel, Tôkio, by Messrs. Pauncefort and Wagner Cuthbertson, which we regret to hear was not so well attended as the just hopes of the performers warranted.

The performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday evening, which embraced the farce "Cool as a Cucumber" and the domestic drama "Milky White," inverted that usual order of representation which assigns to the serious drama the fresh and untouched sensibilities of an impressionable audience. But this is seldom without its disadvantages—some of them we incline to think only too clearly manifested on Thursday—and we shall not imitate it in the few observations which the quality of the performance and the drama itself suggest to us. "Milky White" (which we shall be excused for briefly describing) is the playful name by which a certain cow-keeper is obviously enough known in his village. Deaf, grasping, avaricious and litigious—violent and brutal in his intercourse with the world, he yet nourishes a tender affection for his child *Annie White*, upon whom all the warmth of his else rugged nature is concentrated and shed. He prizes her as the apple of his eye and looks with unspeakable aversion upon the possibility of her affection being wrested from him by a favoured lover and his old age left uncheered by her companionship. In this contrast between the deaf, morose and litigious bully and the tender and doating father lie the strong points of the drama and the interest with which it undoubtedly holds an audience.

Archibald Good, a veterinary surgion whose love for *White's* daughter has induced him to offer many gratuitous services, has succeeded in curing the old man's deafness. Unsuspected by his daughter he enters her room while she is describing the circumstances of her accepted lover to *Dick Dugs*, a cowboy who also aspires to her hand. Infuriated by fragments of the conversation which he overhears and

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applies to himself he drives his daughter from her home, assaults his servant, assails *God* with bitter reproaches and sinks prostrated by his supposed discovery. But relief is at hand. *Mrs. Saddrip*, a poor woman whom he had treated with coarse cruelty, tends him in his desolation and remorse and, unknown to him, shelters his daughter. She again brings them together and the *éclaircissement* which follows reunites father and daughter, the former pledging his hand to *Mrs. Saddrip* and the latter being formally affianced to her devoted lover.

Dramas of this class, relying exclusively upon their construction with a view to powerful and striking situations, must not be too closely scrutinized in the details of their execution. Their frame-work is too slight to bear a heavy weight of dialogue, and the relations of the characters are more frequently than otherwise determined by the special qualities of performers whose peculiar powers they are in the first instance adapted to give scope and effect to. And if they are effective, draw laughter—or, better still, tears, from a world 'unused to the melting mood'—we must not too curiously analyse or expose the simple mechanism by which the skilled dramatist touches our hearts or relaxes our muscles. It would be as idle as to criticise the last Christmas Pantomime. "Milky White" is assuredly no worse than the general run of such plays, and its vogue in England gives assurance that the popular judgment is in its favour.

Having said so much, we shall, without dwelling upon the questionable taste with which the author abuses the effects of antithesis and anticlimax, add a few words upon the performers to whom we are indebted for the representation. Mr. Toodles has apparently devoted much care to the study of the prominent personage of the drama. The abrupt violence of the morose and brutal *White* were pourtrayed with the rough and cordial vigour which marked a sense of the utter perversion of his nature and his antagonism to society, and he was not without power in those more trying passages in which these emotions were softened into tenderness by the presence of his daughter. But he exaggerated some of the worst sins of the dramatist—in those violent antitheses in which a flat jest succeeds a passing touch of sentiment or pathos—into glaring proportions, instead of softening or, better still, retrenching them, and hence, it may not be doubted, sacrificed effects which he had assuredly the ability to make his own. Mr. Toodles must, however, be congratulated upon the success of his embodiment and the care and patience with which he had evidently prepared himself for it by study. His impersonation of the rôle was highly meritorious. Madlle. Violini sustained the part of *Annie* with a becoming grace and truly feminine delicacy which gave reality and colour to her very pleasing impersonation. Delicate in figure and gentle of voice, Madlle Violini does not violate credibility in her assumed sex (and indeed in the introduced song, which was loudly redemanded, showed much skill in her employment of the latter), uses gesture with moderation, and displayed throughout an artistic aptitude which is susceptible of advantageous cultivation and to which such success as "Milky White" obtained was largely attributable. Mr. Vernon has more than equalled his antecedents in his *Dick Dugs*, an admirable piece of low comedy playing for which we must thank the inherent sense of humour, to which he on this occasion gave the loose rein, rather than the dramatist who has done little more than sketch out an outline which he filled in to the intense amusement of his audience. Miss Ella Herbert must also be congratulated upon a happy realisation of the part with which she was entrusted. Her usual gesture was wisely discarded and her impersonation was all the better for it, acquiring a truth and reality which a "gushing" treatment would have rendered impossible. Mr. Coventry acted the slight part of *Archibald* with good sense and, discrimination, though with a stiffness of manner which he should try to abandon.

"Cool as a Cucumber," which preceded the drama, is one of those thin bubbles kept only afloat by the vivacity and sustained self-possession of its hero. It has the defect of being too long for its subject; 'the thread of its discourse is spun finer than the staple of its argument' and this is in no small degree distressing to the actor upon whom the burden of the piece almost wholly falls. We have perhaps seen Mr. Spurgeon in parts better adapted for the display of his pleasant humour, but all praise is nevertheless due to his *Plumper*, whose assurance and coolness were represented with admirable humour and effect. For any colour the trifle has it is indebted to its prominent character, and it will be enough to say that he received full support from the representatives of the minor parts who were associated with him in its performance.

A concert, noteworthy for the assistance, both in the instrumental and vocal music, given by some of the ladies of the settlement, took place in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening last.

The concert was opened with Mendelssohn's four-part song *Early Spring*,—an appropriate tribute to the season—sung by the Yokohama Choral Society. The song is expressive of those joyous emotions which, in all ages and among all nations, have been associated with Spring—emotions which have inspired an infinity of poetry and a thousand songs. The aspects of Nature were fruitful sources of inspiration to Mendelssohn, as they are to all true poets. He is never weary of chanting the praises of Spring, and, with equal ease and skill, wreathes his chaplets as offerings at her shrine. And, as he sings, the air becomes rich with the perfume of flowers, and musical with the hum of bees and the voices of birds. "All nature wakens smiling and fair,' and arouses feelings of happiness and gratitude in the heart. In his charming letters from Switzerland and Italy we see how his mind glowed under the influence of fine scenery, and his choice of the poetry which he selected to set to music proves how great was his devotion to external nature. The song was very effectively sung, and served to introduce in this settlement a variety of music of which we hope hereafter to record many performances.

A song of Gounod's, *Ce que je suis sans toi*, followed. It demanded a little more 'singing,' and was delivered rather in drawing-room than concert-room style. It pleased, but would have pleased more had the singer bestowed more of labour on the cultivation of a naturally excellent voice.

De Beriot's *Scène de Ballet* stood next on the programme, and introduced an amateur violinist of whom we have long envied Kobe the possession. His playing is so far above that of the ordinary English amateur—who is, on the whole, a wretched fiddler—that we shall pay him the compliment of criticising it as we should that of a professional player. His intonation, then,—the first requisite in the violin-player—is excellent; to say it was faultless would be to say what is perhaps only true of half-a-dozen living men. His bowing is free, broad and graceful; his *staccato*—the despair of amateurs—rapid, bright and pointed; his phrasing good and musician-like; his *legato* playing smooth, even and singing, and his rapid playing accurate and clear. His feeling and expression are true and arouse sympathy in his audience; he never falls into exaggeration or descends to trick; his schooling has been excellent, and his proficiency is the obvious result of great labour. In power, tone and passion he errs somewhat by defect, though the instrument on which he played is perhaps responsible for part of this impression. Beautiful in a room, and with the true Italian tone, it has not power for a concert-hall, nor would any one do wisely to bring a really great instrument to this country, where any mischief which befalls it is practically irreparable. But his playing of De Beriot's charming music was very delightful, and gave the audience a treat, in its kind, without parallel in our recollection of the settlement. The just tribute of an *encore* was acknowledged by Gounod's *Méditation* on Sebastian Bach's First Prelude.

Hatton's glee, *Absence*, which followed, is written with the skill and knowledge of vocal effects which characterize all this composer's work, but it failed for want of sufficient preparation.

The *Andante* and *Presto Scherzando* of Mendelssohn's second Piano-forte Concerto, with the orchestral accompaniments taken on a second piano, succeeded the violin solo. This concerto was, if we remember rightly, composed about the

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year 1838, and was first played in London at the Philharmonic by Mrs. Anderson—a fine player and the instructress in music of our present gracious Queen. It is a splendid work and a noble specimen of the composer's genius. The *Andante* is a model of lovely melody and pure thought, and the *Presto Scherzando* is full of passion and fire. Both demand powers in the executant of no ordinary nature, and when we say that this demand was amply and brilliantly responded to by the performer who graciously gave her assistance in the good cause for which the concert was given, we have done all that we shall venture to do. Gratitude demands no profusion of words.

We must limit ourselves for similar reasons in speaking of the *cavatina* from La Sonnambula, *Comé per me sereno*, which was received with enthusiastic applause, acknowledged by Bishop's "Should he upbraid," sung with that ease and grace which are the ripe and rare fruits of cultivation and study.

The first part of the Concert was brought to a close with Barnby's favourite part-song, 'Sweet and Low,' sung by the Choralists in very excellent style. Tennyson's lyrics have been greately set to music by feeble hands. They are so exquisitely beautiful that they suggest these attempts to people whose admiration would be far more highly estimated were they to leave them alone. Barnby, however, has achieved a real success in this pretty song, which is likely always to remain a favourite among efforts of this nature.

The second part opened with Arthur Sullivan's setting of Sir Walter Scott's 'Oh, hush thee, my babie,' also very nicely sung by the Choralists. This was followed by a 'Romance' for the violin by C. J. Toms, again beautifully played by the young amateur whose performance in the first part had given so much pleasure. The writing of this little piece is very graceful and original. In the second part of it the harmonies in the accompaniment are somewhat too *cherché*, and now and then become, we venture to think, somewhat impure from this cause. But the piece deservedly gave great pleasure.

Of the trio for three female voices from *Athalié* 'Hearts feel that love Thee' we shall not trust ourselves to write. We could do no justice to its rare beauty and holy rapture. Like its compeer 'Lift thine eyes,' the less said after it, the less its effect is likely to be marred.

The introduction of the Andante to Beethoven's sixth symphony (the Pastoral) arranged for two piano-fortes, was a bold venture, but we think a successful one. It is entitled *Scene am Bach*, (Scene by a rivulet,) in the original score, and depicts the emotions excited by external nature under this special influence. To our own mind, no such pastoral has ever been produced by any poet, though the rank we give it may arise from a disproportionate devotion to the language in which it is written. No painter—not even Turner himself, who, we are accustomed to think, is the Beethoven of painting—has ever given anything to the world so rich and rarely beautiful as this Andante. Everything pales by its side. The "Crossing the Brook" or the "Childe Harold" of the National Gallery—the finest things of their kind in the world—are yet, to our mind, far below this piece of unparalleled music.

The concert was closed with Haydn's chorus from the *Creation*, 'The Heavens are telling' sung by the Choral Society. Owing to a little fault, for which we must hold the conductor accountable, it started badly, but went more evenly in the trios, falling away again in steadiness towards the end. But its sublime splendour was not lost, and it can never be heard without admiration and vivid emotion.

We must repeat the expression of our gratitude to the ladies who so graciously assisted at the performance. The extension of their influence in society by means of the beautiful art through which they exerted it on this occasion, can only tend to subserve the very best purposes, and to promote some of the worthiest objects of social life.

A correspondent (Mr. J. M. Jaquemot) points out that the statement made in a native newspaper, the *Hochi Shimbun*, that the first state discovered in [illegible] been found last year in Kikuzen, is incorrect.

Seven years ago, he writes, during a pretty long peregrination I made in the provinces of Yetchigo, Aidzu and Yonezawa, I saw in Aidzu beds of slate standing on the banks of a river the name of which has escaped me, and which might be easily worked and conveyed down to the coast by water carriage. The officials I was then with, connected though they were with the local Government, in the mining department, had no knowledge of these slates, and had never thought that they were of any use whatever.

Two years ago riding from Shimokogoye in the province of Bushiu to Honjo in Joshiu, along the banks of the river Kanagawa, I met again with some beds of slate. I broke off some specimens with my knife and having brought them to Yokohama, took the liberty to make a present of them to Sir Harry S. Parkes. Those beds might also, I think, be worked pretty easily, and the slate conveyed by boats to the Tonegawa river and thence to Tokiô. I may as well add that the river Kanagawa referred to above, and some of its affluents, run through a whole range of limestone formation, including very extensive deposits of red, black, gray, and green marble.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Jaquemot's information as to the supply of this useful mineral may be turned to some practical account.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

An important notification has been issued by the Prime Minister to the *Kiobusho*, ordering that the joint preaching of the priests of the Shintô and Buddhist sects shall henceforth cease and that this be communicated to the priesthood.

In the neighbourhood of Fukui in the province of Etchizen a severe hail-storm took place which lasted for some 24 hours. The hail-stones (for the dimensions of which the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* is responsible) weighed 1 to 10 ounces.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that a certain Fukuzawa has caused a large public-room, built after the European model, to be erected in Mita, Yedo. It was opened on the 1st of this month and a large number of people attended to hear a lecture upon English customs and literature.

The *Ly-ee-moon* arrived in port yesterday, from Hakodate, having accomplished the run thither in 49½ hours.

Following closely upon the embezzlement by which the Comptoir d'Escompte has suffered so heavily the announcement of the defalcation of Kung Yow, the Chinese Compradore of the Dentsche Bank to the extent of some 28,000 *yen* was received in the settlement yesterday with considerable susprise. The usual examinations of the cash, made from time to time, had revealed no deficiency, and it is probable that but for the approaching close of the Bank's operations here the fraud might have remained for long undiscovered. The culprit, however, himself avowed his guilt and alleged that he had been led to appropriate the Bank moneys by the unlucky issue of recent speculations in exchange. He does not appear to have had any accomplices. His antecedents are exceedingly unfavourable, as he suffered a term of years imprisonment in Hongkong for a similar crime. The Chinese community is, not unusually, much excited by this event which may be expected to draw attention to the existing compradore system in Eastern Banks.

The *Sumida*, a new screw steamer intended we believe for the Mitzu Bishi Company, arrived yesterday from London, viâ Singapore, after a somewhat longer voyage than is usual. The *Sumida* was built at Sunderland, and is 846 tons registered.

The *Hochi Shimbun* of yesterday, thinks that the appearance of H. M. The Mikado at the Daijokuan on the 4th instant affords evidence of the inauguration of the new political system.

The *Nisshin Shinjishi* relates that on the visit of H. M. The Mikado to Prince Arisugawa yesterday, His Majesty was much interested in an exhibition of portable gas which was lighted in his presence.

Okubo, Minister of Interior, has been appointed to superintend the arrangements for the Japanese Department of the Universal Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia.

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The theory that crime manifests itself in recurring waves derives some support from a fresh discovery of embezzlement which was made on Tuesday afternoon. Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. were warned that their compradore had engaged in speculations which had proved unfortunate and that he might possibly take an opportunity to escape from Yokohama. On examination it appeared that his defalcation to them was unimportant and amply covered by the security of his guarantor, but that he had made away with other sums, deposited in his hands without cover. The total deficit is said to be some $4,000. The culprit was handed over to the police.

THE property lot No. 81 Homura road was sold conditionally yesterday for $ 3.900.

THE Authorities of the Yokoska arsenal, the Kaitakushi Department, and the Government Schools have been requested to make preparations for the reception of the Loochooan Mission who purpose visiting these establishments.

THE *Nisshin Shinjisshi* has a report that a Corean man-of-war arrived on Nagasaki on the 22nd instant. This will probably prove to be one of the Foochow training vessels.

The *Hochi Shumbun* says that a fire of unusual severity broke out on the 30th instant at Nakuogo, a village in the province of Joshiu, and was not arrested until it had consumed 240 houses. A few days before this a still more serious fire occurred at Takayama n Hida, by which the loss of 1,000 houses is reported.

IN the United States Consular Court an Saturday morning, two men belong to the P. M. S. S. Company's ship *Costa Rica* were charged, before General Van Buren, with assault upon a jinriksha coolie at Takashimacho. They were fined $5 each.

The P. & O. steamer *Bombay* with the overdue mails of the *Gwalior* sailed from Woosung at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

THE noblemen whose names were mentioned as having undertaken the promotion of the northern railway to Awomori have, we learn, retired from the contemplated operation. It is again alleged that they have made, or are about to make, proposals for the purchase from the Imperial Government of the Yokohama and Yedo Railway.

A notification issued by the Prime Minister on the 5th inst., has appeared in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, ordering that the Chihokuan Kaigi (or consultative assembly of the officers of each *Shi, Fu* and *Ken*) shall meet in Yedo on the 20th June next and continue its sittings for 20 days. The chief officers are therefore required to be present in the Capital on that day, or, failing their ability to attend in person, to provide a deputy to represent them. The sittings of this Assembly were, it may be remembered, postponed in 1874.

The cricket match yesterday between the "Settlement" and "H. M. S. *Challenger*" ended in favour of the former who won in a single innings.

The Messageries Company's steamer *Volga*, sailed from Hongkong last night with European mails to the 28th March.

IF the population of the metropolis has, as is alleged, diminished since the revolution there has been no falling off in the opportunities for personal cleanliness. The *Choya Shimbun* says that it has been found from enquiries that there are at present 1,000 bath houses in Yedo, while the number prior to the change in Government was but 550.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the great-grand-mother of the present Daimio of Mito, recently deceased, was buried with the full Shintô rites on the 6th instant.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per M.M. Str. *Menzaleh*, despatched 5th May:

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries	207 bales.	92 bales.
Total.....	299 bales.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 2nd May, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,630.10
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 407.69
Total.....	$,9,037.79

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,851.59
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 552.62
Total	$9,404.21

Miles Open 18.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 25th April, 1875.

Passengers.....33,070.	Amount...	Yen 7,215·115
Luggage, Parcels,.....	„	141·925
Goods, ...	„	126·62
Total.....	Yen	7,490·72

BY our to-day's Shipping Report it will be seen that on Monday morning last, eight miles outside the Hiogo lighthouse, the *Parana* fell in with some shipwrecked Japanese, floating on a boat which had capsized, Two men and one woman were rescued, and one man, quite dead, left behind. From the state they were in they must have been exposed for some time, two of the three shewing symptoms of insanity, and all being too weak to move. After sixteen hours' treatment, however, they were all convalescent. It seems strange, with such a swarm of boats as are always passing that spot, the unfortunates were not rescued sooner. Is it true that the Japanese do not admit any moral obligation to save drowing persons?—*Hiogo News.*

From an advertisement our readers will see that the Adjikawa Branch of the Railway is at last to be opened to public traffic on the 1st proximo. This ought to be a boon to the Osaka traffic, though it is impossible to say immediately how consignors and consignees will regard the 10 per cent. extra charge. This step has long been urgently called for, it having been our opinion that a more complete system of feeders was what the Imperial Railways very much required. Indeed we went so far last year as to hint a doubt whether in the long run it might not have been better if the Government had expended some of the money spent on Railways on improuing the exising system of communication in the country in the first instance. The time for a thorough discussion of that point is now, however, in some measure passed, but we are glad to hail the present step as shewing that the Authorities are yielding to advice which will lead them in the right direction. In England, "short" traffic in populous districts is the traffic that pays the dividends, and we see no reason to suppose that the same thing will not happen in Japan.—*Hiogo News.*

WE hear that there is a very prevalent notion among the Chinese that the murder of Mr. Margary is fully condoned by the loss of native lives in the recent collision between the *Ocean* and the *Fusing*. True, they say, we have killed one of you English; but one of your steamers has been the means of killing fifty Chinamen, so no more need be said about the matter, There is a naïveté about this that is quite delightful, and eminently characteristic of the race. Others regard it as a just judgment on Englishmen in general and the English Consular service in particular for the part played by the authorities in the Fawcett case at Chefoo! And who knows how much this may have influenced the Chinese mind supposing the reports to have travelled as far as Yunnan?—*Empire.*

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BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR NAGASAKI FOR 1874.

THE Report of Mr. FLOWERS for the past year is not without some hopeful points. The returns show an increase in the Imports of $248,391, though he remarks that the trade in them has not been a satisfactory one to the merchants. We have little doubt that he is right. The days of profits in the old sense of the word are gone, and have been replaced by the days of bare commissions, tending to a larger business, perhaps, but to closer application, more severe economy, and a gradual lowering of the status of the merchant, so far as this was measured by the profusion of his expenditure or the size of his establishment. Men may still gain an honest livelihood in the East, but very few only will be able to spend or save much money. Steam and the telegraph are the engines which are bringing every thing to a dead level, and if aught of the picturesque is to be left in the political world, we must all keep shoulder to shoulder and support the Monarchies and the Upper Houses.

Mr. FLOWERS regrets, as does every one else, the want of a drawback system, under which goods could be re-shipped from a bad to a better market without the loss of the duty. We beg to offer him a story. At a port not ten thousand miles from Yokohama,—not in Japan, however,—a merchant imported some cottons, paid duty on them, took them out of the original cases, filled those cases with raw silk, shipped them as re-exported goods, and thus not only evaded the export duty on the silk, but claimed and obtained the drawback on the cottons. This happened because the Custom-House system under which the business of the port was in native and most inefficient hands. Without a system of Custom-Houses practically perfect and applied at all the ports, as in China, any regrets at the absence of the drawback system will be in vain.

As regards the exports from Nagasaki, it is very gratifying to find that the extension of the tea trade is bringing with it increased care in the picking and preparation of the leaf. The necessity for augmenting the exports of the country has become strongly impressed on the mind of the Government, which is taking very sound and liberal measures to this end. Loans on fairly easy terms are now made to the farmers or to persons embarking on agricultural pursuits, to enable them to clear and plant land; and every provision for their assistance in times of difficulty which can be prudently employed, has had the consideration of the authorities. The extension of these facilities throughout the country, and to other forms of cultivation, such, for instance, as silk and tobacco, the making of better roads, and the extension of the steam navigation on the coast to ports at present not open to foreign trade, ought soon to tell upon the production and exports of country, the quality of which will improve as the demand for them gradually increase.

In the management of their Tobacco crop in 1873-4 the Japanese fell into an error of which nothing but long experience will cure men—they held it over for better prices. The London market, however, did not rise as they expected, and when at last they were forced to sell, the deterioration the leaf had undergone by keeping was so great that they only realized half its sound value. In England it is a proverb among wise farmers that the man who, in the average of years, sells his produce as soon as it is in a marketable state, makes money, while the man who holds loses. "Sell and repent" is the best motto for men under these circumstances; it saves the bitterness of repentance at not having sold and being caught with large stocks in a market the tide of which is going down.

We have lately bestowed some remarks upon the subject of the duty recently imposed upon tobacco, and trust that no fiscal bar will be placed upon the extension of this trade, for the development of which there is practically an unlimited field. How far it may be possible to introduce new varieties of the plant into the country, and compete with America and the West Indies, not in a mere 'substitute,' the rank at present held by Japan tobacco, but as a staple—is more than we know. But information on this point would not be difficult of attainment, and if the result of enquiry is favourable, steps could easily be taken to introduce these congenial varieties.

The trade in Vegetable Wax seems in a moribund state. The mineral are beating the vegetable oils, and as Mrs. Partington could not keep the Atlantic out with her mop, Petroleopolis will probably ultimately beat Nagasaki.

In regard to the trade in cereals, Mr. FLOWERS' Report is dated before the late notification was issued rescinding the prohibition on their export. This trade has so far not been very encouraging to shippers, but the time may soon and easily come when it will give better results. The danger from the heating of the cargo appears formidable, and seems to demand more preventive measures than have hitherto been taken.

The result of the operations in coal-mining near Nagasaki last year seems poor enough. But there is every reason to hope for better fruits this year. The working of the mines promises to be more systematic, and, we should hope, more economical as experience increases. There appears to be an assured market for any quantity which may probably be put out.

Mr. FLOWERS draws attention to a tax levied, as he avers, in contravention of one of the clauses in the convention of 1866. This demands, and has doubtless by this time received, the attention of the Foreign Representatives. His report upon the roads leading to Nagasaki is deplorable, and seems to show that the improvements in the roads recently noted by a correspondent who has just returned from a long tour in the interior, has not yet dawned upon Nagasaki. Yet the growth of its trade certainly demands this attention.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Continuation of estimated account sheet of receipts and expenditure for the first half of the present year, published in the Daijôkuan Notification No. 59.

TABLE II.

Account Sheet of estimated receipts and disbursements on Ordinary Account, from January to June 1875.

Balance from previous year ..... *yen* 1,691,531

CURRENT RECEIPTS.

1.—Land dues and various other dues.. *yen* 40,783,174
Made up of—
Land dues and Title Deed fees ..... *yen* 39,972,436
Miscellaneous receipts ..... „ 786,273
Harbour and anchorage dues and other dues ..... „ 24,465

2.—Postage and Stamped-paper dues ..... *yen* 518,317
Made up of—
Postal dues ..... *yen* 238,317
Duties for Stamped paper for deeds ..... „ 280,000

3.—Customs and other dues ..... *yen* 742,207
Made up of—
Yokohama, ... *yen* 500,000
Hiogo ..... „ 142,000
Ozaka ..... „ 21,500
Nagasaki ..... „ 54,650
Niigata ..... „ 150
Hakodate ..... „ 5,907

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4.—Various receipts from yearly instalments due	*yen*	1,981,800
5.—Tribute dues from Loochoo Han	„	59,450
6.—Taxes on official incomes	„	30,000
7.—War fund contributed out of the amount used for the Imperial Household	„	18,000
8.—Various extraordinary receipts	„	1,112,112
Made up of—		
Dues from In, Sho and Shi	*yen*	338,820
Paid by Chinese Government	„	773,292
Total Balance from previous year	*yen*	1,691,531
Ordinary receipts	„	44,114,948
Extraordinary receipts	„	1,112,112
Grand Total	*yen*	46,918,591

Current Expenditure.

1.—Repairs and constructions	*yen*	1,672,494
2.—Daijôku'an	„	340,745
3.—The *Shô, Shi, Fu,* and *Chô*	„	10,912,487
Made up of—		
Foreign Office	*yen*	85,000
Home Department	„	267,757
Finance Department	„	475,000
War Department	„	4,000,000
Naval Department	„	1,191,135
Educational Department	„	1,000,000
Board of Religion	„	38,700
Board of Works	„	452,752
Judicial Department	„	450,000
Household Department	„	416,990
Colonization Department	„	802,738
The 3 Fu	„	301,294
The 4 Ports	„	162,147
The various ken	„	1,268,974
4.—Expenses for Police Stations, Patrols, and Policemen	*yen*	662,152
Made up of—		
Expenses for Police Stations, Patrols and Policemen	*yen*	555,208
Arrests	„	106,944
5.—Expenses of Shrines	„	113,203
Made up of—		
Office for Isé Shrines	„	7,500
"Government supported" and "country supported" shrines	„	101,331
Cost of Hangings, and Food	„	4,372
6.—Foreign Legations and Consulates	*yen*	250,000
7.—Amount given to Reserve Fund out of surrendered incomes	*yen*	3,314,234
8.—Extraordinary expenses	*yen*	11,417,973
Made up of—		
Expenses in connection with Postal Service	*yen*	229,041
Expenses in connection with Industrial Office	„	59,476
Expenses of altering and making paper-money	„	27,218
Expenses of making Government Bonds, and Stamped Paper	„	58,417
Expenses of exchanging and transporting the *satsu* and Bonds issued by the Government, the various Departments, and the *Han*	*yen*	162,312
Miscellaneous expenses in connection with the 3 foregoing items	„	28,596
Expenses of making ruled paper for title-deeds	„	103,231
Expenses of printing for the "Record Office"	„	474
Cost of transport of rice	„	250,000
American exhibition	*yen*	75,000
Amount paid towards Reserve Fund	„	9,000,000
Miscellaneous minor expenses	„	1,424,108
Total—		
Ordinary expenditure	*yen*	17,265,315
Extraordinary expenditure	„	11,417,793
Grand Total	*yen*	28,683,288
Total of current receipts	*yen*	45,227,060
„ „ expenditure	„	28,683,288
Excess of current receipts over current expenditure	*yen*	16,543,772
Balance from previous year	„	1,691,531
Grand Total	*yen*	18,235,303
Out of this cost of vessels of war	„	2,300,000
Leaving a remainder of	*yen*	15,935,303

Table III.

Account-sheet of estimated receipts and disbursements of Reserve Fund from January to June 1875.

Receipts.

1.—Receipts from Mines, Railways, and Telegraphs	*yen*	462,584
Made up of—		
Mines	*yen*	111,864
Railways	„	298,456
Telegraphs	„	52,264
2.—Receipts from *Seisakuriyô* (Office of Manufactures)	*yen*	41,598
3.—Various receipts in connection with coinage	„	370,643
4.—Price obtained by sale of useless articles	„	83,010
5.—Cost of lands, timber, stones, &c. sold off by Government	„	174,604
6.—Amount received form Ordinary Allowances, of surrendered incomes	„	3,314,234
7.—Various receipts	„	9,055,653
Made up of—		
Various receipts	*yen*	55,653
Amount contributed from ordinary allowances	„	9,000,000
Total—		
Balance from previous year	*yen*	18,911,322
Amount of receipts	„	13,502,326
Grand Total	*yen*	32,413,648

Disbursements.

1.—Repayment of national debts		*yen*	2,209,851
Made up of—			
Home debts	Principal	*yen*	606,833
	Interest	„	307,217
Foreign debts	Principal	„	722,240
	Interest and Commission	„	573,561
2.—Mint, belonging to Finance Department		*yen*	231,057
3.—Board of Works		„	2,114,128
Made up of			
Telegraph Office		*yen*	236,065
Office of Mines		„	555,000
Railway Office		„	1,183,991
Seisakuriyô		„	139,072
4.—Analysis of the coinage and other expenses		*yen*	53,747
5.—Miscellaneous expenditure		*yen*	5,730,000
Total		„	10,338,793
Total of Recepts		„	13,502,326
„ „ Disbursements		„	10,338,783
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements		*yen*	3,163,543
Balance from previous year		„	18,911,322
Grand total		*yen*	22,074,865

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HOME DEBTS.

Debts on which interest is charged *yen* 20,131,025.236
Of which—

yen 12,048,750.236	bear interest at	4 °/°	per Annum.
„ 2,213,550	„	6 °/°	„
„ 5,868,725	„	8 °/°	„

Debts on which no interest is charged *yen* 10,092,532.954
Total .....*yen* 30,223,558.19
Of which there is to be repaid from January to June 1875..... „ 606,833,417

BALANCE OF DEBTS

To be repaid from July 1875.....*yen* 29,616,724.773 *sen*,
Of which
Yen 8,453,854.69 is the amount of the excess of exchange of *kinsatsu*, and also of Government bonds for Incomes, over the Table for 1874.

And a further sum of *yen* 280,799.50, out of the amount in the Table for 1874 has been paid off during the same year.

FOREIGN DEBTS.

Amount of Debts .....*yen* 15,203,152
Of which *Yen* 3,491,152 bear interest at 9 °/° per annum.
„ 11,712,000 „ „ „ 7 °/° „
Out of this sum *yen* 722,240 is to be repaid from January to June 1875.

BALANCE OF DEBTS,

To be repaid from July 1875 *yen* 14,489,912, and a further sum of *yen* 1,883,440 out of the amount in the Table for 1874, has been paid off during the same year.
Total of Home and Foreign Debts *yen* 44,097,636.773 *sen*.

TABLE OF PAPER-MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

Satsu issued by Government and Public Departments .....*yen*	32,357,153.25	*sen*.
*Exchange Notes .... „	1,722,508.60	„
Former *Han*, *Ken*, and *Hotamoto satsu* ..... „	4,654,616.401	„
New Paper Money .. .. „	57,207,174.10	„
Total..... *yen*	95,941.452.351	*sen*.

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ADOPTION OF THE ROMAN ALPHABET.

(Meiroku Zashi.)

We have read over three or four times the argument of Mr. Nishi with regard to the reform and improvement of our alphabet. His explanations are minute and clear, and if every thing were to accord with his theory, the adoption of the European alphabet would be a great gain to us and we should hail it with delight. But, at present, our people are so ignorant that they do not know what education really is, and it requires great labour to teach them our own letters. How much more labour would it require to induce them to discard our forty-eigh character, and replace them with an alphabet which they call 'curling earth-worms?' This would be the hardest of all hard things.

In looking at the most valuable inventions, we see that both profit and injury arise from them at the same time, and as Mr. Nishi has given us a minute explanation of the advantages we should derive from the adoption of the European alphabet I shall not speak of them. But as the disadvantages remain to be told, I will attempt to explain them.

It is the disposition of the human mind to dislike things difficult of acquirement, and to turn to those which are more easy. For instance; if we should write in Chinese characters the words mountain, and river they appear very plain and intelligible, and, again if we write the words 'river,' 'leather,' 'side,' in Chinese, the characters will enable us to understand their respective meanings at the slightest glance, though their sounds are the same. But if we were to write *kawa*, *kawa*, *kawa*, it would be very difficult to undertand the sense is which the word was used. The reason that our letters were so easily changed in ancient times is because our literature was then in a dark condition, and now we do not know what characters were used at that time. But it is probable that they were rude and inconvenient, and, in comparison with those of the Chinese greatly inferior. Our learned men, therefore turned immediately to the Chinese letters, and the people followed their example. The state of our literature in those days was very different from what it is now. The Japanese and Chinese characters have been since mixed together, and have in this form been in use for upwards of two thousand years, and they are sufficiently convenient considering the present condition of our civilization. Now, to discard the Chinese and Japanese characters, and to adopt the European alphabet, would be a task of great difficulty, for the change could not be made with the same ease as in ancient times. At present all documents, from the Notifications of the Government to the letters of common people, are written in mixed Chinese and Japanese characters. Besides this, all controversies, teachings, histories and sciences are found written in the same character, and should we abandon the Japanese-Chinese characters, these things would be no longer understood, and this long period of two thousand years would be practically obliterated. We may suppose that certain learned men would come forward and write these histories in the European alphabet (i.e. transliterate them), but this will obviously be so much double work. In view of these disadvantages, it is obvious even to a child, that it would be folly in us to discard our own useful characters for the European alphabet.

Cannot these characters ever be changed, then?

I answer, yes. The above inconveniences are only inconveniences to us*
But, regarded with more instructed eyes, they would cease to be so.

By whom, then, and through what succession of causes can the change be made?

I reply; What we now stand in need of is, education, let this be either Chinese, Japanese or European; and the faculties of the people will he developed by it. And when they get into the wood of education, they will not he long in discovering the inconveniences of our present system in writing. They will then of themselves raise the idea of the change, which, like a boat going with the stream, will proceed without either labour or opposition.

NISHIMURA.

(Meiroku Zashi.)

Owing to our having adopted the ancient or Chinese mode of writing, what we speak differs from what we write, and this prevents us from speaking as we write, writing as we speak. Many of our people, therefore, are planning to do away with these inconveniences. Some say that it would be well to diminish the number of Chinese characters in use, retaining only certain of them. Others say that we had better retain them all and make new dictionaries and grammars. European customs have lately become prevalent in Japan, such as dress, food, the character of dwelling-houses, our prison discipline &c.; and they have affected our politics and habits of thought. Besides this, there is not one of the European arts or sciences that we have not assimilated into Japan, and, in times to come, foreigners will be permitted to live freely in all parts of this country, and their religion will become prevalent among us. I think, therefore, that their alphabet ought to be imported and implanted among our people.

In ancient times the Chinese characters were introduced into the country, and by these our habits of thought were gradually moulded. But now, all our thought comes to us from Europe. Is there any reason why we should not also employ the European alphabet?

Some may say that as it is very well to bring our material commodities from Europe, so there would

* These were the Bills on the Finance Department given by the Government in exchange for the old *nibu kin*.

* That is, to us in our present state.—[ED. *J.W.M.*]

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be no wrong in introducing the European alphabet to our people, though it is no easy task to accomplish this. Others say that as it is very well to use the Roman alphabet, it would also be well to change our language into English or French. But I think differently, because language, which belongs to a race, a locality and a climate, is not a thing which can be changed, and, this being the case, there is nothing better than to introduce the new alphabet into our language and make rules for the application of it.

By knowing the twenty-six letters of the *a*, *b*, *c*, and their pronunciation, and how to put them together so as to spell words, and by assimilating our writing and speaking, we should greatly facilitate the delivery of lectures, the speaking before assemblies and preaching, because all that was written beforehand might be subsequently read out. But this is not all. Our women and the common people of the interior will be able to read the books of our best authors, and will be able to express their own opinions in writing. At present European mathematics * are greatly in vogue, and all those who are conversant with them think them very convenient, and urge that great advantage would also accrue to us from the use of the foreign alphabet.

(Meiroku Zashi)

A great desire has been shewn since the Restoration to change our written characters for the sake of convenience, and some propose to use the *hiragana*, others the *katakana*, others the Roman alphabet, others desire a new set of letters. Some even wish to exchange our language altogether for English, while others desire to keep and leave the characters as they are so that there are many conflicting opinions. But among all these schemes, the most difficult is to exchange our language for English, while the easiest is to retain the use of the mixed Chinese and Japanese characters, and with this we can manage to move along. But how many are there of us in the country who can understand them? And although we have dictionaries there are so many ways of writing these characters that such assistance does not do much for us. In all edicts and notifications *kana* has to be placed by the side of the Chinese characters, which is extremely awkward, and even then, the number of those who understand them is very limited. Of course it may be said that this arises from the defective education of the people. But this again arises from the extreme difficulty of acquiring a knowledge of these characters, and this has lately become much increased on account of the daily introduction of new words into the language, so that it is a hard task even to understand an ordinary book of the present day. Looking at the subject in this light, it must be confessed that the Chinese and Japanese characters are not very convenient, though the changing of these is like changing our accustomed rice for bread, which, though more nourishing, cannot be done without great difficulty. Letters are the symbols of sounds, and language is the instrument of composition. Through its means we can look into the past and present and diffuse knowledge. It is therefore a thing which cannot be overlooked for even a single day. The spoken and written language should be the same, otherwise what is written can exercise but a small influence over the mental faculties and the emotions. There are some books written in the *kana*; these affect even the minds of children, because they are written in the spoken language. I have heard that the Europeans and Americans are endeavouring to assimilate as much as possible their spoken and written language and to speak as much alike as possible. * The Chinese students who were lately sent abroad were accompanied by a teacher of their own language, and this seems to be a measure of laudable care. Why is it that we are trying to bring a foreign language into the country? It arises from that defective patriotism which prevents us making necessary changes in old habits. Of course it is the duty of our learned men to assimilate the spoken to the written language, and those who are desirous of importing new languages are violators of their duties. As every one is not acquainted with the *katakana*, I think that the *hiragana* is the best for us to use. The extent to which it is diffused may be estimated by its use in sign-boards and text-books.

SHIMIDZ.

[TRANSLATION.]

From the "Ni-shin Shinjishi" No. 95, of May 4, 1875.

It is said that on the 2nd instant, the Appointments and Regulations of the Gen-rô-in were fixed as shown in the accompanying document. We accordingly make them known to all those waiting in expectation of them, as follows:—

APPOINTMENTS IN THE GEN-RÔ-IN.

One President at a yearly salary of *yen* 6,000.
One Vice-President at a yearly salary of *yen* 4,800.
Councillors, number not fixed, at a yearly salary of *yen* 4,200 each.

Shokiku'an (Secretaries).

Dai-shokiku'an of 4th class of official rank.
Gon-dai-shokiku'an of 5th class of official rank.
Shô-shokiku'an of 6th class of official rank.
Gon-shô-shokiku'an of 7th class of official rank.

Shokisei (Under-Secretaries?)

Dai-shokisei of 8th class of official rank.
Gon-dai-shokisei of 9th class of official rank.
Chin-shokisei of 10th class of official rank.
Gon-chin-shokisei of 11th class of official rank.
Shô-shokisei of 12th class of official rank.
Gon-shô-shokisei of 13th class of official rank.

REGULATIONS OF THE GEN-RÔ-IN.

1—The Gen-rô-in is an office to discuss laws, and is thus to debate and determine the establishment of new laws and the alteration of old ones, and also to receive all memorials.

2.—One President; To be a special appointment (from the Emperor?); the one Vice-President to be elected by general vote from out of the number of Councillors.

3.—Councillors; To be a special appointment (from the Emperor?)

4.—Persons chosen out for the appointment of President, Vice-President, or Councillor, can only be persons who have attained some office held direct from the Crown, and who have exerted themselves for the good of their country and homes, or are learned as regards Government or laws.

5.—For precedence the President, Vice-President, and Councillors are to rank as Officials of the first class.

6.—The age of the Councillors must be 30 full years or upwards.

Note.—Persons, however, who have for two whole years performed the duties of offices held direct from the Crown are not included in the above.

7.—With regard to the establishment of new laws or the alteration of old ones, all the matters to be discussed must be given forth by H. M. The Tennô, and even in the case of what appears in Drafts issued from the *In* itself, such is not to be handed in to the meeting direct.

8.—Should any laws, already put in force by offices where the direction of the Government is carried on, not be in conformity with the Regulations, it is allowable for investigation to be made and for the matter to be referred to His Majesty The Tennô; but it is not permitted to discuss the degradation or advancement of the officials.

9.—The *Daijin* and the *Sangi* are at a any time and without regard to circumstances, permitted to attend at the *In* and listen to the discussions or make known their own views; but still they are not to be included amongst the number of officials who have a voice in deciding the debates.

10.—The Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the various Departments are, in connection with matters relating to their duties, at any time permitted to attend at the *In*, to make known the advantage or disadvantage (of the

* Meaning, doubtless, the Arabic numerals.—[ED. *J.W.M.*]

* We are not quite certain of what the writer has here in his mind. If he means that the Europeans are cherishing any hopes of universal language he is certainly in error. No sane man believes that the English will give up the power of reading Shakespeare, the French Molière, the Spaniards Cervantes, the Italians Dante or the Germans Goethe, in their respective languages.—[ED. *J.W.M.*]

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measures) and to represent their worth or otherwise, and also to listen to the discussions; but still they are not to be included amongst the number of officials who have a voice in deciding the debates.

11.—Several Secretaries are created, amongst whom are to be portioned out the various matters appertaining to the *In*.

12.—In respect to the advancement or degradation of the the Secretaries of the *In*, petition is to be made by the President and the Vice-President, who are also to solicit instructions.

Extremes.

(Choya Shimbun,)

Before the last civil war, our proud Japanese and the stiff-necked Chinese scholars said that the Europeans were barbarians and regarded them as degraded. But this is not all. They looked down upon and threw aside every thing imported from foreign countries. They said matches were filthy, and, in spite of the inconvenience, continued their use of the old flint and steel. The same with umbrellas and water-proof cloaks, which they called barbarous, and, in their stead, used enormous rush-hats and straw rain-coats, making such figures of themselves that no one could say whether they were men or beasts. All this happened ten years ago, and we all think it a great blessing that these opinions have disappeared. But now there is quite a strange party whose doings are just the opposite of the scholars whom we have mentioned, though the folly of both is equal. The latter party profess to be 'civilized,' but are really conceited, people. Every thing foreign is good in their eyes; every thing Japanese bad. They think that there is no rational method of writing but the 'crab-walking' mode, and they teach their children, who do not know the Japanese alphabet, to read foreign books. Thinking that unless dressed in foreign clothes they are uncivilized, away they go, purchase a cast-off suit of foreign clothing at a second-hand merchant's, and when they wear them their sleeves extend several inches beyond their hands, and their bodies are puffed out like the sails of a ship going with the wind. They wear large boots of enormous weight over their trowsers, and after walking for a short distance they are greatly distressed by the projecting nails in the inside of the soles. These people may not be as obstinate, but they are just as curious as our former scholars.

Religion.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

At present the principles of Religion are not understood by the Japanese people. This is to me a cause of great grief. Speaking in general terms, the principle of religion is the truth originally given by Heaven to man and which every one without exception possesses. [Conscience.] On this account the Government itself has not power to suppress the worship of the true God and obedience to his laws by this principle. Of course, parents, teachers and friends also have not the least right to interfere therewith. The enlargement of a spirit of freedom among the people is to be traced to this same principle of religion. If the spirit of freedom is not increased the country certainly will not increase (in power). On this account the rise and fall of countries as that of individuals is entirely dependent on the excellence of their principles of religion or the reverse. The discovery of the only true God and obedience to his laws then is obligatory upon all. Yet rustic and bigoted persons as heretofore have not reformed their habits and degrading customs. Even in my neighbourhood are persons who worship gods of uncleanness and of covetousness for these degrading purposes. And there are persons who neglect all business and worship only to get money; who leave the sick without proper medicines, and trust their recovery simply to praying to the gods. And so persons not having fatal sicknesses have frequently died from this neglect. Ah, these are things which arise from not knowing man or God!

Destitute of reverence for God's glory, and the knowledge of man's duty having been darkened, slander, theft, casting out children to die, [illegible] and such like enormities are found in every village and hamlet. This is so great a grief I cannot quietly bear it. How then shall these ignorant people be instructed, and these customs be swept away?

A certain man replied to my inquiry that all that was necessary was to discover the true and greatly to be adored Creator, and understanding what was man's duty he should reverence what ought to be reverenced, and do what he ought to do. I thereupon immediately determined to learn the holy doctrine of the only one true God and daily I became more impressed therewith, and month after month believed it more fully. Thus knowing God's excellence I learned man was at the head of all creatures. This truth has become as clear to my mind as when darkness flees away from the dawn of day.

Therefore I concluded I must urge its acceptance on my relations, and to such friends as I might meet I should make it known that I might deliver them out of the darkness and advance them into the light, causing them to expand in love and to make truth of first importance, to cease their prostrations to the Buddhist and false gods, and their worship of them for covetousness, forgetting truth and man's duty; and to make it extend even to those who slander, steal, cast out their children, commit abortion, and such offensive practices without the least compunction, that they, desiring to attain to the true dignity of man, should strive without cessation to be converted and repent (of their evil practices).

But then what unexpected thing should happen? A certain priest of my village, a preacher under appointment of the Department of Religion (Kiobusho) envying my worship of the only true God and obedience to the true religion, busily tucked up his skirts and with flapping sleeves hastened to the Chiu Kio In, (department of preaching,) of Kazusa, and made complaint against me, wishing to have me punished. On the contrary, the officer of the preaching department replied to him angrily; "You have been negligent in your duties, and because your teaching has not been efficient they do not believe in your doctrine, but believe in another doctrine."

I know that in all enlightened foreign countries, religious teachers strive to advance the people more and more in truth and in all right actions; but I have never heard of a teacher of religion like the foregoing who not only envied the people's advancement in truth and good works, but also planned to involve them in punishment. Truly a pitiable teacher of religion, is he not? If there are any other such teachers, as the foregoing, of bigoted and degrading ideas, what shall be done to sweep them away? How shall the people's rights be promoted, and how shall the country's or the individual's welfare be advanced? I cannot at all tell! What think you, my thirty millions of brothers?

An account of what truly took place in the middle of February.

SUZUKI SEK KIO.

Matsuzaki Mura,
Im-ba-gori, Chiba ken.

The steamer *Ocean* has been arrested at the suit of the owners of the *Fusing*, for the sum of Tls. 200,000, at which the latter have laid a claim for damages sustained by the collision. We hear that there has been a good deal of difficulty as to the form in which this claim should be raised. The Chinese claimed that it should be tried before the Consul and Taotai under Art. XVII of the Treaty of Tientsin, and the Chief Judge's ruling in the collision case appealed from Foochow (*v. N.-C. Daily News*, Feb. 11, '75) would uphold them in so doing. But the difficulty then arose that the Consular, or Mixed Court so constituted is said to have no power of arresting the steamer. The C. M. S. N. Co. appear to have ultimately resolved on trying the case before the Supreme Court. The Chinese take immense interest in the case, from the fact that a number of mandarins were drowned by the accident; and are said to be seriously inclined to treat the accident as a set-off against the murder of Mr. Margary in Yunnan! averring that damages may be as reasonably claimed for the (accidental) death of so many mandarins, as for the (wilful) murder of a British official!—*Daily News*

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扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Suicide.

(Continued.)

The subject of suicide in this country might be enlarged upon to a greater extent than the proportions of these notes admit. We will, however, notice a few of the earlier and most celebrated cases.

In A.D. 313 the fourth and fifth sons of O-jin-ten-O (afterwards known as Hachiman sama) had a dispute about the succession to the Throne, each declining the honour in favour of the other, and finally, after three years of debate, the fifth son, Waka Ira ko no mikoto, committed suicide by cutting his throat to make way for his brother who became Nin toku Ten-O.

In A.D. 671 Otomono-Oji attempted to assassinate his nephew, Oieno Tenchi Ten-O,* and failing, hung himself.

In 1170 Yoritomo's uncle, Tametomo, was defeated at Idzu by the Heké, when he disembowelled himself, and then cut his own throat. This is one of the oldest cases of *seppuku* on record. Ten years later Yorimasa failed to depose Kiyomori, and committed suicide by *seppuku* at Bioto-In in Uji.

In 1289 Asaharu Tameyori rebelled, and, being defeated, was ordered to commit *seppuku* in the official palace (Shinden.) This is one of the oldest instrance of judicial suicide, *i.e.* by order of the Government in expiation of crime.

In 1357 a priest named Yegen rebelled against the Ashikaga Shogun Takauji, and being unsuccessful, poisoned himself. There are few instances on record in Japan of suicide by poison, although a Chinese custom and likely to be adopted by scholars of the classics. The poisoning of enemies or opponents, however, was common.

In 1586 the lord of the provinces of Nota, Niwa Nagahidé, who was subject to spasmodic fits, killed himself by disembowelment, to free himself from the excruciating pains he suffered.

In 1591 Hidetsugu, having been accused of plotting the assassination of his uncle Hideyoshi (Taiko) who had adopted him as his son, escaped to Koyasan in Kishiu, and, failing to prove his innocence, chivalrously ripped himself open.

The judical *Seppuku* by order of the Government seems to have been a recent custom, indeed, does not seem to have obtained previous to the time of the Tokugawa dynasty of Shoguns. The most celebrated case is that of Asano Takumi no kami, as a punishment for drawing his sword in the palace, A.D. 1699, when, in a fit of anger and jealousy, he attacked and wounded Kira Ko'skenoské. †

Officers of the Government or of the Daimios were sometimes obliged to expiate the faults of their lords, and these occurrences form the foundation of innumerable tales of loyal and brave men of all times, past and present.

Women have rarely been known to hang themselves. A case of a female who died not long ago of self-inflicted *seppuku* was remarkable and unprecedented in native annals, and there are no cases known of persons being murdered by disembowelling.

When a man's honour has been wounded by persons physically superior or of higher position, the injured man not unfrequently first kills his family, wife and children even, and then commits *seppuku*, leaving behind him a written statement of his wrongs, which then become known to the authorities, and stringent means are resorted to in order that justice may be done to all parties.

Suicide by fire-arms is unusual. Fire-arms are not generally possessed by the Japanese and are never loaded but when out shooting, which is not a common pastime, even few of the high officials caring for it. Hunting is a means of livelihood and almost a hereditary trade. But latterly since foreign drill and arms were introduced, occasional cases have occurred of death self-inflicted with fire-arms, the muzzle of the weapon being placed against the breast, and not the head, as is more common with foreigners.

There are many legends of faithful followers being forced to commit *seppuku* by other disloyal retainers—the axiom 'dead men tell no tales' being well understood in Japan. Warriors beaten in the field often committed *seppuku* in preference to flight, and the wounded invariably themselves put an end to their misery, or got some friend to sever and carry off their head.

Amongst the common people, poverty, discovered dishonesty or other disgrace often leads them to put an end to their lives by hanging or drowning; men principally by hanging themselves, women by drowning in a river or even a well. Lovers vow to die together either by drowning or by the man first killing the woman by cutting her throat, and then committing *seppuku*.

Men rarely cut their own throat, or poison themselves. Those who drown themselves are usually old men. Women of determined character, if they have no opportunity to drown themselves, cut their throat.‡

From time immemorial it has been, and still is, the invariable custom on the occasion of a wedding in the higher classes of society that the bride is provided with a lacquered box, about the size of a small lucifer box, in which are placed two dried beetles, of a golden colour, known as *Tama mushi* (jewel insect) which, if swallowed, are supposed to cause speedy death. This is in case something should happen to make her wish to put an end to her existence.

There are few cases, however, in which these means have been resorted to, and the real poisonous insect is, it may be credited, rarely placed in the box. Although accidents by fumes of charcoal are common with foreigners in Japan, they are rarely heard of as occurring to natives, and suicide by asphyxiation with charcoal fumes is practically unknown to the compiler of these notes, notwithstanding much enquiry, and a personal experience of over a decade in Japan.

Biting the tongue is resorted to by women mostly, but men have been known to attempt it, for instance, when deprived of the use of their hands or instruments, as when in the hands of the police—with women, too, when tied up by villains in attempted outrages.

Setzupukku,§ pronounced *seppuku* also means *hara kiri* or abdomen-cutting. When ordered by the Government, it is conducted with great ceremony and minuteness of detail, and the only way to obtain a correct view of it is by visiting a respectable theatre during the performance of the tragedy of Chiu shin gura (the forty-seven *rônins*). Here the death of Asano by order of the Shogun, and his follower Hayano Kampei (stage name) by his own hand, in his grief and shame, when falsely accused of the murder and robbery of his own father, give illustrations of the different modes of wiping out of a stain on one's honour by means of suicide.

Sometimes a dexterous swordsman severs the head at the moment the abdomen is ripped open, and generally so when the victim is considered by the authorities as guilty of an offence against the Government. In the other case, a friend or faithful retainer may be appointed to this last act of fidelity, to spare the dying man unnecessary and prolonged agony in dying after the self-infliction of the fatal wound. The brave and honest *bushi*, with the small keen stiletto, deliberately rips himself below the navel six inches from right to left and continues the cut for three inches upwards. The cut is not deep, the blade being wrapped in paper, only a small portion of the point being left bare.

The faint-hearted or rebellious or traitorous have the small sword (*tanto* or *ku sun go bu* (.95 of a foot)) laid on a tray in front of them, and when reaching forwards towards it to grasp it, the *kai shak'* (executioner) severs the head from the shoulders, which, in former times, was then placed in a chip box, in the case of an enemy whose head should be brought to his capturers. Of late the friends of the deceased have been allowed to take away the body and the head.

* The same Tenchi Ten-O, was the author of the first poem of the Century of Poetry (see Mr. Dickins Japanese Odes and other Translations.)

† This forms the story of the forty-seven *rônins*, so well told by Mr. Mitford, and a translation of the piece as put on the stage appears in the *Far East* 1873-4.

‡ Women married and single always have razors in theis toilet furniture, often in their pocket dressing-cases.

§ *Kwatzufku* (Kwapuku) splitting abdomen; but the origin of the name "happy despatch" is obscure. There is no equivalent in Japanese, but under certain circumstances it is looked upon as the correct "finale" to an act of revenge, or stern duty.

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Those culprits who are executed for crime at the execution grounds are beheaded with their hands and arms bound, and the heads are exhibited.

A clever swordsman does not completely sever the head at the first blow, but divides the spine and muscles only, then, grasping the head by the hair and shifting his hold of the sword, he holds the head up, the face towards the official witnesses, and then, at their order, with an upward cut, severs the head and throws it down on the mats. The usual dress on these occasions is a light-blue robe of linen over which a linen *kami shimo* is worn.

Men of rank have silver-gilt screens drawn around them on which white poppy blossoms have been painted. These screens are not therefore in common use, and silver gilding and the white poppy are rarely seen, the combination being suggestive and distasteful, especially in those families any members or ancestors of which have been forced to commit *seppuku*.

Although no longer ordered by the Government, and officially discountenanced, yet of late there have been many cases of *seppuku*. Indeed, within the memory of 'old residents,' cases have occurred of high officers committing *seppuku* because their advice was rejected,—Hori Kura no kami, I'ori Oribe no kami, and numbers of others within the last few years of the Tokugawa *régime*. Since then we occasionally hear of the 'death' of an official, but it is looked upon with the same disfavour as duelling is amongst ourselves,—wrong, but sometimes necessary to preserve one's honour.

There are many occasions in which Japanese have died by their own hands, where it is difficult for a foreigner to understand the motive. Such was the case with the two last mentioned officials, whose sole reason was that their advice was not accepted, and they wished to prove their patriotism and honesty of intention. Again, in some instances there is great dependance placed on the fact that a case of this kind invariably brought on enquiry and notoriety, and the end sought was not unfrequently eventually gained; though the honour comes too late, the family benefits, and the victim attains certain fame.

By way of general remark we may say that suicide was frequently compulsory as a punishment for offending officials. Only under guilty circumstances of a special character and enormity did the family suffer beyond the forfeiture of the income of the suicide. Generally, it is the saving of the family, socially and pecuniarily.

In most instances among men, the act springs—strange to say—from the possession of the very courage the absence of which may be inferred among ourselves from a similar act, that is, moral courage, which induces them to destroy themselves in order to save their family.

Men and women tired of life who take their future into their own hands are invariably considered insane, under the influence of the fox, or some such power as leads them to harm.

The custom is not by any means disappearing or dying out. The judicial *setzupukku* only is discontinued, and the native papers frequently contain accounts of men ripping open their own abdomens on points of honor or to vindicate their conduct. As on the case of Tsunayoshi's *Midai sama*, the name may be known to posterity as that of a patriotic hero or heroine.

The Chinese have a report amongst themselves, said to be founded on a letter from Peking, that the Empress Dowager had handed over to Prince Kung what is practically the supreme power of the state. He will thus be according to this account, the head of the Chiün-chi office, and will in future wield the *Vermilion Pencil*, which, with the exception of two years during which the late Emperor used it, has remained in the sole hands of Her Ma-jesty Tsze-An since the death of Hien-fung. The man who is invested with this power is to all intents and purposes Regent of the Empire; and it is said that other princes and high ministers at Peking are showing fear and jealousy. But it is quite possible that there may be nothing in the rumour after all as there have been many almost equally startling current.—*Empire*.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR NAGASAKI FOR 1874.

British Consulate,

Nagasaki, March 26th, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the following Returns shewing the Trade and Shipping of this Port for the year 1874, which have been drawn up in accordance with the instructions contained in your Circular Despatch No. 1, of the 13th January last:—

I.—Two tables of the Import Trade comprising a Return of the Imports from England and other Countries, and the other of the Imports from Open Ports in Japan.

Table II.—Two tables of the Exports, one to England and other Countries, and the other to open Ports in Japan.

Table III.—One table of the Treasure Imported and Exported, distinguishing between Imports from and Exports to foreign countries, and local shipments as between open Ports.

Table IV.—A general return of all Foreign Shipping (inclusive of British).

Table V.—A Return of the Duties Collected on Imports and Exports and Shipping Dues.

VI.—A Return shewing the number of British Residents and British Firms, and the Residents and Firms of each foreign nationality.

Imports.

The Returns show a total increase under this head amounting to $248,391, which more than makes up for the deficiency of $229,774 noted in my last report. The total value of the past year's Imports is ($1,875,166) one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars against one million six hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars ($1,626,775) in 1873; but on the whole, though the amount is larger, the result of the year's trade, as far as Imports are concerned, cannot be considered satisfactory. This market being a small one is very liable to become overstocked, the high rates sometimes offered for any particular article, when stocks are low, not unfrequently leading to this result.

If the system of drawbacks were established, as is the case in most civilized countries, and in China, merchandise might be re-shipped when the market here becomes hopelessly overstocked, but as this equitable system does not exist in Japan, the merchant is often reduced to the necessity of selling his goods at a loss in a market where they are not wanted, or of sacrificing the whole of the duty by re-shipping them.

Exports:—The most important staples of export continue to occupy about the same relative position as formerly.

Tea.—In my last Report I pointed out some reasons likely to operate on the trade in this article during the past year, and to produce a larger export than that of the preceding one. The Returns I am now forwarding—confirm the correctness of my surmises;—the total value of Tea exported in 1874 being four hundred and forty two thousand, seven hundred and eight dollars ($442,708) against three hundred and five thousand, three hundred and sixteen dollars ($305,316) in 1873. As this result is chiefly due to the circumstance that an unusually large part of the 1873 crop was held back until the beginning of 1874, and so came abnormally into the export for that year; it does not, I regret to say, argue a permanent improvement in the position of Tea as an article of export. At the same time, I would remark, that much greater care is now bestowed by the natives on the picking and preparation of the leaf than was formerly the case. During the past two or three years a gradual but very noticeable improvement has taken place in this respect, although this port has not reaped much advantage from it, for it has resulted in the shipment, on native account, of a large portion of the finer classed Tea to Yokohama, where, on account of its suitability for mixing, it realizes higher rates than at this port.

Tobacco.—The export of this article amounts to piculs fourteen thousand and sixteen, against piculs nine thousand six hundred and seventy-four in 1873. In my last report I gave reasons why the export during 1874 would

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be likely to exceed that of 1873, and I am sorry to say, that the increase, although a large one, does not prove that the Tobacco trade here is assuming more important proportions. The export of 1873 was an unusually small one, and my prediction of a larger one during 1874, was based upon the simple fact that the 1873 produce was still in the country, being held back by the natives in the hope that they would obtain a better market for it later on: their ideas, in this respect, were not realized, for prices in London did not advance, and a great portion of the tobacco, thus withheld from sale, became so damaged by keeping that it was eventually disposed of for less than half its sound value.

The supply for the Season 1874—1875 is, I am given to understand, a large one and in quality and condition is quite up to the average of previous years; prices so far have ruled low; previous heavy losses having induced caution on the part of buyers. The greater portion of the present stock consists of medium quality leaf, and it is generally considered here that at the existing price (say seven *yen* per picul), shipments of tobacco have a good prospect of doing well, especially when the shortness of the American crop is taken into account.

Vegetable Wax.—This article again shews a decrease, though not to the extent that might have been imagined, the figures being piculs eight thousand five hundred and eighty-nine against piculs nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-three in 1873. I say not to the extent that might have been imagined, in allusion to the heavy losses shown by the exports made during the last named year, and to the overstocked state of the home markets of which you will find mention made in my previous report. Although prices paid during 1874 have been lower than in 1873, an average of ten dollars instead of twelve dollars per picul, shipments have almost uniformly shown an unfavourable result. The London market has never recovered from the depression caused by the heavy shipments of 1872, and it would seem that the consumptive demand is not sufficiently expansive to enable the market to absorb any unusually large supply for some years. From what I have been able to gather, the prospects of this trade are far from encouraging. The home demand, instead of increasing with low rates, seeems to be falling off, while these rates do not cover cost of production and expenses of shipment. These results are due probably to the reduced price of Kerosine and other articles capable of similar application, and they would seem to point out that vegetable wax, except to a small extent, and for some purposes for which it may be specially suitable, will ere long cease to be exported.

Camphor.—There has been no direct export of this drug to Europe or America, the quantity figuring in the annexed list, piculs one thousand and ninety-five, having gone chiefly to China.

Copper and Bronze.—The former metal has ruled too high for export except in small lots to China, and of the latter one or two small parcels have been sent to Europe. The total of shipments shews a heavy falling off, namely from four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three piculs in 1873 to six hundred and nine piculs in 1874; but copper has never been a large article of export since the opening of Kobé, except in the form of old guns &c. the supply of which is now nearly exhausted.

Rice and Wheat.—One cargo of these cereals, aggregating forty-three thousand eight hundred and three piculs, was shipped to London per "*Shalimar*" in the early part of the year, but I understand the result was not favorable. Should the prohibition since placed upon the export of grain be taken off, I imagine the trade may become important, but as it is one in which merchants at this port have hitherto had little experience, and one, moreover, liable to great fluctuations, caution would probably confine operations within small limits at first. The rice crop has turned out good and the yield far above the averge. The prices have ranged from seven dollars per *koku* in June, to eleven dollars and a half at the end of August, and from that time continued stationary at about eight dollars till the end of the year. These prices present a great contrast to those of 1873, when the price of rice ranged from three dollars ten cents per *koku* in January to four dollars and seventy cents in December.

Coal.—The total export of coals from Nagasaki during 1874 has been about one hundred and seven thousand tons against ninety-three thousand tons in 1873. It may be assumed that the trade in this article has doubled since 1870, and that it now ranks as the most important branch of the Export trade of this port. There is every prospect that the next four years will show a decided increase in the above figures.

Takashima Coal.—With regard to the quantity of coal produced by this mine, I would remark that the accounts handed to the present proprietors in the latter part of the December by the "Kobusho" are in a very disordered state, neither in the office nor from the Custom House can a correct list of shipments be obtained. However, I have ascertained from a very reliable source that the out-put of coal at Takashima for the year ending the 31st of December last was:—

No. 1 pit.....	18,467 tons.
No. 2 „	60,920 „
Total.....	79,387 tons.

In comparing these figures with the previous year of 1873, I find it shows a slight decrease of about three thousand tons.

This arises from two causes:—the stoppage of the works at No. 1 pit and a failure on the part of the former workers of the mine to make the production as large as it might have been had it been conducted by private enterprise. The mine is being rapidly developed, and there is every reason to believe that the success of the undertaking is now fully assured. About three hundred tons per day are now being got up, but it is anticipated that the out-put will soon increase to four hundred tons per day or even more. The coal worked is a capital steam coal, but smoky, and resembles very much the English Newcastle coal. It now finds a ready sale, and enters largely into competition with coal brought from Australia and other kinds. The mines are worked upon the European system, and by English engineers. Many of the Japanese make excellent workmen.

There are several seams of coal in the island, varying from one to sixteen feet thick. It is estimated that for the next twenty years the out-put of coal will be considerable. The dip of the coal seams is about one foot to the yard.

Shipping.—On comparing the total number of British ships that have entered and cleared with the previous year, it will be observed that very little change has taken place:—Two hundred and fifty-one British vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of one hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifteen, against two hundred and seventy vessels of one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-three tons in 1873 which gives seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-two tons in favour of 1874, though at the same time the number of vessels has decreased by nineteen. There has been a perceptible increase in the North German vessels; eighty entered and cleared in 1874, of thirty-eight thousand one hundred and two tons, against fifty-three in 1873, of nineteen thousand and ninety tons; showing an increase of twenty-seven vessels of nineteen thousand and twelve tons. Only three British vessels of three thousand three hundred and sixty-eight tons have cleared direct for London.

General Remarks.

"*Go-rin gin*" or "*Tekadyuriyo.*"—I take this opportunity of bringing to your notice this tax which is not only detrimental to the interests of Foreign Trade, but is imposed in direct violation of Treaty Regulations. The Japanese Government ought to understand the invidious bearing of the tax, and the bad faith which its continuance involves.

I believe the same Regulations exist at other open Ports, but with some modification as to the manner in which the proceeds of the tax are applied. At Nagasaki, whenever a Japanese merchant sells goods to a foreigner, whether for export or not, he has to obtain a permit from the Department called "Shonin-sewa-kata," and to pay a tax of one-half per cent. on the value of the goods sold. Should he fail to comply with this regulation his goods would be liable to be forfeited. The same is the case with all purchases made from Foreigners by natives, but there

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is no equivalent tax on their transactions with one another. The "Gorin gin" is levied even upon such articles as curios (if brought to a house for sale), milch-cows, house, furniture, white lime, and other items of domestic use or consumption, but beyond the annoyance it is not much felt except in large mercantile transactions, where it not only has the effect of an increased export or import duty, but places foreigners at a disadvantage with native merchants in local traffic. I am informed by merchants here that they have not unfrequently been required by sellers of tea to raise their offers by one half per cent so as to place them on a par with offers of the same price made by Yokohama native dealers, clearly showing that the tax ultimately comes out of foreign pockets. The Japanese Authorities, I believe, defend the imposition on the ground that it is a local rate intended for native municipal purposes, and not levied by the Central Government, but its payment is enforced by Government officials. Apart from the want of wisdom which such additional burthens on the industries of the country betray, foreigners have reason to complain that it is only levied upon transactions where they are concerned, and this amounts to a breach of the second clause of article 9 of the Convention of 1866.

Roads.—When addressing you last year I drew attention to the great advantage which one or two good roads to adjacent districts would confer upon the trade of this Port. Although I am aware that this, matter affecting foreign interests only indirectly, may not come strictly within the scope of my report, yet I consider that it is one of such great moment to all interested in the prosperity of trade here that I venture again to bring it to your notice.

At present there is nothing worthy to be called a road within a distance of five miles in one direction and nine miles in another. The bridle paths leading to these are so narrow and irregular, are in such a wretched state of disrepair, and moreover so little care has been bestowed in selecting gradual ascents, that they are useless for conveyance of goods. It seems strange that the southern continuation of the To-kai-do which reaches to within about nine miles from this place should dwindle to a bridle path soon after reaching the village of Yagami, and continues to Nagasaki in that diminished form, one reason for this place being thus isolated is, doubtless, the hilly nature of the country immediately surrounding it. But, considering the importance of the object to be obtained, a little expense, in the first instance, should not be allowed to serve as an obstacle, and I am convinced that there is nothing in the nature of the country, which a careful selection of routes and some zig-zag gradients here and there would not enable an engineer to overcome.

In order that the roads should be of any real use, however, they must be made of proper binding material upon Telford's or Macadam's system. The former I should imagine most suitable to the rocky nature of the ground about. The gradients must be sufficiently easy to allow of their use by wheel conveyances. Unless this latter object were attained, any roads would of course be useless for the cheap conveyance of merchandize, and I lay stress upon this point because I imagine it is one very likely to escape the attention of the Japanese should they take the matter in hand.

It is usual with other Governments to devote a portion of the receipts accruing from duties and tonnage dues to facilitate trade in the way of dredging and harbour improvements at the port where the dues are collected. Although the excellence of this harbour renders outlay in this direction almost unnecessary, the very same cause (namely the bold conformation of the land), which makes the harbour so good and inexpensive calls for the outlay of money in another direction. The trade of this port may, I think justly claim that the Government should expend some of the revenue collected at Nagasaki in improving our internal communication.

Dry Dock. Since my last report a little progress has been made with regard to these works.

M. Vincent Florent, a French engineer, formerly employed at Yokoska, has been entrusted by the Japanese Government with the construction of these works.

The Dock will be of these following dimensions :—

Length	460 feet.
Breadth	89 „
Depth of water	28 „

Consequently it will be sufficiently spacious to receive the largest vessel that usually frequents this port.

It is expected that it will take three or four years before it is completed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MARCUS FLOWERS,
H. B. M's Consul.

Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary.

For Tables see next page.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—In answer to certain allegations made in the *Japan Herald* of the 6th and 7th instant I have to make the following remarks :—

6th May.—There had never been a case of an ex-pirate employed by a firm here, nor the incidents referred to in connection with it.

The whole story is a tissue of falsehoods. I challenge the writer of the paragraph to name the individuals.

7th May.—The case of Kung Yao *in re* Messrs. Birley & Co., Hongkong, occurred about twenty years ago, and it is not true that it was known among the whole Chinese community here. I admit that it was known among a few of his countrymen, but the code of honour and obligation to society entertained by Chinese even in a matter affecting themselves in a case of this description is just the reverse to that of Europeans. I admit that it is wrong, but it is the characteristic of the whole nation.

There is and never was such an institution as a secret society among the Chinese of Yokohama.

They have a guild, but it is a charitable establishment, giving refuge to distressed Chinamen and assisting them with passage money to leave the country; and a hall for meeting purposes.

The guild has nothing to do with the morals, business, or employment of the Chinese.

The Manager of the Deutsche Bank in employing Kung Yao, and accepting $4,000 as enough for his security, ought to have been aware that the amount was too small in proportion to the amount of money passing his compradore's hands, and that he ought to have seen at once the risk he was running.

A case similar in some respects to the one practised by Kung Yao in deceiving his employer occurred in Shanghai a few years ago in which the Comptoir was the victim. The comprador exchanged the Sycee in the Treasury for lead. This should have been a caution to any one holding the responsible position of a Bank Manager, and the present Manager of the Deutsche Bank was at that time in the office of the Comptoir.

In the case of the compradore of the Comptoir and the deficiency of $5,000, there is no doubt that the compradore was 'let in' by Cantelli and Swaby. In the case of Messrs. Walsh Hall's compradore, there has been an abuse of confidence, and the loss will be made good.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A CHINESE.

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I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st DECEMBER, 1874.

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Total Value ($1,830,019).

					$
COTTON MANUFACTURES—(Total Value $374,111).					
Shirtings	Yards,	2,745,469	@	0.6	134,728
Dyed Shirtings and Turkey Reds	„	350,452	„	0.9	31,540
Drills	„	320,808	„	0.8½	27,268
Chintzes	„	192,552	„	0.8	15,404
Taffachelass	„	70,200	„	0.23	16,146
T-Cloths	„	13,185	„	0.6½	857
Velveteen	„	84,469	„	0.30	25,340
Cambrics	„	40,848	„	0.10	4,084
Canvass	„	37,912	„	0.25	9,478
Singlets	Dozen,	2,036	„	6.00	12,216
Cotton Yarn	Piculs,	1,450	„	...	55,100
Miscellaneous	Yards,	47,800	„	0.25	11,950
			Total Value, Cotton Manufactures		$374,111
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—(Total Value $116,282).					
Camlets	Yards,	28,173	@	$0.32	$9,188
Long Ells	„	20,500	„	0.33	6,765
Cloth	„	4,249	„	0.70	2,974
Flannel	„	15,879	„	0.25	3,969
Lustres and Orleans	„	14,990	„	0.18½	2,773
Woollen	„	220,700	„	0.19	41,933
Carpeting	„	2,800	„	2.00	5,600
Blankets	Pounds,	19,500	„	0.45	8,775
Miscellaneous	Yards,	131,946	„	0.26	34,305
			Total Value of Woollen Manufactures		$116,282
MIXED COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—($42,717).					
	Yards,	164,298	@ $	0.26	$42,717
METALS—(Total Value $80,388).					
Manufactured Iron, including Bar, Nail rod, &c.	Piculs,	12,751	@ $	4.88	62,224
Steel	„	281	„	6.90	1,938
Chain Cables	„	800	„	6.75	5,400
Copper & Brass	„	190	„	16.00	3,040
Pig Iron	„	995	„	2.80	2,786
Miscellaneous	„	„	„	„	5,000
			Total Value of Metals		$80,388
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—(Total Value $4,543),					
Rifles	Stands,	387	@ $	3.00	1,161
Powder and Cartridges	Pounds, 7263	No. 73,813	„	0.25 and 10.00	1,882
Accoutrements	Cases,	500	„	3.00	1,500
			Total Value of Arms and Ammunition		$4,543
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN—(Total value $223,762).					
Flour	Piculs,	3,023	@ $	3.00	$9,069
Loaf Sugar	„	230	„	26.60	6,118
Tea Lead	„	472	„	10.50	4,956
Rope	„	693	„	12.00	8,316
Paints and Paint Oil	„	661	„	11.20	7,403
Kerosine Oil	Cases,	4,155	„	3.90	16,204
Window Glass	„	544	„	8.50	4,624
Lamps, Glass-Ware &c.	„	493	„	10.00	4,930
Furniture	„	352	„	10.00	3,520
Clothing	„	642	„	20.00	12,840
Prepared Medicine	„	200	„	35.00	7,000
Bar and Perfumed Soap	lbs.	44,038	„	0.10	4,403
Wine, Beer, Spirits	„	„	„	„	60,000
Coal	Tons,	1,620	„	12.00	19,440
Cigars and Tobacco	lbs.	4,490	„	1.10	4,939
Sundries including Machinery	„	„	„	„	50,000
			Total Value of Miscellaneous Foreign		$223,762
MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN—(Total value $998,216).					
White Sugar	Piculs,	19,578	@ $	8.50	$166,413
Brown do.	„	8,903	„	4.00	35,612
Candy do.	„	2,527	„	11.00	27,797
Bean Oil	„	2,414	„	5.75	13,880
Ground-Nut Oil	„	241	„	6.50	1,566
Beans and Peas	„	4,359	„	1.50	6,592
Beans and oil-cake	„	11,007	„	1.40	15,409
Drugs	„	5,182	„	6.00	31,092
Horns and Hoofs	„	828	„	13.00	10,764

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I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIET.

Total Value ($1,830,012).

MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN—*Continued.*				
Rice	Piculs,	4,928 @ $ 2.00		$9,856
Chinese Silk	Pieces,	599 „ 5.00		2,995
„ Satin	„	992 „ 14.00		13,888
„ Gauze and Damask	„	600 „		2,200
Tortoise-Shell	Piculs,	19 „ 100.00		1,900
Vermilion	Cases,	24 „ 135.00		3,240
Raw Cotton	Piculs,	38,792 „ 15.00		581,880
Musk	Pounds,	42 „ 30.00		1,260
Live Stock	Number,	468 „ 4.00		1,872
Sundries	—	—	—	6,000
		Total Value of Miscellaneous Eastern		$998,216

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1874.

IMPORTS FROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Total Value ($45-147.)

COTTON MANUFACTURES—(Total Value $12,211.)				
Shirtings	piculs	3000 @ $ 2.42		$7,260
Taffachelas	„	400 „ 2.70		1,080
Cotton, Yarn	„	5,136 „ 0.38		1,951
„ Satinet	„	80 „ 18.00		1,440
„ Singlets	„	96 „ 5.00		480
		Total Value of Cotton Manufactures		$12,211
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—(Total Value $8,958).				
Blankets	pounds	5,775 @ $ 0.45		2,598
Miscellaneous	„	795 „		6,360
		Total Value of Woollen Manufactures		8,958
MIXED COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—(Value $ 6,691).				
Miscellaneous	pieces	290 @ $ 10.00		2,900
„	„	340 „ 9		3,141
„	„	100 „ 6.50		650
		Total Value of Mixed Cotton and Woollen		$6,691
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—(Total Value $ 9,551).				
Rifles	stand	2,125 @ $ 3.00		6,375
Revolvers	„	336 „ 2.27		763
Cartridges	cases	127 „ 19.00		2,413
		Total Value of Arms and Ammunition		$9,551
METALS—(Total Value $ 2,536).				
Iron Sheets, „ Hoops Sundries Sundries				$2,536
		Total Value of metals		$2,536
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN				$3,500
MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN				$1,700
RECAPITULATION.				
Cotton Manufactures				$386,322
Woollen Manufactures				125,240
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures				49,408
Metals				82,924
Arms and Ammunition				14,094
Miscellaneous Foreign				227,262
„ Eastern				989,916
	Total Value of Imports...			$1,875,166

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II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER 1874.

EXPORTS TO OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

				$
COTTON MANUFACTURES—(Total value $19,347).				
Cambrics	Pieces,	3,999 @	$ 2 55	10,197
Drills	„	1,800 „	3.50	6,300
Cotton Yarn	Pounds,	7,500 „	0.38	2,850
Total Export of Cotton Manufactures				$19,347
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—($127,440).				
Woollen Cloth	Pieces,	2,124 @	$ 0.60	$127,440
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Fabrics	„	212 „	27.00	5,724
Rice	Piculs,	1,942 „	3.10	6,020
Beans	„	1,500 „	1.60	2,400
Rifles	Stand,	238 „	3.00	714
Sundries				2,000
Total value of Exports to open Ports in Japan				$163,645
RECAPITULATION OF EXPORT TRADE.				
Tea				442,708
Copper				14,007
Tobacco				126,144
Wax				85,890
Camphor				15,330
Coal				536,490
Dried Fish				413,270
Rice				43,229
Miscellaneous				665.731
Total of the Export Trade				$2,342,799

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

EXPORTS TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.
Total Value ($2,179,145).

					$
TEA (TOTAL VALUE $442,708.)					
Best quality	piculs	10,011 @	$34.00		340,374
Dust	„	1,919 „	11.00		21,109
Inferior	„	9,025 „	9.00		81,225
Total value of Tea Exported					$442,708
Copper	piculs	609 @	$23.00		14,007
Tobacco	„	14,016 „	9.00		126,144
Wax	„	8,589 „	10.00		85,890
Camphor	„	1,095 „	14.00		15,330
Coal	tons	107,298 „	5.00		536,490
DRIED FISH &c., (Total value $413,270).					
Awabi	piculs	2,508 „	32.00		80,256
Cuttle-Fish	„	16.749 „	15.50		259,609
Irico	„	1,168 „	45.00		52,560
Shark's fins	„	441 „	45.00		20,845
Total value of Dried Fish					$413,270
Rice	piculs	12,003 @	$ 3.10		$ 37,209
MISCELLANEOUS (Total value $508,106).					
Awabi Shells	„	1,094 „	2.00		2,188
Jinseng	„	357 „	182.00		65,326
Cassia Bark	„	713 „	1.50		1,069
Peony Bark	„	364 „	8.50		3,094
Drugs	„	2,289 „	5.30		12,131
Wheat	,	31,800 „	1.50		47,700
Paper	„	2,750 „	10.50		28,875
Seaweed	„	9,375 „	2.00		18,750
Mushrooms	„	1,962 „	50.00		98,100
Isinglass	„	765 „	32.00		24,480
Sulphur	„	1,411 „	2.00		2,822
Lead	„	699 „	6.00		4,194
Timber, Planks and Logs	...	1,173,119 „	.08		93,849
Bees' Wax	piculs	92 „	45.00		4,140
Coke	tons	83 „	40.00		1,245
Mineral Ore	piculs	1,150 „	1.75		1,912
Lacquer Ware	cases	603 „	25.00		15,075
Porcelain Ware	„	2,781 „	25.00		69,525
Rifles	stand	3,877 „	3.00		11,631
Sundries	—	—	—		2,000
Total value of Miscellaneous Exports					$501,106

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III.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

Total Value of Treasure Imported $870.359.

Treasure Imported from Foreign Countries	$534,589
Treasure Imported from Open Ports in Japan	$335,770
Total value of Treasure Imported.....	$870,359

RETURN OF TREASURE EXPORTED FROM NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

Total value of Treasure Exported ($611,046).

Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries	$340,200
Treasure Exported to Open Ports in Japan	$270,846
Total value of Treasure Exported.....	$611,046

IV.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF NAGASAKI DURING THE YFAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1874,

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British General	126	59,331	125	582,84
American General	13	4,477	13	4,477
American Mail Steamer	86	169,303	86	169,303
French General	7	2,663	7	2,663
German General	40	19,051	40	19,051
Dutch General	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Russian General	3	2,130	3	2,130
Danish General	11	3,521	11	3,521
Swedish General	1	340	1	340
Norwegian General	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Italian	...	...	...	...
Total	287	260,816	286	259,769

V.—RETURN OF THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES AT NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

Return of Duty collected on Exports	*yen* 53,819
Return of Duty collected on Imports	„ 58,473
Total amount of Duty collected	*yen* 112,292
Return of Shipping Dues	*yen* 6,615

VI.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AND FIRMS, LIKEWISE RESIDENTS AND FIRMS OF EACH FOREIGN NATIONALITY.

British Residents	137	French Residents	14
British Firms	9	French Firms	2
German Residents	14	Danish Residents	11
German Firms	4	Austro-Hungarian Residents	6
Dutch Residents	7	Swedish and Norwegian Residents... ...	5
Dutch Firms	2	Portuguese Residents	5
American Residents	40	Russian Residents	7
American Firms	3	Chinese Residents	703

MARCUS FLOWERS,
Consul.

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AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The usual Spring Sports of this Society were held yesterday at the old Race Ground. The programme of former years was considerably retrenched and the sports compressed within the possibilities of a single afternoon. We were sorry to observe, however, that the interest which these games have for the past few seasons inspired has sensibly diminished, the attendance being much smaller than usual although only for one day. It is difficult to believe that this should be attributable to the 'hard times' which are quoted as the excuse for so much, and we must fain conclude that muscle for the moment is somewhat out of fashion or perhaps about to surprise us by an outbreak in some other direction. Let us hope the manifestation will be in cricket.

The Sports derived every attraction that fine weather and the band of the "*Challenger*" could lend to them. If the paying visitors were diminished the volume of the honorary attendance showed no relaxation in the love of amusement which our Japanese neighbours generally exhibit on these occasions, and this, at least, must have comforted the competitors.

The races were fairly contested and the Ladies Prize—the *grand prix* of the day—was presented to Mr. Alfred Dare (who won a good race by about two yards only) in a complimentary speech by Mrs. Kirkwood, who took occasion to point out the anomaly between the winner's swiftness and the effigy of the tortoise which formed his prize.

The proceedings ended with the presentation of the prizes to the various winners by Miss Center and a cheer for the ladies.

1.—100 Yards Flat Handicap.—Two Prizes.

First Heat.

F. M. Jonas	1
A. H. Dare, 3 yards	2
F. J. Smith, 10 yards	0
A. T. Watson, scratch	0

Time, 11 secs.

Second Heat.

J. Dodds, 5 yards	†
J. J. Dare, 3 yards	†
C. Esdale, 9 yards	3

2.—Throwing at the Wicket.—One prize.

First Heat.

F. Walker	1
F. J. Smith	2
A. H. Dare	0
H. J. H. Tripp	0
C. Esdale	0
C. Cobden	0

3.—150 Yards Flat, Handicap.—Two prizes.

First Heat.

A. T. Watson, scratch	1
A. H. Dare, 4 yards	2

Second Heat.

F. M. Jonas, 7 yards	1
J. J. Dare, 5 yards	2

Time, 16 secs.

4.—Half Mile Flat.—For non-commissioned officers and men on board the men-of-war in harbour. Entrance free. Three prizes.

Loagan, "Monocracy"	1
McGrath, "Challenger"	2
Firth	3
Brandon	0
Deal	0

Time, 2 m. 30 secs.

5.—440 Yards Flat, Handicap.—Two prizes.

F. Walker, 20 yards	1
J. J. Dare, scratch	2
F. M. Jonas, 20 yards	0

Time, 58 ¼ secs.

6.—Throwing the Hammer, 15 lbs.—One prize.

F. H. Olmsted, 3 feet—75 feet 2 inches	1
A. J. Smith, 4 feet	2
W. P. Mitchell, 6 feet	3

7.—One Mile Walking Race, Handicap.—Two Prizes

C. Esdale, 50 secs	1
A. F. Watson, scratch	2
J. J. Dare, 50 secs	0

8.—Long Jump, Handicap.—One Prize.

A. T. Watson, scratch	1
A. H. Dare, 6 inches	0

9.—Final Heat—100 Yards Flat.

F. M. Jonas, 4 yards	1
A. H. Dare, 3 yards	2
J. Dodds, 5 yards	3
J. J. Dare, 3 yards	0

Time, 10¾ secs.

10.—Race for Boys under 14 years of Age.—Distance 150 yards. Handicap. Five to start or no race. No entrance fee One prize.

A. Kienchan	1
C. Merriman	2

11.—Half Mile Flat.—The Ladies' Purse. Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama.

A. H. Dare, scratch	1
F. Walker, 35 yards	2
J. J. Dare, 10 yards	0
C. Esdale, 35 yards	0
F. M. Jonas, 45 yards	0
A. T. Watson, 12 yards	3
H. B. Henley, 80 yards	0

12.—Pole Jump, Handicap.—One prize.

F. J. Smith, 3 inches H. J. H. Tripp, 18 inches	8 ft. 6 in	†
A. J. Smith, scratch		3

Heavy Men's Race, 100 Yards.

Captain Conner	1
Mr. A. Mitchell	2
Mr. Sams	3

Time 12 secs.

13—Hurdle Race.—120 Yards over Ten Flights. Handicap. Two prizes. First prize, the Storekeepers' Cup, presented.

F. J. Smith, 15 yards	1
A. H. Dare, 3 yards	2
A. J. Smith, scratch	0
T. R. H. McClatchie, 4 yards	0

Time, 17 secs.

14. 150 Yards Flat, Handicap.—One Prize. Open to the Married Members of the Association. No Entrance fee.

Dr. Wheeler, 13 yards	1
M. Kirkwood, scratch	2
W. H. Smith, 18 yards	0
W. P. Mitchell, 10 yards	0

Time 16 ¼ secs.

15.—150 Yards Flat. Final Heat.

F. M. Jonas, 4 yards	1
A. T. Watson, scratch	2

Time, 16 secs.

16.—Consolation: once Round.—One Prize.

For all who have started but not won a prize at this Meeting. No entrance fee.

J. Dodds	1
T. R. H. McClatchie	2
M. Kirkwood	0
H. B. Henley	0

Time, 64 secs.

Law Report.

H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

May 3, 1875.

Ralph Anderson and Magnus Dalberg, seamen of the British ship *Walton*, were charged with drunkenness and absence without leave from the vessel. They were arrested by Constable Roget, at half-past eight on Saturday evening, at No. 137.

Captain Shields deposed to the men having refused duty, being drunk on board, abusing the officers, and leaving the vessel in direct violation of his orders. Some liquor had been taken from among the cargo, and these men were suspected by him of having taken it. They were missed from the vessel on Friday night last at about half-past ten. The witness then ordered that no boats should be allowed alongside.

The prisoners stated that they came back to the ship during the same night, and that they were prevented from coming on board by the second mate, who fired at the boat.

Walter Smith, the second officer, admitted having fired two shots from his revolver from the gangway ladder into the water, to scare off a sampan which was trying to come alongside.

Anderson was sentenced to 14 and Dalberg to 7 days' imprison-

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ment, with hard labour, and to be put on board their vessel at the expiration of their respective terms of imprisonment.

C. Chesterman, shipmaster, was charged by a Japanese servant a, Takashima-cho with assaulting him. He was further charged by a Japanese constable with striking him, and tearing his coat. The accused was out driving yesterday with a friend, and on his return from Totska stopped for a short time at the above-mentioned place when the alleged disturbance took place. The accused asserted that the servant was insolent to him, got in the way of his horse, and abused his betto. The case was postponed till 2 p.m., to allow time for the production of the companion of the accused and the betto as witnesses. At that hour the case was resumed. The testimoney of the companion of the accused not tallying with the latter's statement, and the betto not being forthcoming, the accused was ordered to pay for a new coat for the constable, and a fine of $2 and costs.

SHIHOSHO SAIBANSHO, KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. OZAKI TADAHARU, Judge.

May 3rd, 1875.

Joseph Taylor *v.* NATIONAL STEAMSHIP Co.

This case again came on again for hearing, when some further evidence as to the value of the work done was taken.

The Court finally advised plaintiff to come to some amicable arrangement with the defendants; but this, he was unable to do. He had been kept waiting for the money now claimed too long He would leave it to be decided by the Court.

His Honor reserved his decision.

VIVIVISECTION.

(*Spectator.*)

[We republish with much reluctance the following painful letter to the Editor of Monday's *Morning Post*, as showing what the practice of Vivisection, when applied at least to the higher kinds of animals, really means. It has been conjectured, probably enough, that the laboratory referred to is not an English one. But whatever slight shades of difference the personal humanity of the physiologist who presides in such laboratories may make, the main characteristics of these vivisections, when performed on the higher orders of animals, like dogs and cats, cannot greatly differ, since they depend on the permanent conditions of the case. Let no one read the letter who has already made up his mind that the practice must be rigidly restricted or put an end to. For such a one it would be needless suffering.—ED. *Spectator*.]

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MORNING POST."]

"SIR,—If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals intend to give effect to the Memorial presented to it on Monday, and do its utmost to put down the monstrous abuses which have sprung up of late years in the practice of Vivisection, it will probably find that the greatest obstacle to success lies in the secrecy with which such experiments are conducted; and it is to the destruction of that secrecy that its best efforts should be directed, in the Legislature or elsewhere. It matters little what criminality the law may clearly attach to such practices. So long as the present privacy be maintained in regard to them, it will be found impossible to convict, from want of evidence. No student can be expected to come forward as a witness when he knows that he would be hooted, mobbed, and expelled from among his fellows for doing so, and any rising medical man would only achieve professional ruin by following a similar course. The result is that although hundreds of such abuses are being constantly perpetrated amongst us, the public knows no more about them than what the discreet echo reflected from some handbook for the laboratory affords. On the other hand, if special knowledge be not forthcoming, and the public mind be alone left to carry on the crusade against unnecessary vivisection, feeling will be sure to take the place of facts, and the morbid, unreasoning excitement thereby created will either carry matters too far or fail altogether. As nothing will be likely to succeed so well as example in drawing forth information on these points from those capable but hesitating to give it, I venture to record a little of my own experience in the matter, part of which was gained as an assistant in the laboratory of one of the greatest living experimental physiologists. In that laboratory we sacrificed daily from one to three dogs, besides rabbits and other animals, and after four months' experience, I am of opinion that not one of those experiments on animals was justified or necessary. The idea of the good of humanity was simply out of the question and would have been laughed at, the great aim being to keep up with, or get ahead of, one's contemporaries in science, even at the price of an incalculable amount of torture needlessly and iniquitously inflicted on the poor animals. During three campaigns I have witnessed many harsh sights, but I think the saddest sight I ever witnessed was when the dogs were brought up from the cellar to the laboratory for sacrifice. Instead of appearing pleased with the change from darkness to light, they seemed seized with horror as soon as they smelt the air of the place, divining apparently their approaching fate. They would make friendly advances to each of the three or four persons present, and as far as eyes, ears, and tail could make a mute appeal for mercy eloquent, they tried it in vain. Even when roughly grasped and thrown on the torture-trough, a low, complaining whine at such treatment would be all the protest made, and they would continue to lick the hand which bound them till their mouths were fixed in the gag, and they could only flap their tail in the trough as their last means of exciting compassion. Often when convulsed by the pain of their torture this would be renewed, and they would be soothed instantly on receiving a few gentle pats. It was all the aid or comfort I could give them, and I gave it often. They seemed to take it as an earnest of fellow-feeling that would cause their torture to come to an end—an end only brought by death.

Were the feelings of experimental physiologists not blunted they could not long continue the practice of vivisection. They are always ready to repudiate any implied want of tender feeling, but I must say that they seldom show much pity; on the contrary, in practice they frequently show the reverse. Hundreds of times I have seen when an animal writhed with pain, and thereby deranged the tissues, during a delicate dissection, instead of being soothed, it would receive a slap and an angry order to be quiet and behave itself. At other times when an animal had endured great pain for hours without struggling or giving more than an occasional low whine, instead of letting the poor mangled wretch loose to crawl painfully about the place in reserve for another day's torture, it would receive pity so far that it would be said to have behaved well enough to merit death, and as a reward would be killed at once by breaking up the medulla with a needle, or 'pithing,' as this operation is called. I have been often heard the professor say, when one side of an animal had been so mangled, and the tissues so obscured by clotted blood, that it was difficult to find the part searched for, 'Why don't you begin on the other side?' or, 'Why don't you take another dog? What is the use of being so economical?' One of the most revolting features in the laboratory was the custom of giving an animal on which the professor had completed his experiment, and which had still some life left, to the assistants to practise the finding of arteries, nerves, &c., in the living animal, or for performing what are called fundamental experiments upon it,—in other words, repeating those which are recommended in the laboratory handbooks. I am inclined to look upon anæsthetics as the greatest curse to vivisectible animals. They alter too much the normal conditions of life to give accurate results, and they are therefore little depended upon. They indeed prove far more efficacious in lulling public feeling towards the vivisectors than pain in the vivisected. Connected with this there is a horrible proceeding that the public probably knows little about. An animal is sometimes kept quiet by the administration of a poison called 'droorara,' which paralyses voluntary motion while it heightens sensation, the animal being kept alive by means of artificial respiration until the effects of the poison have passed off.

"On the Continent, I have often seen animals operated upon in this condition before an audience, who, as they were incapable of showing the pain they felt, were supposed by those present to be insensible to it, while all the time the poor brutes were suffering double torture that the feelings of the audience might be spared. To this recital I need hardly add that, having drunk the cup to the dregs, I cry off and am prepared to say not only science, but even mankind, perish rather than have recourse to such means of saving it. I hope that we shall soon have a Government inquiry into the subject, in which experimental physiologists shall only be witnesses, not judges. Let all private vivisection be made criminal, and all experiments be placed under Government inspection, and we may have the same clearing away of abuses that the Anatomy Act caused in similar circumstances.—I am, Sir, your obdient servant,

GEORGE HOGGAN, M.B. and C.M.

13, Granville Place, Portman Square, W.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 2, *Riga*, British steamer, Clarke, 920, from London via Hongkong, General, to E. Fischer & Co.

May 2, *Peter*, German brig, Holm, 211, from Takow, Sugar, to Kniffler & Co.

May 3, *Ly-ee-moon*, British steamer, Stevens, 661, from Hakodadi and Niigata, Rice, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

May 5, *Sumida*, Japanese steamer, Brown, 846, from London via Singapore, General.

May 6, *Indian Empire*, British barque, Baird, 520, from Cardiff, Coal, to M. M. Co.

May 5, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, General, to P. M. Co.

May 6, *Takasago maru*, Japanese steamer, Ekstrand, 1,020, from Shanghai, Mails and General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

May 8, *Marie*, British schooner, Talbot, 178, from Amoy, Sugar, to Hudson, Malsolm & Co.

May 8, *Velox*, German 3-mast schooner, Mulder, 187, from Takow, Sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 4, *Korchland*, French barque, Lance, 285, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

May 5, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualine, 1,003, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

May 7 *Lady Belman*, British brig, Lee, 253, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by, Captain.

May 8, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ekstrand, 1,019, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

May 8, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Connor, 2,000, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Ly ee-moon*, from Hakodadi & Niigata.—Mr. Edward Duus.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—Mrs. England, 5 children and servant, Dr. E. C. Stirling, Messrs. William Murray, Mion, S. H. Shafto, T. Katsura and servant.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago-maru*, from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Ekstrand, infant and servant, Miss Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. McVean, Mrs. Joyner, Messrs. Hornby Evans, Hartman, Christian, Eyton, Anderson, Macoicar, Tilghman, Noetyly, Peters, Takata, Nishimura, Tatabe, Okamushite and Onozuka; 5 Chinese, and 87 Japanese, in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Oregonian*, from Shanghai and ports. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hunt, child and 2 servants, Mrs. C. R. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and servant, Mrs. Korthals and servant, Mrs. Ruley and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Nambu, Messrs J. Ure J. M. Smith, F. Gross, L. Moore, H. Rowland, J. Ryan, Baron Stilfried and servant, H. Finke, P. Heineman, Dr. Nissin, Y. Duplaquet and servant, M. Samson, H. Henriques, C. T. Mills, F Low and servant, J. D. Carroll and servant, Tuck Ching, E. H. R. Manley, C. D. Harman, and 84 in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Miss Klein, Messrs. Morf, Johnston, Tilghman, Yoroyuya, Nakajima, Hiyashi, Kawakami, Ishiyashima, Mr. and Mrs. Miyaki, Mr. and Mrs. Omoshi, Mr. and Mrs. Okamoto, Mr. and Mrs. Jimamachi and child, Messrs. Wakamatsu, Ishiyashima, and 4 Japanese, in the cabin; 132 Japanese, in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Boyle and servant, Mr. and Mrs, Brown, Miss Brown, Messrs. Ribeiro, Samson, Harrison, England, Benjamin, Denson, Stirling, Marks, Harris, and Glover.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong:—

Silk.....299 Bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago maru*, from Shanghai:—Treasure Yen 3,500.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure $11,000.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Riga* reports: strong wind and stormy weather with a high cross sea running.

The German brig *Peter* reports: strong wind and stormy weather with a high cross sea running.

The *Ly-ee moon*, reports rough and stormy, and very cold, disagreeable weather throughout the whole voyage since leaving this port.

The Japanese steamer *Takasago-maru* reports: fine pleasant weather throughout the passage.

The French steamer *Tanais*, left for Yokoska yesterday afternoon to be docked and have her bottom cleaned.

The *Marie*, reports, pretty fair weather until the 7th instant, when off of Taka-sima encountered very heavy gale from S.E. and tremendous rain and showers.

The *Velox* reports: bad weather with easterly winds for most of the way. Anchored here at 7 p. m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Loading.*
Hiogo & Niigata	Washi	H., M. & Co.	28th April
Hongkong	Bombay	P. & O. Co.	12th May

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Fuso Maru	Moore	
Ly-ee-moon	Stevens	
Naruto	DuBois	
Riga	Clarke	Hongkong.
Sea Gull	Aefort	
Tanais	Reyn'er	gone to Yokoska.
Washi	Hescroff	Hakodadi.

SAILING SHIPS.

Bessie North	578	D. H. Richman		
Iris	213			
Myrtle	35	Poley		
Marie	178	Talbot		
Peter	241	Holm		
St. Thomas	450	G. B. Hjorth		
Tori	100	Jordan		
Velox	187	Mulder		
Wega	395	Mädl		
Walton	550	John Shield		Hiogo.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M. S.	Challenger	Captain Thompson
British gun-boat	Frolic	Captain Buckle
American gun-boat	Monocacy	Captain Kouts

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
Hongkong and Europe	M. M. Str.	May 12
America	P. M. S. S.	
Hongkong and Europe	P. & O. Str.	Overdue.
Shanghai, Hiogo & Nagasaki	P. M. S. S.	
Hakodate	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
Hongkong	P. M. S. S.	
Hongkong and Europe	M. M. Str.	May 19th
Hongkong and Europe	P. & O. Str.	May 12th
Shanghai, Hiogo & Nagasaki	P. M. S. S.	May 8th
Do. Do.	M. B. Co.	May 8th
America	P. M. S. S.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
F.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

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London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
New York	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
San Francisco	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
Hongkong	Lane, Crawford & Co.
Shanghai	Kelly & Co.
Hiogo & Ozaka	F. Walsh & Co.
Nagasaki	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Adver-

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sirs, yours truly, HENRY A. HASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1 26 ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 8TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—The market continues dull and without any change deserving of mention. We quote as follows:

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38¼ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1 92½ to $2.12½	56 to 60 reed 40 yds.	35 in. nom	per pce. 2.25 to 2 50
8 lbs.	38¼ yds.	44 in.	„	2 35	64 to 72 „	„	„ 2 50 to 2.80
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„	2.17½ to 2 55	Turkey Reds 25 yds.	30 in. 2½—3 lb.	per lb. 0 90 to 0 97½
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2.67½ to 2 90	Black Velvets		8.60 to 9.50
Taffachelas Single			nom.		English Drills		3.25 to 3.40

Yarn:—

No 16 to 24	per picul	33 50 to 36.50			No 28 to 32	per picul	38 25 to 42.00
Reverse	nom.	nominal			„ 38 to 42	„	42 00 to 46 00

Woollen Fabrics.—Business continues restricted in all descriptions of Woollens. We make no change in quotations.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6 25 to 7 75		Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in. 0 26 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	20—30 yds.	31 in.	4 50 to 5.25		Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in. 0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds	32 in.	0 25 to 0.36		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52	in. 1.00 to 1 30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.	6 00 to 7 00		Presidents	54 in. to 56	in. 0.75 to 0 85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18 50 to 19 00		Pilots	54 in. to 56	in. 0.45 to 0 55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14 50		Union	54 in. to 56	in. 0.70 to 0 85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0 18 to 0.19½		Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb 0 45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Sugar.—The stocks on hand have been increased by further arrivals and in all descriptions of Sugar the market is without animation.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag		per picul	4.65 to 4 75		China No. 5 Kong-fun		per picul 5.10 to 5.60
in Basket		„	4.45 to 4 55		„ No. 6 E-pak		„ 4 50 to 4 80
China No 1 Ping-fah		„	8 40 to 8 50		Swatow		„ 3.60 to 3 70
„ No. 2 Ching-pak		„	7.40 to 7.60		Daitong		„ 3 70 to 3.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak		„	6.60 to 7 10		Japan Rice		„ 3 25 to 3.30
„ No 4 Kook-fah		„	5.90 to 6 30		Kerosine Oil		„ 3.50 to 3.60

EXPORTS.

Silk.—There has been but a moderate business doing in Silk since our last report; the deliveries amount to about 250 or 300 bales, and the market rates are steady, and in a few instances even higher than in the previous week. The stocks of Hanks, especially of the best descriptions, continue to decrease. A small lot of Filature Silk, extra, is reported to have been sold at $ 520. Oshius are still in request and scarce, and command full prices.

Tea.—Arrivals of New Crop have now assumed fair proportions and our market for the season may be considered as fairly opened.

Settlements to date amount, in all, to 500 piculs of new leaf at prices which opened at $52 to 55 for first purchases, and now range from $45 to 48 for the same quality. The general appearance of leaf on offer should assure buyers of a season in no way inferior to that which is past.

Old crop Teas are apparently cleared out and little if any stock is at present held in this place.

NEW CROP—Fine	... ...	$44 to 47
Finest	... ...	$48 to 50

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¼d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
„ „ Sight	4s 1¾d to ½	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ per cent. dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2¾d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.29	30 days' sight Private	103
„ „ Private	5.34	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	100
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72[illegible]	30d. „ Private	102½ nom.
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	[illegible]	Gold Yen	411
		Kinsatz	417½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between Mr. C. S. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE and the undersigned ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

With reference to the above Mr. C. S. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our firm in Yokohama, and are authorized to sign our firm "in Liquidation."

GILMAN & Co.

Yokohama, 1st March, 1875. W. 1m.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES. SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' " WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. tf.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

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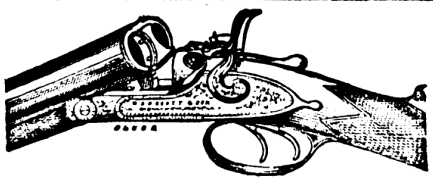
NOW IN THE PRESS

AND

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED

A Guide Book To NIKKO.

Yokohama, April 22, 1875. tf.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES READY FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES, and well known all over the world.

Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.	Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Donkey Engines.	Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
Distillery Engines.	All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Air-pump Engines.	Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.	Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.	Dippers and Cranes.
Cane-juice Pumps.	Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.	Cane Punts.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.	Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Granulating Pans of every description.	Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

CAUTION.—Merceandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, RACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mak or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solictor to the Trade Mark Protection Society, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO IMPORTERS

—OF—

ENGLISH GOODS.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LONDON DRAPER, is open to buy Goods in commission for a good Firm; or as Agent for Japanese Goods consigned to London. Highest references given and required. Address

MR. GEORGE INGATE,

DRAPER,

KILBURN, LONDON, W. C.

Yokohama, March 27, 1875. 3ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

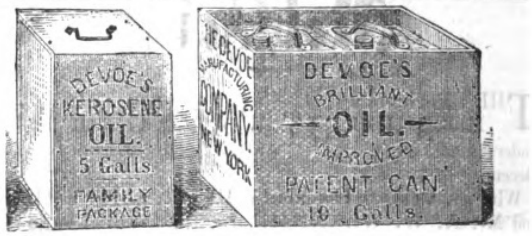
THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH **Screw Tops**. OR THE WORD **"Devoe's"** ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co

127 Pearl and 80 Beaver Sts.

New York.

Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 20.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DEATH.

At Yedo, on the 11th May, JAMES L. CLARK.

Notes of the Week.

Race week is holiday week, and our readers will hardly cavil with the logical consequences of the fact which our columns betray. There appears to be a lull in politics, and some of the Cabinet Ministers were among the spectators of the races. It is well to turn our back now and then on politics and finances, and acknowledge that life demands recreation and holidays. When "they seldom come they wished for come"—and they come seldom enough to newspapers.

A short time back Sir Henry James called the attention of the House of Commons to the vast sums, amounting in all to £244,000,000, due by foreign Governments to various capitalists, chiefly English, the interest on which was in default, and the principal practically irrecoverable. Some of the revelations made before the committee called to investigate this question seem so important as warnings to governments inexperienced in the great money market of the world, that we think it well to extract the following from the evidence given in relation to the Honduras loan of 1870, in order that the Japanese Government may see the dangers into which borrowers run when they resort to any but first class agencies in their financial business.

The administration of the loan was to be in the hands of railway trustees. It also recited a supplementary agreement of the 15th of June, 1870, between Gutierrez and Bischoffsheim, by which the priorities in which the funds should be applied were settled. These provisions were to the following general effect:—1, Printing and stationery, £7,500; 2, ½ per cent to contractors for issuing, £125,000; 4, trustees and secretaries, £8,000; 5, amount of commission for cashing coupons due in July, to be paid to Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, £30,000; 6, interest on £2,500,000 for two years, £500,000; 7, amortization fund for two years, £150,000; 8, commission for coupons of interest on loan for £1,000,000 contracted in 1867, £30,000; 9, interest on the said loan, £150,000; 10, amortization, £67,000; 11, contract *à forfait* for 3d section, £800,000; 12, interest on federal debt for two years, £10,800; 13, five sums to Honduras Government, £100,000; 14, salary to Mr. Brunlees, engineer-in-chief for two years, not to exceed £20,000. Any surplus was next recited that Bischoffscheim and Goldschmidt had assigned the benefit of the agreement to Lefevre, and that the Honduras Government owed £36,700 to Lefevre for money advanced. * * * * * He was also invested with the cross (not the Grand Cross) of the Order of Santa Rosa of Honduras. That was by Gutierrez. He did not know what for.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

IT is notified by the Judicial Department that Japanese subjects who may have legal claims to establish against foreigners must lodge information of the nature of their claims at the respective *Fu* or *Kencho* of the foreign concesssion in which the foreigner resides. They will then be supplied with a note to the Consul which will enable them to take proceedings for the recovery of their debts.

THE *Nisshin Shinjisshi* relates of a certain popular tea-house at Uyeno that during the blossoming season of the cherry-trees 64,000 persons visited it within four weeks.

We understand that it is intended to remove the Kaisei-Gakko from its present situation to the former Kaga *Yashiki.*

It would be well if the somewhat erratic computations of the correspondents of the Yedo newspapers could be brought closer together. A few weeks since a native journal informed us that 20,000 *jinrikishas* has been built in a single month. Now we learn from the *Nisshin Shiijisshi* that the aggregate vehicles of the metropolis, including the foregoing, do not exceed 29,649. Of these 150 are comprised under the general head of *basha* and include omnibuses, express-wagons and gentlemens' carriages.

The compradore of the Comptoir d'Escompte, charged with having participated in the robbery of that Institution, has been remanded for examination by the Saibansho authorities.

NISHIMURA of the Kaitakushi has left for Hiogo overland *en route* for China. He proceeds on the special business of the Department.

A proclamation from the Prime Minister announces that the Hegakurio, or Military School attached to the Army Department, is to be abolished.

AN investigation, which was conducted with closed doors, into the late embezzlements at the Deutsche Bank was begun yesterday at the Saibansho. It is understood that no additional facts were elicited by the enquiry.

THE *Nisshin Shinjisshi* says that the former *daimio* of Owari is about to erect a school house at Midoricho Honjo (Yedo). The building will be more than 100 feet square and is estimated to cost about $8,300.

THE average number of visitors to the Exhibition at Nara is said by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* to be 5,000 daily.

A notification has been issued by the Prime Minister ordering that the sittings of the *Daishinin* shall for the present take place in the building of the former *Mrihorio.*

H. M. the Mikado visited the palace of Hamagoten at an early hour in the forenoon on Wednesday.

THE *Nisshin Shinjishi* has authority for stating that Superior Courts of Judicature will shortly be instituted in Yedo, Osaka, Nagasaki and Fukushima.

The endless variety of religious institutions in this country would seem to justify the application to it of the sarcasm directed by Talleyrand against England that she "had fifty religious and only one sauce." A native paper tells us that a piece of land in Shiba Sannai measuring 1,700 *tsubo*

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has been purchased by a society styled *Fujiko*, the object of whose adoration is the mountain Fujiyama. It is rumoured that they purpose erecting in the grounds they have purchased a representation of the "Matchless Mountain" to which they do honour in their devotions. The Sandwich Islanders worshipped in the goddess Pelé the traditionary deity of the volcanoes of Mauna Loa and Kilauea. It is probable that the *Fujiko* is a survival of a form of worship as old as the period of volcanic activity of Fujiyama.

The money value of a title has perhaps never fallen so low as its present market rate in this Empire. The *shidzoku* who having capitalised their pensions are not, it seems, unwilling to part with the empty dignity of their nominal rank are said to be ready sellers, and there are, the *Chōya Shimbun* tells us, buyers to be found for their cast-off titles. But as only 15 *yen* are currently given for this dignity it can scarcely be said to be entitled to much consideration.

We are pleased to learn that there is reason to hope that on the return of H. M. S. *Challenger* to Yokohama, Professor Wyville Thomson may be induced to deliver a lecture on the subject of his recent scientific researches during the prolonged cruise of that vessel. The *Challenger*, we are informed, may expected to return about the 6th June.

A Malay arrested on a charge of vagrancy has been handed over to the Japanese authorities.

Mr. Ullmann, Jeweller 72 Main Street, reports the robbery of watchmaking materials, presumably by a Japanese servant formerly in his employment. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police.

We learn that it is intended to send a small detachment of troops to the Loo Choo Islands, avowedly with the view of protecting the inhabitants.

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* of yesterday says that the *Daijin* and *Sangi* have been summoned to an audience of H. I. Majesty this day.

Fukushima of the Army Department is about to proceed to China.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that Takeda, an officer of the Imperial Government, is going to China with the view of expediting the payment of the remaining portion of the indemnity.

A fire occurred at Kanda in Yedo, yesterday, which was not extinguished until fourteen houses were destroyed.

The Emperor of Japan ordered last year, through the Japanese Consul at Milan, from the Italian painter Ugolini, the life-size portraits of all European emperors, kings, and presidents, for the adornment of his residence at Tokio. At the same time, portraits of the Mikado and his wife were ordered, and their photographs sent to Italy for the purpose. The work is now completed, and a dozen or so of the pictures are exhibited in the permanent Art Exposition at Milan. The portrait of the Mikado and the Empress have been already sent to Japan, and have given such satisfaction there that it is resolved to found in Japan an Italian school of painting, and to call a number of Italian artists as professors.—*L. and C. Express.*

We hear that the Rev. J. Trew, who was for many years in Burmah, has been appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to proceed to Japan.—*L. and C. Express.*

In H. B. M.'s Consular Court, yesterday, before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul, Owen Olyphant, carpenter of the British ship *Indian Empire*, was charged with drunkenness, and fined one dollar and costs

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Volga*, despatched on the 20th April:—

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries	232 bales ...	102 bales.

Per P. & O. Str. *Bombay*, despatched on the 12th May.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries,.....	8	84	49
Total bales			141

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 2nd May, 1875.

Passengers.....32,3094.	Amount..	Yen 7,063.945
Parcels	„	133.855
Goods	„	126.17
Total.....		Yen 7,323.17

We learn from a reliable source that two Corean Officers have been beheaded, one on the 19th and the other on the 16th of last month, for interference with the Japanese Ambassador, who went to Corea for the purpose of entering into a treaty with that power.—*Nagasaki Express.*

Lot No. 74, Foreign Concession, containing 287¼ tsubos, was knocked down by Mr. K. De Piotrowski on Monday last to Mr. J. Gillingham for Mex. $200. This lot was originally sold at the land sale of May, 1870, for boos 9.05 per tsubo.—*Hiogo News.*

Two slight shocks of earthquake are reported as having been felt here within the past week.—*Hiogo News.*

The steamer *Kuroda*, from Yokohama, brought about two hundred tons of Hakodate ice.—*Hiogo News.*

We fancy our Tientsin correspondent has arrived at a right conclusion, though from a somewhat mistaken premiss, in blaming so severely as he has done the appointment of Sung Pao-hwa to the Yunnan Commission. Sung Pao-hwa is not a member of the Commission; nor will be take a part in the business of enquiry. He is only going as escort to the delegates sent by Mr. Wade. Even for this office, however, we do not hesitate to say that he is an unsuitable person. The escort of a man so small in rank is directly calculated to lower the importance of the mission in the eyes of the Chinese; and our effort should be to give it every importance that circumstances can invest it with. The appointment should be insisted on, of a special commissioner ranking at least as high as a Taotai, and nominated by the Tsung li-yamen instead of by the Viceroy of Chihli. It is all very well to recognise Li Hung Chang as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in matters of routine; but he should be allowed no independent say in such a matter as this. The official appointed to escort the foreign delegates should be appointed directly by the Government, so that the officials and people along the route may know his mission emanates from the Court itself. —*N.-C. Daily News.*

A Calcutta telegram quoted in the *Straits Times* attributes an important speech to Lord Napier. He is reported to have said that Colonel Browne was then en route to Simla, having in his possession a letter written by the King of Burma to the Tsaubwa of Bhamo, desiring that every obstacle might be put in the way of the late Mission, and that they should not be allowed to return. If it can be shown that this letter was despatched before Mr. Margary's murder, the King's days as an independent sovereign are surely numbered.—It would seem from this that the report that Col. Browne was on board the *Gwalior*, is mistaken.—*Ibid.*

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CHURCH AFFAIRS.

THE present position of our Church Affairs here affords abundant matter for reflection and misgiving, though we have no doubt whatever that a fair share of well directed and earnest effort will enable us to place them again on such a footing as shall be acceptable to the community. But we must look them fairly in the face, and banish any delusions that they will right themselves without such an effort. The withdrawal of the grant hitherto made by the British Government for the maintenance of a branch of the Church of England establishment here, is rather a misfortune than an actual hardship or injury. The grounds on which we could plead for it are not without some strength; but those on which it could be opposed, from the British tax-payer's point of view, are certainly stronger. And, to speak frankly, we think that the imperious word *ought*—which seems, however, unfortunately, to be losing some of its ancient force—comes in here, and bids us take upon ourselves responsibilities in this matter which we have not yet fully realized. As, however, a considerable section of this community certainly feels not only the necessity for maintaining our Church establishment, but the disposition to do so, this sense of duty may be converted from potential to actual force, if the whole question is taken up by a few earnest men among us, and placed before the residents in the shape of a scheme susceptible either of attracting general adherence by its own merits, or of being so modified as to find general acceptance with the English-speaking residents. It unfortunately happens that while the British Government has cut away the pecuniary support it has hitherto afforded us, it has not yet passed any measure or made any order determining the future relations which must exist between the Church it has founded, established and in part maintained here, and those on whom the maintenance of it must fall in future. The absence of this must necessarily be a source of perplexity to those in whom the Church trust is at present vested, and it may even be that no steps of a very definite character can be taken until these relations are settled on an immovable basis. But every effort should be made to terminate this condition of affairs as early as possible, not only for our own sakes, but in the interest of those who have considerately come forward to assist us in carrying on the establishment temporarily, but whose legitimate work is interrupted by the concessions they have made to our necessities and for our convenience. We are at this moment reduced to temporary shifts to carry on the mere services of the Church, and while we most gratefully acknowledge the value of the assistance which enables us to continue these, it is obvious that mere temporary arrangements of this nature are, apart from all other questions, incompatible with that pastoral and parochial work which is at least as important part of a clergyman's duties as his ministrations in the services of the Church. Indeed, our duties in this respect were pointed out with much earnestness and warmth of feeling by the occupant of the pulpit last Sunday, and while there was not a word of reproach in his exhortation on this subject, it undoubtedly gave to our duties in connection with the whole question a cogency and reality which should not be lost upon us.

Yet it must not be imagined that the task of those who seek to re-establish our Church affairs on a permanent and satisfactory footing is altogether an easy one. It is sometimes forgotten that the burden of supporting the establishment falls only upon a small section of a community which can in no sense be called wealthy and which is not very united. We have to some extent followed the example of the foreign settlements in China, where it was customary for every 'hong' or house to have a pew for the accommodation of the members or employés of the house, nor was the burden of providing this accommodation in any sense onerous. Money was easily made and liberally dispensed, the Government contributed a large share towards the expenses of the establishment, and not only were the ordinary costs of maintenance easily met, but any extraordinary demands or necessities were provided for with ease and cheerfulness. But we have fallen on other days—we shall not on that account call them evil. They are days of harder work and more severe economy, days of less questioning belief, perhaps of less social and certainly of less religious cohesion. Indifference, conscientious doubt, and, perhaps, a growing severance between the theological and secular thought of the age,—all these things make it far more difficult than formerly to find the actual money to maintain our Church establishment, and the problem of doing so becomes complicated to that extent.

But we are not sure that the very darkness which surrounds the whole subject, may not, by its thickness, afford grounds for hope that light is at hand. We have a very considerable staff of English clergymen out here engaged in missionary work, and whose force, now much lessened and impaired by being scattered, demands only to be more concentrated to ensure to it better direction and greater results. The religious condition of this people cannot be without exceptional interest for a Church like that of England, and surely the work it is attempting to do in this country is worth and demands something of supervision. Hongkong has its bishop; North China has followed crooked example; the Roman Catholic Church, ever foremost in the desire for spiritual conquest, has its bishop; the American Episcopal Church has likewise its bishop. But the Church of England, by far the richest Church of all, has no bishop. Its minister are like officers without a colonel. They may know their duties, may be anxious to discharge them, and may even be doing so, so far as their individual powers extend. But can any one doubt that they would be far more efficient under some such general supervision and direction as a bishop of the right kind could furnish. Why should not Yokohama be the seat of a see and Christ Church be made the diocesan church? There are two great and wealthy societies in England which have sent bishops into heathendom for upwards of a hundred years, partly with a view of diffusing the light of Christianity to the pagan nations, and party to minister to the spiritual wants of their own countrymen settled in those distant countries. Are they indisposed to help us in this our strait, or to disregard the claims which a country like this has on them? No one can read week by week the translations of the essays of native writers which appear in the columns of this journal, without seeing that there is an immense amount of earnest desire among this people for a guidance by higher lights than any by which they now walk. With what special defect do we foreigners reproach the Japanese national mind, so far as we understand it? With its want of earnestness, its lightness, its desire for novelty for novelty's sake, its want of tenacity of purpose, its curious self-sufficiency. Indeed, the more intelligent of the advanced Japanese frankly and fully acknowledge this. "Will it ever be possible, do you think," said a Japanese, but the other day, "to make earnest men of my countrymen?" There is an abundance of natural quickness and intelligence among them, a wonderful inquisitiveness and receptivity, but there is not

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enough seriousness, and without this life is so much champagne froth. There is ample work, therefore, for a bishop in supervising the labours of those who have already been sent abroad to assist in the teaching of this people.

But—we almost dread making the avowal,—we have serious misgivings about the class of man we might get as a bishop, and we do not speak unadvisedly. We have seen bishops who, if they were to come here, would do little good, and might do more harm than good. It is no use sending us a man who is not fairly abreast of the thought of the day. We must not be told that LYELL and DARWIN are misleading us because their conclusions do not tally with the first chapter of Genesis. We are quite willing to listen to any one who will come and expound and enforce the living truths of religion of which the Bible contains the *principia* and the richest outcome; who will tell us of our duties and make us more earnest in the discharge of them by his own example; who will face facts, and help us to solve our difficulties. The cry of man's mind is for more light; of his soul, for rest and calm. But we must not have our eyes put out in order that we may see. Our belief must come from our knowledge, not our knowledge from our belief.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

CHANGES PROMOTING GREATER ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY.

Notifications, from "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 100, of May, 10th 1875.

No. 75.

The *Zôheishi* (office for making weapons) and the *Bukoshi* (Military Storehouse office under the Naval Department) have been abolished.

The above is published

May, 7th 1875.

(signed.) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

The Niiharu *ken* having been abolished, the three Departments of Kadori, Sôsa, and Kaijô in the province of Shimôsa are placed under the jurisdiction of the Chiba ken; while the six Departments of Niiharu, Tzukuba, Shida, Namêhata, Kashima, and Kacchi, together with the four Departments of Sashima, Yûki, Okada, and Toyoda, in the province of Shimôsa and under the jurisdiction of the Chiba Ken,—as also three towns and forty-eight villages in the Department of Katsushika, with two post-towns and ninety-nine villages in the Department of Sôma, are all placed under the jurisdiction of the Ibaragi ken.

The above is therefore notified.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

PROCEDURE IN CASES AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

[TRANSLATION.]

("Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 99, of May 9th, 1875.)

No. 3.

The procedure in plaints for civil or criminal matters, laid by Japanese against Foreigners has been fixed as shown below.

The above is therefore made known, May 7, 1875.

(Signed,) ÔKI TAKATÔ,
Minister for Justice,

In plaints for civil or criminal matters laid against Foreigners, at the instance of Japanese the plaintiffs are to state the matter to the *Fu* or *K*[illegible] in the open

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from such office to make complaint to the consulate of the nationality to which the defendants belong.

The above having been notified, the same is to be published through the whole of the districts, without exception.

(Signed) OKUBO ICHIÔ,
Chiji of the Tôkio Fu.

May 7th, 1875.

LEGAL PROCEDURE.

(Meiroku Zashi.)

There is not an independent country in Europe or America which is not bound by treaties of commerce and friendship with other countries, and each of these has its own laws and rights, none is the superior or inferior of others, and if a man from one of these countries goes to another, he is protected by the administraaion of the country which he visits. But by the treaties we have made with foreign countries, we cannot lay our hands on a foreigners who violates our laws, and therefore these cannot be called equal-sided treaties, nor can we say that we have not lost our national privileges. What is the reason that these treaties cannot be changed? It is because our laws, procedure and punishments differ so greatly from those of other countries. But though we may say our punishments are so different, they are not greatly so; the real difference is that the inhabitants of those countries are free, while we cannot escape oppression. This oppression is not a mere question of government and laws: it exists in the economy of the family, as I will show by examples. Here, if a child or grand-child assaults its parent or grand-parent it has to undergo capital punishment, or, by the new laws, serve with hard labour for ten years. Those who wilfully kill either child or grand-child only have to serve with hard labour. Elsewhere the former crime is punished by hard labour or imprisonment, but the latter is punished capitally. Were we to reverse our penalties, we should assimilate them to those of the foreigners.

But in our modes of criminal procedure there is a great distance between us. For example: a man may elsewhere be suspected of a crime, but he cannot be arrested unless good evidence can be adduced that he committed it. Here men may be arrested on suspicion and without any such evidence. There, though there may be the proof of crime, a man cannot he punished if his crime is not contained in the criminal code. Here, it is only necessary to tell a man that he has done what he ought not to have done, and he may be sentenced and punished. There, juries are chosen from the people, and the duty of the jury is to listen to the trial without partiality and then to record their opinion. Without the conviction by the jury the judge has no power over the apprehended person. Here, we have nothing of the sort. There, if the proofs of the crime are clear and there is no doubt about it, the equivalent punishment for the crime is deduced from the code, and the criminal is sentenced to undergo this. Above all, it is not necessary that men should confess their crimes, and thus torture is not used. Here, is is the law that though the proofs of crime are quite clear, a criminal shall not be punished until he has confessed his guilt, and this is the reason why torture cannot be abolished. Sometimes it happens that those against whom nothing has been proved, are tortured; so that we find innocent people are found confessing to crimes they have not committed, for which, however, they are sentenced to undergo punishment. All criminals are wicked people, so that it is quite natural for them to try to hide their crimes in order to escape the penalties, and it is no easy task to make them confess the truth. It is common to all laws to lighten the sentences pronounced against those who come forward and confess their crimes before any charge has been made against them. Therefore it would not be wrong also to lighten the punishment of those who confess their crimes while they are undergoing trial. The Bible says that even sinners will be forgiven if they confess and repent them truly of their former sins. We do

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adduce it to show that repentance and confession are regarded as good things, and therefore it is not unjust for us to compel the evil to repent and make confession. This is the reason that the people west of the Himalayas will not yoke themselves in treaties with those east of them. The evidence of witnesses is the foundation of the proceedings of all laws, and our former laws did not differ so greatly from these new laws. Both plaintiff and defendant will each plead as best he can, and the lawyers on both sides will embellish their arguments, and were we to listen to them alone, we should be led astray and be incapable of deciding where the right or wrong really lay. How, then, could we come to sound conclusions without witnesses? I believe it to be impossible. But now we pay no heed to the evidence brought by witnesses, and apprehended persons remain unconvicted until they themselves confess their guilt. Is not this a bad custom? Without abolishing customs like this, would it not be a task of great difficulty to make treaties with other nations and bind their free-spirited people by our oppressive laws?

Some have asked me: "If we are only to believe the witnesses and not the parties themselves, how would it be when the witnesses tell falsehoods?"

I replied: "Not only civil but criminal cases may be brought before a higher court, and a criminal even though he may have been convicted of a certain crime has the liberty, within a given time, of appealing to a higher court. This liberty is given in order that men may be protected against the mistakes which might be made by the officers of the courts; therefore, though there may be wrongs committed by witnesses they may be redressed by a higher court. If we are desirous of making treaties on equal terms with foreign nations, we must cease the use of torture first, and, after that, our method of criminal procedure must be changed. In Europe and America there are rules by which proceedings are conducted, so that we should do wisely to settle our modes of procedure from the codes of those nations, just as we derived the *Taihoritz** from *Toritz*,† and the *Shinritz Korio*‡ from the *Toritz*, *Minritz*¶ and *Shinritz* and the laws of the Shogunate. Nor would this be a very difficult task."

While I was engaged in the courts, I attempted, after much consultation with others, to mould our mode of proceeding upon the French code, but before this task was completed I was removed from my post. Of course, as I am of deficient education, I do not regard my lost efforts with any great sorrow or illusions in regard to their value. But I trust that those who are better acquainted with such matters will work diligently and accomplish this thing. Also I should feel exceedingly happy of His Majesty the Tennô would give orders to abolish the system of torture.

Again, people have said to me: "We can well understand that without the abolition of torture no equal treaties can be made, and we cannot acquire jurisdiction over foreigners residing here. But we cannot understand how, solely by abolishing torture, we can resemble the nations of Europe and America. The way in which we can stand on an equal level with Europe and America is by advancement in knowledge, in enlightenment, in the power of the Government, in the strength of our Army and Navy, and it matters little about torturing or not torturing." But I replied: "When we really are advanced in enlightenment and knowledge, it is obvious that torture will no longer exist. So long as this exists, we may be ever so far advanced in the art of war, but all this would merely be so much advance (or retrogression) towards barbarism, and while such an evil exists, it is certain that other nations will not bind themselves to us by equal treaties."

Again, it has been said to me: "If we convict criminals by evidence brought by witnesses, when there are no witnesses there will be many who escape punishment for their crimes." I replied "A foreign lawyer said to me that 'it would be worse to punish one innocent man than that a hundred criminals should escape.' An old Chinese proverb also says, 'Rather suffer yourself to be called unjust than condemn a single innocent person to death.' Is it not disgraceful that we, the people of the present age, are lower in ideas than the ancient people of China? Do you suppose that because the system of torture exists, no criminal escapes punishment?"

* Japanese code A. D. 701.
† Chinese code, 7th century.
‡ Present native code.

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The Love of Change.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

The alteration of things from old to new is much desired by those who affect change. But the real desirability of this entirely depends on the amount of obtainable benefit, so that we need not be so anxious to make useless changes; while, on the other hand, if any advantage can be shewn from any proposed alteration, we may fairly submit to any minor inconveniences which the making of it may entail. Our people were greatly in the habit of changing their names. But the fools will remain foolish though they change their names; while the wise will remain wise though they retain theirs. The Government, annoyed by this constant change of names, has prohibited it. But, on the other hand, it makes many changes, such as in the numbers of dwellings, the mode of making out the census &c., and this is thought by all to be unwise as it causes great annoyance to the people. If a single individual changes his name it creates no perplexity, but changing the names of towns and villages causes great confusion. As we have just said, the Government prohibits the former, but does the latter. We wonder what is the reason of this! Are not the acts of the Government those of human beings? How is it then that the names of so many things are changed, and yet it is prohibited to change the names of individuals? Look for yourself, and you will see that the names of certain *Fus* and *Kens* have been changed no less than seven or eight times. It is probable that some one thinks out a name, imagines it a good one and fancies the other a bad one, and then the name is changed and kept on being changed; and all the advantage we obtain from this is that we never can find the person we wish to call upon, and there is much cutting out of new geographical types and the like. Lately, as we said in our issue No. 649, the *Kenrei* of the Ashigara *ken* has changed the names of the peaks and valleys round Fuji, which were all Buddhist names, for Shintô names. This *Kenrei* must have done this in order to flatter some of the believers in Shintô. But if we were to change all the Buddhist names, of which there are so many belonging to the streets of Yedo, Osaka, Yokohama, &c., we should no longer be able to make them out. Perhaps, however, he thinks that every time we change a name it marks an advance in our civilization. If this is so, we imagine our wrestlers and actors must be at the highest pitch of civilization, so frequently do they change their names. If you want civilization, use the true adjuncts of civilization, and not the mere names.

Torture.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

It is said that in civilized countries torture has been abolished, and many say that without the use of it the truth cannot be arrived at. But, after much reflection, and comparison of the fact that innocent people under torture sometimes confess to crimes they have not committed, and the statement that unless by torture the truth cannot be arrived at, I have come to the conclusion that an end must be put to the practice of torture, and I urge the following facts in support of my argument.

Lately in a village called Honji in the vicinity of Osaka, a man named Toku was murdered. A female companion of his named Take was tried for the murder and and gave the following evidence: "While Toku and I were walking one night a man came up to us whose face was wrapped up in a handkerchief, and before I knew what he was about, Toku uttered a loud scream and dropped down dead. The murderer then came up and said to me, "I am a man of Awa, Kitchi by name, and this man Toku three years ago took my wife away from me. I have now killed him in revenge." The judges doubted, and on

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secret husband, whose name is Kuma and who lives in Kitano, is the murderer, and he told me to speak as above on my trial." So the authorities arrested Kuma, and put him through severe tortures, the agony of which was more violent than he could bear. He then confessed that he had murdered the man, and that his reason for committing the crime was that he saw the intimacy which existed between Toku and Take and this aroused an uncontrollable feeling of jealousy in him. He was then convicted, and was nearly dead when released from the torture. But afterwards it occurred to the judges that the knife with which he was said to have committed the deed was such a dull, rusty thing that it was impossible to have committed the murder with such a weapon. The strange expression of Take's face also aroused suspicion, and on the authorities again examing Kuma gently, they were convinced that he was not the guilty person and that the act was committed by none other than Take, whom they determined to examine by torture. Before the appointed day, however, she died of small-pox.

Theatrical Reform.

There is hardly a theatre in any enlightened country that permits day performances, because men have their daily work to do, and after they have finished their dinners they may go to their amusements. This custom must be admitted to be excellent. I have lately heard that the Tokio Fu disapproves of night performances, and though it might not be possible at once to interdict day performances, I equally think that night performances should be immediately permitted, as there is no other *Fu* or *Ken* which prohibits them. It is directly opposed to the custom of foreign countries to have theatrical performances during the important business hours of the day. I have heard that a large proportion of the theatrical *corps* in foreign countries consists of women, and I hope we may have more actresses, and not permit our *corps* to be composed exclusively of men who have so many more important callings. We must also consider that females are not so precious that we cannot spare them to become actresses, as mostly all the daughters of our poorer classes become *geishas* or fall into still more evil ways.

Some may say that there will be so many females desirous of becoming actreses that our manners will be seriously injured. But my reply to this is that there need be no anxieties about our manners, for surely this would not be so bad a fate for the women of our poorer classes as the degraded condition in which we see them to-day. The Tokio *Fu* prohibits performances by women, but all the *Fus* and *Kens* with this exception permit it. This is strange! I have been told that this is because the Chiji and Sangi of this *Fu* do not like night performances or female performers. But as governing is one thing, and personal likes and dislikes another thing, my informant must be mistaken. I cannot, however, understand why they should be objected to, so I publish this in the newspaper, and challenge those who find fault with them to tell me their reasons, so that I may have the honour of explaining to them why more injury may result from male performances by day than from performances at night in which women take a part.

A Hint.

(*Hochi Shimbun.*)

Recently a man who resides at Honjo, Yedo, by the name of Ummedo, had in his possession a newspaper called the *Minkanzashi*, and a neighbour asked if he might be permitted to read it. Ummedo sent his servant with it, who by mistake took it to the wrong house. The person who lived there, mistaking it for a government notification, which indeed it very much resembled, wrote his name on it as a token that he had seen and understood it. He then sent it round to the next house, whence it was passed to the next, and it went the round of the whole ward until, in a few days, it came back to the hands of the original owner.

The reason for this is that our people never think of such a thing as unfolding either a [illegible]on or a proclamation, for they cannot unders[illegible]n the other hand the Government does not seem to care whether the people understand them or not. Here we have proof that not one person in the ward could understand the notification. This is very deplorable.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Swords.

The *Katana* (sword) has always been considered the badge of gentle condition in Japan, and has ever been associated in the mind of foreigners with the *yakunin* (official) or the *samurai* (daimio's armed retainer). The rules of observances connected with the wearing of the long and short sword or the single sword, are most minute, but have fallen into disuse. Of late the wearing of these weapons is by no means common in the foreign settlements, and even rare in the eastern capital, Tokio. But, in former days, the most trivial breach of these minute observances was often the cause of murderous brawls and dreadful reprisals. To touch another's weapon, or to come into collison with the sheath, was a dire offence, and to enter a friend's house without leaving the sword outside, a breach of friendship. Those whose position justified the accompaniment of an attendant, invariably left the sword in his charge at the entrance, or, if alone, it was usually laid down at the entrance. If removed inside it was invariably done by the host's servants, and then not touched with the bare hand, but with a silk napkin kept for the purpose, and the sword was placed upon a sword-rack in the place of honour near the guest, and treated with all the politeness due to an honoured visitor who would resent a discourtesy. The long sword (if two were worn,) was withdrawn, sheathed, from the girdle with the right hand, and placed on the right side—an indication of friendship, as it could not be drawn and used thus—never by the left hand, or placed on the left side, except when in immediate danger of attack. To exhibit a naked weapon was a gross insult, unless when a gentleman wished to show his friends his collection. To express a wish to see a sword was not usual, unless when a blade of great value was in question, when a request to be shewn it would be a compliment the happy possessor appreciated. The sword would then be handed with the back towards the guest, the edge turned towards the owner and the hilt to the left, the guest wrapping the hilt either in the little silk napkin always carried by gentlemen in their pocket-books, or in a sheet of clean paper. The weapon was drawn from the scabbard and admired inch by inch, but not to the full length unless the owner pressed his guest to do so, when, with much apology, the sword was entirely drawn and held away from the other persons present. After being admired, it would, if apparently necessary, be carefully wiped with a special cloth, sheathed and returned to the owner as before.

The short sword was retained in the girdle, but, at a prolonged visit, both host and guest laid it aside.

Women did not wear swords in their girdles by right or fashion, although when travelling it was often done. On the occasion of fires the ladies of the Palace sometimes placed side-arms in their girdles.

The ordinary length of the *katana* blade was 2 feet and $\frac{89}{100}$ inches; the small sword, or *wakizashi*, worn with it, 1 ft. $\frac{8}{10}$.

In full dress, the colour of the scabbard was black, with a slight tinge of green or red in it; the binding of the hilt blue silk; the mountings of the guard and hilt *shakudo* (alloy of copper and silver).

The names of makers are innumerable, and each has his particular form of blade, &c. and mode of welding the hard metal of the edge to the softer and tougher body and backing.

Swords more than three centuries old are common enough, and all of later date are called 'new blades' (*shinto*). Blades made even as far back as the time of our crusades, are to be met with, and there are blades known to be nearly ten centuries old, though these are very rare now. Ama kuni and Shim saki are two of the oldest makers whose swords are still in existence.

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Chisakatana is about two feet long to two and a-half feet, and lighter than the ordinary blade, and is worn with the *naga hakama* and the court dress called *daimon* (large crest).

Metezashi (right hand use) is a short sword stuck in the girdle behind, the hilt to the right, used in fighting if the wearer be thrown and unable to draw the swords on the right side of the girdle.

Nikuchi is a short dirk without a guard, worn by doctors, artists and servants of midsama, with the rank of *Hoin* and *Hogen* (about equal to officials of the fourth and fifth ranks).

Tanto and *mamori katana* are stilettos about a foot long or less, worn in the girdle by officers, gentlemen and nobles, in place of the more cumbrous *wakizashi*. *Tanto* (war-sword); a long heavy two-handed sword, generally carried by a sword-bearer when not in immediate use.

Nodatchi is a sword of medium size, worn when hunting or rambling in country places for pleasure.

Tatchi is hung from the girdle by two slings; there are several styles. *Shin-no-tatchi* has a shagreen hilt and on the guard and scabbard and other mountings there should be 75 examples of the crest of the owner.

Tefu notatchi has a lacquered and gilt scabbard.

Sayamaki has a portion of the scabbard bound with silk. The mountings are numerous and the making of them is a special and honourable trade. Goto Yujo was a celebrated maker of the 15th century, whose descendants still exist. The work of this family is called *Iyebori* (the families' chasings.)

The first group, called 'articles of three places,' comprises, *first*, the ferule on the head of the hilt, and the ring behind the guard: *second*, the two pieces of metal interwoven with the silk binding of the hilt, used to hide the hole of the rivet, and to ensure a better and firmer grasp of the sword hilt; and *third*, the small knife and skewer-like pieces of metal inserted into the scabbard so as to be drawn out for use at pleasure. The small knife was used to throw at an enemy; the skewers to attach the heads of slain enemies to the girdle.

The guard *(tsuba)* is often a wonderful piece of workmanship in metal. *Nanban* (southern iron) was considered the best, but they were often made of valuable metal, and worked up with gold, silver &c., into a detailed picture of battles, hunting or scenery. Nearly every article connected with the sword will be richly inlaid to correspond.

Guards are also made of several thicknesses as of leather or raw hide, called *neritsuta shakudo* (copper and silver alloy). *Shibuichi* (one-fourth silver, three-fourths copper.) Silver and gold are used as well as iron.

Seppa are the washers, of where there is one or more above and below the guard, made of flat pieces of metal, brass, silver or gold.

Habaki is a ferule on the 'forte' of the sword extending about an inch below the guard, made of the same metal as the *seppa*.

Kojiri is the ornamental ferule on the lower end of the scabbard, often very expensively inlaid to match the other mountings.

Kurikata is the small cleat on the scabbard through which the *Sage aro* or silk-cord is rove. This is made of various materials, and generally made with the scabbard

Saguri is a small hook on the scabbard to prevent the sword slipping too far through the girdle.

Iska ito is the silk cord bound crosswise on the hilt. There are several styles of binding, *maki, dashi me tuki, kubitemaki, heomaki* &c. Some swords only have shark skin hilts without silk, but generally the silk binding is over the skin *(same)*, those pieces having the largest nodules being most valuable.

The sheath or scabbard (*scia*) is made of a wood called *Ho*, generally varnished. Black and dark colours are preferred; gaudy crimson and variegated colours are affected by the old 'swashbucklers.' Leather covers are worn over the handsomely lacquered scabbards; shark-skin ground down, inlaid with shell-work or peculiar kinds of lacquer.

Sage wo is the the long silk cord, of various kinds and colours of sennet, about five feet in length for large swords, half that for the short sword, used to bind up the sleeves preparatory to fighting.

On journeys the gentleman's sword-bearer carried the honoured blade covered with the *Shiki hada*, a sword-case of leather of cloth emblazoned with the owner's crest.

YOKOHAMA SPRING RACE MEETING.

The Races were on the whole a great success, the sport being generally good, but the finest finish was the last when in the China bettoes' race, three ponies passed the winning post nearly neck and neck. On Wednesday, the weather was unexceptionable and the course in capital order. As a consequence the times of all the events was very fair and above the usual average. The Celestial Cup (¾ mile) was won by *Pice* in 1 m. 38½ sec. The Criterion Stakes (1 mile, 220 yards), won in 2 m. 37 sec. by *Picayune* was very fair going for this course, being 17½ sec. per furlong. When we consider the hill, and the easy manner in which the pony won, he must be considered one of the very best ponies of the meeting, as indeed he was previously thought to be. If he had had a more formidable opponent, if *Crusader* had been in his form of eighteen months ago, when, carrying 9lbs. more he won the "Grand Hotel Cup" (1¼ miles) in 2m. 55s., it would have been a magnificent race and the victory perhaps on the other side.

The Nippon Champion to which we had looked forward so much as a test between *Typhoon* and *Moscou*, was spoilt as far any race between those two was concerned by the ill-temper of the latter, who bolted vigorously soon after the start.

In the "Maiden Stakes" *Sirocco* showed a marvellous spurt at starting, and stayed after it in a way that could hardly have been expected and made one wish that he had been entered for the "*Scurry*."

The sport on Thursday, in spite of a chilly easterly wind, was quite up to Wednesday's mark. *Pice* and *Picayune* again made the best times for the distances of Five Furlongs and half a mile respectively, the first being run in 1 min. 19½ seconds and the latter in 61 seconds, although it must be mentioned that in both cases the start was a running one. *Lodi's* performance, too, of the half-mile in 62 sec. is deserving of great praise, as it was evident by the easy way in which he won that he could have made at least a second better time. Nor must *Typhoon's* ¾-mile in 1.m. 39½ sec. be omitted, when he was carrying 10st. 12lbs. The little creature responded most gamely when called upon, and though evidently considerably distressed, won by nearly two lengths. Since the death of *Montezuma* we have never seen him so extended at the winning post *Crusader* in the "Bar cup" (1 mile, 220 yards) showed 2½ sec. better form than his opponent *Picayune* did the day before, and we really think is not an adversary that the winner of the "Criterion Stakes" can afford to despise.

On Friday the hurdle race was a wretched spectacle. It is not a very difficult thing to train a China pony to rush at and either knock down or jump over a few flights of very low hurdles, but yesterday's race was little more than an exhibition of animals trying to do what they have not been taught. Out of five starters only one can be said to have galloped over the course, and he seemed to think five hurdles enough.

Bracmar's great courage and staying powers, with a certain amount of rush which he always seems to have in him, safely won him the "Sayonara Cup" in spite of the eleven stone and a-half he was carrying.

Grasshopper, *Cyclone* and *Northern Light*, in the order named, appear to be the pick of the China Griffins, whilst the *Swell* seems the only representative of the Japan batch, unless *Drizzle*, who is undoubtedly very fast for a short distance, can be cured of his bolting.

But the most surprising, or at all events interesting occurrence of Friday's racing was the victory of *Mohstots* in very good company, especially his beating *Typhoon*. *Mohstots*, supposed to be a ¾ mile pony, won a mile race beating *Grasshopper* and *Crusader*, to the former of whom he was giving seven and to the latter three pounds, while to *Typhoon* he gave more, we should consider, than a three pounds beating, which was the amount he was receiving from the latter animal. The time, however, being doubtful (stated to be 2m. 17sec.) we are una-

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ble yet to pronounce quite decidedly on *Mohstotz's* form, and it is difficult to understand why the riding of this pony should have been so fast all through. If it is the only way he can win a race it speaks volumes for his sulky temper. The two bettoes' races wound up a very good race meeting with two excellent struggles, in the first of which *Tim Whiffler* had to exert all his energies to shake off *Sirius*, and in the latter *Ivanhoe*, *Northern Light*, and *Crusader*, might have been covered with a sheet at the winning post.

THE SPRING RACE MEETING.

First Day.

Wednesday, 12th May.

There was little expectation that the attendance at the Race Course yesterday would equal that of former seasons. The dulness of business may have had its share of this to account for, but the absence of the military and the indifference with which many view the sport must be held still more largely responsible for the comparatively small muster of visitors. There was no music, few ladies were present, and the bright scarlet of our cheerful national uniform which, dotted here and there amid the sombre mass of civil dress, brightened and lighted it up in past seasons, was sadly missed. The day, however, was all that could be desired and the course in reasonably good condition.

The first race was the:—

1.—The Trial Plate: For China Ponies that have never won a Flat Race here. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's *Monymusk* (late *Ravensdale*), 10st. 11lbs. - - - -	1
Mr. Peter's *Northern Light*, 10st. lbs. - -	2
Mr. Storm's *Cyclone*, 10st. 8lbs. - -	3

After some little delay, during which *Cyclone* unseated his rider, they got away to a very bad start, *Cyclone* being last, and *Monymusk* and *Saxon* having a lead of at least two lengths. The two named made the running, the others coming on some four lengths behind. On reaching the quarter-mile post, *Saxon* dropped behind, and *Cyclone* and *Northern Light* made an effort, but could never reach *Monymusk*, who won by two lengths. *Northern Light* beat *Cyclone* for second honours by a head. Time, 2 mins. 17 secs.

2.—The Griffins' Plate: Value $150, with Entrance Fees added. For Japan Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. Five Furlongs. First Pony to receive 70 per cent., Second 20 per cent., and Third 10 per cent.

Mr. J. Robertson's *The Swell*, 10st. 4lbs. -	1
Mr. E. Mason's *Chevy Chase*, 10st. 6lbs. -	2
Mr. Morrison's *Drizzle*, 10st. 8lbs. - -	3

After one fase start, in which *Chevy Chase* ran some distance before being pulled up, they got away to a good start, the only one who lost ground being *Cyclone*. *Drizzle* and *Chevy Chase* took the lead at starting, but were soon joined by *The Swell*, who collared and passed them, and was never afterwards headed, winning easily in the remarkably good time of 1 min. 23 secs. *Chevy Chase* was second, and *Drizzle*, who with *Cyclone* bolted to the outside rails, was third.

3.—The Celestial Cup: Presented. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Pringle's *Pice* 10st. 8lbs. - - -	1
Mr. Morrison's *Monymusk*, 10st. 11lbs. - -	2
Mr. J. Robertson's *Gambler*, 10st. 8lbs. - -	0
Mr. J. Robertson's *Heather Bell*. 10st. 11lbs. -	0

After a good start, *Monymusk* and *Pice* got away with the lead, and kept it throughout, *Pice*, who was never headed from start to finish, winning easily by three-quarters of a length. Time, 1 min. 32 secs.

4.—The Nippon Champion Plate: Value $150. For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. Once Round.

Mr. Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st. 2lbs. - -	1
Mr. J. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*, 10st. 12lbs. -	2
Mr. Ola's *Moscow*, 10st. 4lbs. - - -	0

After a long delay, they got away to a bad start, *Tim Whiffler* having the lead, and *Moscow* being left behind. At the bottom of the hill the last named bolted, and was pulled up. *Typhoon* collared *Tim* on rising the hill, and the race was never in doubt, as he was going throughout well within himself, and eventually won easily by several lengths. Time, 2 mins. 20 secs.

5.—The Challenge Cup: Value $150. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. One mile and three quarters.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 10st. 8lbs. -	1
Mr. J. Robertson's *Dixie*, 10st. 8lbs. -	2
Mr. Sandwith's *Ivanhoe*, 10st. 5lbs. -	3

This was a splendid race throughout. At starting *Braemar* and *Ivanhoe* raced together for the lead, *Dixie* lying some six lengths behind. On passing the stand the first time *Braemar* was leading by some three lengths, but on rising the hill *Dixie* was set going, and soon picked up his lost ground. At the five-furlong post *Dixie* passed *Ivanhoe*, and at the one-quarter mile he collared *Braemar*, and for some little distance he led; *Braemar's* jockey sitting down to ride him, the latter again took the lead, and on coming into the straight was four lengths ahead. Here, however, he bolted to the outside rails, and lost much ground, but he won at the finish by two lengths, *Dixie*, who followed him to the outside rails, never being able to catch him. Time, for the first three-quarter mile, 1 min. 54 secs.; and for the entire distance, 4 mins. 11 secs.

6.—The Maiden Stakes: For Japan Ponies that never won a Race. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Morrison's *Drift*, 10st. 2lbs. - - -	1
Mr. Grigor's *Sirocco*, 10st. 4lb. - - -	2
Dr. Buckle's *Sirius*, 10st. 6lbs. - - -	3
Mr. J. Robertson's *The Snob*, 10st. 6lbs. - -	0
Mr. E. Mason's *Eclipse*, 10st. 8lbs. - -	0

After several false starts, in one of which *Eclipse* bolted round the wrong way and reached the bottom of the dip before he could be pulled up, they went away, *Sirocco* as usual jumping off with the lead. *Drift*, who lay second, soon caught and passed him, and won a very good race by two lengths, *Sirocco* beating *Sirius* (who got a bad start) for second honours by a length. The time was very good—1 min. 22 secs.

7.—The Criterion Stakes: For China Ponies. Winners at this Meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Radley's *Picayune*, 10st. 5lbs. - -	1
Mr. Saville's *Crusader*, 10st 5lbs. - -	2

This was a match between the two placed. *Crusader* jumped off with the lead, and was a length ahead on passing the Stand. They went on thus until passing the half-mile post, where *Picayune* took the lead. On entering the straight Mr. Marlborough eased *Picayune*, and the outsiders thought that *Crusader* would win; but *Picayune* was soon set going again, and won easily by a length, the time being very good,—2 mins. 37 secs.

8.—The Coffee Cup: Presented. For Japan Ponies. Winner of the Nippon Champion Cup excluded. Winners of Two Races at last Autumn Meeting, 10 lbs. extra. Winners at the meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Ola's *Moh-Stotz*, 10st. 6lbs. - - -	1
Mr. J. Robertson's *The Swell*, 10st. 4lbs. -	2
Mr. Campbell's *Despair*, 10st. 6lbs. - -	3

This was a gift for *Moh-Stotz*, who took the lead at starting, and won hands down in 1 min. 3½ secs.

9.—The China Griffins' Plate: For China Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Storm's *Cyclone*, 10st. 8lbs. - -	1
Mr. William's *Grasshopper*, 10st. 5lbs. - -	2
Mr. Peter's *Gonderic*, 10st. 8lbs. - -	3
Mr. Ed. Stuart's *Gaikwar*, 10st. 8lbs. - -	4

This was one of the best races of the meeting. After a long delay they got away, *Grasshopper* having a lead of a length. On reaching the trees *Cyclone* joined and soon passed him, and after a splendid finish won by half a length. Time, 63 secs.

Second Day.

Thursday 13th May.

The unpromising state of the weather during the forenoon of yesterday caused some apprehension lest the rain which threatened should render the continuance of the races a matter of difficulty if not of impossibility. Despite a cloudy sky, however, much dust and other resulting inconveniences a very good day's racing took place with a somewhat better attendance, more especially of ladies, than that of the previous day. The band of the *Montcalm*

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was in attendance and performed during the intervals of the races. Miss Van Buren presented the "Ladies Purse."

1.—THE DIPLOMATIC CUP: For China Ponies. Winners of two Races at the meeting, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Radley's *Picayune*, 10st. 5lbs.	-	1
Mr. Storm's *Cyclone*, 10st. 8lbs.	-	2

Only the two placed went for this. *Picayune* got a good deal the best of a very bad start, and on reaching the dip was some lengths ahead. After passing the three-quarters of a mile post, *Picayune* was steadied, which enabled *Cyclone* to get on terms with him; but the race was never in doubt, as the first named won as he liked without being called on. Time, 2 mins. 20 secs.

2.—THE YOKOHAMA PLATE. For Japan Ponies. Winners of two Races in 1874, or at this meeting, excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. J. Robertson's *Kangaroo*, 10st. 8lbs.	-	1
Mr. J. Robertson's *The Snob*, 10st. 6lbs.	-	2
Mr. Morrison's *Dilemma*, 10st. 6lbs.	-	8

Three went for this, *Kangaroo* immediately taking a lead of a length. After passing the half mile, *Dilemma* closed up with the leader, but could never quite catch him, as although both ponies were severely punished in coming down the straight, *Kangaroo* won by a length and a half. *The Snob*, with whom Mr. Robertson, declared "to win if able," lay last throughout, and appeared to be outpaced. Time, 1 min. 22¾ secs.

3.—THE VISTORS' CUP: Presented. For China Ponies. Winner of the Challenge Cup, or of two Races at the meeting, 10lbs. extra. Other winners 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 11st. 4lbs.	-	1
Mr. Sandwjth's *Ivanhoe*, 10st. 5lbs.	-	2
Mr. J. Robertson's *Dixie*, 10st. 8lbs.	-	3

At starting *Ivanhoe* led but was passed by *Braemar*, who led by two lengths on passing the Stand the first time, *Ivanhoe* and *Dixie* coming on together. On rising the hill *Dixie* was again last, but he was set going on the other side, took second place, and appeared to be catching the winners, but at the quarter-mile post he was finished, and *Braemar* won as he liked by several lengths, *Ivanhoe*, who passed *Dixie*, was a bad second, and the last named was pulled up. Time, 3 mins. 29 secs.

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE: Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama. For all Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. Half a mile.

Mr. Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 4lbs.	-	1
Mr. Morrison's *Drift*, 10st. 2lbs.	-	2
Mr. Ola's *Moscou*, 10st. 4lbs.	-	3
Mr. J. Robertson's *The Swell*, 10st. 4lbs.	-	0
Mr. E. Mason's *Chery Chase*, 10st. 6lbs.	-	0

Typhoon and *Moh-Stotz* were scratched. This was the race of the day. After a long delay they got away to a beautiful start. *Lodi* and *The Swell* at once took the lead, and at the trees it seemed as if he would make a race of it, but soon afterwards he was finished; *Lodi* then came on by himself, and won hands down by about a dozen lengths. A good race took place for second honours, which *Drift* managed to secure by a head. Time, 1 min. 9 secs. Mr. Ola declared best to win.

The winning jockey (Mr. Hughes was afterwards led up to the Grand Stand, where the prize (a miniature saddle and saddle cloth) was presented to him by Miss Van Buren, who addressed him as follows:—

"The ladies of Yokohama appreciate the exertions of the gentlemen of this Race Club, in providing for their amusement. They desire to present to you this prize, which you have won on a fair field, and over worthy competitors. I trust that nothing but pleasant memories may cluster around this day; that the victory you have now won may prove an incentive to nobler triumphs on the great field of life.

Mr Hughes, in reply, expressed his thanks to the ladies for their gift, and his pleasure in winning it, more especially as it was the first he had ever won, and at the same time stating that his only regret was that it had not been won by a resident of Yokohama.

5.—THE LEDGER PLATE: For China Ponies. Winners of No. 3 and No. 9 on the First Day, or of more than two Races at the meeting, excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Radley's *Picayune*, 10st. 5lbs.	-	1
Mr. William's *Grasshopper*, 10st 5lbs.	-	2
Mr. Ed. Stuart's *Gaikwar*, 10st. 8lbs.	-	3
Mr. Morrison's *Benachie*, 10st. 5lbs.	-	0
Mr. J. Robertson's *Saxon*, 10st. 8lbs.	-	0
Mr. J. Robertson's *Heather Bell*, 10st. 11lbs.	-	0
Mr. Sinbad's *Oeillet*, 10st 11lbs.	-	0

Seven went for this, and the start was a peculiar one, for although the ponies got away together they were at least a dozen lengths beyond the post. *Picayune*, as usual, took the lead, with *Grasshopper* in close attendance, and the race lay between these two, but the former won easily by several lengths, *Gaikwar* getting third place by a head. The time of the half mile (with the flying start) was 1 min. 1 sec.

6.—THE KANAGAWA CUP: Presented. For Japan Ponies. Winner of the Nippon Champion, 10lbs. extra; of any other Race, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st. 12lbs.	-	1
Mr. Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 11lbs.	-	2
Mr. Ola's *Moh Stotz*, 10st. 13lbs.	-	3
Mr. Ola's *Moscou*, 10st. 4lbs.	-	4
Mr. J. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*, 10st. 12lbs.	-	5

Moh-stotz was very fractious, and for a long time would not join his horses, and when the start was made did not get away with the others. *Typhoon* took the lead, but was soon joined by *Lodi*, and the two raced round together, the latter having a lead of half a length. On entering the straight *Typhoon's* rider called on him, and he came ahead, and won by two lengths. *Moh-Stotz* was third. Time, 1 min. 39½ secs. Mr. Ola declared best to win.

7.—THE BAR CUP: Presented. For China Ponies. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Saville's *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs.	-	1
Mr. Peter's *Northern Light*, 10st. 5lbs.	-	2
Mr. J. Robertson's *Dixie*, 10st. 8lbs.	-	3
Mr. J. Robertson's *Saxon*, 10st. 8lbs.	-	0
Mr. Sinbad's, *Oeillet*, 10st. 11lbs.	-	0
Mr. Sport's *Summer*, 10st. 5lbs.	-	0

After a long delay and several false starts, in one of which *Crusader* passed the Stand before being pulled up, they got away togother, *Crusader* and *Saxon* making the running. After passing the five furlongs *Summer*, who had come through his horses, took second place, but on reaching the trees he was finished, and dropped back. *Northern Light* then made his effort, but could never reach *Crusader*, who won easily by several lengths, *Northern Light* beating *Dixie* for second place by a length. Time, 2 mins. 34½ secs.

8.—THE TEA CUP: Presented. For Japan Ponies. Winners of two Races at the meeting or in 1874, excluded. Winners of one Race at the meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Buckle's *Sirius*, 10st. 6lbs.	-	1
Mr. Morrison's *Dilemma*, 10st. 6lbs.	-	2
Mr. J. Robertson's *Kangaroo*, 11st. 11b.	-	3
Mr. E. Mason's *Chery Chase*, 10st. 6lbs.	-	0
Mr. J. Robertson's *The Snob*, 10st. 6lbs.	-	0
Mr. Morrison's *Drift* 10st. 6lbs.	-	0
Mr. Morrison's *Drizzle*, 10st. 8lbs.	-	0

All the ponies went for this except *The Swell*. On starting *Dilemma* did not get away with the others. *Sirius*, who had inside place, took the lead, *Dilemma* being some lengths behind everybody. On reaching the trees *Kangaroo* challenged the leader, but could never reach him. At the quarter-mile post *Drizzle* bolted, and *Dilemma*, who had come through his horses, took second place. A splendid race took place down the straight, but *Dilemma* could never quite get up, and *Sirius* won by a length. Time, 1 min. 42½ secs.

9.—THE SELLING STAKES: Of $5 each, with $50 added, for all Ponies. China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs. for 13 hands; Japan Ponies, 10st. for 13 hands 3in., to increase for inches as per scale. The winner to be sold for $75 with his engagements, by auction, immediately after the Race, and any surplus realised over the declared value to go to the Race fund. If entered to be sold for $50, allowed 7lbs; if for $25, allowed 14lbs. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Pringle's *Pice*, 10st. 3lbs.	-	1
Mr. Morrison's *Benachie*, 9st. 7lbs.	-	2
Mr. William's *Grasshopper*, 10st. 7lbs.	-	3
Mr. Robertson's *Heather Bell*, 9st. 13lbs.	-	0
Mr. Sinbad's *Tourterelle*, 9st. 7lbs.	-	0
Mr. Ed. Stuart's *Lingerer*, 10st	-	0
Mr. Kirkwood's *Petitpas*, 10st.	-	0

The start was a very bad one, *Pice* and *Benachie* getting the best of it, and they soon increased their lead to about a dozen lengths. The two raced together the whole way, but *Pice*, who lasted longest, came in winner by about two lengths; *Grasshopper*, who picked up much ground, was third. The time, with a flying start, was 1 min. 20 secs.

The winner was sold by auction to Mr. Center for $68.

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THIRD DAY.

Friday, 14th May.

Although the dust and high wind which prevailed yesterday afternoon were no light inconvenience to spectators, the attendance at the Race Course was moderately good. The ground here and there exhibited the effects of the late heavy rain. The band of the *Montcalm* was in attendance during the afternoon.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE: Value $75. For all Ponies. Over Six (6) hurdles. China Ponies, 11st.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Sandwith's *Ivanhoe* - - - -	1
Mr. Sport's *Summer* - - - -	2
Mr. Sinbad's *Tourterelle* - - - -	3
Mr. J. Robertson's *Saxon* - - - -	0
Mr. E. Mason's *Thistle* - - - -	0

This race was a failure, as none of the ponies would take their hurdles kindly. In the preliminary jump they all refused several times, but at last most of them got over. At starting *Ivanhoe* took the lead, and cleared his first hurdle beautifully. *Summer* refused, and afterwards bolted to the gate, extinguishing his chance. *Ivanhoe* took a strong lead, jumping beautifully until he came to the last hurdle, which he refused once, but went over at a second attempt, and came in winner. The rest refused every hurdle over and over again, but after a very long interval *Summer* came in, and after another equally long lapse of time *Tourterelle* made his appearance. *Saxon* walked in the wrong way, and *Thistle* broke down and was led in. Time, 2 mins. 37 secs.

2.—THE SAYONARA CUP: Presented by Colonel Richards and the Officers of the Royal Marine Battalion. A Handicap for all winners at the Meeting. Entrance, 10 per cent of amount of Stakes won: compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting, at an Entrance Fee of $5. One mile and a quarter. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the Second Day's racing.

Braemar, 11st. 7lbs. - - - -	1
Pice, 10st. 7lbs. - - - -	2
Moh-stoz, 10st. 10lbs. - - - -	3
Cyclone, 10st. 5lbs. - - - -	0
Kangaroo, 10st. - - - -	0
Sirius, 10st. - - - -	0

After a number of false starts they went together, *Moh-stotz* immediately taking the lead, with *Pice* second. Passing the Grand Stand *Braemar* joined the leader, but was steadied on rising the hill. At the three-quarter post *Pice* took the lead, and at the trees *Braemar* joined and passed him, and was never afterwards headed. *Moh-stoz* was second in coming down the straight, but he was caught on the post by *Pice*, and beaten for second honours by a head. Time, two min. 55 secs.

3.—THE SCURRY STAKES: For all Ponies. A Sweepstake of $5 each, with $50 added. China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Three Furlongs.

Mr. Radley's *Picayune* - - - -	1
Mr. J. Robertson's *Heather Bell* - -	2
Mr. Ola's *Lodi* - - - - -	3
Mr. Morrison's *Bonachie* - - -	0
Mr. J. Robertson's *Saxon* - - -	0
Mr. J. Robertson's *The Swel* - - -	0

After a little delay, caused by *Benachie*, they got away to a bad start, *Lodi* being last. *Picayune* as usual jumped off with the lead, and although *Lodi* took second place on entering the straight, he could never reach the leader, who won easily. *Heather Bell*, who came with a rush at the finish, was second. Time, 50 secs.

4.—THE SOLACE CUP: For all beaten Japan Ponies at the Meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. J. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*, 10st. 12lbs.	1
Mr. Ola's *Moscou*, 10st. 4lbs. - - -	2
Mr. J. Robertson's *The Snob*, 10st. 6lbs. -	3
Mr. Campbell's *Despair*, 10st. 6lbs. - -	0
Mr. Grigor's *Cyclone*, 10st. 6lbs. - -	0
Mr. Grigor's *Sirocco*, 10st. 4lbs. - -	0

There have been some rather bad starts at the meeting, but they culminated in this, where *Sirocco* and *Cyclone* were left at the post, and the others started with an interval of about ten yards between each. No description of the race is possible, and in consequence of the bad start, no time was taken.

5.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION PLATE: Value, $100. For all beaten China Ponies at the Meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Williams' *Grasshopper*, 10st. 5lbs. - -	1
Mr. Peter's *Northern Light*, 10st. 5lbs. - -	2
Mr. Robertson's *Heather Bell*, 10st. 11lbs. -	3
Mr. Sinbad's *Oeillet*, 10st. 11lbs. - -	0
Mr. Robertson's *Dixie*, 10st 8lbs. - -	0
Mr. Peter's *Gonderic*, 10st. 8lbs. - -	0
Mr. Sport's *Summer*, 10st. 5lbs. - - -	0

They got away to a good start, *Oeillet* making the running. In descending the hill *Dixie* was cannonned against and thrown down, luckily without injuring his rider. *Grasshopper* and *Heather Bell* raced together along the opposite side with a lead of two lengths. On reaching the trees the last named was finished, and *Northern Light* took second place, but he could never reach *Grasshopper*, who going well within himself won easily by several lengths. Time, 2 mins. 45 secs.

6.—THE FAREWELL CUP: Presented by a late member. A Handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the Second Day's racing, when Entries will be received. Winner of the Sayonara Cup excluded. Winners of any Race after publication of the Handicap, 3lbs. extra. Entrance, $5. Once Round.

Moh-Stotz 10st. 7lbs. - - - -	1
Grasshopper, 10st. - - - -	2
Crusader 10st. 4lbs. - - - -	3
Dixie, 10st. 4lbs. - - - -	0
Cyclone, 10st. 2lbs. - - - -	0
Typhoon, 10st, 10lbs. - - - -	0
Picayune, 11st. - - - - -	0
Pice, 10st. 4lbs. - - - - -	0
Ivanhoe, 10st. 5lbs. - - - -	0

They got away to a good start *Typhoon* losing a little ground, which, however, he speedily regained, and on going up the hill he and *Moh-Stotz* were ahead, *Grasshopper* being third. After passsng the five furlongs *Picayune* came up with the latter, and they raced along together. At the trees *Typhoon* was done, and soon after *Picayune* retired. *Moh-Stotz* then came along and won easily by two lengths. *Grasshopper*, who ran very well, was second, and *Crusader*, who came with a rush at the distance post, was third.

The bottoes' race for Japanese ponies was won by *Tim Whiffler*, *Sirius* being second, and *Dirft* third. Eleven started.

For the Chinese pony bottoes' race six started, and after a splendid race it was won by *Ivanhoe*, *Northern Light* being second, and *Crusader* third. This was the best race of the meeting, a head only separating the three placed.

To-morrow afternoon the following matches are arranged to come off:—Match for $200; for half a mile; weight, 10st. 5lbs.; Mr. Radley's *Picayune*, Mr. Ola's *Lodi*.——Once round and a distance; scale weights: Mr. Savile's *Crusader*, *v.* Mr. William's *Grasshopper*.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CEMETERY.

On Monday afternoon 10th inst. at 4 o'clock a meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the affairs of the Cemetery, about ten gentlemen being present.

Gen. T. B. Van Buren took the chair and said the meeting had been called for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts and for collecting funds. He regretted to notice the small attendance but this was probable owing to the mails.

Mr. H. Allen, Jr, then read the minutes and accounts of the last meeting which were passed. He then read the following statement of the Cemetery accounts, together with a list of the interments which are as follows:—

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CEMETERY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH HENRY ALLEN, JR., HONORARY TREASURER.

DR.

Balance to debit new account	...$ 298 86
Superintendents salary to July 1st, 1874, 23 months	... 1,240 00
Labor account	... 849.75
General charges account	... 196 63
Building and repair account	... 111.56
	$2,666 80
Dr. Balance to new account ...	...$757 80

CR.

Receipts on account Interment fees from July, 1872 to July, 1874	...$1,200.00
Receipts on account subscriptions	... 709 00
Balance to Dr. new account	... 757.80
	$2,666 80

E. & O. E.
HENRY ALLEN, JR.,
Hon. Treas. Y. G. C.

Yokohama, 6th May, 1875.

The undersigned have examined the above account with vouchers and have found the same in order.

JOHN LESLIE.
W. J. SHAND.

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Number of Interments in the Yokohama General Cemetery for the period of 23 months ending July 1874.

Nationality.	
British	66
American	27
French	17
Portuguese	5
Italian	5
Austrian	2
German	12
Dutch	2
Russian	2
Swiss	1
Norwegian	2
Belgian	1
Spanish	1
Total	143
Free interments	25
Paid ,,	118
Total	143

The Chairman said that it appeared from the accounts that there was a debit balance of nearly $800.

Mr. W. H. Smith asked if any subscriptions had been collected last year?

Mr. Allen replied in the negative. The matter had been left in the hands of a gentleman who had left Yokohama and nothing had been done.

Mr. Smith thought that in that case the community might reasonably be asked this year for a double subscription. He then put a resolution that the thanks of the meeting and the community be given to the Committee for their labours.

This was unanimously passed.

Mr. Smith then asked if the Jewish community came under the Committee.

Mr. Allen replied in the affirmative, but that a separate portion of the Cemetery had been set apart. There was plenty of space.

Mr. Brower then proposed that the following gentlemen be requested to set as a Committee for the current year:—Messrs. E. Piquet, Geisenheimer, F. Pitman, G. C. Pearson, H. Allen, Jr.

Mr. Smith seconded this and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith then proposed that the thanks of the community be given to Mr. Wake, the sexton, for his zealous service and the good condition he had kept the cemetery in. He had done very well indeed considering the small amount of money he had had placed at his disposal for such purposes.

This was put by the Chairman and carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chair followed and the meeting dispersed.

Law Report.

H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

May 10, 1875.

John Macdonald, seaman on board the S. S. *Riga*, was charged by Sergeant Perceval with being drunk and incapable yesterday afternoon about half-past three. On being brought to the station he assaulted a Japanese constable.

A Japanese police interpreter, seeing the man drunk in Water street, called the attention of a Japanese constable to his state, and had him taken into custody.

Fined $2 and costs, or 48 hours' imprisonment.

John Boyce, a fireman on board the *Riga*, also charged with drunkenness, had to pay the jinrikisha man who took him to the station from the hatoba a quarter boo, and fined $1 and the costs of the summons.

—Stewart, a seaman of H. M.'s S. *Challenger*, who was brought to the station in a noisy and drunken condition at 11 o'clock last night, was fined $1 and costs, or in default 24 hours' imprisonment.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Saturday Review.

It may not be very easy to say exactly what ought to be done about the Civil Service, but thus much has at least been made perfectly clear by the Report of the Commissioners, that nothing can be more absurd, hopeless, and intolerable than the present system, and that the dead lock which it has produced must come to an end. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has described the proposals of the Commission as reactionary, and so undoubtedly, in one sense, they are; but if does not at all follow that there is any reasonable objection to them on that account. On the contrary, this seems to be a strong presumption in their favour. When a man is sticking miserably in the mud on a bad road, it is no doubt highly reactionary for him to turn round and try to get to his destination by some more practicable route; but most rational persons will be of opinion that this is quite the best course he could possibly take. An emetic which relieves a patient from something which has very much disagreed with him is also equally reactionary and salutary. The truth is that the experiment of open competition, pushed to a fanatical extreme, without any effectual checks or qualifications, has produced the disastrous consequences which were naturally to be expected from it. It is well, therefore, that this mischievous folly should be distinctly recognized, and, if recognized, it follows logically that it ought to be got rid of. Before Sir Stafford Northcote has a right to apply the word reactionary in an offensive sense, he is bound to show that the direction in which the Civil Service has hitherto been moving is the right one. But all the evidence laid before the Commission appears to tell the other way. We may agree with Sir Stafford that a point has been reached at which, profiting by experience, we may hope to establish a really satisfactory system; but that point is, in our opinion, as in that of the Royal Commission, the utter breakdown of the principle of open competition; and the only chance of safety is, therefore, to turn back for at least a part of the way.

The Commissioners go to the root of the question when they say, "It may well be doubted if any examination can effectually test a man's real and permanent capacity for the practical business of life." It is quite certain that a man might be able to pass a Civil Service examination and yet be utterly unfitted to fill a place there by his temperament and habits; or, on the other hand, he might be not very high in the examination list and yet possess all the qualities which go to the making of a Civil official of the most satisfactory type. Again, the Commissioners justly remark that "the method of choosing and determining the superior officers of an important department for the whole of their official career by the test of passing a literary examination at the age of leaving school or college, is, to say the least, an extremely doubtful one"; it is added that "the result is not approved in the office which has had the greatest experience of it." That the unrestricted patronage of former days was bad nobody will deny, but open competition has certainly not proved a more satisfactory method of selection when tested by result. It was lately asserted by a competent writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, who shared none of the vulgar prejudices against an educated bureaucracy, that competition has failed in the Indian Service to afford a sufficient check upon the admission of unfit persons, though the sort of unfitness to be guarded against has changed. As a rule, the successful candidates possess the qualities for which they have been tested, but then this is not all that is necessary, and there is no guarantee whatever that other much more essential qualities will not be wholly wanting. Experience in India tallies in this respect very closely with that at home; and it is impossible to doubt that in various elements of character and social education, the ordinary standard of the Civil Service has ever since the introduction of competition been steadily deteriorating. It was a good thing no doubt that jobbery should be prevented, but what has been substituted has proved to be infinitely more injurious to the interests of the service and of the country; and the first indispensable step towards any improvement is that competition in its present form should be abandoned.

Nothing, in fact can be more amazing than that in a country like England, where everybody is supposed to be proud of doing things in a practical way, such a fantastically pedantic and artificial system should have been tolerated so long, or indeed should ever have been allowed to be established. It is obvious that all that can be tested by a literary competition is a very small part of what is required in a civil official above the level of a mechanical copying clerk. It is no doubt proper that a man's fitness on this side of his character should be ascertained; but that is no reason why his fitness in other respects should be

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entirely disregarded, or assumed to follow as a matter of course. Moreover, the injury which is done by the introduction of doubtful men is greatly aggravated by the rule of seniority on which promotion is conducted. A youth gets into an office on the strength of an examination which is of very questionable value even as to the genuineness of the accomplishments which it is supposed to measure, and which leaves altogether out of view the most important qualifications for the work to be done; and once in, and merely because he is in, and does not outrageously misconduct himself or neglect his duties, he rises steadily by seniority, blocks the way of more zealous and useful men, and oppresses his superiors with the dead weight of his incapacity. Nothing can be more ridiculous in itself than that a man's fortunes for the rest of his life should be thus made to turn upon the lottery of a schoolboy examination, without reference to any subsequent proofs of industry or talent; but the manner in which the prize is bestowed has also an exceedingly mischievous effect, which the Commissioners have not neglected to point out. Clerks, they remark, who have been admitted by open competition are led to look upon their future career as a matter of right, and fancy themselves wronged if they are not as well off as all who have passed the same examination. It is impossible to imagine anything more effectually calculated to produce apathy and stagnation in a public office than to encourage a lad fresh from school or college to believe that he has only once in a way to make a push, with a crammer's help, for a good place at an examination, and that a steady competence will then be secured to him for life without any exertion whatever on his part beyond a decent formal compliance with the rules of the office. The Commissioners point out that, among other differences between private establishments and public offices, able and industrious men have in the former a better chance of promotion by natural selection, while in the public service they remain on a level with men of inferior capacity. This injustice is enhanced by the capricious and arbitrary distribution of duties among the different classes of Civil Service clerks, so that one in the lower division at a very small salary may be doing really more intellectual and important work than another clerk who has had the luck to make his start in the upper grade with higher pay. It will be observed, then, that there are three radical defects which are signalized by the Commissioners—first, the want of adequate checks upon the admission of unfit persons; next, the tendency to degrade promotion into a system of mere seniority, and "this," they tell us, "and not jobbery, is the real evil of the service"; and, finally, the confusion and injustice which prevail in the pairing off of salaries and duties.

The remedies proposed by the Commissioners, though some of them may require modification in practice, appear to be impregnable in principle. It has been proved by experience that open competition, without any other check as to fitness than that of a literary examination, tends to a deterioration in the character of the service; and it may therefore be assumed that so injurious a system is now doomed. It is suggested that there should still be a competitive examination, much the same as at present, for the lower grade of clerks, who have only common routine duties to discharge, and whose, qualifications can be sufficiently tested in this manner. For admission to the higher division, two examinations are proposed—first, a preliminary test examination, in order to weed out incompetents; and, second a competitive examination in order to determine the successful candidates, who will then be placed on a list in alphabetical order, and be eligible for, but with no legal claim to, any appointment that may be vacant. Here it is that the right of nomination is to come into play as a check upon competition. The Heads of Departments are to be free to choose any of the candidates whom they may prefer, and the candidates, on the other hand, will be entitled, if they please, to reject the offered place, and wait for another chance. The commissioners cannot of course deny that this is a partial return to the system of patronage, to the extent of giving to the Head of the Department the power to exercise some discretion in the appointment of his assistants; but they justify it on the ground that the examination will keep out any persons who do not possess ample educational qualifications, while the selection by a responsible chief will afford the best guarantee for personal character. In any other sphere of life it would be thought madness to expect the head of an important business to get his work done by assistants in the choice of whom he has no voice whatever, whom he cannot dismiss for even the grossest incapacity, and who, secure of promotion by seniority, have no motive to cultivate his good opinion. Yet this is really the present condition of the Civil Service. It is impossible to fasten responsibility on the chief of an office unless he is allowed a certain amount of discretion as to the composition of his staff. In order to reduce to something like order the confusion which at present exists in regard to work and pay, it is further proposed that the whole service shall be divided into two distinctly marked grades, one a numerous body of ordinary writing-clerks, and the other a much smaller staff of clerks who have to use their heads more or less.

It does not require much reflection to see the practical difficulties which must be encountered in attempting to adapt the Civil Service to the new conditions which are proposed. It is impossible to make a clean sweep of the existing system, and set about building up another from the beginning, while, if a gradual transformation is undertaken, there will be obstacles of another kind. The difficulty of the task, however, is no reason for shrinking from an effort to accomplish it, and it is evident that matters have reached a point at which they cannot safely be left. Something must be done, and it is at least some consolation to reflect that, whatever changes may be introduced, they can hardly make the system more unsatisfactory from almost every point of view than it is at present. The cost of the service is heavy, if not extravagant; yet the public does not get what it has a right to expect for the money, and the clerks themselves are discontented and disheartened. The strain which has hitherto been imposed on the loyalty and good feeling of the members of the service cannot be indefinitely prolonged, and the common-sense proposals of the Commissioners would at least go some way to secure efficiency and content as well as, in the end, economy.

THE ASPECT OF EUROPE.

(The Spectator.)

Nothing can surpass the dullness of Europe from the point of view of the journalist and politician—except its disquiet. Toryism is everywhere is the ascendant, and Toryism should be the product of content, yet from every country everywhere, unless we except Great Britain, there comes up a sort of groan of melancholy and alarm. In the remarkable paper on Russia by M Koscheloff, the new and moderate Herzen, which the *Times* published on Tuesday, the writer after admitting all that has been accomplished in the last nineteen years—the emancipation of the serfs, the relaxation of tyranny, the establishment of tribunals intended to be honest, the commencement of representative institutions—finishes by declaring that society is utterly disorganised and without moral length, that the aristocracy are flying to the towns because the police cannot protect them from violence in the country, that they have been superseded as regards the peasants by official Superintendents who are more tyrannical than themselves, that the peasantry are discontented and unwilling to use their new powers of self government, that the officials are slipping back to the old *régime* of repression, and that all, "especially the young, are oppressed by a feeling of deep, unqualified despair." There is rektoric in that statement, of course, but no one who has studied Russia recently denies the existence of painful disquiet; of doubts in the statesmen as to the safety of society; in the Army as to its efficiency; in the people as to their prospects; in the Emperor as the result of his reforms,—doubts which are but so many symptoms of a prevailing *malaise*. The social disturbance in Russia, a disturbance marked by an inclination to threaten the rich and to commit violent crime, is on the increase; the finances are believed to be in grave disorder; the Army, in spite of desperate efforts, is not fully reorganised; and as Mr. Schuyler's report has recently shown, the Asiatic provinces are honeycombed with discontent and infested by a corruption with which the Czar, however willing, is unable to contend. There is a sense of failure and of trouble to come abroad in the air. In Germany—so recently elevated to the top of the world—all classes, except perhaps the great military officers, are ill at ease. The statesmen fear that too much rests upon Bismarck's single life. The Professors and the people fear that Germany may yet be attacked by a coalition, and support measures under which liberty of discussion seems coming to an end a criticism on Prince Bismarck is treated as a heinous crime, and even Members of Parliament are punished for delivering their advice. All classes but the Junkers are oppressed by the iron rigidity with which military service is demanded, and all, Junkers more especially, suffer under that rise in prices, consequent on the spoliation of France, which has made a people always poor feel, while apparently enriched, as if it had suddenly become pauperised. A thinly-veiled religious war is raging in half the provinces of the Empire. Thirteen millions—one-third of the people—are mortified by attacks upon their creed, sanctioned with exultation by another two-thirds; while those two-thirds are disquieted by the thoughts of a possible retribution, in fear

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of which they every day demand stronger and stronger measures of prevention. The disquiet, it is true, shows itself, as usual among Germans and Englishmen, in intense exertion, exertion to perfect the Army, to coerce the Catholic priesthood, to repress every difference of opinion; but overstrain produces many of the results of lassitude. Whatever Germany is, at least it is not content. In Denmark a semi-political, semi social war is raging between the proprietors and the peasantry, in which neither side will give way, in which the dynasty itself is menaced or would be but for its its foreign supports, and amid which not only progress, but even government seems to be becoming impossible. If Denmark were larger, the contest could only be decided by Revolution. In Scandinavia the upper classes, who watch the situation of their country with alarm, dreading Germany as much as they ever dreaded Russia, seem unable, even with the Government at their back, to reorganise the Army they consider essential to their freedom. In Austria the "doubtful experiment" of dual government is about to be revised, there is universal suffering under a financial crisis, and there is a growing perception that the very safety of the State is menaced by pecuniary corruption. The Army is constantly being remodelled, yet its managers never seem confident in its strength. In Turkey bankruptcy is rapidly coming on, the conflict between the Empire and the vassal Princes grows daily sharper, and the Government seems to vacillate between an impulse towards despairing concessions, such as dismissing Grand Viziers on demand from abroad, and releasing Mussulman fanaticism for that sanguinary struggle in which, true to the law of its being, it should one day expire. Now here is the feeling of despair of which M. Koscheloff speaks as so predominant as in the upper classes of Turkey. In France the whole energies of a great people are taxed to bear, without glory, new military burdens, to pay for the expenses of a lost war, and to establish a system of government which shall admit of incessant change and yet be permanent. The conviction that another dreadful war must come weighs upon all minds, and is not accompanied by the usual conviction that it will be successful. Society is shaken by the dread of Communism, and yet the Utopians who lend to Communism what of dignity it has, are neither sanguine nor ardent. There is no gladness in France, nothing but an uneasy waiting for a doubtful future. Further South we arrive at a great country where despair has actually become a force, where over two-thirds of its extent political life seems dead, where a rebellion involving a fourth of the people or a tenth of the area of the State cannot be crushed, where the Treasury cannot be filled, and where a transaction by which insurgent officers are to be rewarded for insurrection and honoured for deserting a King whom they themselves set up cannot, so desperate are the circumstances, be finally pronounced either treacherous or unpatriotic. Europe for ages has had no parallel for the condition of Spain, has seen no people in a condition which seemed to themselves and others so nearly to justify despair. In Belgium the religious strife divides the towns from the country, the Flemings from the Belgians, the parties from each other, till, if Belgium were Spain, and therefore isolated from Europe, it might be the scene of a raging religious war. The United Kingdom, it is true, is tranquil, except in Ireland, and Italy except in the old kingdom of the Two Sicilies, within which social order does not exist; but the two exceptions in each case are sufficient to cause perpetual anxieties, not diminished in either by a sense of inadequate military strength, which yet cannot apparently be increased.

We are not pessimists, we have no desire to deepen the colour of the sketch we have drawn, and we are well aware that the disquiet of the hour must pass away, and that in a time which, in the life of nations, may be imperceptible. We are also aware that beneath the surface wealth is increasing, knowledge is advancing, and civilised man is becoming much more numerous. But nevertheless we desire to draw attention to what seems to us a new, if a temporary phenomenon,—a certain weariness and lassitude in the public mind of the civilised world, so deep as sometimes to be describable as despair. Immense problems are offered to the nations for solution, but their immensity, instead of increasing, seems to diminish political activity. The nations seem to be overwhelmed by them, to stand aloof from them, to watch them like natural phenomena, which must work out their results unaided. No statesman that we see has anything like a conscious grasp of the great difficulties around him. Prince Bismarck may have of some part of his work, that of grappling with the military difficulties of his task, but that is a small part of it, and the rest escapes. As he says, in one of his mighty conflicts—that with Ultramontanism—he "expects no result" from his own laws. And if the Prince is almost powerless, who else is there who is powerful? Outside Germany the nations certainly look to no one, but wait on circumstances, listen with the expectation at once of lassitude and fear for the something which does not happen, but seems always at hand. It may be war, it may a religious revival, it may be a new creed, it may be merely a new discovery in physics, but there is a sense that something is at hand, for which all who wait must wait in irritable patience. That sense is probably unreal, a mere expression of a general anxiety; but it exists and its existence shows how deep that anxiety must be. Everybody, alike says, "All this is provisional," and everybody waits for the settlement as if it were to come without any action of his. We do not remember during the last thirty years any moment in which throughout Europe men were manifesting at one and the same time so much lassitude, listlessness, expectancy—call it what you will—and submitting at the same time to so much strain. The position of Spain, sending up every three months thirty or forty thousand men to terminate a war which she neither expects nor apparently cares to end, represents in an exaggerated form the momentary position of all Europe.

THE CHALDEAN ACCOUNT OF THE CREATION AND FALL.

Important Discoveries by Mr. George Smith.

To the Editor of "The Daily Telegraph."

Sir,—Having recently made a series of important discoveries relating to the Book of Genesis, among some remarkable texts, which form part of the collection presented to the British Museum by the Proprietors of *The Daily Telegraph*, I venture once more to bring Assyrian subjects before your readers.

In my lecture on the Chaldean Account of the Deluge, which I delivered on Dec. 3, 1872, I stated my conviction that all the earlier narratives of Genesis would receive new light from the inscriptions so long buried in the Chaldean and Assyrian mounds; but I little thought at that time that I was so near to finding most of them.

My lecture, as your readers know, was soon followed by the proposal of your proprietors and the organising of *The Daily Telegraph* expedition to Assyria. When excavating at Kouyunjik during that expedition, I discovered the missing portion of the first column of the Deluge tablet, an account of which I sent home; and, in the same trench, I subsequently found the fragment which I afterwards recognised as part of the Chaldean story of the Creation, which relic I have noticed already in your columns. I excavated later on while still working under your auspices, another portion belonging, to the story, far more precious—in fact, I think, to the general public, the most interesting and remarkable Cuneiform tablet yet discovered. This turns out to contain the story of man's original innocence, of the temptation, and of the fall. I was, when I found it, on the eve of departing, and had not time to properly examine my great prize. I only copied the two or three first lines, which (as I had then no idea of the general subject of the tablet) did not appear very valuable, and I forthwith packed it in the box for transport to England, where it arrived safely, and was presented by the proprietors of *The Daily Telegraph*, with the rest of their collection, to the British Museum. On my return to England I made some other discoveries among my store, and in the pursuit of these this fragment was overlooked. I subsequently went a second time to Assyria, and returned to England in June, 1874; but I had no leisure to look again at those particular legends until the end of January in this year. Then, starting with the fragment of the Creation in *The Daily Telegraph* collection which I had first noticed, I began to collect other portions of the series, and among these I soon found the overlooked fragment which I had excavated at Kouyunjik, the first lines of which I took down in the note-book of my first expedition. I subsequently found several smaller pieces in the old Museum collection, and all join or form parts of a continuous series of legends, giving the history of the world from the Creation down to some period after the fall of man. Linked with these, I found also other series of legends on primitive history, including the story of the building of the Tower of Babel and of the Confusion of Tongues.

The first series which I may call "The Story of the Creation and Fall," when complete must have consisted of nine or ten tablets at least, and the history upon it is much longer and fuller than the corresponding account in the Book of Genesis. With respect to these Genesis narratives a furious strife has existed for many years; every word has been scanned by eager scholars, and every possible

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meaning which the various passages could bear has been suggested; while the age and authenticity of the narratives have been discussed on all sides. In particular, it may be said that the account of the fall of man, the heritage of all Christian countries, has been the centre of this controversy, for it is one of the pivots on which the Christian religion turns. The world-wide importance of these subjects will therefore give the newly discovered inscriptions, and especially the one relating to the Fall, an unparalleled value, and I am glad, indeed, that such a treasure should have resulted from your expedition.

Whatever the primitive account may have been from which the earlier part of the Book of Genesis was copied, it is evident that the brief narration given in the Pentateuch omits a number of incidents and explanations—for instance, as to the origin of evil, the fall of the angels, the wickedness of the serpent, &c. Such points as these are included in the Cuneiform narrative; but of course I can say little about them until I prepare full translations of the legends.

The narrative on the Assyrian tablets commences with a description of the period before the world was created, when there existed a chaos or confusion. The desolate and empty state of the universe and the generation by chaos of monsters are vividly given. The chaos is presided over by a female power named Tisalat and Tiamat, corresponding to the Thalatth of Berosus; but as it proceeds the Assyrian account agrees rather with the Bible than with the short account from Berosus. We are told, in the inscriptions, of the fall of the celestial being who appears to correspond to Satan. In his ambition he raises his hand against the sanctuary of the God of heaven, and the description of him is really magnificent. He is represented riding in a chariot through celestial space, surrounded by the storms, with the lightning playing before him, and wielding a thunderbolt as a weapon.

This rebellion leads to a war in heaven and the conquest of the powers of evil, the gods in due course creating the universe in stages, as in the Mosaic narrative, surveying each step of the work and pronouncing it good. The divine work culminates in the creation of man, who is made upright and free from evil, and endowed by the gods with the noble faculty of speech.

The Deity then delivers a long address to the newly-created being, instructing him in all his duties and privileges, and pointing out the glory of his state. But this condition of blessing does not last long before man, yielding to temptation, falls; and the Deity then pronounces upon him a terrible curse, invoking on his head the evils which have since afflicted humanity. These last details are, as before stated, upon the fragment which I excavated during my first journey to Assyria and the discovery of this single relic in my opinion increases many times over the value of *The Daily Telegraph* collection.

I have at present recovered no more of the story, and am not yet in a position to give the full translations and details; but I hope during the spring to find time to search over the collection of smaller parts of the legends which may have escaped me. There will arise, besides, a number of important questions as to the date and origin of the legends, their comparison with the Biblical narrative, and as to how far they may supplement the Mosaic account.

It will probably be some few months before my researches are sufficiently advanced to publish them in full; meanwhile the interest which I know the public feel in these discoveries must be my excuse for this short and imperfect notice in your columns. When my investigations are completed I will publish a full account and translation of these Genesis legends, all of which I have now been fortunate enough to find, some in the old Museum collection, others by excavation in Assyria.—I am, Sir, your's &c.,

GEORGE SMITH.

THE TIMIDITY OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

(Economist.)

Many things were prophesied of the present Government: the newness of its members and its contrast to its predecessors naturally suggested many; but no one prophesied that it would not be able to control the House of Lords. On the contrary, every one said that, at least, we should have the advantage of a Government which had a available majority in both Houses, and could compel the two to union. But now the Government has had to relinquish a principal measure because the House of Lords did not like it, and to relinquish it without discussion and with an admission that it was hopeless. There was no change in the opinion of the Government about their measure, for Lord Cairns and Lord Derby both expressed deep regret that they could not carry it. The measure was not a novel one, for the Lords passed the same thing last year. The rejection leaves a great plan incomplete now unless something else is done; for the Lords, after reliquishing the English appeals, which concern the greatest interests and regulate the greatest amount of litigation, are left with the Scotch and Irish, which concern far less interests and rule far less litigation. But even with these advantages the Government gave way, without discussion, to the Tory peers' though all or most of the Liberal peers would have helped them.

In itself the incident is important, for the reform of our Law Courts is one of the reforms most rife for completion, and one with which it was thought the present Government had peculiar facilities in dealing. But the intrinsic importance of the matter is little in comparison with its importance as an instance of the defect which, we are sorry to say, seems to be growing upon the present Government. They are beginning not to govern. At first it was hardly to be expected that they should do so: they were on a sudden required to take office; they succeeded to an active Government which left many things unfinished; they were quite entitled to an interval of consideration before they assumed the habit of decision which usually characterises, and which ought to characterise, strong Governments. But now the present Government has been a year in office: it has had time to see its way, to settle its plans, and fix its policy. It has longer ~~any excuse for extreme~~ timidity. But, nevertheless, it is most timid. All its measures are framed not so as to attain the maximum of public benefit, but so as to incur the minimum of interested opposition. The Friendly Societies Bill is a striking example of this. The great "interest," the people who are of most strength and most to be feared in the matter, are the managers of this existing societies. But the Bill of the present Government is almost avowedly framed to please, as far as is decently possible, those societies. An injudicious friend actually said that the Bill was "most acceptable" to them. To which Mr L we rep'ied, with caustic wisdom, that "of course the cat was pleased to have the custody "of the cream, but that the confiding it to her was not, therefore, "good." A really good Bill would be strongly opposed by many of the present societies whose state is unsatisfactory and whose officials have made it so. But unluckily these officials and these societies have, under the new suffrage, a great voting power, and, therefore, many Members of Parliament fear them. A determined Government with the power of the present one might have dealt with them, but the present does not. Again, even in so small a matter as Mr Goschen's Bill to exclude Scotch Banks from England, the Government do not take a line one way or the other. The matter is very complicated and one on which the guidance and authority of a responsible Government are all but essential. If the present Government had in time declared its opinion either for or against, the matter would probably have been determined before now; at any rate, its ultimate decision would have been certain, for no private member can contest such a question against the voting force of Government. But they have let the matter drift on without giving any sign of opinion, and so, rightly or wrongly, have allowed it to be believed that they were waiting to see which was the stronger party.

This kind of Government is one which is not only bad for the public, but in the end impolitic for the Government itself. Particular interests are not offended, but the public is. It feels that it is being neglected. A vigorous and determined people like the English do not respect a timid and halting Government. In the course of time, if the present Ministry continues to act on this policy, people will say that they are "waiters on Providence"; that, they fear the strong; that they neglect the weak; and so, at last when they do take a line, they will take it in vain, for they will have lost the real authority which, far more than voting power, gives a Government influence over opinion, and which in the end determines voting power itself. The rider who gets the most falls is the timid rider; and the Government which is likely soonest to fail is the overwary, which is so careful not to offend any one that it loses general confidence.

This defect in the policy of the present Ministry is of the greater importance because it is that which was to be expected from its composition. As has often been said, taken as a whole it is composed of men in middle life—near fifty or thereabouts—who have had little experience in business for themselves, who have spent their lives, as far as those lives have been passed in business at all, in criticising others, and whose chief, though in his way a man of genius, scarcely pretends to be a man of business in the least. Naturally such men are timid, and their chief's orders are not

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encouraging. They are said to be, "Mind you do not get into trouble and do anything which the Liberals can be down upon;" and such general orders are exactly what makes fearful person more fearful still, because any bold line of policy always looks as if it might lead to difficulty, even it when does not.

We regretted this essential weakness in the present Ministry when it was formed, and we are sorry that it is producing its natural effects. And we do so, though we cannot claim to be its supporters. Putting party aside, it is plain that at this moment, and probably for a considerable time to come, the present is the only possible Government. The Liberals are unable to take office in this Parliament, and there is no reason to think that the country would elect another more favourable to them, even if there were a new election, which is not likely. The Liberals are themselves disorganised and divided, and it is impossible even to think of their now obtaining power without anxiety. One cannot tell what they would do or who would do it. In consequence the good working of the present Ministry is a matter of grave moment to all Englishmen, and it is with regret that we observe the symptoms in that working of an essential and characteristic defect.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, 3rd May.—There are slight disturbances in Baroda. The Ranees have been deported.

London, 3rd May.—The Belgian reply does not treat generally the question in the German note, and passes over the resolutions for the suppression of the religious orders introduced by the Prussian diet.

London, 2nd May.—There has been a disastrous Colliery explosion at Bunkershill, Staffordshire, 35 persons being killed.

Emperor William has approved the introduction of the Bill for suppressing religious orders.

The Bishop of Munster has been released.

London, 29th April 1875.

War between China and Kashgar is apprehended. Russia is friendly to the latter power.

The 2,000 Guineas:—

Camballo .....First.
Picnic .....Second.
Breechloader .....Third.

The Installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of Freemasons took place in the Albert Hall with a magnificent ceremony. 7,000 masons were present.

London, 27th April, 1875.

In the House of Commons, a motion by Dr. Kenealy, for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the circumstances of the Tichborne Trial, was rejected by 433 against one after a protracted debate.

London, April 16.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Disraeli, replying to Mr Hankey, said he apprehended that the Prince of Wales would not visit India as the Queen's representative.

OBITUARY.—Colonel W. A. Middleton.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, an excited and protracted debate took place on a motion of Mr Disareli to reject the petition of a Mr Prettlewell, accusing the judges on the last Tichborne trial of unfairness, and demanding their impeachment. The Petition was rejected. Mr Bright condemned the agitation and tactics of Dr. Kenealy, requesting him to substantiate his charges against the judges.

London, April 17.—In the House of Commons Mr Disraeli proposed and the House voted to annul the motion to summon the printers of the *Times* and *Daily News* to the bar of the House. The Debate on Dr. Kenealy's motion *in re* Tichborne trial was resumed.

Germany has sent a second note to Belgium in which she disclaims interference with the Press. The Prussian Parliament has voted the abrogation of the privileges of Roman Catholics.

London, April 17.—The House of Lords has passed the second reading of a Substitution for the abandoned Judicature Bill, but reserved the question of Appellate Jurisdiction until 1876; meantime an intermediate Court of Appeal is created.

Berlin, 11th April.—The Crown Prince will visit Italy incognito.

prevalent warlike rumours, but considers the re-organization of the French Army disquieting.

The Bishops now assembled at Fulda have petitioned the Emperor against disendowment. The Ministry rejected the petition.

London, 14th April.—Bishop Claughton has been appointed Chaplain-General to the Forces.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 9, *Massilia*, British steamer, Raud, 1,033, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

May 9, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, from Shanghai, Mails and General, P. & O. Co

May 9, *Stillman*, American barque, Taylor, 586, from Sydney, N.S.W., Coal to P. M. Co.

May 10, *Annie Braginton*, British barque, Chas. Smith, 413, from London, General, to Gutschow & Co.

May 12, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.

May 12, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Roper, 1,300, from Shanghai, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

May 12, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,838, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M Co.

May 12, *Montcalm*, French Ironclad, Admiral Krantz, 1,800, from Hiogo.

May 12, *Volta*, French gunboat, Flouraud, 900, from Hiogo.

May 13, *Florentin*, British ship, Jones, 978, from Cardiff, Coal, to Order.

May 14, *Hermann*, German brig, Petersen, 213, from Takow, Sugar, to Netherlands Trading Co.

May 14, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 9, *Walton*, British barque, Shields, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robison

May 10, *Peter*, German brig, Holm, 241, for Takow, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

May 11, *St. Thomas*, Swedish barque, Hjorth, 450, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

May 11, *Challenger*, British surveying vessel, Thompson, 2,300, for Inland Sea

May 12, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co

May 12, *Riga*, British steamer, Clarke, 920, for Hongkong, General, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

May 12, *Marie*, British schooner, Talbot, 178, for Takow, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

May 12, *Lycee moon*, British steamer, Stevens, 611, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

May 14, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,838, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

May 15, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

May 15, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Roper, 1,300, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Massilia*, from Hongkong.—Mr. Hooper, Mrs. Hatton, Mrs. Cole and 2 children, and 22 Chinese, on deck.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, from Shanghai.—Capt. McDonald, Mrs. McDonald and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Troup, 2 infants and 2 servants, Capt. Sewell, Dr. Focke, Messrs. E. J. Schenk, J. T. Griffin, R. Black, and Nankivell.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.—Col. Wasson, Miss M. Bingham, Miss E. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Hutson, Mrs. Bayne and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Austen, H. E. Sir Harry S. Parkes, Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. and Mrs. Heineman, Mr. and Mrs. Plummer, Messrs. Blanchard, Goodwin, Heineman, Morehead, Hogarth, Winstanley, Ashley, Hyver, Morton, Peter Handlebury, Scott, Korthals, Carr, Marks, W. E. Clarke, L de Sa, 15 Japanese, and 1 Chinese; 96½ in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—Mr. Conard, Mrs. Wilkie and 2 children, Mrs. Watt and 2 children.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco.—Mrs. Veeder, and Mr. Crace.

Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong.—Madame Lancini, Messrs. Mangeot, Jacobs, Aspinall, Marcus, Kalis, Matsuda, Horii.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Uchida, and Alex. Center.

Per American steamer *Oregonian*, for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Scott, W. H. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Troup, Mr. J. Pitman, Miss Garland, M. Mayesima, Mrs. Bryan, Mr. John Ure, Mr. H. J. Hunt and wife, Mrs. Sung and child, Dr. Hill, Messrs. Mendelson, Hill, Hodgson, Smedley, Baron D'Anéthan, Olson, L. Moore, J. D. Carroll, Yamada, Matzu, Yuwan, Garcia, Schuter, and 10 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Bergman and child, Messrs. Fukushima and 2 children, Uyeda, Uyedzima, Moe Sing, Kawabe, Fukushimataka, Shono, Saito, Tsuzaki, Dr. Kirkman, Messrs. Grover, Hunt, Mathews, Fortan, Boufier, Noetzli, Rose, Yejima, Ayaali, Ishikawa, Hartman, Peacock, Peters, Grosser, Katzuru, and three Europeans, one Chinaman, and

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CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Massilia*, from Hongkong :—
Sundries ..... 127 packages.
Treasure ....$5,705.88.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai,—Treasure $27,000.00.

Per *Bombay* for Hongkong.

Silk—To England	8	bales.
France	84	„
Italy...	49	„
Total	141	bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, $11,800, Yen 1,215,000.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Massilia* reports : strong head winds during the voyage up, owing to which had to go very slow most of the way.

The British steamer *Bombay* reports: moderate wind from Shanghai.

The American barque *Stillman* reports light wind and calm.

During the heavy squall that passed over the anchorage yesterday afternoon, the schooner *Lottie*, having but one anchor down and only one solitary Japanese on board, dragged from where she lay off the French Hatoba; down inside the P. M. S. S. Co.'s wharf by which time the squall having spent its force she was secured and hauled off again in the evening when the wind died away.

The only other accident seen was the entire wreck of a Japanese boat at the entrance of the English Hatoba, the pieces drifting inside were picked up on various parts of the Hatoba.

The steamer *Deucalion*, of the Ocean line has arrived at Hongkong but for want of room no part of the cargo which she had on board from *Ulysses* could be sent on by the French mail but is expected by the *Orissa*.

The *Agamemnon* of the same line is reported to have left Singapore on the 6th instant.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
H'date & Niigata...	Washi	H., M. & Co...	28th April

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Golden Age	Coy	
Massilia	Rand	
Naruto	DuBois	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Tanais	Reynier...	
Volga...	Nondedeu	
Washi	Hescroff...	Hakodadi.

SAILING SHIPS.

Annie Braginton ...	413	Chas. Smith ...	...
Bessie North	578	D. H. Richman	...
Florentin	978	Jones	...
Hermann	213	Petersen ...	...
Indian Impire	520	Baird	...
Iris	213		... ...
Myrtle	35	Poley	...
Stillman	586	Taylor	...
Tori	100	Jordan	...
Velox...	187	Müller	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British gun-boat... Frolic	Captain Buckle
American gun boat Monocacy	Captain Kouts
French Ironclad Montcalm	Admiral Krantz
French gun-boat Volta	Captain Floucaud

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Agamemnon" str.; "Antenor," s.s.

FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.; "Crocus" str; "Glenartney" str.

FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Calabar" str "Oleander."

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Gaucho"; "Satsuma";

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."

FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Arianteo."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Abano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Victoria"; "Vichna."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Jas. Condle"; "Hants County"; "T. A. Goodard;" "Ukraine." For Hiogo.—"Armenia;" "Rainbow."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—

FROM ABERDEEN.—"Esmeralda" str.

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Glaucus" str; "Agamemnon," left Singapore on the 6th; "Achilles"; "Menelaus" str; "Ajax" str.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Duke of Abercorn"; "Jessie Macdonald"; "Africa" str; "Viking" str.; "Cheviot" str.; "Oxfordshire" str.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Flying Spur," "Punjaub," "Coulnakyle."

AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai"; "Sophie."

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Jessie Jamies on"

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Benj. Sewell."

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	May 26th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	May 18th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	May 19th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	May 26th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	May 15th
Do. Do.	M. B. Co.	May 15th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10..

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24; Six months, $13; Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *vid* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Adver-

NOTICE.

AGENCY PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP CO.,

Yokohama, May 14th, 1875.

DURING my temporary absence from Japan, Mr. H. M. BLANCHARD will act as Agent for the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., and Mr. C. H. HASWELL, Jun., as Agent for the Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.

ALEX. CENTER,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 15TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cottons.—In consequence of the holidays business has been partly suspended. Quotations are nominally unchanged.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in.	per pce.	$1.90 to $2.12½	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.	per pce. 2.50 to 2.80
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in.	„	2 35	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb. 0 90 to 1.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„ 39 in.	„	2.17½ to 2 55	Black Velvets	8.50 to 9.35
9 lbs	„ 44 in.	„	2.67½ to 2 90	English Drills 15 to 40 yds 30 in.	3.25 to 3.40
Taffachelass Single	nom.				

Yarn:—

No 16 to 24	per picul	32.00 to 37.00	No. 28 to 32 per picul 37.00 to 40.50
Reverse	nom.	nominal	„ 38 to 42 „ 42.00 to 46.00

Woollens.—The holidays have largely interfered with business, and we are unable to report any change in market quotations.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 25 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine .. 30 yds. 30 in. 0 26 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4 50 to 5.25	Multicolored „ 30 yds. 30 in. 0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0 25 to 0.36	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy.. 48 in. to 52 in. 1.00 to 1 30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.00 to 7 00	Presidents 54 in. to 56 in. 0.75 to 0 85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18 50 to 19.00	Pilots 54 in. to 56 in. 0.45 to 0 55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Union 54 in. to 56 in. 0.70 to 0 85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb. 0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Sugar.—Stocks of all descriptions of Sugars have increased and the market continues quiet.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.65 to 4.75	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	5.00 to 5.50
in Basket	„	4.50 to 4.60	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4 50 to 4 80
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.40 to 8.50	Swatow	„	3.50 to 3 60
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.40 to 7.80	Daitong	„	3 60 to 3.70
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.60 to 7 10	Japan Rice	„	3 25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.80 to 6 20	Kerosine Oil	„	3.40 to 3.50

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Owing to various causes, business in Silk, since our last report, has been extremely restricted, barely 150 bales altogether having been settled, at prices much about the same as previously. The crop in the interior is getting on pretty well, which reason operates probably on the native dealers as an inducement to continue their realisations. Arrivals from the country are again on the smallest scale.

Hanks—

	per lb	per kilo.		per lb	per kilo.
Best (No. 1/2) 480 to 500	18s. 6d. to 19s.	2d. frs. 51 to 53	Good all (No. 2½) 410 to 430	16s. 0d. to 16s.	9d. frs. 44 to 46
Good (No. 2) 440 to 470	17s. 1d. to 18s.	2d. frs. 47 to 50	Medium No. 3 380 to 400	15s. 0d. to 15s.	8d. frs. 41 to 43

Tea.—Arrivals of new leaf are coming in freely, and purchases are on a fair scale, those of yesterday amounting to 760 piculs, notwithstanding that many buyers were absent during our usual race holidays.

Prices paid are rather full, taking into account telegraphic advices from New York as also that buyers will refrain from purchasing at fancy or extravagant prices, preferring to wait the arrival of the next steamer and that the goods by the Occidental & Oriental steamer by the overland route should tread very close on the heels of the first shipment.

In old Teas there is nothing calling for comment and last seasons produce may be considered as finished.

NEW CROP—Fine to Full Fine ... ... $42 to 45
Finest ... ... $46 to 47 } Unchanged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'		4s. 2¼d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand Par.
„ „ Sight		4s. 1d. to 4s. 1¼d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight ¼ per cent. dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months		4s. ¼d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand 100½
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months		5.29	30 days' sight Private 103
„ „ Private		5.34	„ New York Bank Bills on demand 100
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand		72½ to 73½	30d. s. Private 102½ nom.
			Gold Yen 410½

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INSURANCE.

The Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester,
And 10, Cornhill, London.
7, Water Street, Liverpool.
4, Hanover Street, Glasgow.
23, Cowgate, Dundee.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, June 30, 1868.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 3, 1872.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, May 3, 1875. tf.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

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INSURANCE.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.
GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class, 12 months				1½ per cent.
" " "	6	"		1 "
" " "	3	"		¾ "
" " "	1	"		½ "
" " "	10	days		3/16 "

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class, P.A.		2½ per cent.
Second " "		3 "

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class, P.A.		1½ per cent.
Second and Third-class, P.A.		2 to 3 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. J. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

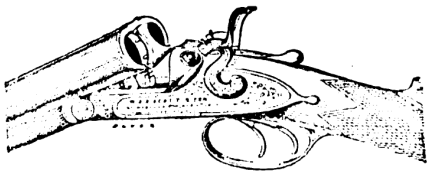
NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between Mr. C. S. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE and the undersigned ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

With reference to the above Mr. C. S. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our firm in Yokohama, and are authorized to sign our firm "in Liquidation."

GILMAN & Co.

Yokohama, 1st March, 1875. W. 1m.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear ot

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Seraldah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be rigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872. 12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. A. SCHOYER,

10, STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS of TEAS, &c., to which special attention will be given.

Chicago, March 17th, 1875. M19

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES, and well known all over the world.

Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.
Donkey Engines.
Distillery Engines.
Air-pump Engines.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.
Cane-juice Pumps.
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.
Granulating Pans of every description.
Cattle Pumps.
Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Dippers and Cranes.
Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Cane Punts.
Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

CAUTION.—Mercandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH.—Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said ladel and trade mak or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solictor to the Trade Mark Protection Socity, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4in

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO IMPORTERS

—OF—

ENGLISH GOODS.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LONDON DRAPER, is open to buy Goods in commission for a good Firm; or as Agent for Japanese Goods consigned to London. Highest references given and required. Address

MR. GEORGE INGATE,

DRAPER,

KILBURN, LONDON, W. C.

Yokohama, March 27, 1875. 3ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

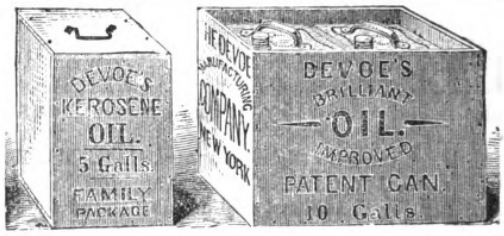
THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH **Screw Tops,** OR THE WORD **"Devoe's"** ON THE LOW SCREW TOPS. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co

127 Pearl and 80 Beaver Sts.

New York.

Yokohama, February 27, 1875.

NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 21.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The week has been one of uninterrupted quiet and delicious dulness, or let us compromise and say, calm. As we have to do without the pleasures of the west, it is well to idealize those of the east. *Si on n'a pas ce qu'on aime, il faut aimer ce qu'on a.* But of course it is a mere sentimentalism to imagine that any other place than London is worth living in in May, and this recalls the fact that the foreign vegetables reared in this neighbourhood have lost all their original flavour and are simple mockeries. The asparagus and peas have no sort of resemblance to those grown at home, and something might surely be done to remedy this. It is possible that fruit, flower and vegetable shows, at which prizes were given, would do something towards improving matters. Life is unbearable enough without lamb at this time of the year, but to find the peas playing traitors, as if they were predestined to thimble-rig, is too hard. The affair, too, is serious from more important points of view. If the vegetables undergo this deterioration, why not the fruits? and then what becomes of all the Kaitakushi work in this direction? Is it not probable that the system of fertilizing the land adopted in this country is reponsible for the utter disappearance of the quality of the vegetables?

A flower, fruit and vegetable show was held this afternoon in the compound of the Grand Hotel. Some beautiful moss-roses, exhibited by the Misses Dare, claimed special attention. Those under Mr. Jarmain's name were also very good. The strawberries exhibited by Mrs. Ojeda, Mr. Christy, Mr. Arthur Brooke and Mr. Jarmain obtained honourable mention from the judges. Mr. Santô, Vice-governor of Kanagawa was among the exhibitors. We should be pleased to think that this and similar exhibitions would have the effect referred to in the foregoing note.

The negotiations opened some two years ago between the Government of Japan and Peru have had a more auspicious termination than might have been anticipated from the circumstances attending their commencement. A treaty of friendship and commerce between the two countries was signed some little time back, and, after ratification, was exchanged on the 17th inst. at the hands of Senor J. F. Elmore, L.L.D. on the side of Peru, and H. E. Terashima Munenori, specially appointed by H. M. the Mikado Plenipotentiary *ad hoc*. Senor Elmore has been appointed in permanent mission in Japan and China, and has received full powers for the exchange and ratification of both the Chinese and Japanese treaties. His staff, consisting of a Secretary of Legation and an *Attaché* have arrived. Having concluded part of these preliminary duties here, he leaves shortly and temporarily for Peking for a similar purpose in China, after the accomplishment of which he will reside in this country. We trust that the intercourse which Senor Elmore has been instrumental in placing on its present footing will be one of increasing friendship and advantage to the respective countries interested in these negotiations. An official dinner, to be given to the Japanese Cabinet and the Foreign Representatives by Senor Elmore on the 29th inst, will celebrate the exchange of the treaty with Japan.

Although we are little in the habit of commenting upon the translations from the native press which appear in our columns—a task, indeed, which, if superadded to the demands made on our time by their preparation*, would render comment upon other questions impossible—we publish one to-day which we cannot allow to go forth to the world without a few words upon it. It will be found under the heading "Missionaries," and we have no reason to think otherwise than that it represents an honest view of the Missionary question from an intelligent Japanese stand-point. It may not be a very instructed or solid view, but it is at least a fair average one, and is evidently the result of some enquiry and subsequent thought. It is as fairly respectful as the circumstances demand or the conclusions arrived at by the writer justify, and infinitely more so than many of the comments on the same subject written by foreigners in Japan within the past three years, some of which have been unseemly and unworthy in a high degree. We must avow that we had some misgivings in regard to the publication of the essay, and even withheld it some little time in the feeling that it tended to strengthen prejudices which, if we are right in calling them so, should obviously be excluded from the question. We felt, too, that the translation would give pain to many whose whole lives have been practical illustrations of the very best tenets of their profession, whose temporal reward is found in the consciousness that they have done their duty bravely and well, and whose example and labours will leave a bright track of light behind them. On the other hand, it is well that those engaged in missionary work should know what is said of them by the Japanese, and this, not only by friendly partisans, but by indifferent and even adverse critics. No machinery of which mere fallible men are the springs and wheels, can be perfect. Reflections upon dishonest trade cause no personal distress to the upright merchant. No pure statesman winces under protests against the intrigues or corruption of low politicians, and no honest lawyer feels disturbed by the exposure of the knavery of cunning attorneys. Rather, indeed, do all sound men of these classes rejoice in any efforts which tend to remove scandals from their avocations, and free them from imputations with which an honourable jealousy on their part more or less connects themselves.

We ought to add that the injurious reflections made in this essay upon the members of the missionary body are

* The majority of these translations come to us in a very crude form, from which they have to be reduced with every care that the sense, and, as far as possible, the manner of the original are preserved.

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certainly undeserved, if applied generally; and it cannot for a moment be doubted that the presence among the Japanese of a body of men leading pure and placid lives, devoted to the good of others, is a benefit alike to us and them. We shall not, however, affect to disguise our absolute preference for the Roman Catholic ideal of missionary life and work.

THE Government, attributing the murder of the Loochooans in 1871 in part to the poor character of the vessels in which they navigate the China seas, and desirous that they should avoid the heavy losses which they constantly sustain by shipwreck, has presented the Loochoo Han with a steamer.

Mr. Mori deserves high credit for having what the French call 'the courage of his opinions'. We all had our laugh over his scheme for the adaptation of the English language to the condition and necessities of his countrymen, and we have little doubt that he will now acknowledge we were right. But the example he has set of turning his mind earnestly towards the advance and elevation of this nation, and the Courage he shows in expressing his opinion under his own name in the best journals of the capital, where it is frequently to be seen, deserve all praise, and he has many friends both here and abroad who will be pleased to see this and to find it acknowledged.

Among the passengers by the *City of Tokio* is General Capron, late the Commissioner and Adviser to the Kaitakushi Department, on whose career here we have made some remarks which will be found elsewhere. Mr. Wasson, one of the leading assistants in the Department, returns with him.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

An amusing series of blunders is reported by a native newspaper to have occurred at Itabashi, near Yedo. The district has recently been the scene of numerous robberies to suppress which the inhabitants would seem to have organised watching parties, in their own interest, independently of the police. On a dark night of late the watchers fell in with a body of the latter, and mistaking them for those whom they sought, proceeded to "comprehend" them, after their own fashion. But the police resisted manfully, and in the *mêlée* which followed succeeded in worsting their opponents and in carrying them in triumph to the Police Station. Both parties, it is added, looked rather foolish when the lamplight revealed to them their late opponents.

Archibald King a mechanic in the employment of the Imperial Government has been committed for trial by H. B. M. Consul in Yedo on a charge of rape. Bail in $1,500 for his reappearance was admitted.

A RUMOUR is afloat, says the *Choya Shimbun*, that important changes are contemplated in several departments of the Government. It is said that with the exception of the *Daijokwan*, Army, Navy, Interior and Foreign Departments, in which it is not proposed to make any change, all the Public Departments will be reorganised and will henceforth be conducted as Subdepartments. It is difficult, however, to believe that the important functions of the Treasury and Public Works Offices can be successfully incorporated with those of other departments. We give the version of the native correspondent.

REGULATIONS BY SANJO SANEYOSHI FOR THE MINTING OF MONEY.

1. With the exception of the holidays below, the Mint officers will receive, every day from ten in the morning until one o'clock in the afternoon, ingots of gold and silver presented by Japanese through the Mitsui Company at Osaka, and by foreigners through the Oriental Bank at Kobe.

LIST OF HOLIDAYS.

All Sundays: from the 1st to the 3rd January; 5th and 30th January; 11th February; 3rd April; 17th September; 3rd November; from the 29th to 30th December.

2. No unrefined metal will be received from the 16th June to the 15th August in each year.

3. In case of suspension of the works for any serious reason, all metal will naturally be refused; but official notice will be given of the suspension.

4. For native gold and silver, either foreign current gold and silver coin, whose value will be palpably evident, will be paid according to the rate of exchange; for gold, in gold current coin; for silver, in the money called the Trade Dollar.

If the authorities at the Mint should deem it necessary to test the metals offered, they will receive them provisionally, and then, after showing to the offerer the note of assay, will decide upon the acceptance or not of the metal offered.

Ingots of gold should weigh at least 50 ounces (about 424 momme); of silver, at least 1,000 oz. (8 kuan 560 m.).

5. Generally, material whose quality is uncertain, whether native gold or silver, or coined pieces of gold and silver, Japanese and foreign, with the exception, always, of the silver boos which may be possessed by foreigners, shall be provisionally deposited in the Bullion Office, and after they are tested, the net analysis by melting of the nature of the metals shall be taken, if they are found proper for minting.

It is evident that it is useless to apply the test of melting to native metal already subjected to the test of refining in the workshops of the Mint set apart for that purpose.

6. In case the tests by melting and analysis should prove that the ingots of gold and silver are useless for minting, they will be returned to the depositor after he has paid the dues for testing. The dues in question shall be paid agreeably to tariff arranged by the authorities of the Mint.

7. Gold and silver useless for mintage, and ingots containing a mixture of gold and silver will, be, at the option of their owner, received in the offices established for the purpose in the Mint. Working dues for refining will be charged according to the tariff s ttled by the offices in question.

8. General rule. When the Mint receives native metal, the Chief of the Bullion Office will give a temporary receipt; and the Mint, having stated the value of the metal, will make out a bill accounting for the metal, and a table of the analysis. The Master of the Mint will send these particulars to the depositor, and with the consent of this last will receive his metal.

9. When the Mint has *definitely* accepted ingots or money in gold or silver, after deducting from the quantity of pieces to be coined the value of the work incurred, it will give a bill at 20 days sight for the amount due.

The amount of the said bill will be paid to Japanese by the Mitsui Company, and to foreigners by the Oriental Bank, within the fixed time.

10. The price of workmanship for current gold pieces is fixed at one per cent.

11. For the Trade Dollar, in silver, the charge is at present 1½ per cent.

12. Dues for testing by melting are 1 per 1,000 gold and silver.

13. As for current coin worn thin by use, a charge of 5 per cent. for workmanship will be made on gold pieces, and 10 per cent. for the Trade Dollar; and such pieces will be taken for re-minting according to their value by weight. There is naturally no charge for re-minting made for the number of of coins deficient.

14. If, as a result of putting these regulations in practice, experience should show the necessity of certain points, the requisite rectifications and developments will be effected, no matter at what instant. In that case, immediate notice will be given.

(Signed,) OKURA-SHO.

20th April, 1875.

General Capron of the Kaitakushi was entertained at a farewell dinner by the members of the Cabinet on the 18th instant. His engagement having terminated he returns to America by the *City of Tokio*.

An accident occurred on lot 113 yesterday from the falling in of a framed roof on which some native workman were engaged. Two of the men were much injured by their fall and were removed in an insensible condition.

The admirers of the iris (the *hana-shobu* of the Japanese: *acorus calamus*; Linn.) will shortly have an opportunity of seeing this graceful water plant in its perfection at the village of Horikiri, on the Sumida-gawa where the gardeners devote themselves to its cultivation. The day on which it is said to come into bloom is about the 1st June. At this period, says Dr. Cochius in a paper read before the German Asiatic Society, Horikiri in the vicinity of Mukoshima exhibits a spectacle rarely to be met with of its kind. Irises of the loveliest hues, and in endless variety of form, crowd the ponds and flower-beds. House-boats filled with pleasure-seekers dot the ample stream, and, on the river-side road, people may be seen, all alike bound

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to the iris gardens, where, seated in the tea-houses or bowers which crown each little height they enjoy the charming scene, its *agrémens* being in no small degree increased by music and conviviality.

Tanezashima, an officer of the *Naimusho* has received orders to proceed to the Loochoo Islands with Matzuda whose appointment was recently announceed. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* adds that Kawarata of the same department has also received orders to accompany the deputies and to take up his residence there.

The agricultural class in Japan would seem to have much faith in the effect of petitions for the removal of their wrongs. It is not long since we related that a farmer had been arrested for obtruding a history of his grievances upon H. M. The Mikado, and the *Hochi Shimbun* gives us another instance which occurred among the same class on the 19th instant. The petitioner, however, would seem to have been somewhat too energetic in his action, and the police, probably suspecting some ulterior purpose, lost no time in removing him from the Imperial presence.

It has hitherto been customary to permit the Shintô priesthood to raise money by the sale of *ofuda*, (cards upon which the names of gods or deified emperors were printed), which they forced upon the chief men of the wards, who in their turn compelled the householders to purchase them. This mode of supporting a priesthood has, however, become very unpopular of late with those upon whom the charge has fallen, and it is announced that the Government has now resolved to put a term to the practise.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that the experimental cruise of the training-ship which is sent to sea by the *Kaigunsho* will most probably begin to-morrow. Some 38 native youths and 3 foreigners form portion of the crew.

The *Eiri Shimbun*, a journal devoted in a large degree to the interests of the drama, mentions that the Governor of the Nagano *Ken* had recently thought fit to prohibit theatrical representations within the limits of his jurisdiction. A secret performance was nevertheless arranged by the people of the village of Niwai, but the police, having gained intelligence of this, broke in among the astonished spectators, arrested the actors, and did not leave the village until its inhabitants were made thoroughly sensible of the impropriety of amusing themselves clandestinely.

THE review of the troops at Narashino by His Imperial Majesty The Mikado has been postponed for the present.

Two hundred stout fellows have been selected in Sakata *Ken* and are now in readiness for the vessel on which they are to embark for Sapporo in Yezo. The purpose with which they are sent there is not explained.

IT IS probable that some of the native newspaper rumours will be found to rest upon slender foundations. The following, for instance, from the *Hochi Shimbun* would seem to require some explanation:

Mr. Takeda of the *Kangiorio*, who left to-day for China, proceeds to that country with the view of purchasing donkeys.

Messrs. Bourne & Co. sold lot 149 Bluff containing 454 *tsubos*, with residence, &c., for $3,000 yesterday.

Mr. T. Wallace sold the following racing ponies yesterday—Gonderic, $51; Dixie, $129; Heather Bell, $55; Saxon $53; Dibs, $115; Dilemma, $106; Drift $130; Benachie, $50; Eclipse, $47; Thistle, $41; Mormon, $75; The Duke, $68. Others advertised for sale were bought in privately.

FOR some reason, susceptible we trust of satisfactory explanation, the meeting of the Asiatic Society advertised for yesterday evening did not take place.

Mendoza, a Portuguese subject, has been arrested on a charge of assaulting an Imperial Custom House official and a policeman who endeavoured to arrest him for being in possession of contraband tobacco.

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* relates a story of an old man who hung himself at the wrestling tournament a few days since. He had used his employer's money in making wagers, and having lost all destroyed himself rather than face the disgrace of his predicament.

We hear that the Taotai has issued a proclamation recalling his former order about the "Defence Tax," and has thus made the resemblance to the Tientsin episode complete. The Native merchants will resume business forthwith.—*N.C. Daily News.*

We understand that the Taotai has assented to Mr. Medhurst's proposition that a joint investigation should be held into the circumstances of the Quinsan riot; and that the two prisoners were handed over to the City authorities on Saturday. The Tipao of the village has been ordered down and on his arrival the case will be tried.—*N.-C. Daily News.*,

Information has been received in Amoy that an agreement was entered into last week between Mr. Dreyer, on behalf of the "Great Northern Telegraph Company," and a Mandarin deputed by the Peking Goverment, for the construction of the telegraph line from Foochow to Amoy, at the expense of the Chinese Government. And the Government is to pay the Company for destruction of property and for damage by detention up to the time when the new contract was entered into.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per M.M. Str. *Tanais*, despatched 19th May:

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries	107 bales.	6 bales.
	Total.....	113 bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 16th May, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,839.32
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 477.58
Total.....	$9,316.90

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,281.78
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 561.34
Total.....	$8,843.12

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 17th May, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,808.36
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 387.20
Total.....	$9,195.56

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,628.19
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 509.78
Total.....	$9,137.97

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 9th May, 1875.

Passengers.....34,650½.	Amount...	Yen 7,168.11
Parcels.....	„	167.189
Goods	„	144.272
Total.....		Yen 7,479.571

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 16th May, 1875.

Passengers.....35,978.	Amount...	Yen 7,683·34
Luggage, Parcels.....	„	163·948
Goods, ...	„	134·11

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THE KAITAKUSHI, AND THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL CAPRON.

THE present out-going American Mail carries among her passengers General CAPRON, for four years the Commissioner and Adviser of the Kaitakushi or Colonization Department. For the better information of distant readers we may mention that the term Kaitakushi means literally 'development,' and has been chiefly used in connection with the efforts made by the Japanese Government to develope the resources of Hokkaidô, as the Island of Yezo is commonly called. General CAPRON's efforts have not, however, been confined to the northern island, but have extended to the introduction upon the main island of the Empire, commonly, but erroneously, called Nippon, of better breeds of cattle and horses, of the finer European breeds of sheep, and of the fruits of which this country stands so greatly in need. This is a large scheme, and, from its very nature, many years must elapse before its results are apparent in any but a few spots dotted here and there throughout the provinces. It has also been in some sense a scheme of experiments, rendered necessary by the very conditions of its existence. It is obvious that the adaptability of the soil and climate of Japan to the new animal and vegetable life which it was proposed to introduce here presented a problem which could not be settled off-hand, and though General CAPRON's large experience of the kind of work on which he has been engaged in this country made him a good judge of what could probably be done to the best advantage, he has had to feel his way carefully as he went along, and to avoid the errors into which an excess of boldness or caution might have drawn him.

But General CAPRON's greatest difficulty has surely arisen from the wide gap which exists between the minds of the Japanese and our own in all matters of administration; between the way in which they go to work on a scheme of this kind and in which we go to work. Here has been the real trouble. In the first place they do not feel any implicit confidence in foreigners—as, indeed, they would be egregiously foolish if they did, for they have had some wretchedly bad foreign servants. A man who has to direct or advise in the direction of a large department, must first win their confidence, and this is not done in a day. More than this, an adviser who would create and maintain a good influence in Japan must adapt himself with more or less patience and self-control to the disposition of a people apparently very amiable, but who, whether so or not, have a rigid code of politeness which rarely permits the slightest trace of any other feeling to betray itself in their countenance or manner. Of course he should be firm and honest, and the ascendancy which these qualities give a man everywhere else they give him here. But it is easy for a man to find himself "Doctor Fell-ish" is this country. He may be sound, straight-forward, industrious and able, and yet not be liked. The Japanese, we suspect, would acknowledge this themselves, and an extreme rigidity of purpose, however fundamentally sound, rather displeases than impresses them. Then, they are extremely fond of doing things in their own way, and can only be gradually weaned from this. Again, their departments swarm with unnecessary officials, who can neither be dismissed nor sufficently employed; and, as a log of wood laid across the rails may upset a train, an excellent plan may be thwarted by a few ignorant, obstinate or malicious men whom jealousy or perversity may drive into covert opposition. These things will gradually right themselves in the administrative

be got rid of in a day, or a year, or five years. Indeed, they will always exist to a greater or less extent, and the great thing meanwhile is to work as well as possible with such tools as are at hand. It is, of course, very easy to say that unless a man can get his plans carried out and his directions obeyed, he should resign his post. There are positions and cases undoubtedly where this would be a clear matter of duty. But certainly General CAPRON's was not of that nature. His business was to bring all his best experience and judgment to bear upon the work he had in hand, to do all in his power to carry his views, and to protest when those views were disregarded. If report speak truly, he has done this as consistently and explicitly as any man could have done it; —with firmness, indeed, but also with the temper and judgment of one whose experience of life has been too long and too practical to permit of his harbouring many illusions regarding the rapid perfectibility of the human race.

That General CAPRON can be satisfied with the results of the Department of which he has been the foreign adviser, is not to be supposed. He has seen a good deal of money spent which should have produced larger results. He has seen things done of which he cannot have approved. A good deal of his time must have been spent in scolding and protesting, and, with the exception of ourselves, perhaps, he has been the best abused man in Japan. All the former of these troubles have been incidental to every new work in every country of which we have any record or experience, and certainly to every other department of this Government which has had to deal with new and hitherto untried problems. Were Englishmen to reflect on the blunders often made by their own Government, or by large corporations, on a scale to which the whole sum spent annually by the Kaitakushi is a mere drop in the bucket, they would see that Japan has no monopoly of folly, and that there are many whistles lying about the world which cost more and sound less than even those purchased in this country. As for the criticism to which the department has been subjected, we are disposed to regard much of it as having been sound and legitimate, and a careful review of what we have ourselves said does not suggest any modification of it. But neither shall we depart from the position we took up that, though identified with the Department, General CAPRON cannot be held answerable for errors made by it which he did not originate. When some points in its administration were criticised by ourselves, General CAPRON came forward in its defence, and, refusing to be exonerated from blame at the expense of his associates, covered the attack by asserting his own responsibility. But we cannot permit an act of gallantry to thrust on us a false issue, and must persist in believing that, if the records of the Kaitakushi are ever given to the world, one of the most prominent figures in them will be that of General CAPRON exhorting, imploring, protesting and,—possibly, as he is a gentleman of the old school swearing, (even Dr. Primrose swore once)—at the airy and untrammelled doings of some of the volatile or reckless officers of the Department.

But, after all this, what has actually been done? Where are the fruits of the experiment? We will say, so far as we know.

There are the nurseries at Yedo, from which, this year alone, forty thousand young trees have been sent up to Yezo, without mentioning what has been done in previous years. There are, and mostly in fine thriving condition, specimens of all the valuable fruits of Europe, and fields

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for the conversion of the enormous tracts of waste land in this country into pasture or corn lands. There are some fine strains of cattle and sheep, and many half-bloods which show how the native breeds may be improved by crossing, if care is taken to maintain the improvement. The horses also promise well. In Yezo there are many new spots settled and some model farms and nurseries at work. There are saw-mills, and there has been an abundant introduction of improved tools of husbandry into the Island. There are the geological nda mineralogical surveys of the Island, and the reduction of these surveys to maps which, of course, were long and laborious operations. These have enabled the Japanese to realize, as they never hitherto have done, the real value of the northern Island. There has been a fine road made from Hakodate to Sapporo, but we are afraid it has been allowed to fall into temporary disrepair, and that it cost a great deal of money which we shall never see back from it. But the operations in Yezo have not, on the whole, yet borne much fruit, judging from the accounts of unprejudiced travellers or resident critics—and these we are bound to consider as good evidence. These results are very shortly summed up, it is true; but many of them possess vigorous life, particularly the nurseries and cattle operations. Every hour which passes, night or day, adds to their value, and we are disposed to think that when the service they are rendering is fairly estimated, it will be said that they contain the germs of great blessings to the country. General CAPRON will have done well if he has left behind him, in addition to the recommendations and projects of former years, some exhortations and warnings in regard to the administration of the Department. He has had great difficulties to contend with, but he gained early, and has ever maintained, the confidence and goodwill of his Japanese colleagues, and he leaves the country with abundant recognitions of services which have been honest, zealous and faithful, although, owing to no fault of his, they have not had that entire success which alone could satisfy a man of careful yet energetic spirit.

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

MISSIONARIES.

(Choya Shimbun)

Those who think our country is the most advanced in the whole world are just like "the frogs in the well," and cannot escape the reproach of being called foolish. But those who cherish a feeling of idolatry for everything which comes from foreign countries, are just like old men and women who prostrate themselves before idols. Recently it would appear that there are some facts connected with the Christian missionaries which cannot be called satisfactory, and as they are indiscriminately reverenced by many of our foreign scholars, who do not think what they are doing, we write the following to record what we have heard and seen.

A rough estimate of the number of foreign missionaries and native converts shows as follows:—

Greek Church; one missionary, and three thousand native converts.

Roman Catholic Church; forty missionaries and twenty thousand converts,

Protestant Church; seventy missionaries and two hundred native converts.

This will clearly show that it is easier to enter the Roman Catholic than the Protestant Church. And we must speak a little of China—for it is our neighbour—where the Roman Catholic missionaries number three hundred thousand converts and the Protestant nearly ten thousand. A foreigner told us that among the missionaries there are many who are planning to make money and to diffuse their religion at the same time. Doing these two things, however, is difficult. He continued by saying that Père Nikolai of the Greek Church is very frugal in his own life but exceedingly charitable to the natives, and that, as he is aided by the power of the Emperor of Russia, and receives money from the Russian Government, he differs from other missionaries, and the aid thus afforded him enables him to be thus warmly charitable to our people.

The Roman Catholics have made their converts principally at Urakami in Nagasaki, Goto and Hirado. These are composed chiefly of mean and ignorant farmers and fishermen, and the priests, believing that all the Japanese are as foolish as their converts, treat all as though they were savages. They have therefore made many converts among the lower classes, but have not yet succeeded in persuading any of the gentry.

As there is a great number of Protestant missionaries, one leaves the work to be done by the other, and that is the way they go. Therefore they are not so diligent, and when there is an opportunity for them to receive money, they will leave their divine calling behind, and will work for salaries. Again, there are some carrying on mercantile business under other names, and in any matter relating to profits or losses they are much more sharp than the regular merchants. Therefore it is natural that they do not do make many converts. Some say that they will not teach the ignorant natives without being paid for it, but there are no such wrong deeds as these among the Roman Catholics. Is not this strange?

On the whole, and speaking in general terms, they all receive money from their native countries, but they do not pay as much attention as they ought to the interests of their sects; and those, as we have stated, who do not teach without getting paid for it, are receivers of money from their native countries and here live in splendid houses. It is a sad fact for their respective sects in those countries, and all the respectable foreigners living in the country dismiss the missionaries saying that they are mean and miserly-hearted people. (Search for yourself, reader, and you can discover the whole truth.) That the Japanese, not knowing their secret doings, should feel reverence for them, is indeed a pitiful thing, and some of them when they see a missionary think it is Jesus Christ, which is just like our old ignorant folks who believe that a Buddhist priest is Shakka himself. Of those of us who, without knowing whether they are doing well or ill, get a small smattering of foreign languages and of certain portions of the Old and New Testaments we do not speak, as they are not worthy of mention. But it is very perplexing to us to see some of our famous gentlemen paying reverence to any one, be he never so mean, who is called a missionary.

We do not, however, mean to say that all the missionaries are the same, and we only earnestly lament that it is not easy to admire all their deeds, or pleasant to have to laugh at our ignorant people who hold these persons in esteem without knowing their faults. If anyone believes that our opinion is wrong, all he has to do is to enquire into the matter of the respectable foreigners at the ports or the native servants who are in the service of foreigners; then the whole facts may be made clear. Oh! religion is not a thing upon which we can decide in an instant, as to what is pure and what impure. Examine, therefore, carefully into the doings of the missionaries.

THE TACTICS OF THE PRIESTS.

(Choya Shimbun.)

We were brought up in the opinion that the Buddhist and Shinto priests greatly excelled the common people both in understanding and talent. But this certainly is not the fact, for we have found among them very dark, ignorant minds. They cling fast to old customs and think nothing of the coming enlightenment. What they do and say seems rather injurious than beneficial, and they seem anxious to block up the road to civilization, which is indeed very deplorable. They were recently desirous of bringing about an union among themselves by very unjust means, and obstinately refused to yield to the sounder arguments for their separation, until the Press took the question in hand, and ultimately by orders of the Daijokwan the stubborn Daikioin was divided; though of this subject we have no wish to speak further.

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What compels us to speak is this. There is a newspaper published by them, and a strange paper it is. Whenever we chance to see it, it contains arguments against Christianity, and as this seems to be its chief topic, we presume its object is to oppose the entrance of Christianity. With a glance only at the old Chinese translations of the Old and New Testaments, the writers compose imaginary and continuous arguments against a religion which has been observed by the most advanced Europeans from ancient times until now, and by a clergy of great knowledge and wisdom. The boldness of these men is indeed astonishing, but their folly is laughable. Recently the Government repealed the law prohibiting Christianity, as may be observed on the notice-boards, and since that time the Government has not interfered with foreigners converting people to Christianity in the five ports. And as the Government well knows that religion ought to be free, it will probably tolerate Christianity tacitly until it can safely pronounce it entirely free. But these writers do not understand the laws of nature and the views of the Government, and persist in saying that Christianity is corrupt. Moreover, they interfere with the rights of others by insisting on their own rights, and violate the principle that religion is a thing which should be left to the free choice of men.

Now we will institute a comparison by way of explaining to them, by a simple process of reasoning, what is the effect of their action, though it may produce no great impression on their empty brains. Here we have two teashops side by side, one belonging to A and the other to B. It comes into A's head that he should like to get all B's customers. So he goes to a newspeaper and inserts an advertisement to this effect. "The tea at the shop next-door is adulterated, and should it be drunk it will greatly injure the health. Come, therefore, and buy of me." Can this be called just? This is injuring the rights of others by our own claims. Now this is just what this newspaper does, so if the priests are desirous of making more converts, they had better abandon their newspaper and spend the money it costs for better and more important purposes. I feel so much pity for them that I am forced to give them this advice.

The Introduction of Christianity.

(Meiroku Zashi).

If a man opens his mouth now-a-days the word *civilization* drops from it. But the passage from barbarism to civilization is like the change from the darkness of night to the full light of day. It must come step by step, and the advance depends upon the views of religion and science which prevail in a country. There are two kinds of science, and it is well to distinguish between them. There is the superstitious reasoning which is mere vain study—the five elements of the earth, the constitution of the heart and soul and the like. And, on the other side, there are the true sciences which have facts for their foundation, as astronomy, natural philosophy, chemistry, economics, &c., the sciences of Europe. The countries in which these true sciences are diffused are called enlightened. But it would take any country, even in Europe or America, very many years before every one of its inhabitants understood these, and how much longer would it take an oriental country? When would our people arrive at such a result?

But how must we work in order to place a people like ours on such a road of educational advancement? It is by religion. The efficacy of religion is to lead the uncivilized to advancement through good paths. There are many forms of religion. In our country we have two, Shintô and Buddhism. In foreign countries I do not know how many there are. But the most famous are Buddhism, Mahommedanism and Christianity. The Christians are divided into three great sects, the Greek, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. Among these the Protestant is the best, but this again is divided into petty sects, Lutherans, *Karubin (sic.)* &c. Among these again these are divisions, old and new, and the new sects are found in the most advanced countries. Among these religions, the more powerful sects oppress the less powerful. But the old forms disappear before the new, as is clearly to be seen by reading history. We must leave this aside, however, and direct our attention to our own history. Before the entrance of the Chinese characters into this country religious observances constituted the instruments of government. Then Atteck (a Chinese) presented to our Mikado the books Rongo† and Senjimon,‡ and from that time the Chinese sciences were taught among us. After this Buddhism arrived, and Nakatomi Kamako and Moriyano exerted themselves strenuously to oppose its entrance. But, for all this, it soon prevailed throughout the country. When the different sects, such as the Jodoshu, Zenshu &c, were formed in China and Japan, many attempts were made to withstand them, all which turned out failures.

Not so very long ago many thousands of Roman Catholic converts were slain at Shimabara by order of the government, and for a short time that religion was excommunicated, and again when the Roman alphabet was brought over we defended the passage against it. But from the day when the Americans came to Uragawa the minds of the people began to change, and this alphabet is now making its way very fast. The word *civilization* is repeated very often in our hearing, but how many of us does it really affect? It is only the officials, the scholars and the press; and when we contrast these few with the mass of our population we find them to be only one in many thousands who still cling fast to the old customs, and who intoxicate themselves with such sayings as *Jigoku* and *Gokuraku* (Hell and Heavens of the Buddhists), and thus we cannot be called even a semi-civilized people.

The entrance of Christianity is the natural outcome of the time, and I do not believe that any such occurrence as took place at Shimabara will be repeated. There is nothing better than Christianity to aid in the advancement of the world, but there are sects which are injurious, as well as sects which are beneficial. The best mode, therefore, of advancing our country is to introduce the most free and enlightened form of Christianity and have it diffused among our people. How would it answer to bring over teachers of such a form of Christianity, and allow them to educate our people in the same manner as we employ foreign instructors of the different sciences in our various government departments?

TSUDA.

Speculations upon progress.

(Meiroku Zashi.)

A religion is established by the number of those who believe in it, and faith comes with their inability to understand all the doctrines it comprehends. A man argues from what he does know to what he does not know. This belief, however, would not be knowledge. In the same way, the belief of ignorant men in idols of wood and stone, in insects, beasts &c. and that of intellectual men in heaven, God, the laws of nature, &c., are beliefs resting on no substantial facts. And though the objects of belief in both cases are different the faculty appealed to is the same. Both are based on the same principle, and belief is inherent in the hearts of all human beings.

An athlete however strong, could not, by the force of his muscles, wrench the belief of another from his mind nor could an eloquent man by means of his eloquence.

A government therefore ought to leave religion to the free consciences of men, and it has no right to say "we insist on this belief and prohibit the other belief." For a government itself is composed only of men, who, though of course superior in knowledge to ignorant old men and women, certainly profess many things they do not understand, and it is unreasonable for them to inforce on others beliefs of the foundations of which they are themselves ignorant—beliefs which are of no value unless grounded on reason.

Some have said to me.—"Your argument is doubtless very just, but if our people cast away their native gods and embrace others, would not this be like the inversion of root and stalk.?"

I replied.—"There is no top and bottom in the question of beliefs, which are only the opinions of men as to what is false and true. Ignorant old men and

† Moral reasonings of Confucius.
‡ The thousand-character classic.

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women believe in stones, pieces of wood &c., and think that they can hear and answer their prayers. But should they actually discover that they cannot, they would cease to believe in them."

Others have said.—"Your argument is reasonable enough, but how about beliefs which are rooted in our national history?" I replied:—

"A man begins to obey the laws of the Government the very day he is born and ceases on the day of his death. But as his obedience or disobedience of the laws is all that the Government is concerned in, it has no right to examine into the question of his belief. The business of the Government is to unite and uphold the nation, to protect men from injustice, to maintain peace and order; and as it has the power, so it is bound by its duty, to do this. Religion, on the other hand, is not a mere question for the present, it concerns also the future and the good or evil in men's hearts. Its duty is to enlarge the number of believers, to teach them to examine into their hearts and into the purity or impurity of their motives, to cease from evil, to do good, and that their future happiness or misery depends on their conduct. Government and religion, therefore, stand on two different foundations, and the foundations of government will not be injured by the presence of religion.

There is in the world a form of government called *Tokukurashii** which prevailed in ancient times in Judæa Egypt, India, and prevails at this moment in Thibet. In the dark ages, while people were yet uncivilized, a great here world usurp sovereign power both as a priest and king, and tranquillized people in this double capacity. This was well enough in the dark ages, but as people gradually became civilized, this form of government disappeared. If the people remain ignorant, as they still are in Thibet, the government and the religion remain united. But should the people discover that all this is false and be unable in other affairs to distinguish between sense and nonsense, it is liable to go to utter destruction.

A King of some barbarous country in ancient times attained sufficient astronomical knowledge to enable him to predict eclipses of the sun and moon. But this was kept secret for generation after generation, and the people of that kingdom thought that their kings possessed supernatural powers, and therefore obeyed them. But gradually, as the people progressed in knowledge, they acquired the art of calculating the eclipses themselves, and the power of their kings vanished. Those, therefore, who resort to such trickery are certain to be ruined. And, in like manner, if there should be anything resembling the doctrines of a theocracy in a government, the connection between itself and religion should be immediately severed, so that no injuries which ought to be confined to the religion should also fall upon the structure of Government."†

Reply to both the above.

Mr. Tzuda argues that we should introduce the best religion existing in the world, and make this the basis of our national religion. Mr. Nishi is of opinion that as religion and the question of the foundations of government are two very different things, the connection between the two should be severed, and there should be an entire freedom of conscience to all.

My own opinion is that the true duty of a Government is the protection of life and property, and that men should be left free to believe what they like, provided their belief entails no injury upon others. A more minute explanation of these views may be found in treatises on universal (or international) law under the heading 'Religion.'

Mori.

Exclusion of the Yetas from office.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Since our last civil war it has been said not the least partiality would be displayed in the choice of officials, and that there was a chance for everyone who possessed talent to occupy some post under the government. But there is something in connection with this which I cannot understand. There can be no doubt that the former *kugé*, and what are now called the *kazoku*, and the *yetas* are all human beings. Therefore I shall not suppose that the mighty and righteous God gave wisdom and talent to the former, and left the others in meanness, ignorance and mental destitution. Of the *kugés* there are about 300 families numbering 5,000 persons in all, and among them there are about 50 in the government service. But there are 500,000 *yeta* families, who number 3,000,000 of individuals. Perhaps there may be some of these in the government service, but I have not yet heard of it, and it is certain that there is not one occupying a high post. Now if we assume that the choice of officials by the government is just, and made as by means of a fine silk sieve, our deprivation of wisdom by the righteous Gods may justly excite our displeasure.*

Although it is said that everything has been reformed, and that the principles of our present administration are broad and liberal, many of the old prejudices remain, and none of our party are in the government service. When the slaves were freed in America some of the blacks were immediately elected as representatives, and it is even said that one of them may fill the chair of the President. This is what may be called true freedom.

Written by one formerly a *Yeta*.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Celebrated Swords and Makers.

Old weapons are frequently presented to Kami shrines, especially those dedicated to Hachiman and Dai Jin Gu.

The following are some of the numberless celebrated blades and their forgers.

Ama-kuni of Yamato who lived about A.D. 700 was a celebrated maker. One of his blades is said to have been carried off by a crow during the reign of Kanmu Ten O, A.D. 782, and has since been known by the name of the *Kogarasu maru** (little crow). In A.D. 940 Taira Sadamori became the possessor of this sword, which was drawn by him in the wars with Masakado, who was lately deified at Kanda, Yedo.

Shin-soku, who lived in Usa no Mia of Buzen, was ordered to forge a blade for the son of the Emperor Heizei Ten O in A.D. 806, and he cut his name on the blade, the first time this was done. There is a legend that Riu Jin† came to his assistance.

Of ninety-nine swords he is said to have made, only eight had his name on them, and the Hachiman shrines are named as being in possession of these blades, which are now little else than a mass of rust.‡

Ohara Taru dai yu Yasutsuna of Hoki, a cotemporary of Shin-soku, forged a blade which in 947 which was used by Ra'ko (Minamoto Yorimitzu) to kill Shi ten dô ji, a celebrated robber. He dreamed that this sword, then

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* Japanese form of the word 'theocracy.'

† It is impossible to doubt that this is a blow aimed at the theocratic element in the theory of the Japanese government, which, however, will die away here as it has elsewhere.

* This is a form of irony which may often have been observed in these translations, and it is worth analysis. It consists in putting as true an alternative known to be false, but through which the true one may be seen, because the utterance of the true alternative might bring the writer into trouble. In this case he evidently means, not that the Gods have deprived his caste of sufficient mental faculties, but that the Government unjustly excludes its members from office.—[Ed. J. W. M.]

* Names were given to swords, as to vessels, horses and other favourite possessions, the commonly used affix *maru* meaning "perfect," in this sense and still used for ships. Formerly even the young sons of nobles were thus styled, as Take chi yo maru, a common title for the heir to the Tokugawa line: as also to castles, such as Hon maru (true perfect) or Nishi maru (west perfect).

† Riu Jin is the same as the Old man living at the bottom of the sea in Ringu (Dragon Shrine) the father of Toyohame who was married to Hiko-hohodemi. These were parents of Fukiawasedzu no mikoto, whose fourth child was Jimmu Ten O. Hiko quarrelled with his brother, and descending into the depths of the sea became enamoured of Toyo and lived with her in coral caves until she was about to bring forth her child. Hiko then built her a hut on the sea shore, roofing it with cormorant's wings. Here Fuki was born, and his mother Toyo then became a crocodile and returned to her home in the deep. Hiko having displeased her. She left her sister Tama-ori-hime behind, who married Fuki. Jimmu Ten O was their fourth child.

‡ There are some of these old blades in the Exhibition at Tokio, one is marked as valued at 700 *yen*.

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still at the Isê shrine, alone had power to break through the spell of invincibility that surrounded this celebrated robber, who is even now known to children as a ghoul. This sword was placed in the Isé Mia as an offering by Tamura Shogun. Another sword of the same make was likewise placed at Kehi-miojin in Echigo by the Shogûn Toshihito.

Ohara Sane-mori, another maker of celebrated swords, lived at the same time. One of his blades was called *Nuke maru*, from its having flown out of its sheath and destroyed the *Ja* (enormous serpent) that came to swallow up Taira Tadamori, who had laid the weapon sheathed beside his pillow, when lying down to rest. Another blade called *Korgarashi maru*, also in the possession of the Heiki family, was reputed to cause trees to wither if it was laid down touching them.

A.D. 985: Yukihira was another celebrated sword-maker. One of his swords was used by Watanabe, the follower of Yori mitzu (Raiko), to cut off the arm of the Onié§ (ghoul) when sent by Raiko to exterminate the wicked ghouls.

A.D. 987. Mune chika, a sword-smith living in Sanjo street, Kioto, in the province of Yamashiro, made a blade called *Cho maru*, possessed by Gonguro of Kamakura. Another was placed in the temple of Fudo son at Echigo, and became the property of Wada Saburozaiemon, who repaired the temple at his own cost. The blade was thereafter called *Fudo maru. Cho maru*, was called from a *cho* (butterfly) being worked into the 'forte' of the blade.

Another was called *Kogitsune maru* (little fox) from its having been forged by the assistance of Inari (Uga no mitama), when Ichi jo no In (A.D. 887) ordered one of the finest workmanship. The name of the maker, Mune chika, was cut on the observe, and the name *Kokitiune* on the reverse side of the hilt *(t ka)*.

Tomonari of Bizen was a noted sword-maker of the same period.

A.D. 1,004 there lived in Yamashiro Yoshi iye, to whom appeared Sumiyoshi Daimio Jin (of the temple at Osaka) and ordered the best blade that could be welded. When it was finished, the maker was on his way to the temple, as ordered, but while crossing the water he dropped the sword into its depths. A cormorant dived, and finding, flew away with it. Shortly afterwards a new sword was found at the Shrine of Sumi yoshi, which proved to be the lost blade, and it is now called *Wuno maru* (*Wu*, a cormorant.)

A.D. 1186. Gotoba no In was partial to sword-makers, the most celebrated of whom were sent for by him in rotation, as follows:—

1st	month,	Bizen no Norimune.
2nd	„	Bitchiu no Sadatsugu.
3rd	„	Bizen Nobufusa.
4th	„	Awadaguchi no Kuniyasu.
5th	„	Bitchiu no Tsunetsugu.
6th	„	Awadaguchi no Kunitomo.
7th	„	Bizen no Muneyoshi.
8th	„	Bitchiu no Tsugunieyê.
9th	„	Bizen no Sukemune.
10th	„	Bizen no Yukikuni.
11th	„	Bizen no Sukenari.
12th	„	Bizen no Sukenobu.

The blades made by Gotoba no In are marked with a chrysanthemum and a stroke beneath, (*kiku ichi mon ji*‖).

A.D. 1204. Yoshimitzu of Awadaguchi in the province of Yamashiro, commonly known as Toshiro. His make of swords, having cut through a druggist's metal mortar (called *Yagen)*, are known as *Yagen Toshiro.*

Rai-taro Kuni-yuki is name of a celebrated maker of this period. In 1248 Kuni-mitzu flourished; in 1250 Kuni-yoshi. In 1279 Nagu-mitzu made a sword, afterwards worn by Iyeyasu, called *Adzuki naga mitzu* from its cutting a bean *(adzuki)* thrown into the air.

Other celebrated makers are:—

A.D.	Rai Kuni toshi.
1,293.	Shin to go Kuni mitzu.
1,303.	Yuki mitsu of Sagami.
1,319.	Sadamune of Sagami.
1,320.	Go no Yoshi hiro of Yetchiu.

The last is the most celebrated of these renowned makers. He proudly refused to cut his name on the blades, saying that their superiority would be recognized without this.

A.D. 1322 Mura-masa of Senjiu mura in Isé, commonly spoken of as Senjiu in Mura-marsa. His swords would, it is said, cut a sheet of paper floating on the stream if the sword were only held in the water to meet the paper. Such was the reputed keenness of these weapons, and so great the desire to test it, when a fitting opportunity occurred, that the Tokugawa government forbade their being worn.¶

In 1326 Masa-mune, the most celebrated of sword-makers, forged some of his best blades, now still in existence. The welding shows a peculiar golden tinge, like forked lightning through a dark cloud. He folded his metal from four sides, beat it out and refolded in a peculiar manner.

In 1338 three lived in Mino, at the village of Seki Shidzu saburo Kani-uji, a pupil of Masa mune.

In 1362 Okane-mitzu, a celebrated maker of sabres, having more sweep in them than the blades of other makers.

A.D. 1370 Kane-sada was a reputed sword-smith of Seki.

All swords made since 1570 are called *Shintô* (new swords) and the old but inferior blades are included with these. The swords of previous make are called *Kotô* (old swords).

Horikawa Kuni hiro A.D. 1600 was the best of the new (*Shintô)* makers.

In Setsu (Osaku) Tsuda Echizen no kami Suke-hiro was another maker of about the same period (1624).

Subsequent makers are numerous, but as there are no special legends connected with their blades or particular characteristics pertaining to them, the list of their names is unnecessary.

The edge of the Japanese sword is tempered separately from the body, by being covered with clay when placed in the fire, and this process brings out the marking peculiar to these swords. These processes vary and are called *Suguha* or straight edge: the style of Kuni mitzu. *Hoso suguha*, (fine thin) straight edge; the Yamashiro style. *Oomidare*, large irregular wavy: the Sagami and Bizen style. *Komidare* small irregular wavy-same style.

Choji, like cloves laid side by side: Bizen style.
Jinka, overlaid petals, like flower petals: Bizen style.
Hitatsura, marked with cloudy spots: Soshiu style.
O Notare, large wavy line; common to all.
Konotare, a small wavy line; common to all.
Saka achi, serrated; principally Bizen.
Gunome or *gonome*, five curves and a straight line alternating: Mino and Seki style.
Sambonsugi, three serrated marks and a straight line alternating.

*Niye** are spots on the hard metal of the edge, peculiar to certain makes; and *Niyoie*, cloudings and markings in the welding. The markings on the point, called *boshi*, are of several kinds, denoting the peculiar makes.

All these details must be thoroughly studied by every Japanese gentleman, and *Hon Nami* (experts) were pensioned by the Tokugawa government to teach the "true marks."

The shapes of blades were classed as following:—
Ken, two-edged falchions.
Tatchi, swords with a greater curve.
Katana, the common large sword.
Wakizashi, the ordinary medium blade.
Tanto, the short sword, of late most worn with the *Katana.*
Yoroidoshi, a short thick blade.
Yari, a lance.
Naginata, a large-headed lance.

§ *Vide* Stories *(Kodomo Banashi)*.
‖ Many of the Imperial family and daimios imitated this Mikado, and patronized amateur and professional sword-making.
¶ The compiler of these notes possesses one, and has experience of the fear and superstitious reverence evinced by natives of all classes for the swords of this maker.

* Swords are said to retain the stain of human blood, if it is not ground out speedily after the death of the victim.

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Unokubi tskuri, (cormorant's-head-shaped) a blade flattened out at the point.
Kamuri otoshi, a small pointed stiletto.
Shobutskuri, like a flag leaf, flat backed.
Hiratskuri, broad shaped.
Iwomune, sloping backed.
Hako mune, square backed.
Ogisaki, round pointed.

Kirimono, are grooves or hollows in the blades filled with crimson lacquer or carvings of Fudô, *Marishiten*, (dragons) and sometimes Bonji (Sanskrit) letters or Chinese characters, such as read "*kimi ban zei*," ('will cut for ten thousand years'); *ten ka tai hei*, (peace beneath Heaven); *sei shin ho koku* (honest heart and patriotic). Some swords have been engraved with poetry of thirty-one syllables.

The shapes of the haft and the marks thereon are a serious study to all true swordsmen.

Yasuri me (fire-marks) to keep the hilt from slipping.

Hirayasuri; *yokoyasuri*; *taka no ha*; *Ya hadzu*; are the various styles, each having some peculiarity of the maker.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF GABRIELLO CHIABRERA,

(16TH CENTURY.)

Parla il poeta alla bocca ridente della sua donna.

Pretty pair of roses red,
On thornless head
That unfolding with the dawn
Of the loves reveal the pleasures,
And the treasures
Of the pearly teeth adorn.

Tell me, roses, precious flowers,
From Love's bowers,
Tell me why and how, if I
On your mistress ardent gaze,
In quick amaze,
Smilingly apart ye fly?

Is it ye would courage give,
Bid me live;
Whom must else slay your disdain?
Is it, rather, ye are glad
At the sad
Death of me whom ye have slain.

Pretty roses! whether ye
So smilingly
Cruelty hide or kindness mean,
I in new-made rhymes would fain
Your charms explain,
Your sweet smilings still between.

When sweet waters murmur low,
And sweet winds blow
Rustling o'er the waking lea,
When the mead with proud array
Of flow'rs is gay,
O smiling Earth, we welcome thee.

When the zephyr dips its feet
In the fleet
Clear ripple of the sea,
That scarce seems to lift the sand
Of the strand,
O smiling ocean, we welcome thee.

When the golden skies, all bright
With lily-white
And roseate tints, awake the lea,
And on wheels of sapphire blue
Revolve anew,
O smiling Heaven, we welcome thee!

Fair to see, when all is mirth,
O smiling earth!
O smiling Heaven! fair to see
When all is joy—but earth or sky
Cannot vie
In their smilings, sweet, with thee.

TIS.

Law Report.

H.B.M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

May 19, 1875.

R. F. LIVINGSTON *vs.* E. LEWIS.

This was a suit brought by the complainant, who laid damages at $2,000, for an alleged slander perpetrated on the 16th March, at the Brooklyn Hotel, by which he had sustained much damage to his business and character.

Mr Livingston conducted his own case.

Mr Litchfield appeared for the defendant, who denied the charge of slander.

Robert F. Livingston, sworn, said: I am a publican, and keep the house No 81, known as the "British Queen." On the night of the 15th March last I was in my own house, between 11 and 12. Several parties were there at the time. At about half-past eleven defendant came into my house and said there had been a fire that night, and that there would be another before morning. At about a quarter to 12 there was a cry of "fire," and a person called Greensward said to me that there was a fire in the quarter somewhere. I and a man named Coleman ran to see where it was, and were told that it was No. 136. We went to Mr Coleman's house and found that the fire had been put out. I returned and closed my house. On the 16th, at half-past eight in the morning. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Scott came to my house. In consequence of what I heard from them I went to the Brooklyn Hotel at 11 a.m. Mr. Lewis was there. I asked him what he meant by saying that I had set fire to his house and Coleman's. He asked me to go on one side and speak privately. I replied that I had nothing private to say, and that he must speak in public to me. He then said that I had set fire to his house and Mr. Coleman's, and that my motive was to burn the papers of the schooner *Kiushiu Maru*, which belonged to me and Mr Coleman, in order to do the latter out of his share in the vessel. He also said that a pocket-hand-kerchief with my name on it had been found saturated with kerosine oil in an earthenware pot, and that the police had seen me set fire to it. On the 18th March I brought this action. I have sustained injury to my business through loss of custom in consequence of what the defendant has said of me. People do not come to my house until they know the truth or not of defendant's statement The defendant has followed me from house to house blackguarding me.

Cross-examined by defendant's counsel: I did not do my share of blackguarding. When defendant has followed me about abusing me I have told him that he did not tell the truth. My house is frequented by sailors, men-of-war's men, and officers of ships. It is not set apart for dancing. There is a piano there, played by Mr. Greensward. I only heard one alarm of fire. Mr. Lewis only came to my house once that night, at half-past 11 o'clock. He did not come to my house afterwards at past twelve. He did not ask me if I had heard that his house had been set on fire that night. I did not say to him in reply, "Yes, you ——— ———, that is twice I have missed you; but watch for the third time." I told him, when he said that "there had been a fire in his house and that there would be another," to be careful what he said, as his words might be used against him. Greensward was present. I know that on the following morning complaint was made at this Consulate about a fire. I heard at half past three in the afternoon of the 16th that Lewis had been to the Consulate. He did not tell me so himself, nor did he ask me to come with him to the Consulate. It was about 11 in the morning when I went to the Brooklyn. I found Lewis already there. I asked him what he meant by spreading reports about me. I did not say. "This is a fine charge you make against me." I believe Capt. Jamieson was stopping at the Brooklyn, but I do not remember seeing him there that morning. Lewis did not say, "They are only the words you used yourself." I have been burnt out myself, and had to escape in my shirt and drawers from the fire, so that I should be the last person to set fire to any one else's house. On that occasion other persons escaped as well. I do not know that they had any money. I have never been charged before with setting fire to my house. The letter produced is not in my hand-writing. It was sent though me to Mr Lewis, at Scott's house. [The letter was to the effect that if the defendant would go to the Consulate and make a statement that he had maligned the complainant, pay expenses incurred, namely $22, and publish an apology in the local papers he (complainant) would withdraw from the case.] He offered to pay me half, and shake me for half a dozen of champagne. I refused. I have been eight years

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in Japan, seven of which in Yokohama. I have not borne an excellent character. I take a glass of drink now and then, and sometimes take my own part. There have been two complaints against the conduct of my house for fighting in it. One was when the Marines first came here, and settled their differences in my house. The police took the men out of one door and let them come in at the other.

G. W. Millar, sworn, said:—I am a stevedore. I recollect something that passed between Livingston and Lewis about the 16th March in the Brooklyn Hotel. Livingston came in first, and Lewis second. I was sitting down. Lewis called Livingston, and told him that he wanted to speak a word or two in private to him Livingstone said, "I have heard something about what you have said about me. Say what you have to say publicly. I want no privacy." Lewis replied that what he had said he meant: that Livingston had set fire to his place, and that he could prove it, as he found a pocket handkerchief with his (complainant's) name on, saturated with kerosine oil. Livingston replied, "I believe you set your place on fire yourself, as your lease is up. I should be a fool to set fire to your house, my own being uninsured."

By Mr Litchfield: I did not think there was anything serious in the quarrel between the two until a few days after the 16th. I heard nothing about the Consulate. [The examination of this witness caused some amusement, as he gave his testimony in the broadest English, and bore the fire of cross-examination with great good humour. He concluded by saying that "nobody could squeeze anything out of him but the truth;" and in the course of his evidence avowed his predelection for a "cocktail," and said something about "joining the Temperance Hall."]

At noon the case was adjourned until half-past one.

J. H. McGrigor was the first witness called after the adjournment. He deposed as follows:—I am a machinist and an American citizen. I want to ask a question before I am examined. I have been summoned to-day against my will, and to the detriment of my business, and I want to know who is to bear my expenses. (The *subpœna* issued by the U. S. Consul-General, commanding the attendance of this witness, was here exhibited.)

The Court ruled that, as the witness had been summoned by the plaintiff, it would be well for Mr Livingston to make the witness a reasonable offer. The plaintiff having expressed his willingness to allow MacGrigor $10—the amount, as he said, of his daily wages—the examination was proceeded with) On the 16th of March, in the morning, I came ashore from the Mitsu Bishi ship on which at the time I was working. I met 'Chips" (Lewis) in the street. He seemed excited, and said, "Mac, I am going to put him through;" "him," as he explained, being Sam Livingston, who had set fire to his house on the previous night. He was then, he said, going to the Consulate, to charge Livingston. Some time afterwards, about eleven o'clock, I found Lewis and Livingston together at the Brooklyn Hotel. Livingston asked the other if he were mad or drunk? Lewis said he was neither, but he was going to "put Livingston through," at the Consulate, for "putting fire to his house." That is all I know.

By Mr. Litchfield: When Lewis left me he went in the direction of the Consulate. When I saw the two at the Brooklyn, Lewis appeared half sprung. If any man were to ask me if I were mad or drunk, he might lose the balance of his legs. I did not hear Livingston say to Lewis that he had set his own place on fire.

By the plaintiff, through the Bench; I never heard Lewis say anything about setting his place on fire. I have heard him say he would expose Livingston if he went on with this case; but I don't know what he meant.

Edward Greensward, an English subject, sworn, said: I am a piano-forte tuner and repairer. On the night of the 15th March I was employed by Livingston to play during the evening. He went out, and asked me to "keep an eye to the bar." During his absence Mr Coleman came in, and commenced quarrelling with another person. Livingston came back and separated them. During this time I heard a cry of "fire." Went to the door and saw that there was a bright blaze at 136. I told Livingston. [Here followed some irrevelant testimony.] After detailing some proceedings of the night, the witness continued: Mr Lewis came into the British Queen. He seemed very excited, and said that there had been two fires that night, and there would be another before morning. After the closing of the British Queen, I thought it my duty to tell a policeman what Lewis had said, having done which I went to bed. About three weeks or a month previous I had heard Lewis say if he did not "get what he wanted," he would set fire to those premises, No. 136. Lewis made the remark that there "should be a fire before morning" in two different places, first at the British Queen, and next in front of 136. I heard Livingston say to the defendant, "You should be careful of what you are saying, as it may be used against you on a future occasion." Lewis slung his arms around and said there would be another fire before morning. Livingston had been home an hour before I gave the alarm of fire. During that time he was sometimes before, sometimes behind the bar, with his coat off to stop the quarrel between Coleman and the other man.

By Mr Litchfield: The quarrel lasted for half an hour before Mr. Livingston came home, and for half an hour afterwards. I heard the cry of fire from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour after Livingston came back. Roget was the policeman to whom I told what Lewis had said. It was close to 136, after the fire had been put out. Lewis was not present. I was on my way home. I did not say to the policeman, "There have been two fires, but watch for the third one." When I spoke to him it was about half-past twelve. Lewis, when he came to the British Queen, was very excited. He might have been drunk. I have been three years at the British Queen. The house is frequented by officers and engineers of vessels, and men-of-war's men. The attendance has been less since before the 15th March.

John Coleman:—I am a Russian, I keep a saloon. On the 15th March Livingston and I were together all the evening till 10 o'clock, when he went out and returned shortly. We had some business to settle about a schooner when I heard the cry of fire, we both went out together; but could see nothing, neither smoke nor fire; we had gone to my house and were on the second story. I met Lewis close to my place. He said to me, "You were nearly burnt out." This was close upon twelve o'clock. My house is on No. 136, and is called "the Pacific Saloon." Lewis said that "Mr. Livingston tried to burn the house down in order to do me out of my share is the schooner *Keiso Maru*." At the time the ship's papers were locked up in Livingston's safe.

By Mr. Litchfield:—I do not know whether Livingston generally takes his coat off to stop disputes. On this occasion he did to so protect me from being struck by the man I was disputing with. I do not read the paper and know nothing of the article in the *Gazette* which speaks of an attempt being made set fire to the Pacific Saloon.

R. M. Ford, an American citizen, by business a Commission Agent, deposed that on the night of the 15th March, he was in the British Queen for two hours from half past seven o'clock. No fresh evidence was elicited from this witness He heard Lewis say at the house that there had been two attempts to fire his place that night and that there would be another before morning

By Mr. Litchfield:—I have been Commission Agent for several months. I had been previously deputy marshall in the U. S. Consulate. I left because I had enough of it. I was then publican for one month, at the *Brittannia*. It did not keep me, and I gave it up. I knew the deceased Ryan or Thompson. I believe he was alive at that time at this fire. At present I have two rooms at Mr. Livingston's place. I do not think Mr. Livingston's character is any worse now than it was before the fire. I never knew him to be over and above bad.

H. W. Hohnholtz, a German storekeeper, sworn, deposed,—I am in charge of the fire brigade. On the night of the 15th I was awoke by my boy with an alarm of fire. I got up, put on my uniform, and went to 126 the site of the fire. The engine as I arrived was returning and the fire was out. I examined the premises, and had reason to believe that the place had been set on fire. I expressed that opinion. On my return I went into the British Queen to have a drink. I suppose it was nearly twelve o'clock. Livingston was there and Lewis came in. I mentioned that I thought the place had been set on fire. Lewis said "Yes," and that he knew the man who did it. I did not like the conversation, and I went home. Next day I went to Mr Douglass No. 42. There I saw Lewis who spoke about the fire and said he knew who did it. I asked, "who"? and he said "Sam Livingston." I told him "it was dangerous to speak like that," and asked if he could prove it, and in which way? He replied that he had found a flower pot filled with Kerosene, and containing a handkerchief marked "F. R. S.," which proved it to be the property of Sam Livingston. He then told me he would go right down to the English Consulate and have Livingston arrested, I am certain that the house was set on fire because the fire occurred in an unoccupied part of the premises. Something had been shoved in between two partitions and ignited at the height of five feet from the ground. The next morning when in company with the police I found a stocking soaked in kerosene close to where the fire broke out. If No. 136 had properly caught fire, No. 8 would have been in danger. On the night of the fire I was shown by the

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Police an earthenware pot full of charcoal and other things among which I noticed the smell of kerosene.

In the course of his cross-examination Mr Hohnholtz said that he knew nothing against the British Queen as a house of call, that he used it from time to time. He left on the night in question because he heard swearing and knocking on the counter. He could not say whether the disputants were drunk or sober. He did not stop long enough.

Christain Thompson, a Dane, shipkeeper, deposed to knowing that two fires occurred on the night in question and continued:—The first one occurred in the water closet of the Pacific Saloon, the second in the kitchen of the Far East. I put the first fire out myself. I found a handkerchief soaked with kerosene and wrapped in paper. It was on fire. I seized it and threw it into an empty fire pot. I was in charge of the Pacific Saloon. I afterwards saw a man with a lantern in the passage at the back of the Far East. This was between eleven and twelve. (After some more irrelevant testimony which was not taken down witness continued). I went home changed my clothes and on my return I saw Lewis talking to a policeman and heard him say that Livingstone had set his house on fire, and that if he had not closed he would have him locked up at that time. As it was he would give him in charge in the morning.

By Mr. Litchfield:—When I saw the light of lantern I ran out and saw in the street a Japanese policeman. I also saw a Japanese run out of the passage by Mr Lewis' house. Then the flames burnt out and I put them out.

Bernard Harold, an American citizen and proprietor of the Brooklyn Hotel, sworn said:—I know nothing whatever of this case. I heard a lot of talk in my hotel, between Lewis and Livingston and got so disgusted that I would not listen. One was as bad as the other. I do not know which began the attack.

Malcolm Scott:—I am a British subject and proprietor of the New York Saloon. I knew nothing of this case beyond what I heard from flying rumors, and read in the papers. I have heard Mr. Lewis state jocularly that he would set fire to the whole of Yokohama. I think I have heard him say that he would set fire to his own place.

By Mr. Litchfield:—I think that it was two or three years ago in front of the British Queen bar that he said he would set Yokohama on fire. I have tried to make the two friends. All of us Saloon keepers are friendly together. We patronise each other.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Litchfield, having promised that any words spoken by Lewis in the Brooklyn Hotel on the 15th March had been evoked by the complainant himself, called

Constable Roget, who deposed. On the night of the 13th March there were two fires on Lot No. 136. The first was about half past eleven. After the second I searched the place and found a pot and a handkerchief soaked in kerosene. I afterwards met Greensward in the street who told me that he had heard that there would be a third fire before morning. I immediately reported the matter to the sergeant of Police. I saw Lewis that night who told me that Livingston had set fire to his house.

David Jamieson:—I am a British subject and master mariner. On the morning of the 16th, Lewis came to the Brooklyn hotel and asked to see me. I went on one side with him, and he told me that an attempt had been made to burn him out, and went with him to the Police Station and returned to the Brooklyn. Livingston came in and said to Lewis, "This is a fine charge, you have made against me of burning your place, if you wanted money to fix up your place, you should have taken another way of doing it" Lewis denied making any charge. If any had been made it was through Livingstone's own conversation and through the police. Lewis challenged him to go before the Consul. Livingstone replied that he had been to the Consulate, and had already received a letter to appear before the Consul. This was about 11 a.m. I did not hear Lewis ask him to go and speak privately.

To the complainant:—I do not remember hearing you tell the defendant that he would also receive a letter from the Consul, as you were going to complain to him.

To the Court:—I heard what passed at the Police Station. Lewis asked the Constable to shew us the things that had been found at the site of the fire. I saw them. There were some partially burnt rags soaked with a mineral oil in a small earthenware pot.

E. Lewis:—I am the proprietor of the Cambrian Hotel. Previous to the 15th March I was proprietor of the Far East No 136. There was a fire on the night of the 13th on my premises at 136. I was then in bed at No. 46, the Cambrian Hotel my new premises. I do not know the hour. I took a *jinrikisha* and went to No. 136 with a Japanese woman. There were some Europeans sleeping there. I saw Constable Roget. While I was in the alley-way looking at where the fire had been, Greensward the musican of the *British Queen*, came up and spoke to the Policeman. In consequence of what I heard I went to the British Queen, where I found Livingston behind his bar drunk, with an awful, long, brown overcoat on him reaching down to his feet. I said "Sam did did you try to burn me out?" He said, "Yes, you Welsh————that is twice I have missed you, but look out for me the third time." I asked, "Did he mean it?" He said, "Yes and he would tell me more tomorrow Next morning as soon as the Consulate was opened I saw the Consul, and asked if there was sufficient proof to have the man arrested, saying that I had no more proof than his own words and the musician's. Soon after I was in the Brooklyn Hotel, when Sam Livingston came in and said; this is a —— fine game you're been carrying on. If you want money to fix your new house, I'll settle it up with you." He accused me of setting fire to my own premises to get clear of the lease. I became excited and we had some very high words. While I was at the Consulate, subsequently to this, Mr Scott came to me to try and settle the matter between us. Proposals have been made to me to the same effect several times, and I answered invariably that they must come through the Consulate. My words to Mr. Hohnholtz were founded on the statement of Livingston to me.

To the complainant:—I never sent Scott to you.

(The succeeding cross-examination conducted by Livingston was of the most colloquial description and richly adorned with slang. It elicited nothing but recriminations between the two.)

To the Court.—I did not say in the Brooklyn Hotel that Livingston set fire to Coleman's House and the Far East in order to destroy the documents relating to the schooner *Keiso Maru*. Nor did I use words to that effect. I deny that I ever said that Livingston's handkerchief had been found soaked with Kerosine. What I did say was that if the handkerchief was Livingston's it would be easily proved, as his handkerchiefs were all stamped.

Mr. Litchfield said that this closed the case for the defence. The question for judgment was whether the words alleged to have been spoken were spoken in the Brooklyn Hotel and if so if they were slanders. The learned counsel then reviewed the evidence laying particular value on the testimony of Captain Jamieson. Not one of the witnesses for the prosecution had said a single word as to what had been said on the occasion of the conversation in the Brooklyn. (His Honor here reminded the learned Counsel that Mr. Miller had given very direct testimony on this head) Counsel contended that to make slander actionable the words in the declaration should be proved to have been uttered, and that this had not been done in this case; that vague abuse was not slander; the alleged slander, if perpetrated, arose from a mere repitition of words he had used himself. The learned Counsel then proceeded to discuss the question of damages as it regarded the feelings, character and business of the complainant. As regarded the latter he contended that the class of men who frequent such saloons as the complainant's would not be likely to withdraw their custom from them in consequence of their hearing reports against the character of the proprietors. As regarded the question of feelings and character he left it much to the decision of His Honour; but he submitted there was no ground for substantial damages.

His Honour said that the evidence before him was quite sufficient to convince him that slanderous words had been used, and that there was no justification for them. No special damages had been proved, and His Lordship must look upon the case as a jury would look upon it. He could not quite say how a jury would look upon it. Probably the damages sustained had not been very heavy, and indeed, in cases of this sort the actual damage might be trifling. But, no matter what a man's position, he had a right to be protected against slander. His Lordship thought that in this instance a judgment of $25 would show that a man has that right of protection from such aspersions as had been cast upon the complainant, with costs of court only.

H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Vice-Consul.

Friday, 21st May, 1875.

Charles Lester, a respectably dressed young man, described as a pianist, was brought up on remand, charged with stealing a pocket-book, containing the sum of $49 and some documents, from the person of George Dawes.

George Dawes, a tourist, deposed to being with the prisoner on morning of the 15th inst., when he had in his pocket-book one $25 note, one $20, and 4 rios. They took jinrikishas at about half-past

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four a m, close to the Catholic Church, and drove down towards the Railway. Before they came to the Railway Bridge, on the left hand side, they stopped at a little Japanese shop, where beer and spirits are sold. There witness changed a dollar, and saw Lester try to change one: but did not know whether he succeeded. At that shop they had each three glasses of spirits. Witness then laid down, waiting to go up to Yedo by the 8 o'clock train. He put the pocket-book in the inside breast pocket of his coat. The pocket book was large, and would be easily removed from the breast pocket. When he woke about a quarter to eight, Lester had gone, having left word that he would return at eight. The pocket-book and its contents had gone too. Witness then went in a jinrikisha to Kanagawa, hoping to find the prisoner, but did not, and in the afternoon of the same day took out a warrant for his arrest. He next saw the prisoner in the Cambrian Saloon on the following Tuesday, and asked "What he had done with the pocket-book?" He replied that he had not seen it, and accompanied him to the house where it had been lost. There two Japanese said that they had seen him take it. The prisoner went out of the shop with witness, and told the latter that if he kept quiet he might get it for him. Witness said that he did not care so much for the money in the pocket-book as he did for the papers. Lester said that he would meet him at the Cambrian Saloon at twelve that day. The witness took out the warrant for Lester's arrest through Sergeant Percival. After a long and fruitless search, Lester, who appears to have displayed considerable skill in evading Dawes, who, on his part, showed equal pertinacity in tracking him, was at length arrested by Sergeant Percival.

To the Prisoner: I do not know how much money I had when I came to Mr. Mills' house.

Charles Lester, in defence, stated that on the morning in question, at about half-past four, Mr. Dawes asked him to go out for a drive. He consented, and they went to the Japanese shop, where the complainant had some drinks and went to sleep. The prisoner went away, and did not return to the house till the following day. Beyond denying the robbery, his statement did not materially differ from that of the prosecutor. He said that he found the pocket-book at last in a jinrikisha, and took it back to the house on Oramachi, where it was asserted to have been lost.

Mr. Wilkinson told the prisoner that he did not believe his statement, but fully believed that he stole the pocket-book. He understood the prisoner had been a sailor.

Prisoner: No, Sir.

Mr. Wilkinson: Had you been, I would have endeavoured at the expiration of your term of imprisonment to send you out of the country, as you seem to be a man who has seen better days, and to have considerable ability. You will go to gaol for four weeks, with hard labour.

The pocket-book when recovered contained no money, but the papers are said to be complete.

MR. WALLACE AND MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace certainly has as good a right to the attention of literary and scientific men, when he speaks with weight and earnestness, as any writer of the day. He has, we believe, a perfectly good claim to a share in the credit of the great discovery made by Mr. Darwin as to the influence of the process of 'natural selection' on the modification of organic forms. His books on natural history are amongst the most delightful of modern times, and the evidence of his earnestness as a seeker of truth seems to us at least as good as any evidence could possibly be, if the class of facts which he wishes us to believe are to be freely accepted. But what we are disposed to complain of, in the interesting and very remarkable little book which he has just published, on "Miracles and Modern Spiritualism,"* in this,—that he does not at all see how completely revolutionary the new doctrines he holds are in their effects on the whole world of moral evidence, and how completely at sea we shall be in relation to all questions of evidence, supposing we are compelled to admit, not simply that his own testimony establishes the existence of some unexplained order of facts,—which is possible,—but that the spiritualistic theory of these, and of a large class of still more astounding, though similar facts, is the only possible one. We absolutely agree with his able and quite unanswerable reply to Hume's so called refutation of the possibility of miracles, and we quite agree with him, moreover, that the fact that through the history of Europe has run a thread of occasional marvel, now taking the form of miracles which have conquered the most rigid scientific doubt, as in the case of the Port Royal miracles,—now, again, of animal magnetism or clairvoyance, or other marvels of that nature, which have resisted the attempts of sceptical analysis to explain them away,—is one which ought to afford a presumption that the similar marvels of the present day have more or less foundation, and are not wholly due to the dreams of imagination or superstition. We should therefore assign very great value to the strange facts for which he gives us his own personal attestation, and it seems to us simply irrational to call his facts "stale," as one of his sceptical reviewers, for instance, has done, "staleness" being of the very essence of the case. Scientific facts always are and ought to be "stale" before a theory is found for them. If they are not 'stale,' they are hardly worth considering at all, at least with a view to their explanation. Now Mr. Wallace gives us on his own personal evidence some very curious facts, as to which, if his own memory is to be trusted, he can hardly have been deceived. After mesmerising a pupil of his, for instance, he formed a plain of several persons, at one end of which he stood himself, while his patient was at the other, and when under these circumstances, "in perfect silence," he himself was "pinched or pricked," the patient would immediately put his hand to the corresponding part of his own body, and "complain of being pinched or pricked too." That is a correspondence of sensations which we suppose Mr. Wallace was eminently competent to test and to affirm, and which we should certainly accept as implicitly on his evidence as we should accept the Speaker's testimony to a meeting of the House of Commons on any day on which he had specially voted it. For the same reason, we do not see any reasonable way of disputing the following testimony of Mr. Wallace's, without denying either his good faith or his sanity, which would, in our opinion, be very unreasonable indeed,—certainly to the present writer, who happens to have personal experience of his apparent coolness and simplicity in discussing and reasoning on these matters:—

"A still more remarkable phenomenon, and one which I have observed with the greatest care and the most profound interest, is the exhibition of considerable force under conditions which preclude the muscular action of any of the party. We stand round a small worktable, whose leaf is about twenty inches across, placing our hands all close together near the centre. After a short time the table rocks about from side to side and then, appearing to steady itself, rises vertically from six inches to a foot, and remains suspended often fifteen or twenty seconds. During this time any one or two of the party can strike it or press on it, as it resists a very considerable force. Of course, the first impression is that some one's foot is lifting up the table. To answer this objection, I prepared the table before our second trial without telling any one, by stretching some thin tissue paper between the feet an inch or two from the bottom of the pillar, in such a manner that any attempt to insert the foot must crush and tear the paper. The table rose up before, resisted pressure downwards, as if it were resting on the back of some animal, sunk to the floor, and in a short time rose again, and then dropped suddenly down. I now with some anxiety turned up the table, and, to the surprise of all present, showed them the delicate tissue streched across altogether uninjured! Finding that this test was troublesome, as the paper or threads had to be renewed every time, and were liable to be broken accidentally before the experiment began, I constructed a cylinder of hoops and laths, covered with canvas. The table was placed within this as in a well, and, as it was about eighteen inches high, it effectually kept feet and ladies' dresses from the table. This apparatus in no way checked its upward motion, and as the hands of the medium are always close under the eyes of all present, and simply resting on the top of the table, it would appear that there is some new and unknown power here at work. These experiments have been many times repeated by me, and I am satisfied of the correctness of my statement of the facts. On two or three occasions only, when the conditions appear to have been unusually favourable, I have witnessed a still more marvellous phenomenon. While sitting at the large table in our usual manner, I placed the small table about four feet from it, on the side next the medium and my sister. After some time, while we were talking, we heard a slight sound from the table, and looking towards it found that it moved slightly at short intervals, and after a little time it moved suddenly up to the table by the side of the medium, as if it had gradually got within the sphere of a strong attractive force. Afterwards, at our request, it was thrown down on the floor without any person touching it, and it then moved about in a strange life-like manner, as if seeking some means of getting up again, turning its claws first on one side and then on the other. On another occasion a very large leather arm-chair, which stood at least four or five feet from the medium, suddenly wheeled up to her after a few slight preliminary movements. It is, of course, easy to say that what I relate is impossible. I maintain that it is accurately true; and that no man, whatever be his attainments, has such an exhaustive knowledge of the powers of nature as to justify him in using the word 'impossible' with regard to facts which I and many others have repeatedly witnessed."

Now, it so happens that we have heard precisely equivalent statements as to the motion of a large object of this kind placed at a dis-

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tance from *all* the persons in a private room, from two other witnesses, who seem to us as trustworthy as Mr. Wallace himself, —one a near relative of the late Mr. Nassau Senior, a person who took no interest in the fact, though asserting reality, and another an intimate friend of the present writer's. All these three witnesses may, no doubt, have been subject to hallucications, but is not that as strange an hypothesis as to admit their evidence? They have none of them ever betrayed any indication of heated or superstitious judgment except their affirmation on this head, and it won't do *both* to explain away the evidence by assuming hallucination, and also to prove the hallucination by the fact of their giving this evidence. Indeed, the difficulties into which we fall, if we are to assume that honourable persons, unconnected with each other, and cool and judicious in all the transactions of ordinary life, are liable to see heavy objects moving when they don't move though they are confirmed by a number of other witnesses in saying they do move, are not less, but rather greater than those which result from accepting the asserted facts, and admitting that a new explanation must be found for them. But the case is surely very different when we come to the following statement of Mr. Wallace's, as to a circumstance which occurred in a séance with Miss Nichol (afterwards Mrs. Guppy, who is credited by certain wild spiritualists with having made a journey through the air from Highbury to Lamb's Conduit Street in a few seconds, and having penetrated closed walls and doors under spiritualistic influence) :—

"The most remarkable feature of this lady's mediumship is the production of flowers and fruits in closed rooms. The first time this occured was at my own house, at a very early stage of her development. All present were my own friends. Miss N. had come early to tea, it being mid-winter, and she had been with us in a very warm gas-lighted room four hours before the flowers appeared. The essential fact is, that upon a bare table is a small room closed and dark (the adjoining room and passage being well lighted), a quantity of flowers appeared, which were not there when we put out the gas a few minutes before. They consisted of anemones, tulips, chrysanthemums, Chinese primroses, and several ferns. All were absolutely fresh, as if just gathered from a conservatory. They were covered with a fine cold dew. Not a petal was crumpled or broken, not the most delicate point or pinnule of the ferns was out of peace. I dried and preserved the whole, and have attached to them, the attestation of all present that they had no share, as far as they knew, in bringing the flowers into the room. I believed at the time, and still believe, that it was absolutely impossible for Miss N. to have concealed them so long, to have kept them so perfect, and, above all, to produce them covered throughout with a most beautiful coating of dew, just like that which collects on the outside of a tumbler when filled with very cold water on a hot day."

Now, of this circumstance several explanations much more reasonable than the admission of its extraordinary character may be suggested,—all, no doubt, implying that some one or other was trying to play on the credulity of the rest. We know nothing of Miss Nichol, though Mr. Wallace does, except that assertions have been made about her which would make the legal theory of *alibi* altogether irrelevant in any case of criminal evidence, and we submit that it does not in the least follow that because Mr. Wallace himself is clearly trustworthy, all Mr. Wallace's friends are so. His observation of simple facts may be excellent, and his observation of character very little to be trusted. The fact itself, too, if due to extraordinary causes at all, goes far beyond the former one in the extraordinariness of its character. It implies that solid walls and doors are wholly insignificant obstructions to the passage of material things like flowers; and indeed, there would be no reason that any philosopher could assign why, if flowers can be passed by any invisible power through closed walls and doors, a stout woman herself should not be carried through them with equal ease,—and then Mrs. Guppy's famous transit in the air from Highbury to Lamb's Conduit Street in a few seconds might be a fact, and not a fib.

And this brings us to our main quarel with Mr. Wallace. Admit the spiritualistic theory, which he thinks it so unreasonable, on the evidence he arrays, for us not to admit, and what would follow? Why, that the whole science of evidence would become a new science, that no explanation of any physical fact whatever would be any longer impossible, and no explanation of it would be certain. For what do Mr. Wallace's so-called facts imply,—we do not mean those facts to which he himself bears witness, but those which he evidently accepts? They imply that the invisible intelligences he assumes can not only give *themselves* a visible form, like the old apparitions, under given but very variable conditions, but that they can so transmute the various substances of our earth, including our own bodies, as to produce as wild a confusion as any with which magicians were ever credited in Arabian fables. If, at the will of an invisible intelligence, hot-house flowers can pass the walls and doors of a room, rain and snow could pass them equally (and much more easily), and the art of our builders might be frustrated by any malicious spirit who could find a medium to his mind. Imagine a suit against a builder for not having made a house watertight, and the builder pleading in reply that it *was* made water-tight, but that at a séance in No. 7, the invisible agencies agreed to open the pores of the walls in No. 6 to the beating of the storm? What would a judge say to such a plea as that? Or imagine Mrs. Guppy accused of a murder and the sitters in Lamb's Conduit Street swearing that she was with them virtually at the same moment, at she easily might be, if the story of her "levitation" could be believed by anybody, and the accuser replying that no doubt she was, but that she fell into a trance, the moment after the murder and disappeared, through closed walls and doors! What would juries and judges say to evidence of that kind? Yet according to Mr. Wallace, it would be quite conceivably an honest reply.

Nor do the wild follies of human credulity on this subject limit themselves even to such evidence-annihilating creeds as these. Take the following statement, made in the *Spiritualist* news-paper of the 25th January, by a certain Prince Emile de Sayn-Wittgenstein,—his name is in the *Gotha Almanach*.—who appears to be a tremendous spiritualist residing at Vevey, in Switzerland, and who frequently communicates, with the English spiritualistic journals. He gravely writes to the *Revue Spirite* the following letter, which the *Spiritualist* of the date mentioned thus translates :—

Vevey, Dec. 18, 1874.

"Here is a curious experience which has occurred through the mediums' ip of my second little son, aged three years. Some time before his birth, spirits announced to me that the child would be gifted with powerful medial faculties; and many very singular physical manifestations which have occured in his presence, at different times, have confirmed me in the faith that I had in their word. I was given to understand that, several ages ago, this child was incarnated in England, where he gave himself up to the practice of necromancy, alchemy, and astrology, by means of which much evil accrued, and which at length brought upon him a miserable death. His present incarnation, I am assured, is accorded in ordered to give him an opportunity of repairing the evil which he committed long ago, by contributing to the building up of the Spiritist temple at which we are working, by means of the medial powers which he has brought with him as a legacy from his last incarnation. All this is logical, and entirely in agreement with our notions respecting the object of reincarnation. Well, then, some weeks back, the child was playing and prattling in my study, when I suddenly heard him talking about England, concerning which country nobody, to my knowledge, had ever spoken to him. This roused my attention, and I asked him if he knew what England meant? He answered me: '*Oh yes: it is a country, where I was a very, very long time ago.*'

Q. Were you a little boy then as you are now?—*A. Oh no; I was tall, taller than you are, and I had a long beard.*

Q. Were mamma and I with you then?—*A. No; I had another papa and another mamma.*

Q. And what were you doing?—*A. I played a good deal with fire, and once I burnt myself so, that I died.*

I think you must acknowledge that if even all this is no other than a child's reverie, yet that the coincidence is sufficiently strange to make one believe that reminiscences may come even to a child in his play.

Some weeks back, the same little boy went to his mother in the morning, telling her that his grandmother (whom he had only seen when a baby of some months old, therefore of whom he could have had no recollection) had come to her and had passed the night talking to her; and that *he* had seen her well and had heard her. Now it so happened, that my wife had been dreaming much about her mother, who had died some months previously. What think you of this?

EMILE DE W * * *."

Now, does Mr. Wallace think statements of this kind worthy of special examination? Yet they seem to us to rest on precisely the same kind of evidence as the stories of Mrs. Guppy being passed through brick walls. Further, in the *Spiritualist* of last week the editor gravely tells us that a certain Dr. Newton, so called, is not the original Dr. Newton at all; *he* left the body some years ago, but his bodily organism is used by "a band of spirits," "for benevolent purposes, out of love to mankind." In fact, his name is "Legion." The visible and legal Dr. Newton is not an individual, but a class. Now, supposing the class called "Dr Newton" should be accused and found guilty of murder, we suppose it would be legitimate to hang the body that bore his name, in spite of the fact that it sometimes belongs to one person and sometimes to others. The truth is, that if Mr. Wallace's theory of the strange facts he has witnessed be admitted, it lets in hypotheses which put human evidence actually out of court. You might easily hang a medium for what his or her body did under the command of some other spirit during his or her night's rest, and without his order consciousness or knowledge. All our modes of testing either fact or theory disappear at once before this tremendous assumption of the new sect. And we, therefore, cannot help asking Mr. Wallace if

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he really thinks the stories of changed identities, of baby reincarnations, of flitting through stone walls, and the rest of it, demand investigation as much as his alleged new facts? And if so, what will investigation mean? Is it investigation to ask, as Prince Emile de Sayn Wittgenstein did, a baby of three years old where it lived before and how it died? Is it investigation to put letters, as another foreign Spiritualist, "Baron Kirkup," is said to do, behind a picture in your library, and accept the replies asserted to be given by four spirits, who sign themselves "Regina," "Amine," "Isacco," and "Dante" (!) as coming from a spiritual world? Is it investigation to listen to Mrs. Tappan's "trance" discourses on the conditions of life in the spiritual world, and to attach to them the sort of importance which we attach to Mr. Wallace's description of the tropical birds or snakes? It is clear that if the class of hypotheses to which Mr. Wallace gives credit as explaining some of the facts he believes in, are in any sense tenable, the laws of human evidence must be very nearly worthless, and it becomes exceedingly difficult to understand what is meant by investigation at all. We can quite believe that certain motions inexplicable on ordinary principles occur under given circumstances. On adequate evidence, any reasonable being would believe in apparitions of the dead; and there is a good deal of adequate or all but adequate evidence in relation, at all events, to apparitions taking place at the moment of death. But admit these new hypotheses, and all laws of evidence are thrown into confusion by them. If a physical body such as we all of us own can be passed through stone walls by a merely spiritual 'open sesame!' if a man may be dead whose body continues to live under the guidance of a group of spirits, if a body of three years old may rehearse its doings hundreds of years ago,—and all these things, though not asserted by Mr. Wallace, are, we suppose, as capable or incapable of demonstration as many of the facts to which he gives credit,—and the word "investigation" ceases to have its old meaning; to prove that a thing is "there" is no longer to prove that it has not within a second or two been many miles distant; to prove that A B says something, is not to identify the speaker, who may be one of a hundred spiritual intelligences; to shew that a child's age is three, is quite consistent with its having had as long a life as that Irish changeling of a few months old, in the fairy legend called, "A Brewery of Egg-shells," which suddenly called out, 'I have lived on this earth two thousand years, and I never saw a brewery of eggshells before." There is no fairy story too wild to be rivalled in the new spiritualistic literature. Rubies and pearls fall from the air into the hands of the sitters at a séance, unseen music ravishes them, and hands without arms or bodies, like those in the story of "The White Cat," conduct them from room to room. Now is it reasonable in Mr. Wallace to expect any one to accept evidence which subverts the laws of evidence, on easy terms? We have the greatest possible respect for his personal testimony to any limited class of facts, however new. But the class of facts to which he introduces us seems with suppositions which render all approved laws of evidence worthless. And then, with few exceptions—remarkable exceptions, in the case of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Crookes, and a few other, no doubt—look at the sort of people who are the guarantees for most of this stuff;—men and women of no culture, ignorant, superstitious, ungrammatical, gaining their livelihood by the belief of certain portions of the public in their remarkable powers. It is on the faith of such a class as this that we are to believe that solid flesh can permeate brick walls, and disembodied spirits play hide-and-seek with human personalities in the folds of human organisms? Surely Mr. Wallace must concede that it requires one kind of evidence to establish the existence of a limited class of new phenomena, and quite another to establish the existence of phenomena which strike at the very root of the principles on which phenomena have hitherto been analysed and explained.—*Spectator.*

THE FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES LYELL.

The following *epitome* of the sermon of the Dean of Westminister, delivered on the occasion of the funeral of the late Sir Charles Lyell, will prove that we were not so sanguine as was supposed in hoping for a bishop who would do justice to Lyell and Darwin.

The words of the text, the Dean said, have a sense wider than the mere literal transcript. They express the transition from that gulf which the ancient Greeks called Chaos to the order of the Universe which a modern philosopher described under the head of the Cosmos. The words in the original which portray the formless void of the earth convey most precisely the image of warring elements, while the words used for the moving of the Divine spirit on the face of the waters express the gentle brooding as it were of a bird of peace. The language, however poetic, childlike, parabolical, and unscientific, impresses upon us the principle which applies in both the moral and in the material world that the law of the Divine operation is the gradual, peaceful progressive development of discord into harmony, confusion into order, darkness into light. It chanced that within the short month of February by a most unusual coincidence of mortality, twice had the gates of the Abbey been opened to pay the last honours to two men widely apart in all else but alike in the share they took in unfolding and exemplifying this Divine law, the one the acknowledged chief of the English musicians of our time, the other the acknowledged head of those who, whether here or elsewhere, have devoted their talents to the study of the history of our mother earth. Of all the branches of art and letters, none more reveals the hidden capacities of the human soul, or the fearful and wonderful structure of the human frame than the slow process through which from the most barbarous sounds, the spirit which brooded over the harp of David and inspired the genius of Beethoven and Mendelssohn has gained its majesty and glory. This passing allusion to a great musician, this indication of the latent capacities for spiritual emotion brought out by abstract and inanimate things, elements seemingly without form and void, was no unfitting prelude to the consideration of that study of nature of which he who has just gone was so bright an example. It is well known that when the study of geology first arose it was involved in interminable schemes of reconciliation with the letter of Scripture. There were and are two modes of reconciliation which have each totally and deservedly failed. The one attempts to wrest the words of the Bible from their real meaning and force them to speak the language of science, and the other attempts to falsify science to meet the supposed requirements of the Bible. The "Seventy" finding that the hare was described as chewing the cud inserted the word "not;" and on the other hand, the Jesuits, in editing Newton's *Principia* announced in the preface that they were constrained to treat the theory of gravitation as a fictitious hypothesis, else it would conflict with the decrees of the Popes against the motion of the earth. But there is another reconciliation of a higher kind, or, rather not a reconciliation, but an acknowledgment of the affinity and identity which exist between the spirit of science and the spirit of the Bible. First, there is a likeness of the general spirit of the truths of science to the general spirit of the Bible truths, and secondly there is a likeness in the methods. For instance, the geological truth which our industrious student was the chief instrument in clearly setting forth and establishing was the doctrine, wrought out by careful, cautious inquiry in all parts of the world, that the frame of this earth was gradually brought into its present condition, not by sudden and violent convulsions, but by the slow and silent action of the same causes which we see now, but operating through a long succession of ages beyond the memory and imagination of man. There need be no question whether this doctrine agrees or not with the letter of the Bible. We do not expect it should. For, had there been no such scientific conclusions, we now know perfectly well, from our increased insight into the nature and origin of the early Biblical records, that they were not and could not be literal, prosaic, matter-of-fact descriptions of the beginning of the world, of which, as of its end, no man knoweth or can conceive except by figures or parable. It is now clear to all students of the Bible that the 1st and 2d chapters of Genesis contain two narratives of the Creation, side by side, differing from each other in almost every particular of time and place and order. It is now known that the vast epochs demanded by scientific observation are incompatible both with the 6000 years of the Mosaic chronology and the six days of the Mosaic Creation. No one now infers from the Bible that the earth is fixed that it cannot be moved, that the sun does literally go forth as a bridegroom from his chamber, or that the stars sang with an audible voice in the dawn of the Creation. But when we rise to the spirit, the ideal, the general drift and purpose of the Biblical accounts we find ourselves in an atmosphere of moral elevation which meets the highest requirements philosophy can make. The discoveries of geology are found to fill up the old religious truths with a new life, and to derive from them in turn a hallowing glory. When the historian of our planet points out that the successive layers of the earth's surface were formed by such agencies as we know of now, by the constant action of wind and wave, of floating ice and rolling stones—that there were not separate centres of creation, but one primæval law which formed and governed all created things what is this but the echo of those voices which of old declared that in the beginning the heaven and earth were created, not by a thousand conflicting deities, but by One supreme and indivisible, and that

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He hath given all things a law that shall not be broken? And we may compare the vast infinities of time and space, that long ascending order, that gradual progress demanded by geology with the words in the sublime 90th Psalm, read at the Burial Service, "A thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night." Surely the view of the gradual preparation of the earth for mankind is grander than that which makes him coeval with the beasts which perish, and we ought to honour the archæologist who by unhasting, unresting research revealed in all its length and breadth the genealogy and the antiquity of man and of his habitation. He rent the veil and showed the long vista in the Temple of the Most High not made with hands—"*Apparet domus intus et atria longa pate cunt.*" Not the limitation but the amplification of the idea of God is the result of the labour of such a student, and not the descent but the ascent of man is the outcome of his speculations.* If, as he used to say, we have in our bones the chill of the contracted view of the past in which till now we were brought up, the enlargement which he effected of that view ought to give a warmth, a fire to our soul of souls, in proportion as we feel that we are indeed not the creatures of yesterday, but the heirs of the ages and of worlds that have perished in the making of us. As to the likeness of the general spirit of the method of science to that of the Bible, the Bible is a model to the student in its slow but increasing purpose of revelation, through sundry times and divers manners, warning each succeeding age to have its eyes open and every member of the human race to be the "disciple"—that is, „scholar," as the Founder of Christianity called His followers. To invest the pursuit of truth with the sanctity of a religious duty is the true reconciliation of religion and science Such a union has been the special glory of one great school of English geologists, and the two pioneers of the science at the time when it had to fight its way against prejudice, ignorance, and apathy, were both honoured dignitaries of the English Church; and now within these walls there rests beneath the monument of Woodward one who was the friend of Sedgwick and the pupil of Buckland. He followed truth with a sanctified zeal, a child like humility. For discovering, confirming, rectifying his conclusions there was no journey he would not undertake. From early youth to extreme old age it was to him a religious duty fearlessly to correct all his own mistakes, and he was always ready to receive from others and reproduce that which he had not in himself. In his mind science and religion were indivisible. The freedom of religious inquiry in the National Church, the cause of humanity in the world at large, were to him as dear as though they were his own personal and peculiar concern. There is unusual solemnity in the thought of his passage into the eternal world on which, as in a shadow or mirror, he had so long meditated in those long ages of which he was, as it were, the first discoverer. The "lofty and melancholy strain," the 99th Psalm, which old tradition ascribes to Moses, the Man of God, whether it be or not the funeral hymn of the great lawgiver, well represents the feeling of one grown gray with vast experience, who at the close of his earthly journeyings contrasts the fleeting generations of man with the granite forms of the mountains at the feet of which he has wandered, and contrasts those mountains and man alike with Him who existed before, beyond, and above them all. It sums up with peculiar force the inner life of the Christian philosopher who concluded his chief work with the contrast between the finite powers of man and the attributes of an infinite God, and who felt persuaded that after all the discoveries on earth or sea or sky the religious sentiment remained the greatest and most indestructible instinct of the human race.—*Mail.*

* It is wholly impossible to doubt for a moment the meaning and intention of this sentence, and thus Dean Stanley's alleged races the two great names we coupled in our article of last Saturday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 11th May, 1875.—Sir Stafford Northcote's Budget resolutions have been adopted.

The Emperor of Russia has arrived at Berlin, and the result of his interview is anxiously awaited.

Mr. Bourke announced that the British Government had received entirely satisfactory assurances from Berlin. The Government considered that there was no cause to apprehend a disturbance of peace.

The *Schiller* went ashore in a fog. 311 persons perished and 44 were saved.

There is an active demand for money in London.

London, May 8th, 1875.

The steamship *Schiller*, with the homeward Australian and New Zealand mails, *(viâ* San Francisco), and over 200 passengers, has been totally wrecked off the Scilly Islands; only a few of those on board were saved.

The *Berlin Post* considers the Belgian Note to be meaningless and unsatisfactory.

London, 7th May, 1875.

The Ex-Confederate General Rifley goes to China to superintend the construction of defensive works on the Chinese Coasts and Rivers.

London, 5th May, 1875.

A reply of Belgium to Germany has been communicated to the Chambers. It promises to follow the initiative of Germany in the modification of laws.

The Pope is suffering from weakness.

The Chester Cup has been won by "Freeman."

London, 24th April.—In the House of Commons Kenealy's motion for a Royal Commission of enquiry on the Tichborne trial has been rejected by 433 votes against one after a protracted debate.

Disraeli and Bright, in speaking, strongly opposed Kenealy's motion,—Kenealy's speech was principally confined to a weak attack on the misbehaviour of the Judges.

London, 28th April,—The Gaekwar of Baroda has been sent to Madras.

The 2,000 Guineas was soon by Gamballo—Picnic second—Breachloader third.

The Prince of Wales has been installed Masonic Grand Master. The Cermeony, which was magnificent, took place in the Albert Hall. Seven thousand masons were present.

(*From the Ceylon Observer.*)

London, 21st April.—The Berlin rumour that Russia and Austria had agreed to support the policy of Germany, as expressed in the Note to Belgium, is contradicted.

The following military appointments have been gazetted:—Colonel J. S. Trevor to be Colonel, Royal Engineers; Brevet promotion: Major General Richard Strachey to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel R M Kennedy to be Major-General.

Mr. Wade, British Minister at Peking, has obtained passports for two English officials to proceed to Yunnan to investigate the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Margary.

London, 21st April.—A long debate was held in the House of Commons on Lord Elcho's motion that the present organization of the British Army is unsatisfactory and calculated to cause apprehension.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy repeated his desire to give Lord Cardwell's scheme the fullest trial. He was unprepared to take any step to reverse it, but admitted the necessity of thoroughly reorganising the reserves. He emphatically asserted that Lord Elcho's views were those of a pessimist.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Sir George Campbell has been elected for Kirkaldy by a large majority.

A meeting of colliers, thrown out by the South Wales lockout, have resolved to insist upon a settlement by arbitration.

London, 22nd April.—A Chinese Commissioner of inferior rank has been appointed to investigate the matters concerning the Yunnan Expedition and the murder of Mr. Margary.

Aden, 22nd April.—The steamer *Mirzapore*, with Indian mails, left Aden for Bombay at six p.m. yesterday.

Obituary.—General M. Barlow.

Bombay, 23rd April.—The Gaekwar of Baroda was deported yesterday by special train, under a European guard of soldiers, to Allahabad.

It is rumoured that he will be imprisoned at Fort Chunar.

The Viceroy's Proclamation is expected to-day.

Trincomalee, 23rd April.—1.40 p.m. A riot occured in the evening of the 20th, owing to an affray between the Muhammadans of number 10 and 4 Mosques owing to the objection of the priest of number 4 officiating in Mosque number 10 on the occasion of a funeral.

The Police and several Muhammadans were assaulted.

The Assistant Agent was absent on circuit.

The presence of another judicial officer might have prevented this riot.

We hope the Government will see to this and provide one speedily.

Rangoon, 14th April.—Lieutenant Anderson arrived

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at Mandalay with the Viceroy's letter and presented it on the 12th instant.

Popular feeling at Mandalay is very antiforeign.

Half the Rangoon garrison battery is under orders for Thyetmyo.

Bombay, 16th April.—The *Undaunted* with Admiral MacDonald sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday.

He relieves Admiral Cumming in command of the Indian Station.

The *Glasgow* leaves shortly and will await the arrival of the *Undaunted* at Aden.

Cholera is increasing at Nassick and several cases have occurred at Bombay.

Some Ryots at Baroda and in the Mofussil are in arms. They refuse to pay taxes; a small force has been sent to punish them.

Various claimants to the succession of the Guikwar-ship were told by Sir Richard Meade yesterday they had no claims.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 15, *Orissa*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,120, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

May 15, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

May 18, *Calabar*, British steamer, Hutchison, 1220, from London, via Hongkong, General, to E. Fischer & Co.

May 19, *Fyen*, Danish steamer, Torm, 909, from Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 21, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and Ports, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

May 21, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 5,050, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 19, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by, Messageries Maritimes.

May 20, *Velox*, Dutch 3.m. schooner, Müller, 287, for Takow, Ballast, despatched by, Chinese.

May 22, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1870, for Shanghai and way ports, Mails and General, despatched by, P. M. S. S. Co.

May 22, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by, Mitsu Bishi Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Orissa*, from Hongkong.—Mr. Bullock, and 11 Chinese.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. G. S. Hopkins. Worms, James Cooke, Hatsumura, Suhamota, Sorie, Tazumi, Washiwo, Mrs. Onisan, Miss Kuchsan; 10 Chinese, and 62 Japanese, in the steerage.

Per *Tanais*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Duplaquet, Cox, Soeurs. Marie and Marie Raclot.

Per *Nevada*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. C. L. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Morff, Mrs. Soper and child, Mr. and Mrs. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Lowder and child, Mr. and Mrs. R M. Brown, S. M. Ryan, W. M'Gregor, T. J. Smith, E. Prior. Mr. Hayden, J. H. Vaile, Mr. Hall, E. H. House, J. B. Irvine, G. F Harries, C. H. A. Rapport J. H. Gubbins, P. Roberg, W. Frannissinet, M Peregeaux, E. F. Feiff, C. Dupay, M. Bontineff, R. Holme, Summer Hill, Mendelsohn, R Newman, O B. Bradford, W. Hall, A. Steele, 12 Japanese and 1 Chinaman, and 126 in the steerage. For America—Revd. M. Schreechewsky wife and 2 children, Captain Morse, Jas. Mackey, J F. James, and 1 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—Treasure for Yokohama, $26, 200.

Per Amer steamer *City of Tokio* from Hongkong: For Yokohama.—Col. H. S. Loring, wife and servant; C. C. Blakeslee, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. C. E. Clark and two children, Richard Frewin and and servant. For San Francisco—Mrs. H. W. Manney and infant, Mrs. J. H. Smith and infant, Rev. J. B. Hartwell and wife, Mrs. H. Forbes, John de V. Lamb, Chas. N. Nagle, U. S. N; C. H. Warren, A. R. Wilson, A. C. Wilson. W S. Webster, J. Lee Warner, E. B. Sheldon, Miss M. Randolph, Mrs. J. Maury, Dr. Tindall, Miss B. Cornwall, E S. Cox, John Gill A. W. Bunker, Mrs. W. W. Battles and daughter, Major Cunliffe, T. Silberman and wife.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and Ports.—J. Brunier, Mr Bouger, Mr Barreira E. P. Weaver, E. H. M. Gower, Mr Armoux, Mr Girault, Mr and Mrs Nakamura, Mr Samejima and servant, Mr Ito, Mr and Mrs Heyden and servant, Mr Holme and servant, Mr Kinoshita, Mr Tsuda, Mr and Miss Agutagawa, Mr and Mrs Naoye, Mr Iseya, Agutagwa Osuka, Mr Takeda, Mr Mr Namboo, Mr Oku, Mr Mitsukawa, Mr Yamaguchi, Mr Tsunetoshi, Mr Ogasasawara, Mr Kakujiro, Mr Ito, Mr Seiichi, Mr Fukuya, Mr Kodera, Mr Yamakumi, Nishimura, Mr G. G. Hopkins, Mr F. Roza. Dr. Antsel and child, Mr Okamoto, Morioka, Asagawa, Satomura, Geo. Sulton, Mr and Mrs Mundy, Nagasuke, Kagaichi, Takenowoochi, Mr Uda, Fijita, Yenya, Tamaura, a Japanese lady, Kodama, Elliott, Rabie, Mr Warner, Major Cunliffe, 2 Kamiedas, 463 Japanese, 2 Chinese and 1 European in steerage.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. Kahero and wife, Mrs. Platt, Mr. Clarovsky, Mrs. and Miss M'Clatchie, Capt. Bickford, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Rennie, wife and child, Mrs. and Miss Evans, Messrs. Davidson, Ullmann, De Sa, Hogarth, Hermdives, five Japanese and one Chinese; 90 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—$20,000.

REPORTS.

The *Calabar* reports, strong head winds with a heavy sea throughout. On the 11th spoke the *Sir Launcelot* British ship from Foochow, for London, all well, and on the 14th passed the steamer *Promise* standing to the S. E.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong ...	... Orissa	P. & O. Co. ...	... 26th May.
New York ...	... Mora	Fraser & Co.... ...	
" ...	... Stillman	Smith, Baker & Co.	
San Francisco	... City of Tokio ...	P. M. S. S. Co.	... 23rd May.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Calabar	... Hutchison ...	...
City of Tokio	... Maury	...San Francisco.
Massilia	... Rand	...
Naruto	... Dubois	...
Nevada	... Williams	...
Orissa	... Edmonds ...	...Hongkong.
Sea Gull	... Aefort	...
Volga...	... Nonderleu	...
Washi	... Hesseroff	...Hakodadi.

SAILING SHIPS.

Annie Braginton ...	418	Chas. Smith ...	...
Bessie North	578	D. H. Hitchman ...	...
Florentin	978	Jones	...
Hermann	213	Petersen	...
Indian Empire	520	Baird	...
Iris	213	... ...	...
Myrtle	35	Poley	...
Stillman	586	Taylor	...
Tori	100	Jordan	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British gun-boat Frolic	Captain Buckle
American gun boat Monocacy	Captain Rolfe
French Ironclad Montcalm	Admiral Krantz
French gun-boat Volta	Captain Fleuriau

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,.... 11 " —
French Church,.....8.30 " 10 A.M.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
" Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietorsof NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1, 26 ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 22ND, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabric and Yarns.—Owing to the race holidays, and continued depression of the native trade, the import business has been all but suspended since the publication of our last Mail Summary. *Shirtings* have been exceedingly slow of sale at lower rates, while *Yarns* have been dealt in to a very trifling extent in the better qualities only. In other Cotton Goods the business done is undeserving of note.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.90 to $2.10		60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom per pce.	2.40 to 2 65
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „	2.20 to 2.40		Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0 80 to 1 00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„ 39 in. „	2.17½ to 2 55		Black Velvets	8.50 to 9 35
9 lbs.	„ 44 in. „	2.67½ to 2 87½		English Drills 15 to 40 yds 30 in.	3.25 to 3.40
Taffachelas Single	nom.				

Yarn:—

No 16 to 24	per picul	32.00 to 37.00		No. 28 to 32	per picul 37 00 to 40 50
Reverse	nom.	nominal		„ 38 to 42	„ 42.00 to 46 00

Woollens.—Transactions in Woollens generally, which have shared the common depression, have been exceedingly limited. In *Mousselines de laine* some little business has taken place at the quoted rates.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 25 to 7.75		Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0 25 to 0 28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4 50 to 5.25		Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0 25 to 0.36		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1 30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.00 to 7 00		Presidents	54 in to 56 in.	0.75 to 0 85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in	18 50 to 19.00		Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0 55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14 50		Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0 85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½		Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Iron and Metals.—The Iron market is depressed by the heavy accessions to stocks and closes with a still falling tendency. We quote as follows.

Iron flat and round	per picul	$4.10 to $4.50		Iron wire	per picul
„ nail rod	„	3 80 to 4.30		„ pig	„ $2.20 to 2.40
„ hoop	„	4.50 to 4.75		Lead	„
„ sheet	„	5.00 to 6.00		Tin Plates	„ 8.50

Sugar.—Stocks have again increased and the market continues quiet at quotations.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.55 to 4.65		China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul 5 00 to 5 50
in Basket	„	4.45 to 4.55		„ No. 6 E-pak	„ 4 50 to 4 80
China No. 1 Ping-fah	„	8.40 to 8.50		Swatow	„ 3.50 to 3 60
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.40 to 7.80		Daitong	„ 3 60 to 3.70
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.60 to 7 10		Japan Rice	„ 3 25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.80 to 6 20		Kerosine Oil	„ 3.40 to 3.50

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 13th instant, short supplies have limited settlements to 170 bales of *Hanks*, and 30 of *Oshius*. The stock is reduced to 500 bales, and we have no change to report in the prices quoted in our last. The shipments of the fortnight are 254 bales making the total export 11,184 bales against 14,221 last year for the corresponding period.

The crop is generally reported to be progressing well. In the Bushiu and Joshiu districts the worms are reaching the third stage and the supply of leaf is abundant. We hear that the total production of Silk-worm's Eggs for this season is to be limited to 1,000,000 cards.

Hanks—

		per lb	per kilo.			per lb	per kilo.
Best (No. 1/2)	480 to 500	18s. 6d. to 19s.	2d. frs. 51 to 53	Medium No. 2½	410 to 430	16s. 0d. to 16s.	9d. frs. 44 to 46
Good (No. 2)	440 to 470	17s. 1d. to 18s.	2d. frs. 47 to 50	Common No. 3	380 to 400	15s. 0d. to 15s.	8d. frs. 41 to 43

Tea.—Business is assuming important dimensions, settlements of "New Crop" since the 10th inst. exceeding 4,000 piculs, and making a total since the opening of our season of some piculs 5,200. With the arrival of full supplies prices approached a more reasonable scale than was prevalent at this period last season but which is fully demanded by the latest telegraphic intelligence from the American markets. The general appearance of the crop promises well, the quality in cup is excellent, and if some parcels shew appearance of hurried and imperfect picking we may hope for an improvement on this later on in the season.

Prices are difficult to quote as gradings are necessarily very different to what they will be a few weeks later on, but for Teas classed as under all however "very desirable cup quality" we quote.

Medium and Good Medium		35.00 to 36.00		Finest	43 to 45
Good Medium		36.50 to 38 00		Choice	46 to 48
Fine		39.00 to 41.00			[in limited supply.

Two sailing vessels will be almost immediately laid on the berth for New York direct, freights ruling £3 to £3. 5/ per 40 cubic feet.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates continue easy at quotations, although with the opening of the Tea season there has been a little more doing in Private Paper. *Gold Yen* advanced to 410½, but have again receded to 411.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'		4s. 2¼d. to ⅜	
„ „ Sight		4s. 1¾d.	
„ „ Private, 6 months		4s. 2¼d.	
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months		5.28	
„ „ Private		5.24	
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand		72¼ to 72½	
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight		73	
On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand		Par.	
„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ per cent. dist.		
„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand		Par to 100¼	
30 days' sight Private		103	
„ New York Bank Bills on demand		Par.	
30d. s. Private		103	
Gold Yen		411	
Kinsatz		418	

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INSURANCE.

The Iancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester,
And 10, Cornhill, London.
7, Water Street, Liverpool.
4, Hanover Street, Glasgow.
23, Cowgate, Dundee.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, June 30, 1868.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,
o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

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INSURANCE.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.
GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 3, 1872.

Printed and published for the Proprietor by H. COLLINS, *at the "Japan Mail" Office, 32, Water Street, Yokohama.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Reuter's Telegram Company,

(LIMITED.)

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive messages for transmission to any part of the World to which there is telegraphic communication from Japan. Passengers wishing to telegraph their safe arrival in Europe from this, can do so on payment at this office of the sum of $6. Arrangements are being made to extend this system to other countries.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent, No. 32.

Yokohama, April 25, 1874. tf.

THE

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

No. 71. MAIN STREET, No. 71.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 9 a.m. to noon; and from 2 to 5 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS:

From 10 a.m. to noon.

THE Agency of the above Company has been removed to No. 71, Main Street, first floor.

Messages received for all parts of the world and will be sent direct, *free of any commission or other extra expense.*

Rates for America greatly reduced; tariffs will shortly be issued.

For particulars apply at the Office.

CARL NIELSEN,
Agent.

Yokohama, May 1, 1875. 1m.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH, undertaken.

Address M., Care of
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

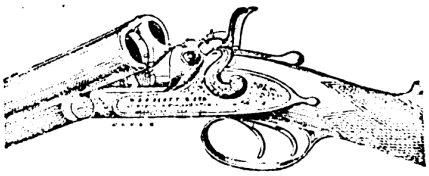
thus enabling vendor purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS'" WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. tf.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATE.

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and rain; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,

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Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

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Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.	Diggers and Cranes.
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Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

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(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.) Highly recommended by many eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to the Public, and has proved an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to all suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. *In large Bottles, at One and Two Shillings each.* Prepared by,

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

The Food Journal.—An honest and useful preparation. *The Anti-Adulteration Review.*—A valuable Tonic, and has become popular from its intrinsic goodness. *Arthur Hill Hassall, M. D.*—We have tested this preparation, and can recommend it for its purity. *The Lancet.*—The samples of Goodall's Quinine Wine we have examined have been of excellent quality, and remarkable for unprecedented cheapness.

August 16th, 1873. 12m

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SILK MERCERS, LINEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 22.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Since the last census was taken (1873), there has been an estimated increase of 150,000 in the population of Japan. It is extremely difficult to form any trustworthy opinion regarding the amount of error in the census as at present taken—for error there must of course be even with the very best methods. But, in spite of all may be said to the contrary, we doubt if it is very large. In no country in the world is the machinery of the government more searching than in Japan. In no country are the meshes of the net which it throws over the people smaller and more difficult to escape. In no matter is there so little temptation to evade or falsify. No statistics are, *à priori*, so likely to be correct as those of population, provided the method adopted to collect them is moderately good. If we put the probable error at ten per cent. we shall hardly be very far wrong, and it may even be less than this. This would give us as nearly as possible thirty millions of people in the Empire, and better reasons must be adduced for doubting this estimate than any which we have hitherto heard or seen, though before the publication of the last census we attached considerable weight to them. It is true that all travellers speak of the sparseness of the population away from the great high roads, that there is a vast area of mountainous country which cannot possibly be highly populous, and that the nothern part of this island and the whole of Yezo carry a very small population to the square mile. But, on the other hand, there are very many rich and fertile plains abundantly populated; there are far more large towns than most foreigners imagine; and foreign travellers have actually only gone over a few of the principal beaten tracks of the country. Then, again, the figures in the last census are full of what Paley calls 'undesigned coincidences.' The relative number of males and females in the different *kens* tallies with what we know of the general laws of population. The relation between the religious establishments and the population, in districts widely separated from east other, also tallies in a remarkable manner, as does the relation of the whole population to the sections of it made by divisions according to age. It is quite certain that these *are* undesigned coincidences, and it would be as idle as perverse to ignore their value. There remains, therefore, only the question of probable error, arising from imperfect methods of taking the census. This we shall admit to be considerable, though ten per cent. would seem to provide an ample margin for it. In European countries, or at all events, in England, the census is taken on some appointed day of the year, generally on Sunday. It is done by a house-to-house visitation, a paper being left to be filled up, in accordance with stated instructions, by the master of each household. On the next morning the paper is called for, and sent by the returning officer to the Registrar-General's office, where the returns are classified and compiled. In this country we think that the returns are not all made on the same day, though it is probable that the 'coming and going' which constitutes the chief source of error in taking a census, nearly balances itself when spread over many millions of people, and, in this view of the subject, the assumed error of ten per cent. may be considerably larger than we have any good reason for assessing it at. But, be this as it may, it might be well if the Japanese Government, prior to taking the next general census, were to apply to some of the western governments for copies of the regulations and forms under which their census is taken. Some good hints might doubtless be obtained from them, and such error as now exists be considerably reduced. The religious statistics of the Empire would be of great value and interest at this moment, could they be ascertained. But it would be impossible to secure their trustworthiness until or unless an entire freedom of conscience had been granted by the Government by special edict, and acted upon in spite of all arguments to the contrary. We should be pleased to think that the day is not very distant when such returns can be compiled and relied on.

WE are compelled by the length of Mr. Consul Robertson's Report for the past year to defer until next week the publication of the Tables attached to it, together with our remarks upon the Report and other matters of interest more properly belonging to this week, and more or less referred to in our translations, especially those on Saghalien and Loochoo.

The deferred meeting of the Asiatic Society will be held in Room No. 19 of the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on Monday evening next at half-past eight o'clock, when a paper will be read by C. H. Dallas, Esq., entitled "Notes collected in the Okitama *Ken*, with an itinerary of the roads leading to it".

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 26th instant reports the occurrence of an unusually severe hailstorm in the neighbourhood of Hachoji. The country for some 12 miles square was covered, the cereal crops have been totally lost and the mulberry trees severely damaged.

We have received a short communication in regard to the loyalty shewn by Englishmen towards each other in foreign lands, which we will publish in our next issue if the writer of of it will be so good as to send us his name.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

Monday being the anniversary of H. B. Majesty's Birthday the vessels of war and many other ships in harbour were dressed with flags. The usual salutes were fired at noon by the French and Japanese war-ships in harbour only, the English and American vessels now in port not being saluting ships.

According to a telegram from London, dated 12th instant, the joint occupation of Saghalin, or Karafto, by Russia and

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Japan has been determined by the cession of that island to the former.

An accident occurred to the torpedo projector, which has been constructed by Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson for the Japanese Government, causing it to sink in about four fathoms of water in Missisippi Bay on Sunday last. On being raised on Tuesday she discovered no signs of damage from her immersion.

A boat belonging to the Lighthouse steamer *Thabor* won both of the sailing matches which took place yesterday. Owing to a want of proper handling, a French boat which was preparing to start was overturned without, however, any serious consequences to her passengers.

The lamentable prevalence of blindness and of diseases of the eye in this country would seem to render a movement for the education of the blind specially acceptable. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* relates that a meeting was held on Saturday, at the residence of a Missionary at Yedo, for the purpose of considering the subject of composing books suitable to the use of the blind. Nakamura and Tsuda were among those who were present as also Editor of the paper (Mr. Fukichi, we believe). Another meeting will shortly be held with the same intention.

The *Hôchi Shimbun*, says that during 10 days of the wrestling matches at Ekô in, Yedo 34,385 tickets were sold. This would show no diminished popularity of this national pastime.

The P. & O. S. S. *Malacca*, bringing European mails *viâ* Brindisi to the 10th April, sailed from Hongkong on the 23rd instant at 10 a.m.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* instances as evidence of the gradual improvements of the sanitary arrangements in the public prisons in the capital, that, whereas during the whole of last year the deaths were 28, and in past years were still more numerous, no death has occurred this year up to the period of writing in the Tenmacho prison.

The usual mode of disposing of the dead by cremation, which was forbidden by Imperial Proclamation in 1873, is again permitted by a notification which abrogates the prohibition. It would be interesting to learn whether the removal of the ban is due to the pressure of social feeling or to the tendency which the Government exhibits to leave the practise of religious rites to the untrammeled sense of the people. It is possible that the revival of cremation in Europe has not been without its influence.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that a banquet will be offered to the Representatives of Foreign Powers at the Imperial Palace on Friday the 28th inst.

The artists of the capital who are employed to paint the signboards which indicate, usually in English, that foreign articles are sold in the Japanese shops, use the language they operate in with an audacity which more than reciprocates the "pidgin" Japanese in which the foreigner explains himself, the difference being that the latter is merely oral while the *litera scripta* unfortunately *manet*. One of these reckless signboards, raised above a store in the Honchô Dori in Yedo, has long been a puzzle to the passing foreigner. What can "Rock and Haing and Glass to sale" be held to mean? An enquiry from the owners elicits no satisfaction. They profess to have suffered from the vagaries of a scholar who has obviously betrayed their confidence. They will not remove their sign: enigmas answer; and some, they deem, who come to scoff may remain to pay. Fortunately, a correspondent who has taken pains to study the myth comes to our aid, and suggests—what may be thought to be a good shot at the meaning of the sign—that it is intended to show that locks, hinges and glass may be bought at the emporium beneath. If our correspondent will tell us what is meant by "Wereids Specifica"—words which meet the eye on hundreds of signboards throughout the metropolis—he will have satisfied further a curiosity by which many residents of the capital and others profess to be much afflicted.

A correspondent points out that the words "Wereids Specifica" may be explained, on the supposition that the spelling is incorrect, as meaning the "Universal Remedy." The words are Dutch and the nostrum was probably introduced by the early traders from that country.

The *Akebono Shimbun* is very satirical over the long lists of official appointments which are now emitted daily. A new memorandum appears, it says, every day, devoted to the sole purpose of conveying intelligence of further additions to the swelling list of bureaucrats. Should this continue, it thinks, Japan will soon see as many officials as there are men in the Empire.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* gives on good authority the intelligence of an insurrection having broken out at Kôchi *Ken* in Tosa. Manabe, an officer of the *Ken*, has proceeded there from Yedo for the purpose of quelling the riot and investigating the grievances of the rioters.

Referring to the insurrection in the Kochi *ken* the *Hochi Shimbun* says that the malcontents are composed of the *shidsoku*. Manabe, who has been despatched by the Government on a private mission, was formerly an officer of the Daimio of Tosa.

The *Japan Herald* draws attention to a placard which is exhibited at the boat-house at the French Hatoba, and which affords another instance of the courage with which our neighbours approach the mysteries of Anglo-Saxon. The exactness with which the fractional rates both for "common time" and "strung wind" have been calculated show that much arithmetic, if but little grammar, has been employed in its compilation.

"THE RULE OF THE SMALL BOAT.

The cargo can not be laden in the small boat: but a little trunk. Carpet—bag and hooting laden.

The cargo—boat is separately furnished.

The embarking of persons are ordained three, more than three person increase three sents a persons.

The sick, and the drunken must not embark alone.

THE BOAT OFFICE.

THE TABLE OF PRICE.

Common time.

To go ship ...	6 sens.
Come back ...	10 sens.
An hour stay ...	4 sens.
Towing boat ...	25 sens.

Hire betwin of to p.m.

6 o'clock from a.m. 6 o'clock ...	50 sens.

Strung Wind.

To go ship ...	9 sens.
Come back ...	15 sens.
An hour stay ...	6 sens.
Towing boat ...	37½ sens.

The four-oared race which has been arranged by the Yokohama Rowing Club will take place this afternoon and tomorrow at half-past five o'clock, two heats being rowed on either day. The course appointed is from the P. M. S. S. Co.'s wharf to the English Hatoba.

The repetition of the drama "Milky White" has been announced for Wednesday next. The price of admission has been reduced for the occasion.

A serious fire occurred in the village of Omiya in Saruga on the 14th instant; 730 houses were destroyed.

A notification from the *Daijokuan* intimates that in order to avoid the inconvenience which the measure is likely to occasion to trade and the public, the period of withdrawal from currency of paper money emitted by the *Daijokuan* and *Mimbusho* under the value of 1 *yen* will be extended to May 1876.

The Imperial visit to Yetchujima has been postponed. It is said that the inhabitants of the district manifested much alarm on learning that cannon practise was in contemplation,

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and that they were with difficulty assured that the demonstration was wholly pacific.

The *Choya Shimbun* gives the report that the officers of the *Kunaisha* (or Imperial Household) are negotiating for the purchase of Mr. Inouye Bunda's property at Nogé, presumably as a summer residence for the Mikado.

It is also vaguely rumoured that the late British Legation would be devoted to His Majesty's use, but this last report is without confirmation.

The *Formosa Herald* says:—The news from Formosa is somewhat conflicting, but from what it can gather, the position of the Imperialists is in no way improved. An irregular kind of warfare prevails, in which the Aborigines (who are fighting for bare life) are almost invariably victorious. The recent execution of an Imperialist officer—for rank cowardice in the face of the enemy—may have a salutary effect on the rest, but this is doubtful.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per S. S. *Orissa*, despatched on the 20th May.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries	44	49	18

Total 111 bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 23rd May, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,142.27
Merchandise, &c.	$ 557.60
Total	$9,699.87
Miles Open 18.	
Corresponding week in 1874.	
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,985.38
Merchandise, &c.	$ 711.52
Total	$9,696.90
Miles Open 18.	

The Government of Japan is manifesting much greater interest in the condition of the lower classes of the people, and in the condition of the country outside the immediate vicinity of Yedo, than it used to do. The Governor of Nagasaki and several officers of rank, we learn, are out on a fortnight's expedition for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the country and wants of the people. Mr. Miyagawa is a gentleman favorably disposed towards the advancement of civilization in the country, therefore we may anticipate that his present journey will be the means of bringing under the notice of the Government, the numerous wants of the people residing in Nagasaki Ken, and urging the accomplishment of those most required at the present time.—*Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express.*

It is stated that the Japanese Government has expressed to the British and French Governments the satisfaction felt at the withdrawal from Yokohama of the Royal Marine battalion and the French troops which have been stationed there for some years.—*London and China Express.*

Captain Paul Boyton has made a series of experiments with his life-preserving apparatus from the Medina, at East Cowes. These were witnessed by the Queen and Princess Beatrice from the deck of the *Alberta*. When the experiments had been brought to an end, Her Majesty sent for Captain Boyton, assured him that she was much pleased with what she had seen, and ordered a suit of the dress for use on board the Royal yacht. To night Captain Boyton will make an attempt to cross the Channel, starting from the Admiralty Pier at Dover at ten o'clock. The Queen has desired him to send her the first message of his arrival, if successful, in his trip to the French coast.—*London and China Express.*

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

WE are not sufficiently well satisfied with the manner in which we presented to the public the Financial Statement issued on the 20th *ultimo* by the PRIME MINISTER, to allow it to remain in its present state. It appeared in our columns in two instalments, and in less perfect condition than it might, we will even say, should, have appeared. We accept the full responsibility of the blemishes in it, and can only plead in excuse for them that the Statement itself took us by surprise; that we were not aware that the first instalment of it was to be followed by a second; or that second by an explanation of the details of the whole document. In now laying it before the Public in a more perfect form, we do no less than the importance of the question demands. For the Japanese may rely upon this, that their standing before the world depends now far more upon the nature of their Budget than was the case ten years ago. Then, we were still under the fascination of Mr. LAURENCE OLIPHANT's accounts of the country, tempered at times, it is true, with tales of assassinations, and such daily disturbances of equanimity as Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK recounts in one of his despatches. But Japan was still in those days a land of romance and illusion. Whatever may have been the troubles of Yedo and Kioto, they gave little concern to the world at large, which still expatiated with rapture over the quaintness of Japanese art, the charms of its scenery, the politeness of its people, the beauty of its daughters, the wealth of its *flora* and the glory of its "matchless mountain." The merchants made money. There was no talk about enlightenment and civilization. There was not a hat in the Empire. The rich rustling of the *hakama* had not given way to the less romantic article of dress which has replaced it, the two swords were still regarded as the emblems of gentle blood or cherished rank, and Japan was still something of fairy-land. But times are changed. We have now a ten per cent and an eight per cent loan, a national debt, pension bonds and paper issues redeemable at various dates, a press tied with little more than a silken cord, railways, telegraphs, gas, hats, and all the higher insignia of European civilization. "Bless thee, Bottom, thou art indeed translated!" OLIPHANT would surely exclaim if he were now to return to his paradise of 1858.

But, with loans and debts and bonds, we have entered upon another stage of existence. The charm of novelty and the illusions of romance have disappeared, and, as happens when two young people begin to feel that each is necessary to the other's happiness, the guardians on both sides begin to ask questions upon serious subjects. The lines

> So is thy purse be empty,
> Come not to me a-woping,

are now applied to nations, and "a lang pedigree" is reckoned but scant compensation for a short purse. It is this of vital importance to Japan to make a clean breast of it in regard to her finances. Whether they are a little better or a little worse, provided she is paying her way, does not greatly matter to any one save herself, but that they should be known, be understood, and be above all suspicion, is of paramount importance. We have here a country containing over thirty millions of people, the surplus fruits of whose labour, if made accessible to markets by roads and railroads, would soon accumulate into great wealth, but who yet remain poor from the want of cheap and easy communication. Public works are a prime necessity in this country, and as they cannot and ought not to be constructed out of revenue, money

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must be borrowed to carry them out. But whether this money shall cost eight or five per cent *per annum* greatly depends on the yearly financial statement issued by the Government and the confidence reposed in it.

On the appearance of Table I, published in our issue of the 1st May, we argued that the explanation of the enormous surplus it showed would most probably be found in the fact that the larger part of the taxes was received in the first half of the year, and the larger part of the disbursements made in the second half. And thus it proves. The Government has also found so much inconvenience from this source, in view of the fact that the Financial year has hitherto been reckoned from the 1st January to the 31st December, that a change has now been made, and it will, for the future, be reckoned from the 1st July of each year to the 30th of the following June.

The second point on which it appeared of the highest importance to obtain correct information was the nature of the balance held under the name of the Reserve-fund. We showed that if this was merely a balance consisting of notes, it was practically no Reserve-Fund at all. We have, however, assurance of the highest authority that it consists of $14,390,700 in gold and silver, the balance consisting of notes, derived chiefly from the income from reproductive works, the greater part of which comes in in paper, the expenses on them being also paid in the same manner.

We are also in a position to give a reply to a question put by ourselves some weeks back regarding such amount of the last loan as had been actually expended for the purpose designated in the proposal under which it was brought out in London. This, it will be recollected, was the redemption of the hereditary incomes of the higher nobles and of the pensions of the *samurai*. The amount so expended to date is £1,605,980, and there appears to be a growing feeling in the country that as the hereditary incomes and life pensions involved the idea of some sort of service being rendered in return for them, the abolition of the claim for service justifies the rather hard terms on which it was proposed to commute the allowances. It may be added that the acceptance of the terms is entirely voluntary, and while the amount already laid out in purchasing these annuities shows the disposition which exists in large numbers of the pensioners to avail themselves of the offer of the Government, there are yet many who are content to draw their yearly allowances as of old. There is one amount (8,453,854 *yen*) under the heading 'Balance of Debts' which deserves notice. As explained, it is no new addition to the debt, but represents the sum of the bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent. issued to those holders of *kinsatsu* who choose to present them at the Treasury. This was a measure adopted, at the instance, we think, of the Foreign Representatives, who feared some time time back that an excessive issue of the paper money would bring about disasters in trade by which Japanese and foreigners alike would be heavy sufferers, and suggested the measure as one calculated to give support to the paper currency.

Such other questions as may be suggested by the figures of the Budget will be mainly elucidated by the explanatory statement attached to it. We may add that the present statement is provisional only, and nothing more than it pretends to be, an estimate for the half-year. It will be followed in due time by the Budget for the whole year. It would appear that the proposed redemption of 5,000,000 *yen* of currency, promised in the last Budget, has not been lost sight of, but has been deferred owing to the draft on the Exchequer caused by the Formosa affair which amounted to about this sum. We observe also that the Budget for the entire year will provide for this redemption of 5,000,000 *yen*, and an additional 4,000,000 besides. The estimated surplus for the whole year is something over 3,000,000 *yen*, and we ardently hope nothing may occur to endanger it.

THE MISSIONARY IDEAL.

A MEMBER of the Missionary body has addressed a letter to us which will be found elsewhere, and, in reply to it, the few following words—we have neither time nor space for more—will partially explain the grounds for the preference we expressed in our last issue for the Roman Catholic over the Protestant ideal of missionary work and discipline. But, in order that there may be no mistake as to the sphere of this preference, we may say at once that it extends no further than this special ideal. It does not extend to the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. The open Bible is with us a *sine qua non* in religious teaching, and with any system which closes it we are at entire variance. We shall also frankly admit the high claims to admiration presented by the great body of the Protestant missionaries throughout the world. Indeed, before going any further, we will adduce the testmony of three men who have recently occupied great positions in India, where Protestant missionary exertion, from the days of Heber downwards, has played a most prominent part. At a recent meeting held in London Lord Lawrence, who, be it remembered, spoke as an ex-Governor-General, stated, that among all the agencies at work for the elevation of the races in India under the dominion of England, none were comparable with the exertions of the Christian missionaries. Lord Napier (Baron Ettrick), the late Governor of Madras, said that these missionaries were creating a more beneficial revolution than any of which he could find a record in history. Sir Bartle Frere, the late Governor of Bombay, gave testimony of a precisely similar nature. These men spoke as statesmen, who had had to deal with the government of millions of men, one of them having occupied the greatest position which any Sovereign ever had the power of conferring on a subject. Lord Lawrence ruled 220,000,000 of human beings. He was chosen as the fittest man for the post either in England or India, and no race, the Romans not excepted, has ever developed such a genius for government as our own. If there be no value in this testimony, the best of human opinions is worth nothing. Remember, too, that this is no question of the truth of any given doctrine of Christianity. It does not touch the speculative part of the discussion. These men all spoke as rulers responsible for the welfare, contentment and good order of the people under their charge, as administrators who had to raise revenue, move armies, and maintain police, and who had to deal with missionary work as a practical question. Thus much we think it right to say, so that there may be no doubt as to our estimate of the positive value of Protestant missionary exertion. We will even go further. We should unhesitatingly declare for Protestant missionary exertion even under what we consider an inferior system, rather than for Roman Catholic missionary exertion under a higher system. But we look on the Romish system, *qua* system, as incomparably better than our own, and chiefly for the following reasons.

The whole Protestant system of missionary labour involves a wide and marked departure from that prescribed

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by CHRIST. Whether it is that which experience has found to work best, is wholly another question, upon which we shall say little. Considered from a certain stand-point, and presuming on the very small amount of enthusiasm presented by average men,—a quality, however, which the Protestant system most distinctly tends to repress—it may be wise to work with such instruments as the average condition of society provides in abundance, and which other avocations in life find equal to the necessities they impose. But, of course, any one who refuses to alloy the pure gold of CHRIST'S instructions with a baser metal introduced to adapt them to more convenient currency, will demur, at whatever cost, to a system which simply sets them at defiance. He will insist that this high duty can be only discharged by men of an altogether different mould to those ordinarily appointed to discharge it. What was demanded was this, that they were to renounce houses and lands and father and mother and wife and children; that once having put their hand to the plough, they should not look back; that, even if engaged on the most sacred duty of affection, they should let the dead bury their dead, and go themselves and preach the kingdom of GOD; that they should not so much as have the holes of foxes or the nests of birds for their dwelling-places; that they should start on their lofty errand without scrip or coat or shoes, and shake the very dust from their feet against those cities which refused to receive them. Were it not that feelings of habitual reverence prevent men from laughing at such ideas, the majority of us would not hesitate to designate them as supremely unpractical and absurd. We frankly confess we regard them utterly otherwise. They seem to us supremely, let us say, divinely, wise; and not only practical, but calculated to raise mankind to an indefinitely higher moral level than that on which we now stand. It seems to us that this sublime enthusiasm, the sole object of which is the good of others, and which demands an absolute self-renunciation, is the most potent engine in religious work. Three short years of it served to change the face of the world, and to leave an example and an ideal of humanity behind them which appear brighter and more perfect the more we scrutinize them. For this enthusiasm and self-renunciation the Romish system provides. Our system quenches both. We neither get the one nor the other, and thus the force of the example set by CHRIST, personally, in his every day life, is lost. There is extremely little self-sacrifice in the life of the Protestant missionary. He is, generally speaking, a very worthy man, who lives simply—the talk about fine houses and sumptuous living is wicked nonsense—and who derives from the Society to which he belongs about as much income as he might make in any other calling. He has none of the risks of trade, none of the responsibilities of a profession, none of the haunting jealousies of social ambition—the curse of the vulgar. His work is in no sense heavy or exhausting in which other men's work is not so. He lives among his friends, brings up his children, puts them out in the world, and makes his meals off pulse as little as the rest of us. If he leads a temperate, placid life, the pleasures of the heart and the intellect are all open to him, and there is far more real happiness to be had out of these than from excitement and the feverish pursuit of a lower order of pleasures. His life is useful, virtuous and happy. But it is, speaking generally, as far from having anything heroic or provocative of enthusiasm in it as the life of a tax-collector. We do not undervalue the homely and more retiring virtues—on the contrary, they are, we are persuaded, sources of great happiness to their possessor and to those about him. Still less do we wish to see men posturing before the world, eternally thinking of themselves, and laying traps for sympathy and admiration. But to suppose that such a life as we have sketched, even supposing it to be employed on the intellectual difficulties which confront the missionary in countries possessing an ancient and deeply rooted form of civilization, is one which will ever make more than an occasional convert here and there, is simple delusion. If you wish to convert nations you must do as the Franciscans and Benedictines did, not as we now do. A man who is easy in his circumstances and happy in his daily life, can never convert multitudes. He is not oppressed with the miseries of life, he is no "man of sorrows and acquainted with grief"—or, if he be, it is such sorrows and grief as are personal to himself. He hears nothing of that unceasing wail which ascends—whither?—from toiling, heart-broken humanity. Of its real agony he knows nothing. He has his hours for consultation and his spiritual pills and specifics, nor shall we deny that he is sometimes right in his diagnosis of the disease of his patients, and even in his treatment of them. But of the yearning, ceaseless sympathy with the tears of humanity which characterized CHRIST, he knows and feels practically but little. Easy circumstances are the grave of enthusiasm, and a religious teacher without enthusiasm is light without heat.

But we must distinctly guard ourselves from being supposed to make reflections upon those who merely illustrate a system, which, though not the best, to our idea, is one for which much may be pleaded beyond the possibility of refutation. The missionaries have done a vast amount of admirable work all over the world, and nowhere better than in the East. But their successes in the actual work of Christianizing the eastern nations have been extremely small. Such successes as have been achieved have been chiefly by the Romish Church, and we attribute this to the fact that her missionaries imitate to a great extent the daily example of their Divine Master, in that absolute renunciation of self which is the only true evidence of an enthusiasm in the cause of humanity. With them it is a divine calling; with us it is a profession or avocation. Our system, we repeat it, is the grave of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. St. Paul set the world on fire in spite of his logic; but he did it by his sublime enthusiasm, his inexhaustible and profound sympathy with humanity, his poverty, his afflictions, his stripes, his imprisonments, his journeyings, his perils, his shipwrecks, his watchings often and fastings often, his hunger and thirst, his cold and nakedness. Had he dined every day at two o'clock on three courses, we might to this moment have had the gladiatorial games going on in every city in Europe.

Some estimate between the congruity of CHRIST'S instructions to his missionary apostles and those which have taken their place, may for a moment be formed by imagining the early apostles leaving for Italy or Asia Minor with their wives and families, and having quarterly supplies of stores sent after them. We have not the very remotest intention of casting ridicule upon the question, and beg that our protest in this regard may be most scrupulously respected, and if the above incongruity involves anything of that nature, the fault most clearly lies in the facts and not in our statement of them. It is no use to tell us that the whole condition of affairs is altered since the days of the early Church. Men eat and drank then, and used

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clothing, travelled in ships or on land, and CHRIST spoke as a man for men, and knew all this as well as we do. Yet he spoke as he spoke; and if we are to be told that his words do not apply to the present condition of things, we may fairly ask why, and who says so. Among others of his words, these are recorded, "Why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say"? Whatever else the system of Protestant missions now illustrates, it does not illustrate the scheme laid down for them by their Founder.

We trust we have not said one word which will wound the feelings of any one of a body of men whom an experience of over twenty years has taught us to respect very highly for their works' sake. But we are accustomed to test this question by the probable view which CHRIST would take of it were he to visit the earth at this moment, and judging of this by his own instructions to his apostles, we are sorrowfully and profoundly persuaded that he would say that these instructions had been utterly set at naught.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement of the estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the period from January to June 1875 has been issued by the Government.

From the "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 91, of April 29, 1875.

No. 59.

To *In, Shô, Shi, Chô, Fu and Ken.*

An account sheet of the estimated current receipts and expenditure for the first half of the present year has been sent in as shown in the annexed documents, by the Minister for Finance, Ôkuma Shigénobu.

The above is accordingly made known for your information.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANÉYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

April 20, 1875.

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TABLE I.

Account sheet showing the estimates for the current Receipts and Expenditure, and of the augmentation and disbursement of the Reserve Fund, for the period from January to June 1875.

Balance from previous year		*Yen* 20,602,853
Made up of—		
Balance from Current Receipts and Expenditure	*Yen* 1,691,531	
Balance from Reserve Fund	„ 18,911,322	

CURRENT RECEIPTS.

1.—Land fees and other dues		*yen* 40,783,174
Made up of—		
Land fees and dues on Title Deeds	*yen* 39,972,436	
Miscellaneous receipts	„ 786,273	
Harbour and Anchorage dues, and other dues	„ 24,465	
2.—Postage and Stamped-paper dues		*yen* 518,317
Made up of—		
Postage dues	*yen* 238,317	
Stamped-paper dues	„ 280,000	
3.—Customs and other dues		*yen* 724,207
Made up of—		
Yokohama	*yen* 500,000	
Hiôgo	„ 142,000	
Ôzaka	„ 21,500	
Nagasaki	„ 54,650	
Niigata	„ 150	
Hakodaté	„ 5,907	
4.—Various receipts from yearly instalments due		*yen* 1,981,800
5.—Receipts from Mines, Railways, and Telegraphs		„ 462,584
Made up of—		
Mines	*yen* 111,864	
Railways	„ 298,456	
Telegraphs	„ 52,264	
6.—Tribute dues from Loochoo Han		*yen* 59,450
7.—Taxes on Official incomes		„ 30,000
8.—War-fund contributed out of the amount used for the Imperial Household		„ 18,000
9.—Amount given to Reserve-found out of ordinary allowances (to Government offices) of surrendered incomes		„ 3,314,234
10.—Various extraordinary receipts		„ 10,837,620
Made up of—		
Dues from In, Shô, and Shi	*yen* 889,724	
Cost of lands, timber, stones, &c., sold off by Government	„ 174,604	
Paid by Chinese Government	„ 773,292	
Amount paid from the ordinary allowances (to Government offices) towards the Reserve Fund	„ 9,000,000	
Current Receipts		*yen* 58,729,386
Balance from previous year		„ 20,602,853
Total		*yen* 79,332,239

CURRENT EXPENDITURE.

1.—Repayments of principal and interest of Home and Foreign debts		*yen* 2,209,851
2.—Repairs and constructions		„ 1,672,494
3.—Daijô ku'an		„ 340,745
4.—The Shô, Shi, Fu, and Ken		„ 13,257,672
Made up of—		
Foreign Office	*yen* 85,000	
Home Department	„ 267,757	
Finance Department	„ 706,057	
War Department	„ 4,000,000	
Naval Department	„ 1,191,135	
Educational Department	„ 1,000,000	
Board of Religion	„ 38,700	
Board of Works	„ 2,566,880	
Judicial Department	„ 450,000	
Household Department	„ 416,990	
Colonization Department	„ 802,738	
The Three Fu	„ 301,294	
„ Four Ports	„ 162,147	
„ Various Ken	„ 1,268,974	
5.—An analysis of the old coinage, and expenses		*yen* 53,747
6.—Expense for Police Stations, patrols and policemen		„ 662,152
Made up of—		
Expenses for Police Stations, Patrols, and Policemen	*yen* 555,208	
Arrests	„ 106,944	
7.—Expenses of Shrines		*yen* 113,203
Made up of—		
Office for Isé Shrines	*yen* 7,500	
"Government supported" and "country supported" Shrines	„ 101,331	
Cost of hangings and food	„ 4,372	
8.—Foreign Legations and Consulates		*yen* 250,000

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9.—Amount given to reserve fund out of ordinary allowances (to Government offices) of surrendered incomes		„	3,314,234
10.—Extraordinary expenses		„	17,147,973
Made up of—			
expenses in connection with Postal service		„	229,041
Expenses in connection with Industrial office	*yen* 59,476		
Expenses of altering and making paper money	„ 27,318		
Expenses of making Government Bonds, and Stamped paper	„ 58,417		
Expenses of exchanging and transporting the *satsu* and bonds issued by the Government, the various Departments, and the *Hans*	„ 162,312		
Miscellaneous expenses in connection with the 3 foregoing items	„ 28,596		
Expenses of making ruled paper for Title-deeds	„ 103,231		
Expenses of printing for the "Record Office."	„ 474		
Cost of transport of rice	„ 250,000		
American Exhibition	„ 75,000		
Amount paid from ordinary allowances (to Government offices) towards Reserve Fund	„ 9,000,000		
Miscellaneous minor expenses	„ 7,154,108		
Total		*yen*	39,022,071

Total of current receipts	*yen*	58,729,386
„ „ expenditure	„	39,022,071
Excess of current receipts over current expenditure	*yen*	19,707,315
Balance from previous year	„	20,602,852
Grand Total	*yen*	40,310,168
Out of this cost of vessels of war	„	2,300,000
Leaving a remainder of	*yen*	38,010,168

Table II.

Estimated Receipts and Expenditures of the Revenue.

Balance from last year	*yen*		1,691,531
Ordinary Revenue.			
1.—Taxes derived from Lands under cultivation and from Title-Deeds	*yen* 39,972,436		
Miscellaneous Receipts	„ 786,273		
Harbour Dues	„ 24,465		
			40,783,174
2.—Post Office	„ 238,317		
Documentary Stamps	„ 280,000		
			518,317
3.—Customs Receipts—			
Yokohama	„ 500,000		
Hiogo	„ 142,000		
Osaka	„ 21,500		
Nagasaki	„ 54,650		
Niigata	„ 150		
Hakodate	„ 5,907		
			724,207
4.—Special Receipts on account of yearly dues (water privileges, &c.)			1,981,800
5.—Tribute from Lewchew			59,450
6.—Salary tax			30,000
7.—Imperial Household—contributed for the army and navy			18,000
Extraordinary Revenue.			
8.—Receipt from *In, sho* and *shi*	*yen* 338,820		
Indemnity from China	„ 773,292		1,112,112
Recapitulation.			
Balance from last year			1,691,531
Ordinary Revenue			44,114,948
Extraordinary Revenue			1,112,112
Total			46,918,591
Expenditures—Ordinary.			
1.—Repairs to Public Buildings and water courses			1,672,494
2.—Daijo Kuan (Council of State)			340,745
3.—Foreign Office	*yen* 85,000		
Home Department	„ 267,757		
Finance Department	„ 475,000		
War Department	„ 4,000,000		
Navy Department	„ 1,191,135		
Educational Department	„ 1,000,000		
Religions Department	„ 38,700		
Public Works Department	„ 452,752		
Judicial Department	„ 450,000		
Imperial Household	„ 416,990		
Kaitakushi (Yesso)	„ 802,738		
Local Government of Tokei, Kioto and Osaka	„ 301,294		
Local Government of Open Ports	„ 162,147		
Ken Government	„ 1,268,974		10,912,487
4.—Police Courts and officers	„ 555,208		
Constables &c., &c	„ 106,944		662,152
5.—Office of Shrines	„ 7,500		
Support of Shrines	„ 101,331		
Special expenses for Shrines	„ 4,372		113,203
6.—Japanese Legations and Consulates	„		250,000
7.—Refunding the Reserve Fund for monies used in redemption of pensions	„		3,314,234
Extraordinary.			
8.—Post Office	229,041		
Industrial Exhibitions etc	59,476		
Reissuing paper currency	27,318		
Government Bonds and Stamps	58,417		
Exchange and transportation of currency and bonds	162,312		
Miscellaneous expenses in connection with paper currency, stamps and bonds	28,596		
Paper for Title Deeds	103,231		
Printing for Register's Office	474		
Transportation of Grain	250,000		
United States Centennial Exhibition	75,000		
Reserve fund—to be placed to the credit of this fund out of the ordinary receipts	9,000,000		
Miscellaneous expenses in connection with the erection of new buildings in Tokio, compensation to Lewchewans, &c. &c.,	1,424,108		11,417.873

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RECAPITULATION.

Ordinary Expenditures	$17,265,315
Extraordinary Expenditures	11,417,973
Total	$28,683,288
Total Receipts	45,227,060
„ Expenditures	28,683,288
Balance	16,543,772
Balance from last year	1,691,531
	18,235,303
Less cost of vessels of war	2,300,000
Balance	15,935,303

TABLE III.

Receipts and Expenditures in connection with Reserve Fund from January 1st to June 30th, 1875.

Balance from last year ..... *yen* 18,911,322

RECEIPTS.

1.—Mines	*yen* 111,864	
Railways	„ 298,456	
Telegraphs	„ 52,264	
		462,584
2.—Iron works, &c.		41,598
3.—Mint		370,643
4.—Sale of useless articles		83,010
5.—Sale of public lands, timber, etc.		174,604
6.—Appropriation from ordinary receipts for refunding of moneys used in redemption of pensions		3,314,234
7.—Miscellaneous receipts	55,653	
Appropriated from ordinary receipts for the benefit of the Reserve Fund	9,000,000	
		9,055,653

RECAPITULATION.

Balance from last year *yen*	18,911,322
Receipts	13,502,326
Total	32,413,648

EXPENDITURES.

1.—Redemption of Principal of of Domestic Debt	606,833	
Interest upon Domestic Debt	307,217	
Redemption of principal of Foreign Debt	722,240	
Interest and Commission upon Foreign Debt	573,561	
		2,209,851
2.—Mint		231,057
3.—Public Works Department:		
Telegraph—Expense and Construction Account	236,065	
Mines—Expense and Construction Account	555,000	
Railways—Expense and Construction Account	1,183,991	
Iron works, Engineering, &c.	139,072	
		2,114,128
4.—Assaying old Coins, &c.		53,747
5.—Redemption of pensions		5,730,000
Total expenses		10,338,783
Total Receipts		13,502,326
„ Expenses		10,338,783
Balance		3,163,543
Balance from last year		18,911,322
Grand Total		22,074,865

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Domestic Debt—Drawing 4 % int. *yen*	12,048,750.23.6
„ „ 6 % int. „	2,213,550
„ „ 8 % int. „	5,868,725
Total *yen*	20,131,025.23.6
Domestic Debt—bearing no interest „	10,092,532.95.4
Total *yen*	30,223,558.19
Amount to be paid during half year *yen*	606,833.41.7
Balance June 30th, 1875 „	29,616,724.77.3
Foreign Debt—Drawing 9 % *yen*	3,491,152
„ „ 7 % „	11,712,000
Total *yen*	15,203,152
Amount to be paid during half-year „	722,240
Balance June 30th, 1875 *yen*	14,480,912
Total Domestic Debt *yen*	29,616,724.77.3
Total Foreign Debt „	14,480,912
Total *yen*	44,097,636.77.3

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Daijo Kuan and Mimbushio Notes *yen*	32,357,158.25
Demand promissory notes „	1,722,508.60
Han, Ken, &c., promissory notes „	4,654,616.40.1
Frankfort notes „	57,207,174.10
Total *yen*	95,941,452.35.1

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1875.

Before entering upon the necessary explanation of these Tables, it is requisite to cast a retrospective glance at the results of the finance of last year. Had the year been one of perfect peace, it would have left a considerable surplus in the Treasury. Unfortunately, the expenses attendant on the Saga insurrection and the Formosa Expedition will probably aggregate 6,000,000 *yen*, though the accounts are not yet finally closed. Yet the 5,000,000 *yen* appropriated in last year's estimates for the redemption of paper currency, and 1,700,000 appropriated for contingent funds for the Army and Navy, together with other funds spared from economies of other Departments, are not only sufficient to meet this expenditure but admitted of the surplus shewn in the estimates. Added to this, there are 773,000 *yen* to be received from the Chinese Government, which sum, less 154,000 *yen* to be distributed among the surviving families of the murdered Loochooans and in the Oda *ken*, will effect something towards the diminution of the above expenses.

There is one more point for remark here, viz.: the alteration of the fiscal year. The original fiscal year from January to December proves inconvenient from the fact that the land-tax is collected partly in one year and partly in another, rendering it difficult to adjust the accounts of the year, and impossible to depend implicitly on the estimates, which have therefore sometimes been sources of disappointment to the Government. Such an arrangement cannot be justified either on the score of wisdom or convenience. In this view the original system has been modified and the new fiscal year ending 30th June adopted. This arrangement will admit of more accurate estimates and returns of receipts and expenditure, and obviate confusion in the accounts of succeeding years.

The preparation of the estimates for the first half-year of 1875 originated in the modification of the fiscal year, and the cause of the large surplus of receipts over expenditure is that the revenue is not collected monthly in equal amounts. In other words, the bulk of the revenue is collected in the first half of the year, while

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the large surplus thus shewn is applied to disbursements made after the 1st July. Thus it is that this sum cannot be regarded as an available surplus, but must be cautiously expended. Although this large surplus is shewn only in the present year's accounts, owing to the change of the fiscal year, the facts above stated should be borne in mind when the next accounts are hereafter presented at the close of the coming fiscal year.

1st.—With a view of exhibiting the condition of the Reserve Fund and the estimated receipts and expenditures during the first half of this year, say from January to June, three Tables, I. II. III. have been prepared, and a statement has been appended to them of the position of the national debt and the paper currency. The forms of the accounts are as nearly as possible those of last year.

2nd.—The amounts given in Table II, exhibit minutely the aggregate of all the estimated monthly collections of revenue from January to June, including the surplus from 1874.

3rd.—The method of estimating the amounts of revenue and expenditure by the valuation of Rice, is the same as that adopted last year. Detailed explanations of this are not given here.

4th.—The annual allowances to former daimios, their retainers, temples and churches, sums granted as pensions, &c. are all paid at one fixed period. This being after the 1st December this year, these amounts are naturally excluded from this Table. The sum under heading in the Table 'Liquidated Allowances' is that which is to be carried to the Reserve-Fund from the Revenue Accounts, and therefore merely shows the debit and credit between the Revenue and the Reserve-Fund.

5th.—The salary tax and the amount contributed out of the expenses of the Imperial Household (save the tax on Annual Allowances, which is not collected before June) will be applied to the War-fund to make up the deficiency in the original expenses of the Army and Navy. In regard to appropriating the Contingent Fund for the Army and Navy, special steps will be taken for this purpose, and it is thus excluded from this Table.

6th.—The expenses of assaying old coins, the compensation to be paid on the liquidated allowances, and the purchase money of newly issued bonds, depend on the circumstances and voluntary demands of the people. The estimates under this heading are therefore based on the experiences of last year, an exact calculation of them being obviously impossible.

7.—The appropriation, out of the revenue of the year, of 4,000,000 *yen* to be carried to the Reserve-Fund and delivered at the Kokusaikyo (Office of Public Debts) is intended to be applied towards the redemption of the national debt. In addition to this, the sum of 3,000,000 *yen* which would have gone to the Reserve-Fund out of the revenue of last year but for exceptional exigencies of the State, is now carried to the Reserve-Fund.

8th.—The sum of 2,300,000, the purchase money for ships of war, is purposely kept out of this table on account of the uncertainty of its being disbursed during the first half of the year.

9.—The reason for the apparent increase in the domestic debt over the sum named in the Budget of last year, was the new issue of 8 per cent bonds (called Annual Allowance liquidating bonds) and of 6 per cent bonds (Paper currency exchanging bonds) in accordance with the voluntary demands of the people during last year. Debts also contracted by the old *Hans* and which had remained unascertained, were finally settled and the amounts added to the public debt. Even at the close of the next fiscal year some variation under these headings will be found unavoidable.

10th.—The Table of Currency hereto attached shows the actual amount of various forms of paper currency in circulation in the month of December last. These several forms are, 1st, Dajiokwan and Mimbusho *satsu*: 2nd, Notes on demand: 3rd, Currency issued by several of the late *Hans*: 4th, New Currency; The former three sorts having now been called in to be exchanged for the latter, as the latter increases the former will decrease, and there will be no difference in the amount of the floating currency. It has been resolved to abolish the old currencies within a given period, and to assimilate the issued by the old Hans were so considerable in number and varied so much in value in different places, that although the amount of them has been ascertained, the probability is that there will be some departure from the actual estimates. When the exchange of all these currencies has ultimately been effected, the decrease, if any, will be notified forthwith, while, on the contrary, should there be any increase discovered, the amount will be redeemed from the Reserve-Fund, and the total amount of floating currency exhibited in the Table will in no way be exceeded.

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

REQUIRY IN REGARD TO FOREIGN RELIGIOUS TEACHINGS.

From the "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 76, of April 10, 1875.

Memorial.

It has been ordered by the Government that religious tenets are left to the option of the people, and directions have been given to the teachers of both Shintoism and Buddhism, whereby they are caused to guide the people in accordance with the "three articles of Religion."

I have, however, heard that of late in the foreign settlements in our country foreign religious precepts are being incessantly promulgated, and that our people are in a friendly way enticed thereby. Now, such teachings as these, from the very commencement, hold lord and father in light regard, and eventually cause men to fall into the habit of setting at naught their Ruler and of disregarding their parent. The fact of this teaching being pernicious to the Empire is a matter needing, from the very first, no discussion. I have been told of this, and am fortunately too unworthily holding a minor office of religious instruction, and am thus unable to refrain from slight consideration as to whether it would be a source of trouble were I, at the time of my expounding religious precepts, to publicly throw open to reproach the foreign doctrines. I beg that you will promptly give me clear directions, and so humbly beg to make the above interrogation.

March 18, 1875.

(Signed) YAMAGUCHI ICHIRÔ.

* *Gon-shôkôgi*, and guardian of the Shrine of Hachiman at the village of Ikari, in the 5th subdivision of the 11th district in the province of Awaji, in the Miyôdô Ken.

To SHISHIDO TAMAKI DONO.
Vice-Minister for Religion.

Reply of Department of Religion.

(Permission is granted) according to the enquiry above. However, in matters outside the province of religion, careful attention must, of course, be paid that no hindrance shall arise of such a nature as to affect the public (*i.e.* international) relations of the Government.

March 18th, 1875.

REPLY BY A CONTRIBUTOR.

From the "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 106, of May 18th, 1875.

In No. 76 of your newspaper dated the 10th of April, appears a letter that had been sent in by a person called Yamaguchi Ichirô, a *Gon-shô-kôgi*, † residing in the province of Awaji and within jurisdiction of the Miyôdô Ken, to his superior official. In consequence of the letter in question misrepresenting the ‡Religion of the Lord of Heaven, I will give some explanations regarding the unreasonable character of those misrepresentations. In Mr. Yamaguchi's statements it is said that religious teaching such as this contemns one's lord and father, and eventually causes people to fall into the habit of setting at nought their Ruler and of disregarding their father, and that the fact of its being pernicious to the constitution of our

* "Preacher" of the lowest rank.
† "Preacher" of the lowest rank.

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country is a matter that from the very outset needs no argument, &c. Mr. Yamaguchi, without producing the slightest proof of this, lays upon the religion of the Lord of Heaven this evil reputation. It is to be feared that upon the perusal of this letter by the public there will be many persons who believe in its misrepresentations; and consequently, for the purpose of refuting its statements, it will be sufficient to give here, for a short space, an exposition of the tenets of the Religion of the Lord of Heaven,—as shown below. If it be asked how this is, I reply that in the 4th *(sic)* of the commandments of the Lord of Heaven strictly observed by Jesus Christ it is said—"Honor thy father and thy mother";—and again, if we look at the account of the words and the deeds of Jesus, we find,—to compress into one word, the action of Jesus throughout the space of thirty years,—that it is written that he served his parents and practised filial piety. Nor is this all,—for if, in consequence of what I am now discussing, there be read the words spoken publicly in the Sermon of Jesus, it will be found that, being at a certain time desirous of teaching the persons who on account of matters of filial piety had disobeyed true religion, he admonished them with these words,—"Even though your parents are in want, ye take no heed at all, but on the contrary, displaying a proud spirit make offerings to the Temple of the Lord of Heaven; and yet, in the teachings of the Lord of Heaven it is said there is a punishment from Heaven for those who honor not their father and mother." Again, this 4th (*sic*) commandment does not apply merely to the father and mother of one's own family, for the following reason, namely, that on a certain day men came to Jesus and asked him if it were well to pay tribute to the Ruler of the country. In reply to this, Jesus said that they must pay to the person holding jurisdiction over the land the things that appertained to him, and must also obey him; and for this reason Jesus paid the same on his own behalf and that of his disciples also, and furthermore treated with respect the officials high in rank and authority. In accordance with this speech of Jesus, His renowned follower Paul has minutely explained the matter of respect, saying:—"The Lord of Heaven is the original source of power and rank, and you must therefore reverence those who have juirisdiction over you, and recognise that their powers are powers received from the Lord of Heaven, and so with obedient heart, and love and reverence, pay the tribute." Again, He said to those who followed His teachings, "Pray always to the Lord of Heaven for the peace and happiness of the Sovereign in particular, and also of those who hold high positions." Now this certainly must be said to be in harmony with the precepts of the Lord of Heaven. These religious rules have been observed from olden times by His followers, and it must be allowed that even though at times there be persons who disobey them, it is still unreasonable to condemn this teaching upon the grounds of the offences of such persons. If Mr. Yamaguchi makes it his business to read the writings in which are recorded the sage precepts and careful reasoning of the public teaching of the Lord of Heaven, he will find explanations of this 4th *(sic)* commandment. The questions and answers are as follows:—

Question: Are there, besides one's father and mother any persons to whom respect should be paid?

Answer, There are,—the Sovereign and the officers of the Government.

Q. Why must they be respected?

A. They are the parents of the people, and consequently they must be treated in like manner to one's own parents, with love and respect,—and in accordance with the commandments of the Lord of Heaven, their directions must be observed &c. &c.

After reading the words here written by me, persons of enlightened intelligence, and who are endowed with integrity may comprehend the unreasonable nature of what has been stated by Mr. Yamaguchi. If it be asked how this is, I reply that it is questionable whether Mr. Yamaguchi composed the above statements while understanding the precepts of the Lord of Heaven in connection with matters of respect and reverence, or while not understanding them. If he made the statements while not comprehending this, he is a person who has allowed hi[illegible] to utter mis-statements, and can he perhaps hav[illegible] in order to receive the praise of mankind? Still, if he be a person ignorant as to even one or two points in this (religion), he should specially keep silence before the multitude of mankind, and, on the other hand, if he (made his statements) while comprehending the precepts of the Lord of Heaven, then he wilfully caused men's minds to go astray. He states that he himself follows the profession of teaching men, but the fact of his having made up these misrepresentations must, on the contrary, be called an act of disobedience to that profession. In the face of this discussion the truth or error (of the matter) at issue between Mr. Yamaguchi and myself will be well understood by persons of learning; and even if there be followers (of Christianity) who are at variance with myself, they will neither hate nor reject (my arguments). Nevertheless, when there arise statements containing misrepresentations of the sage precepts of the Lord of Heaven, I cannot avoid giving an explanation of the matter.

(Signed) KINGO,
Dwelling at Okuyama in Yedo.

LOOCHOO.

Substance of an Article in the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 25th May, 1875.

Loochoo has given proof of allegiance to both China and Japan. But now the Japanese Government have sent to these islands an officer of the Home Office, and troops from the Kumamoto garrison, and have made Loochoo a present of a small steamer. Orders have also been given to assist the people of Miyako Shima with grain.

The writer is not aware what the Government policy is in regard to Loochoo, but he has heard that they were desirous to make the Loochoo Han-o (King) come to Yedo to offer his thanks for the punishment of Formosa and for the revenge procured him on his enemies. His officers, however, firmly declined to allow him to go. They said he had been brought up in the interior of the palace and that he had not strength of mind to leave his own country, much less to come to Tôkiô. He believes it was ultimately arranged that he should be represented by one of his relations.

The Japanese Government wishes to put a stop to the double allegiance. But it seems that at Loochoo this is a very difficult matter. They look upon China as their father and Japan as their mother. They are very anxious lest if they abandoned China and became wholly dependent on Japan, their trade would suffer.

Japan has nevertheless resolved to put an end to the double allegiance, and has not allowed the despatch of envoys to congratulate the new Emperor on his accession. (The envoys who arrived in Pekin in March last did not come for this purpose.)

It is said that the object of officials (Matsuda Daijô of the Home Department) and troops being sent to Loochoo is (while allowing the internal Government and legal system to remain unchanged) to bring foreign intercourse and military matters under the control of Japan. It is intended that the Loochoo trading establishment at Tung Chow and other Loochooans in China shall be brought under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Consul.

This is not positively certain, but we feel that the object of the Japanese Government must be of this character.

There are two ways of putting an end to the double allegiance. One is for the Japanese Government to order the Loochooans to give up their allegiance to China, and if the Chinese Government should call the Loochooans to an account for their neglect to bring tribute, to accept all the responsibility themselves. (This would be an easy matter to negotiate, for Loochoo is clearly recognised as belonging to Japan by the Pekin Convention of 1874.) The second plan would be, before this order to Loochoo, to notify the Chinese Government that in future the Loochooans would not send their tribute. It is hoped the Government will consider well before choosing between these two plans.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* advises the abandonment of [illegible]ochoo. We cannot agree with this [illegible]

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Formosa question was the subject of great differences of opinion and when even Kido left the Government so strongly did he disapprove of the expedition, there might have been some grounds for such an opinion, but it is strange that the *Hochi Shimbun* should now propound this view when all the difficulties have disappeared. Half a year ago the editor of that paper would not hear of selling or abandoning Saghalin—now he talks of abandoning Loochoo!

Notification.

Message from the Dajokuwan to the *Loochoo Han*.

"Choya Shimbun," of May 23rd, 1875.

The reason of the men of Miyakojima in the *Han* of Loochoo having been cast away last year on the island of Formosa and meeting with disaster there, being that the *Han* possess no serviceable ships, and the frequent loss of exported produce through the ships meeting with bad weather on the passage between Loochoo and Shanghai being a deplorable matter for the benefit of the people (of Loochoo) we have made this a particular case and hereby present you with a steamer.

You will take care to become thoroughly versed in navigation, and avoid meeting with casualties.

N.B.—With regard to the handing over of the steamer this will be managed by the Home Department.

From ditto to ditto.

Rice 1,740 *Koku*.

This is given as compensation to the 66 persons of Miyakojima who were cast away and met with disaster last year in Formosa. It will be apportioned according to the enclosed statement.

N.B.—With regard to the handing over of the rice this business will be conducted by the Home Department.

Rice 1,620 *Koku*.

To be given to the families of the 54 men who were killed, at the rate of 30 *Koku* to each house (or family).

Rice 120 *Koku*.

To be given to the 12 survivors at the rate of ten *Koku* per man. Altogether 1,746 *Koku* of Rice.

From ditto to ditto.

In order to protect the *Han* a detachment of troops from the camp at Kumamoto (Hiogo) the 6th military station, is to be stationed (in Loochoo).

On Saghalin.

"Tokio Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of May 27, 1875.

Having read a telegram with reference to the cession of Saghalin which appeared in a Yokohama daily paper, the *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser* of the 25th instant, we endeavoured obtain proofs of its correctness but were unable to ascertain whether it was true or not. This telegram was sent to Peking and was despatched from London on the 12th inst. It runs simply as follows:—"Saghalin has been ceded by Japan to Russia."

The joint occupation of Saghalin was in no way advantageous to Japan. Nor is this all. Expenses were incurred in affording protection (to our subjects in the island) and complications and fends occurred, so that loss and injury were sustained, and it was for this reason that we started discussion on the subject and stated our wish that the Japanese Government should abandon the island. With regard to the views then prevalent—we were denounced by the majority of the people as enemies to the country and we were spoken badly of in nearly all the papers. These views were just like a sudden squall of wind which lasts for a short time and leaves no traces behind when it is over. Now unexpectedly this startling telegram comes to hand.

The cession of Saghalin being what we have already wished for, the present cession of the island falls in with our wishes and there is therefore no reason for us to be astonished.

We are not surprised that the cession of the island has been decided upon. What we are astonished at is that the Japanese people should have been as yet unconformed of this important telegram. The telegram came through China and as it was a private telegram delay occurred, fifteen days being occupied in the transmission. If it had come direct as an official telegram it would have reached our Government at once, we believe. There is no reason why Enomoto, the Japanese Minister resident in Russia, who is entrusted with the conduct of such especially important negotiations as these were, should not have reported the settlement arrived at to the Japanese Government. But why should the Japanese Government keep secret intelligence received from the Minister and not communicate it to the people? some will say—"Because it was a diplomatic secret"—Now a diplomatic secret is a matter concerning affairs of state, and as it is conjectured that if during the process of negotiations with a foreign country this be made public, discussion will be raised, the policy of the Government interfered with and their secret schemes disclosed, it is kept secret. For instance, *in order to secure a victory at a distance of more than 1,000 *ri*, the stratagem to be employed is kept secret, just as a place is screened off by a curtain from the outside public. The importance of secresy is before disclosure takes place, not afterwards. Now the cession of Saghalin is a *fait accompli*. Why should the Government fear to communicate this to the people?—what necessity is there for keeping it secret? Again, if they were to keep it secret what would a diplomatic secret benefit thereby? It is clear, therefore, that the Government have most certainly not concealed this important information. It has not been concealed and it is likewise almost certain that the reason of its not having been notified to the people is that the Minister Enomoto has not sent any information to the Government, and that the reason that the Minister has not reported this is that the cession has not been finally decided upon. We cannot help thinking that this is the state of the case.

And this being our opinion, is this important private telegram to be set down as false news? And if so what scoundrel could have fabricated such a falsehood? It is a most startling piece of information. Even if we decide that no official telegram has been sent from the Minister to the Government, it is still most startling news. Again if we decide that an official telegram has been received, but that the Government have withheld its purport from the people—it is still a most startling piece of information. How is it possible not to say that we have received an astounding telegram?

With reference to this cession of Saghalin, although until we hear what the official telegram says we cannot guarantee its correctness to the public † yet we believe the London telegram must have some foundation in fact. We are therefore eagerly awaiting the speedy announcement of the true facts of the case.

Moreover, if the Minister Enomoto in the matter of the St. Petersburgh negotiations, has decided upon the cession of Saghalin, what agreement has he made for its transfer, (as regards the agreement itself for instance, do we take over the right to the Fisheries, do we exchange Saghalin for other islands, or again do we receive a large sum of money for Saghalin &c. &c.)—or has he handed over the island without making an agreement. These are matters which we in common with the rest of our countrymen are desirous of learning, and, therefore, we believe that on the day when the Government receive a trustworthy official telegram they will without any concealment at once communicate its purport to the people. We await that day to deliver our judgment.

The land-tax.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

In 1872 a notification was issued touching the sale of land, and again in 1873 another about the reform and settlement of the land-tax. But as, up to this time, nothing has been done, the people are in much doubt and anxiety on the subject. I have always held that this is a very important matter, and hoped that it would be settled after due deliberation. Yet it is not enumerated in the list of subjects which are to be discussed by the chief officials of the *kens* at their approaching meeting.

* Adaptation of a Chinese Proverb.

† Literally "we cannot turn to the public and, affirming its correctness, vouch for the same."

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Yet so important a matter could hardly have been forgotten, and I must presume that it has already been settled. But, if so, this should be announced to the people, so as to allay their anxieties. If, however, it is to be deferred until the institution of a House of Commons, there was no necessity to issue these notifications so early and cause so much general anxiety.

If the Government is going to tax the land ten per cent. and to relieve the people from the distress which the heavy imposts they now bear bring upon them, it ought to be done in a kind manner. But if these imposts are to remain unreformed, and the people are to be thus taxed according to the necessities of the Exchequer, I have not a word to say. The imposition of taxes must be done by experienced people. Heretofore many modes of examining (surveying?) lands have been notified, but they could not avail much to those who had the land under their very eyes. This is attributable to the fact that almost all the government offices have been filled by *kadzokus* * and *shidzokus* † who have never paid any taxes. Speaking to them on such matters is like talking of swimming to men who have never seen water. There are, indeed, a few officials from the *heimin* ‡ class, but they have all gone at an early age into the towns for their education, and know nothing of the land question. To us farmers there is nothing so annoying as to receive notifications written by people who know nothing about us. Japan is neither in want of rich lands nor ample population. Yet we yearly become poorer because there is a diminishing production. Our indolence may have something to do with it. But I think that our minds are led astray by notifications, desiring us to do what we cannot do, and we are too perplexed to work with any real zeal. As a proof of our declining prosperity I adduce the fact that the price of land to-day is just one half of what it was ten years ago. This is not caused by any reduction in the value of our productions, but by the great general desire to sell land. The interest of money is just double what it was ten years ago. Still, it is not on these accounts that the farmers are annoyed, nor by the heaviness of the taxes and such like. I entreat the Government not to issue notifications based upon what "is done in civilized countries," but adjust their measures to the actual condition of the agricultural classes.

KAKUZAIMON YOSHIDA,
Kumai ken.

THE DEATH RETURNS.

(Nichi-Nichi Shimbun.)

It has lately been ordered in this *Fu* (Tôkio) that, on the occasion of any death, an account shall be sent in to the authorities of the cause, and the methods of treatment employed by the doctors. But there are many people here who take no heed of doctors when they are ill, and who are content to leave their case in the hands of the Buddhist priests, fearful that they would offend the gods by resorting to such remedies as medicine, &c. There are many who leave the world in this way, and some even in our neighbourhood. As such people were never placed under medical treatment, the doctor cannot send in the required statement, so that the only thing obtainable would be a return from the priests of the number of prayers or offerings made to such and such gods, concluding with 'in spite of this he died.' Will this answer the purpose?

A HINT TO THE HIGHER NOBLES.

(Nichi-Nichi Shimbun.)

A number of the *kadzokus* recently sent in a memorial to the Government requesting that any one, whether of the *shidzoku* or *heimin* class, who had done any honourable deed, should be raised to the *kadzoku* class. We cannot tell whether this means that the *kadzokus* cannot do anything without the aid of others, or that it is not a good thing for them to be idle. At all events it seems as if they wished their pensions to be made perpetual. But to our view, it would be far more manly were they to speak out and say, "It is wrong that we should devour the Government; so we will give up our pensions."

EQUALIZATION OF PUNISHMENTS.

(Nichi-Nichi Shimbun.)

The punishments of the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* differ from those of the people. Is this according to natural law or not? If not, there must be times when it is appropriate, and others when it is not so. And now does it suit at this moment? Not at all. It may be said, therefore, that this should be brought into conformity with natural law—a view which has been frequently urged in this journal.

A rumour has lately reached me that the Government is about to abolish these differences of penalties. Should this be so, our 32,890,000 brethren whom we so greatly love, will increase to 33,300,000, so that the plan seems excellent.*

Some are apt to say that, if the penalties are to be equalized, the taking away the rank and pensions of the *shidzoku* and *kadzoku* will disappear. This cannot be called unreasonable. Pensions are not of the nature of personal property, and can therefore be taken away. For the same reason they cannot be mortgaged; it is against law. Everything which is unreasonable must be treated as of unreason, and as the pensions of the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* are not agreeable to reason, they are liable to be taken away. Think for yourselves. Did the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* voluntarily come forward and say that they were willing to participate in equal rights with the people, or did the people urge this view on the Government? I cannot tell.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA FOR 1874.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Kanagawa, 10th May, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to furnish you with a Report of the Trade of this Port for the year ended December 31st 1874, accompanied with the following Returns.

Enclosure 1.—Return of the Import Trade.
Enclosure 2.—Return of the Export Trade.
Enclosure 3.—Return of Shipping.
Enclosure 4.—Return of Export and Import of Treasure
Enclosure 5.—Return of the duties collected on Imports and Exports and Shipping dues.
Enclosure 6.—Return showing the number of British Residents and British Firms and the Residents and Firms of each Foreign Nationality.

I have framed these Returns as far as possible in the manner directed by you in your circular despatch to Her Majesty's Consuls in Japan of the 13th of January of this year. In both Import and Export tables those articles the value of which falls below $1,000 have been included, in the case of the former, under the respective headings Miscellaneous, Local or Miscellaneous Foreign produce, and in the case of the latter under the general heading Miscellaneous. The Miscellaneous Foreign Table also includes the values of articles unenumerated in the Customs returns except under such general heading as Sundries or Miscellaneous, and further includes the values of articles imported for Government use of which mention is made below. In the comparative tables I have given prominence to those articles detailed in your circular above referred to, and some of which did not appear in the comparative tables embodied in my last year's report. This occurs, however, only in the case of the Export Table, as for instance Tobacco, wax, dried fish etc. For purposes of comparison therefore I have given the export figures of these articles as appearing in the returns for 1873, and consequently the figures under the heading Export Miscellaneous given in the body of my report for 1873 necessarily undergo some slight reduction, for it was under this heading that those articles were included last year, which for the sake

* The higher nobility.
† Lower nobility.
‡ Farmers and merchants.

* The meaning of this is that the higher nobles, now too far raised above the masses to be claimed as brethren, will then become such.

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of comparison are now distinctly enumerated. The sum total of the export figures for 1873 is of course in no way altered. I proceed to compare the trade of the past year 1874 with that of 1873. The figures for 1874 show as follows.

Imports	$16,716,298
Exports	12,578,573
Total	$29,294,871

being a decrease of $5,336,105 on the trade of 1873. The following are comparative tables for the two years :—

	1874.	1873.
Imports	$16,716,298	19,535,758
Exports	12,578,573	15,095,218
Totals	$29,294,871	34,630,976

or to particularize.

IMPORTS.

	1874.	1873.
Cotton manufactures	$7,092,252	6,913,961
Woollen do.	1,210,824	2,725,917
Mixed Cotton and Woollen do.	884,121	2,425,867
Metals	742,039	570,145
Arms and Ammunition	16,342	210,408
Miscellaneous foreign	4,069,790	4 514,698
Miscellaneous local...	2,700,930	2,174,762
Totals	$16,716,298	19,535,758

EXPORTS.

	1874.	1873.
Silk, raw	$5,295,190	7,050,656
Silk-worm egg cards	731,275	3,032,360
Tea	4,843,357	3,839,941
Copper	265,378	206,955
Cocoons	242,862	243,299
Lacquer, ware	164,955	124,738
Tobacco	31,660	60,840
Wax	2,579	1,920
Camphor	—	1,079
Coal	14,870	8,780
Dried fish...	193,196	97,394
Rice	—	—
Miscellaneous	793,251	927,256
Totals	$12,578,573	15,095,218

In Imports.	$
Cotton manufactures exhibited an increase of...	178,291
Woollen „ „ a decrease of...	1,515,093
Mixed Cotton and Woollens a decrease of...	1,541,746
Arms and Ammunition ... a decrease of...	194,066
Metals ... ...an increase of...	171,894
Miscellaneous foreign ... ... a decrease of...	444,908
Miscellaneous local ... ...an increase of...	526,168

In Exports.	$
Silk exhibits a decrease of	1,755,466
Silk-worm egg, cards a decrease of	2,301,085
Tea an increase of	1,503,416
Copper an increase of	58,423
Cocoons a decrease of	437
Tobacco a decrease of	29,180
Coal an increase of	6,090
Dried fish an increase of	95,802
Miscellaneous a decrease of	134,005

The above figures show a diminution in the Import Trade for 1874 of $2,819,460, as compared with 1873, the Export Trade of the past year also falling below that of 1873 by $2,516,645. Viewing however the fact that the importation during the last two years of most goods, especially Woollens, has been largely in excess of the requirements of the port, I am not surprised at the marked decrease exhibited. In my summary for 1873 I drew attention to the very large importation of Cotton and Woollen Mixture, Flannel, and Cloth during 1872 which had considerably fallen off in the period then under review, and I find now that in these three articles alone, the decrease is $2,688,670, as will be seen by the following summary.

	1874.	1873.
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures	$592,001	2,172,694
Flannel	22,885	180,130
Cloth	86,668	1,037,400
Totals	$701,554	$3,390,224

Even with this diminished import I am informed that stocks of Cloth are still considerable and are almost unsaleable even at the ruinous price of 30 to 50 per cent. discount off the laid down cost here.

Shirtings show an increase of $540,794 and *T-Cloths* which did not appear separately in last year's Report figure to the amount of $93,479. This increase is to be accounted for by the low rates ruling in China which allowed these goods to be imported at times from thence with some little profit. The trade in this staple has, however, not been on the whole remunerative. *Cotton Yarn* shews a considerable increase, the quantity imported being over 16,000 peculs, or nearly 5,400 bales, in excess of last year. The low value in the home market has enabled this staple to be laid down at a much less cost than the previous year, and this fact coupled with a larger demand for a lower quality than has usually been imported has no doubt led to an increased consumption. Seeing how cheaply yarn can be worked up into fabrics exactly suitable to Japanese requirements, the trade must, I think be a gradually increasing one, so long as prices in the home market keep at a fairly low level. The business in cotton yarn has, I am led to suppose, shown on the whole a fairly profitable result. *Taffachelas* show a very small increase. This material is almost a fac-simile though considerably less durable, of a native manufacture. Its comparatively large importation some years ago was probably owing to the fact of the native manufacture being abandoned owing to the scarcity of cotton. The manufacture has now been resumed in the country, inferior foreign yarn being used instead of native grown cotton, and the gradual falling off in the importation of Taffachelas is thus to be accounted for. *Chintzes, Velvets,* and *Cambrics* show a decreased import, but this was the natural result of large importations in 1873. The variation in other articles is too small to call for any particular notice, with the exception of *Cotton singlets* and *drawers* which figured in 1873 to the amount of $508,146 against $169,202 in 1874. This was one of the many articles imported for the use of Japanese in the expectation of their adopting on a large scale western ideas as regards clothing. *Raw Cotton* which figured last year under the heading Cotton manufactures I have this year placed under its proper heading.

Miscellaneous local.—The import in 1873 amounted to $123,514 in 1874 to $311,496, a marked increase attributable, I believe, to the low prices ruling in China.

Woollens.—The statistics under this heading call for but little comment, and I see no reason to alter the opinion expressed last year that Japanese are not rich enough to adopt generally the more expensive woollen fabrics at such prices as would prove remunerative to foreigners. It will be noticed that the trade in *Mousseline de laine* (chiefly from France) keeps very steady. *Blankets* shew a falling off, the Import in 1873 amounting to $287,899 against $52,296 in 1874. This can only be accounted for from the fact of large imports in previous years having rendered the trade unprofitable, although, owing to the requirements for army purposes, better prices were realized at one time.

Metals.—The trade in these shows a slight increase.

Arms and Ammunition.—The import has dwindled down to the insignificant amount of $16,342.

Under the heading *Miscellaneous Foreign* there is a falling off of $444,908, and considering the losses that have been made on the class of goods coming under this denomination such falling off need not be a matter of surprise. I would draw attention, however to a few of the articles in this list such as, dyes, chemicals etc. and the uses to which they are put by Japanese, for the trade in these is said to be a growing one and to be fairly remunerative. *Potash.* This article is used in the manufacture of soap and glass and also in dyeing and bleaching works. A glass manufactory I believe exists in Yedo and is under foreign supervision. The import of potash amounted in 1873 to $4,097, in 1874 to $11,599. *Prussian Blue,* import in 1873 valued at $9,593, in 1874 at $4,452 is almost exclusively used for dyeing silk and cotton goods. *Dye Powders,* import in 1873 valued at $172,419, in 1874 at $67,501. Under this heading are probably meant

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aniline dyes, derivatives from coal tar. Some of these are very high in price and are used by Japanese in dyeing silk piece goods. The price varies from $4 to $10 for Blue and for other colors and shades from $14 to $40. per catty. Preparations of indigo would also probably be included under this denomination. Powdered Indigo is used for dyeing silk and cotton goods the popular blue and averages about $40 per picul. *Quicksilver* is used in gold and silver refining and coining, as well as in the manufacture of mercurial preparations for medicinal purposes. The import of this in 1873 figured at $2,425, in 1874 at $10,344.

Drugs and Chemicals.—The trade in these has been very large during the past year, and one of value judging from the number of Japanese merchants engaged in it. Under this heading would be included musk, cinnabar, animals' horns, alum, and herbs of all kinds. To enumerate the drugs and chemicals of European manufacture or produce brought into this country would take up too much space, but the following are a few of the leading articles. *Iodide of Potassium* is very largely imported, something like 20,000 lbs. being brought into the country annually at an average price of $4 per lbs. *Quinine*: About 60,000 ozs. valued at $2 per oz. are imported annually. The quantity so imported is chiefly of French make. The many preparations from mercury, such as calomel etc. extracts of various kinds now in use amongst European nations, herbs, seeds, roots, leaves, barks, and bulky chemicals such as sodas, borax, ammonia, magnesia, chloride of lime, and corrosive acids are largely consumed by manufacturers and the medical profession.

Articles on Government account, $1,259,115. The Custom House Returns having exhibited these under a separate return I have simply taken the sum total, for, apart from the labour involved, there was little to gain by enumerating each of the articles and importing them article by article into the Import tables. They figure, as before stated, under the heading Miscellaneous Foreign, and consist for the most part of machinery, scientific instruments etc., the name of the department under which the articles are set in the return given by the Custom House suggesting their nature. The Railway Department figures for the largest amount, namely $593,931. Other items in the Import Tables call for no comment.

Reviewing the whole Import Trade for the past year it is difficult to arrive at a very correct conclusion as to whether it has been profitable or the reverse. There are many complaints, but at the same time there is good reason for supposing that those merchants who have managed their business prudently and avoided articles involving too much risk have, at any rate on their later ventures, certainly realized a small profit. Foreign merchants in Japan are, I think, at some disadvantage, at least so do many of them complain, in not having a system of drawbacks of duty on goods re-exported, as is the case in China, and are thus prevented from taking advantage of any rise in other Eastern markets, the payments of double duties being a burden too heavy for any goods to bear.

I proceed to review the business done in the staple articles of export.

Silk.—In 1874 the export of this staple amounted to 9,775 piculs 73 catties, valued at $5,295,190, against 11,869 piculs 48 catties, valued at $7,050,656, exported in 1873, a decrease of 2,093 piculs in quantity and of $1,756,466 in value. January 1874 opened with a dull market, the prices established in December 1873 no longer being compatible with the adverse news coming forward from Europe. A decline began early in February and continued until the middle of March, when a fall of about $40 per picul on the opening rates in January was established. Consequent on more encouraging advices from home a reaction took place and a large business was done which caused an advance in prices of about $20 to $30 per picul, the class known as Oshiu Silks being especially in demand. Shipments to the end of March from the 1st of January were about 3,370 bales. The improvement at home, however, being of short duration business here became much curtailed, and though Oshiu silk continued in fair request Hanks in general were neglected. By the end of April, prices had receded to within $10 of the lowest point reached in March. All through May and June, business was of the most limited character and prices further suffered a decline of $40 to 50. At the end of June, the close of the season dealers were offering mixed parcels of Maebashi silk at $425 to $475 per picul, equal to 16s. 6d. and 18s. 3d. per pound, without meeting however any attention from buyers. The export from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, reached about 5,132 bales. On the 24th of June new silk began to arrive in small lots, buyers were very cautious and the first purchases were made at the rate of $400 to $430 per picul, equal to 15s. 11d. to 17s. per lb. for mixed parcels. Not more than 50 bales were settled at these opening rates when shippers showed some eagerness to operate and prices were immediately raised to $450 and $465, for the same quality, which were further forced up to $480 and $490 by the middle of July. A serious defect now became apparent in Hank silks and generally a great want of cleanness in the new season's silks, which cannot but act prejudicially to the interests of this country and threatens shippers with serious losses. Late advices show that Japan Hank silk enter less and less into consumption in Europe. Manufactures who formerly made use of these largely are now discarding them in favor of medium and low Italian silk, which are abundant, obtainable at low cost, and are not so defective in cleanness as Japan silks. On the 1st of August prices stood as follows:—

Hanks good	No. 2	$510 to $530=19s. 5d. to 20s. 2d.	℔ lb
„	„ No. 2½	$485 to $500=18s. 7d. to 19s. 1d.	„
Medium	No. 3	$450 to $470=17s. 3d. to 18s. 0d.	„

but Japanese were reluctant sellers and buyers now showed little disposition to continue business at existing rates. The market then gave way slightly and buying became more general, which checked the downward tendency and left prices without any perceptible alteration on those given above, only a better class of Maebashi was on offer, Nos. 1 and 2 for which $535 to $550 equal to 20s. 3d. to 20s. 10d. was paid. Early in September the market was assisted by more favourable telegraphic advices from Europe, which induced a large business and a rise in prices of $10 to $20 per picul. This active demand continuing throughout September caused another advance of $15 to $20 in October at which large purchases were effected though buying was done by a few shippers only. Dealers now held out for still higher rates and buyers were forced to withdraw from the market. Settlements to the end of October, were about 5,300 bales of New Silk. The action of holders having restricted business, prices now began to give way and continued to do so until the end of the year when prices had receded to those current on the 1st of August. Shipments from 1st of July to the end of December amounted to 6,853 bales, making the total shipment for the year 11,935 bales or according to Custom House Returns 11,869 piculs. Several large holders refused to meet the decline mentioned above and have deposited their Silk with foreigners under advances. Disastrous as the year 1873 was to Silk shippers, scarcely less so can have been the year under review, particularly the first half. It is true that the cost of the new silk was apparently moderate, but with the exception of brief intervals of revival in Europe that have only served to mislead, the tendency of prices there has been continually downwards and the depreciation in value of Japan Silk in Europe at the end of the year is no less than 25 per cent. There has been a marked deficiency of coarse Oshiu, Hamatsuki and Echizen sorts, native consumption having greatly increased and large purchases of the above are made by natives in the market.

Silk-worm-Egg Cards.—The export of this commodity shews a marked decrease in value. The figures for 1874 are 1,334,625 cards valued at $73,275 against 1,409,537 cards valued at $3,032,360 exported in 1873, decrease of $2,301,085. As was the case in 1873, cards were retained in the interior until a late period of the season. The first arrivals did not make their appearance on the market until the middle of September, but shortly afterwards the whole quantity available for export was poured into the market. Before any purchases were effected it was already well known to buyers that a very large quantity of seed, estimated at 2,470,000 cards, had been produced, being much in excess of the requirements of Italy and

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France. From this quantity had to be deducted 600,000 cards required for native use which left 1,800,000 cards available for export. Italian buyers arrived here with very reduced orders compared with former years, consequent upon the favorable result given by reproduction seed in Italy, and orders from France had almost altogether ceased. Finding they held the market in their own hands, only very low offers were made, and first purchases commenced at the very low figure of 50 cents for the description of card known as Shinshius. The quality known as Oshiu Yonezawa, (the producing district) for which the highest prices are usually paid were held more firmly by Japanese for $1.50, but buyers still held themselves in reserve and refused to operate. Prices then fell to 25 to 55 cents, with the exception of favorite marks of Shiusliiu and Yonezawa for which 60 cents to $1 were paid. By the 10th of October settlements only amounted to 400,000 cards whilst the unsold stock was no less than 1,050,000 cards. Buyers still kept aloof, and the Japanese, seeing the hopeless position in which they were placed, resolved to destroy a portion of their stock with the view of making the remainder saleable. In this measure they were assisted by some of the leading native silkmen and bankers who agreed to pay from 15 to 22 cents for all cards up to a certain quantity brought to them for destruction. This was accomplished by burning which commenced on the 9th of October and continued almost daily until 400,000 cards had been destroyed. Much as such a proceeding may be deprecated from our point of view, the Japanese were in great straits, and the result shows that although their action had not the desired effect of raising prices for any length of time, it certainly caused business to be resumed, for during the subsequent fortnight 200,000, cards were settled at from 40 to 60 cent. Prices then again weakened and fell in November to 25 to 35 cents. Such a vast depreciation in the value of this article of export, let alone Silk, may well account for the depressed state of our Import Trade at present. The fact of the export being nearly equal to that of 1873 notwithstanding the scarcity of orders is to be accounted for. The low prices having induced speculation but it is known that large quantities so bought remain unsaleable in Italy and France. The production of Silk-worm eggs under the stimulus for export has, I am inclined to think, affected the production of raw Silk, although it is not apparent in statistics, as the export for several years past has not varied much from 14,000 Bales. It is, I believe, now generally admitted that there is much more ground under mulberry cultivation than formerly, and though this extension is perhaps entirely due to the export demand for seed, still, in most instances, a Japanese who makes the production of cards his chief industry will also to a small extent occupy himself with the reeling of Silk. This is evinced from the fact that hitherto non-silk producing districts are now sending Silk in small quantities to this market. The production should therefore increase instead of remaining stationary. Shinshiu, which has furnished the largest quantity of seed for export, shows the greatest falling off in the quality of its Silk, most strikingly apparent this season, and the same can be said of Maibashi. The good Silk of Shimonita and Tomioka of three years ago no longer exists. The general explanation given by the natives for the inferiority of this year's hank Silk when questioned on that point is "poor and light cocoons." Oshiu, which exports less Silk worm-eggs, still yields good silk and remains in favor in Europe while hanks are neglected. There is no reason to think that the low prices have caused the peasants to be careless in the matter of reeling, for the great demand has been and still is for clean Silk, and such has reached very full values when offered.

Tea.—Exported in 1874, 16,027,869 lbs. valued at $4,843,357, against 11,339,466 lbs. valued at $3,339,941 exported in 1873, increase of $1,503,416. The tea trade for the year 1874 opened with great activity and unprecedentedly early. The activity was due in a great measure to the telegraphic reports which were received at the close of December announcing the possibility of a reimposition of a duty of 15 cents per pound in the United States. This caused heavy speculative purchases under the impression that Teas invoiced and certified to at the United States Consulate here prior to the 31st of March would be exempt from duty. Musters of the news crop were exhibited at the close of April. In May the tea market was in full activity at apparently very satisfactory prices to producers, and teas were hurried forward by steamer to San Francisco, to New York viâ San Francisco, and other markets in the states, as fast as freight accommodation could be procured. This state of affairs continued until August when the export dating from January 1st had attained to fully 10,000,000 lbs., shewing a large increase as compared with shipments during the same period in 1873. This excess naturally affected the American market and buyers restricted operations, trade going on quietly for some time, but, on the receipt of better news by wire, activity returned and the export from August to December amounted to close on 6,800,000 lbs. The following are the figures derived from the United States statement of invoices registered at the American Consulate.

	lbs.
To San Francisco and Pacific Ports ...	4,411,242
Chicago and Western State Ports ...	630,000
New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Eastern States	... 11,975,074
Making a total export from Yokohama for the year 1874 of ...	... 17,016,316 lb.

The declared value of this taking a moderate rate, say $35 per picul for the natural leaf and adding 20 per cent. as charges incurred, would be $5,107,800. While the Custom House Returns put the export at 16,027,869 lbs. valued at $4,843,357. I obtain from a reliable source the figures as above, namely 17,016,316 lbs. valued at $5,107,800, the Chamber of Commerce return differing again from both in putting the export at 17,626,088 lbs. valued at $5,133,098. The discrepancies are, however, not so great as to characterize the returns given by the Custom House as unreliable. The general quality of the crop shows a marked improvement on former years. The very short period that elapses between picking the leaves and their being brought into the market ensures their arrival in a very satisfactory condition to undergo the process of refiring and packing for America. The use of coloring matter still obtains, but is much modified. The general result of the tea trade for the past year has been most satisfactory to the Japanese especially to the growers. Some tea merchants (Japanese) complain they are losers, having purchased the natural leaf at too high a price in the interior; but on the whole the country must have largely benefited by this staple. The area of Tea Plantations is rapidly increasing and the young shrubs planted three or four years ago are now coming on to full bearing. The total of this year's (1875) export is likely to show a marked increase on that of 1874.

Lacquer Ware.—The export of this, though not attaining to any very high figure, is a somewhat prominent feature in the export list after silk, tea, cocoons, copper, etc. In 1874 the value of the export was $164,955 as compared with $124,738 in 1873. The lacquer ware brought for export is as a rule that description into which a preparation of gold powder enters and known to Japanese as *maki-ye*, but as many articles that are of daily household use in Japan are of plain lacquered ware that is without ornament of any kind, the material of wood with a coating of plain lacquer or varnish, the industry, whether looked at as affecting the export trade or regarded as a prominent industry in the country and one giving employment to many hands, cannot fail to recommend itself to the attention of those interested in Japan and its productions. The ground work of lacquer consists in the sap of the *urushi* tree, the fruit of which produces the vegetable wax. Some notes on this were given in my report for last year. The Japanese distinguish between the male and female tree, the former bearing no fruit. The tree attains to a height of from 36 to 42 feet. In those parts of the country where the trade in lacquer, (I refer to the crude varnish and not the manufactured ware) is of any importance, the varnish is taken from the tree when it has attained to an age of from four to eight years. On attaining the latter full age the tree is cut down. Where the tree is cultivated for the sake of the wax, the sap is not extracted, and in Aidzu and Yonezawa

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where the trees are specially reserved for wax they will be seen to attain to no inconsiderable height. The *urushi* (lacquer varnish tree) is cultivated in two ways either by sowings or by cuttings. In following the former the fruit of the tree is lightly pounded in a mortar so as to remove the rind from the seed These are then mixed up with wood ashes moistened with water, afterwards put into straw bags over which liquid manure is poured, and the bags are then left to soak in water until the close of winter. Just before the commencement of spring, on a day duly noted in the Japanese farmer's almanac, the seed is sown broadcast over the ground and slightly covered with earth. In respect to slips or cuttings, they are planted out in rows and thinned as soon as a leaf or two appears. Sowings are however preferred, as it is found very difficult to rear from cuttings. The amount of varnish obtainable from any one tree depends on the vigour of the tree and the quality of the soil. A good vigorous *urushi* will after four or five years growth have a stem of about six inches in diameter. The sap is generally drawn off on the tree attaining its fifth or sixth year of growth and this is done in the following manner. A lateral incision is made with a knife in the trunk of the tree and four days later the incision so made is punctured. The sap that exudes is then carefully removed with a small spatula and put into a wooden jar. One incision is made at a time, commencing from the root upwards, and the trees are taken in turn. This is continued until each tree exhibits a series of cuts all up the trunk. The tree is afterwards felled. The drawing of the sap is begun in the middle of summer and continues to about the month of November. The very first and last sap drawn is not considered of good quality. The best is that which is drawn off late in summer. From spring to summer the sap ascends in the tree and afterwards descends. The expert is therefore guided by this fact as to where the incision should be made, when the sap is descending in the trunk it is considered inferior. The bark of the larger sized trees being somewhat thick, the ordinary instrument in use sometimes fails to make the proper incision, in which case the bark is first removed prior to making the incision. The *Yama urushi* (wild varnish tree) grows plentifully, and in leaf and flower closely resembles the *urushi*, but it meets with little attention as its yield of sap is very small. There is also a species known as the *Tsuta urushi* or Ivy lacquer tree which attaches itself to trees after the fashion of ivy, but it yields even less sap than the wild lacquer tree. Lacquer is obtained largely in the eastern portion of the Empire, but to no great extent in the Western provinces. In the province of Echizen, at Yoshinô in Yamato, Aidzu, Yonezawa, Saijô and Yamagata in Dewa, Nambu, and Fukuoka in Oshiu all send lacquer of excellent quality, but Echizen has always held and continues to hold the foremost rank for this product as a staple, although the choicest quality comes from Yoshinô in Yamato, and in any part of the Empire where lacquer is obtainable the labour of Echizen men is said to be at a premium owing to their skill in extracting the sap. The market price of lacquer varnish is in Yokohama about $100 per picul (133⅓ lbs.) The wood of the *urushi* tree being exceptionally good it is applied to many uses, and notably to the making of floats for fishing nets.

Having thus giving a brief description of the manner in which the lacquer varnish is obtained, I proceed to a few remarks on the preparation of lacquer ware.

Japanese give the year 724 (A.D.) as the date when the art of lacquering was first discovered, but those amongst Japanese who have given attention to the subject fix the date at the year 889 or 900 (A.D.) It would appear to have attained to some perfection in the year 1290, for the name of a distinguished painter in lacquer who lived at the time is still handed down as the founder of a particular school of art in lacquer painting. From that time it developed until it attained to its present perfection. The following is a brief general description of the mode in which designs in lacquer are worked.

The first thing is to trace out on the thinnest of paper the required pattern or design, and the tracing is then gone over with a composition of lacquer varnish or vermilion, afterwards laid on whatever it is proposed to impart the design to, such as the facing of a cabinet or other piece of work and well rubbed over with a bamboo spatula. On the removal of the paper the material below will be seen to have received the outline. This is now gone over with a particular kind of soft lacquer varnish. When the industry is pursued in hot weather the varnish speedily dries, and consequently where the pattern is a good deal involved, such as one representing bunches of flowers or flocks of birds, a small portion only of the pattern is executed at one time, and the gold powder which enters largely into most of the lacquer ware for the foreign market is applied to each part as it is being executed. For this a large and very soft brush is used, and by its aid the gold powder is well rubbed in with the lacquer or varnish. The work is then left to dry for the space of about twenty-four hours, after which the pattern is lightly rubbed over with charcoal made from a particular wood, this process securing evenness of surface. The work is then rubbed with polishing powder and afterwards carefully wiped. The above description simply applies to the mere outlining on any given surface or ground work of figures of men, women, birds, flowers, etc. There still remains a good deal of finishing work, such as the tracing of leaves on trees, the petals of flowers, the wings of birds etc., and so on according to the particular subject in hand. Into all of these gold powder largely enters, the working in of which requires a light brush and skilful hand, so as to ensure an even mixture of the powder and varnish. After this has well dried, a particular kind of lacquer varnish known as *Yoshinô urushi* is rubbed in, and the whole then polished with horn dust. The polishing process is done with the finger and is continued until the gold glitter shows out well. A beautiful polish is said to be thus obtained. Briefly then, the designing on lacquer ware is done thus. Supposing the subject to be a flower, it is traced out on paper and imparted to the ground work of wood. Gold powder is then sprinkled over the work from out of a bamboo tube, well rubbed in with a brush, and then allowed to dry, afterwards polished and a coating of varnish applied. This is repeated several times until the work assumes a rust color. The veins or tracery of the leaves are now marked out with lacquer varnish. Before this dries, gold powder is again sprinkled over and then well rubbed in with a brush. When the surface has dried it is dubbed over with a piece of charcoal so as to tone down any irregularities. After this it is polished when the flower will appear in proper form.

Railway.—Yokohama to Yedo, 18 miles.

The Receipts for 1874 from passenger traffic were *yen* 405,421.50, say Mexican dollars $401,407, the number of passengers conveyed being 1,592,314. The goods traffic gives a return for the same period of *yen* 35,091, say, Mexican dollars $34,941, making with the amount derived from passengers a sum total of *yen* 440,512.30, equal to Mexican dollars $436,150. The following is a comparative statement of receipts for the two years 1873 and 1874, but it should be remembered that the goods traffic on the line only commenced towards the close of 1873.

	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Goods.	Total.
1873.....	1,435,656	Yen 430,931	9,254	440,185
1874.....	1,592,314	„ 405,421	35,091	440,512

Exhibiting an increase of 156,658 in the number of passengers but a decrease of 25,510 *yen* in the receipts under this heading, attributable to a reduction of fares, the general return giving an increase of *yen* 327 in the total receipts. The line continues in good order, is admirably worked, and its earnings should be such as to afford satisfaction to the promoters of and to those who continue to watch over the undertaking.

Agriculture.—The export of rice, permitted by a Government notification dated July 15th 1873, was prohibited on the 1st of August 1874, but this prohibition has since been withdrawn by a notification taking effect from the 1st April last.

A valuable communication recently made to one of the local papers* here and headed "Agricultural progress in Japan" gives some very interesting information on the subject of which it treats, and from it I have gleaned a few of the following particulars. The annual rice produce of Japan is estimated at 30,000,000 *kokus* (a *koku* is

* Vide *Japan Weekly Mail*, 14th and 21st November, 1874.

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equal to 250 catties or 333 lbs.), 50 bushels to the acre is considered an average crop. Nine millions (9,000,000) of acres are said to be under tillage in the Empire supporting about 3½ souls to the acre. The Government has turned its attention to stock-farming, and is endeavouring to ascertain with experienced foreign aid what are the localities best adapted for stock farms and cattle runs. Particular enquiries, too, have been instituted in respect to soil and grasses. Experiments have proved that red and white clover, , and the rye family of grasses thrive wonderfully in Japan, and this, coupled with the statement that there is in the country sufficient pasture land to maintain 28,000,000 sheep, producing wool on an average of 5 lbs. per fleece, would apparently justify the Government in the attention given to the subject and to the (it is to be hoped) judicious outlay of money to procure information either by observation or experiment on these important subjects. Amongst the most interesting experiments are those that have been made at the farms of the colonization department in Yezo. At one of these forty acres of ground have been laid out with fruit trees and flowers. At a second, one hundred and forty acres have been planted with fruit trees, cereal crops, and grasses, and a third is used exclusively for pasture land, its area being about 75 acres. Experiments made on the third mentioned farm appear to have been exceptionally successful, more particularly with the Italian Rye-grass seed. This success cannot but be highly satisfactory to those interested in it, for if sheep rearing is to attain to any importance, grasses will have to be largely imported owing to the inferior quality of the natural herbage. Fruit trees and shrub fruits have thriven wonderfully on the first and second farms, both from seed and by grafting. The flavour of the fruit trees is pronounced as excellent, and it is said that the most promising trees are the seedlings grafted on indigenous stock.

Land (Building). The filling in of the Swamp under article 7 of the Convention of December 29th 1866, having been completed, and the site marked out in lots, the local Japanese authorities notfied that 40 out of the 77 lots appearing on the plan would be sold at public auction on the 1st of July 1874, at an upset price of $5.25 per *tsubo* (six feet square) of ground. The drainage works of the locality in its entirety being incomplete, those in connection with the 40 lots only proposed to be sold having been completed, the Consuls felt it incumbent on them to protest against the sale of any portion of the land so long as the entire drainage works were left unfinished. Consequent on this protest the notice of sale was withdrawn and the land remains unsold up to the present. There is, however, just now no great demand for building lots, and the Government will doubtless best consult its own interests in not offering any fresh land for sale, assuming of course that all necessary works in connection with the land, such as roads, drains etc. are complete, until assured that there is likely to be some competition amongst purchasers.

Public Gardens.—An opinion generally prevailing that the time had come when the Japanese Government might be called upon to lay out the site reserved for Public Gardens, in accordance with Article I. of the Convention dated the 29th of December 1866, and it being currently reported that the local authorities had received instruction to proceed with the work, a communication was addressed by the Consuls to the chief local Japanese official on the 25th of February 1874. In this his attention was drawn to the lapse of time since the Convention had been signed, and he was requested to inform the Consuls whether the laying out of the gardens was to be proceeded with, if so, on what plan; further, what arrangements were contemplated for the maintenance of the gardens when completed. A reply was received on the 6th of March to the effect that orders had been received to prepare plans and specifications and that more definite information could not at the moment be given. On the 13th of April a further communication was received, stating that instructions had been issued to commence the work of laying out at once on a plan agreed to between the Government and the Foreign Representatives. On the 14th of September it was notified that the gardens were approaching completion, but the planting out of trees and shrubs is still being carried on to this date. I understand that the Government authorized an expenditure of $12,500, of which amount $9,500 had been disbursed up to the close of November, although many of the trees contracted for and included in the $9,500 had not then been delivered. The balance of $3,000 should go a long way towards beautifying the gardens and relieving them of their present somewhat monotonous aspect. The cost of maintenance has been roughly estimated at $100 per mensem, of which sum one moiety would fall upon the foreign community, the other upon the Japanese town. When the time comes for settling how this sum is to be raised, it will be felt, I think, that the only way to obtain it will be by voluntary contribution, and I trust that some interest will be exhibited by the public in the maintenance of these gardens, for if their necessity is not felt to any great degree at the present moment, the forethought that secured a large open space for a public garden in the midst of what is likely to become a somewhat thickly inhabited quarter, will doubtless be duly appreciated.

Kerosene Oil, (storage).—On the 6th of March 1873, a despatch was received by the Consuls from the local Japanese Authorities proposing a site for the erection of storehouses in which to store Kerosene oil (the value of the import of which into Yokohama in 1874 amounted to $105,798; quantity 15,820 piculs. The communication intimated that a committee of Japanese merchants would be appointed to transact all business relating to the storage of oil, and that the charges should not exceed the lowest rates ruling for storage in foreign owned godowns. Further it was asked whether the storage on these proposed premises of oil and goods of an inflammable nature generally could be made compulsory on the foreign community. The proposal was communicated by the Consuls to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and the advice of the Chamber was solicited on this important matter. In due course the Chamber informed the Consuls that it considered the proposed arrangement a very necessary one, and that the site was well suited, provided there was good water communication with the foreign settlement and native town. It was suggested that the buildings should be as fire-proof and substantial as it was possible to make them. In a subsequent letter on the same subject the Chamber urged that the control of the store houses should be under the Government and not be given in to the hands of a private company, and that separate storage should be provided for oil stored by foreigners apart from that stored by Japanese. The Chamber fixed two cents of a Mexican dollar per case of ten gallons as a fair rate of charge per month. Towards the close of June 1873 the arrival in port of a quantity (some 20,000 gallons of Kerosene) and the storage of a considerable portion of it in the immediate neighbourhood of the foreign settlement, called forth a strong remonstrance from the different Fire Insurance Agencies, and due representations of the urgency of the case having been made, temporary warehouses remote from the settlement were provided, the question of the permanent premises having up till this remained in abeyance, owing partly to a reluctance on the side of the Japanese Authorities to meet the wishes of the Consuls in respect to the inadvisability of placing the control of the warehouses in the hands of any private company, and partly to a difference of opinion as to the mode in which the buildings should be constructed. On the 31st of August, 1874, the Consuls were notified that a warehouse had been constructed on the site originally proposed, and at the same time a draft of regulations applicable to the storage of Kerosene and other inflammables was submitted for consideration. These having been carefully gone through, certain amendments were suggested which it was understood would be accepted. Matters, however, came to a standstill owing to the accommodation (one storehouse only) being insufficient, and this too being considered a bad risk by the insurance offices, from the absence of any outside facing of tiles, bricks, or stone. In the matter of accommodation I should judge that the single warehouse would not hold more than 10,000 gallons, whereas space for certainly more than double that quantity is required. It is manifest that the diplomatic representatives cannot be urged to make the storage of Kerosene or other in-

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flammables on any particular spot compulsory, so long as the storage accommodation so provided is obviously insufficient. Additional warehouses on the same premises are now, however, in course of erection, and these, together with the one already erected, will be so constructed as to make them good risks. I trust therefore that before long the storage of Kerosene will be under proper regulations.

Gas.—In my Trade Report for the year 1872 I noticed the lighting of the native town with gas as an important feature in the record of the progress of this port, and I stated that arrangements for lighting the foreign settlement were approaching completion. In my report for the year 1873 I was silent on the subject of gas, for, unfortunately, our streets remained unlit until the close of 1874. Now that gas has been introduced into the foreign settlement a brief record of the circumstances connected with its introduction will not be out of place.

The lighting of the streets of the foreign settlement engaged the attention of some of our residents as far back as the close of 1872, and even previous to that, but from one cause or another any scheme proposed fell through notably because of differences in respect to mode of assessment. At a public meeting held on the 9th of January 1873 certain resolutions were submitted and passed. These were notably that in the absence of any other practicable scheme the community should take the expense of lighting upon themselves, that such expense would be in the nature of a voluntary tax, the tax to be paid by the tenants of property, and that the assessment for this tax should be made on the value of rental. A committee was then appointed to carry out the resolutions passed at the meeting which lost no time in communicating with Mr. Takashima Kaemon, the director of the gas comapany, but at the outset of their labours they met with a serious disappointment in respect to the lamp posts, the providing of which free of charge it was understood had been promised by the Government. The authorities, however, ultimately declined to carry out any such promise, alleging, I believe, that it had never been made. Under these circumstances the committee had to fall back upon the written undertaking of the director of the company to supply the posts on the understanding that a rental of one per cent per month should be paid, in addition to the price to be paid for the gas; but a demand of one and a half per cent per month, together with a guarantee of payment of a sum for lighting the streets, without regard to what could be collected from the community, brought matters to a stand still. Subsequently, however, Mr. Takashima and the committee met, and, after some discussion, the former promised to communicate his views by letter. In a few days a letter was received, its purport being that payments should be made six months in advance, such payments to consist of one per cent per month interest on the price of the lamp posts, and $4.45 per month for the gas to be consumed by each lamp per mensem. The committee met this with a counter proposal, namely, to pay one per cent per month on the price of the lamp posts, and to pay for the gas every three months in advance at the rate of $4.45 per lamp per month. Mr. Takashima's reply to this was, however, of such a nature as to make the task of the committee hopeless for the time, and they so reported to the community. The next move however came from Mr. Takashima himself, who re-opened the question with the committee, and at length an agreement was come to on the 31st of October. By this it was proposed that all who were willing to sign should be considered liable only for the amount payable on the basis of the assessment, namely, two per cent per month on the rental value of premises. It was agreed that payments to consist of two items, namely 66 cents, interest for three months in advance at the rate of one per cent per month on the twenty-two Mexican dollars, the prime cost of each lamp, and $13.35, three month's payment in advance at the rate of $4.45 per month for the gas supplied to each lamp. Further, it was agreed between the parties, that if at any time during the term (one year) of the agreement the aggregate subscriptions should be reduced as much as ten per cent on the whole amount payable by the community, it would be at the option of Mr. Takasima, after consultation with the committee representing the community, to declare himself to be no longer bound by the terms of the agreement. On the 24th of December 1874 the streets of the foreign settlement were lit for the first time, and those gentlemen who had laboured in the matter had the satisfaction of witnessing the practical result of their work. The settlement is at present lit with 100 lamps.

Police.—Robberies have, I regret to say, occurred in the settlement during the past year to an unprecedented extent, and the apparent impunity with which they were committed induced the public to come forward and to make strong representations to the proper authorities. A memorial was drawn up and sent in to the Consuls on the 18th of September. It dealt with the defective police arrangements of the settlement, the robberies of daily occurrence and the failure to detect the perpetrators. The memorialists urged that the matter should be brought to the notice of the local Japanese Authorities with a view to the rectification of the grievance. That the community had good grounds for taking action may be judged from the fact alone that the Superintendent of police informed me on the same day that the memorial was signed that complaints in respect to twenty-two separate acts of robbery in the foreign settlement had been reported at the police station during the month of August, and that up to the 18th of September robberies were being reported at the rate of nearly two-a-day. On the 18th of September I had in company with the Chairman and Vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Kenrei, the chief local Japanese official, with the view of urging upon his attention the necessity of remedial measures, and I then learned some particulars about the Japanese police force which may appropriately be given here. The force for the protection of the foreign settlement consisted, I was informed, of about 200 men, for whose maintenance the central Government annually voted $20,000. Consequent on the necessity of increasing the pay of the force it had just been reduced to 180 men. As these had to be distributed over twenty-six beats, namely thirteen in the business quarter of the settlement and fourteen on the bluff, and as a fair deduction had to be made for officers, for men in hospital, and for those absent on leave, it appeared at once that the force was insufficient to meet the demands made upon it, or that the best was not made of the men at the disposal of the authorities. To report to the memorial. This was duly communicated to the Government and strongly supported by the Consuls. I should mention, too, that a public meeting was held by the residents at which a committee of five, each representing a different nationality, was appointed to communicate with the Consuls on the subject of the robberies and report further to the public. The gentlemen composing the committee subsequently met the Consuls by appointment. From them they learnt that every exertion was being made in conjunction with the Kenrei to check the robberies and to improve the police force. On the 2nd of October the Consuls had the satisfaction of learning that the number of beats had been increased by fifteen. This, joined with the promise made on their urgent demand that receivers of stolen property would be dealt with more sharply than had hitherto been the case, and the lighting of the settlement with gas, a somewhat long deferred matter, has contributed materially to lessen the number of robberies.

Shipping.—Under the heading British Shipping (general) the entries show an increase of 15 ships and 22,009 tons as compared with 1873 and the clearances an increase of 6 ships and 16,134 tons. Mail Steamers, British, exhibit a slight increase in the tonnage in both entries and clearances. American shipping, general, exhibits in the entries an increase of 3 ships and 3,189 tons, in the clearances an increase of 1 ship and 2,132 tons. The mail steamers (American) show a decrease in the entries of 16 vessels and 23,561 tons, and in the clearances a decrease of 18 vessels and 27,600 tons. French shipping (general) exhibits an increase in the entries of 1 vessel and 1,016 tons, in the clearances a decrease of 1 vessel and 637 tons. Mail steamers (French) show a decrease in the entries of 1 vessel and 1,530 tons, in the clearances an increase of 1 vessel and 667 tons. German shipping exhibits an increase, the entries being 35 against 29 in 1873, increase of

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6, and the tonnage 19,294 against 12,607 increase of 6,687 tons. The clearances are 2 vessels and 3,960 tons in excess of those in 1873. The figures in respect to other foreign shipping do not call for special comment.

To summarize:—The increase in the entries comparing 1874 with 1873 is 7 vessels and 6,386 tons; in the clearances there is a decrease of 14 vessels and 7,164 tons. The prospect of a rupture with the Chinese Government in consequence of the action taken by the Japanese Government against the savage tribes inhabiting the southern portion of the Island of Formosa induced the Japanese Government to make several purchases of foreign steamers during the summer of last year to be used as transports. In this work the vessels so purchased were employed for a short time, but, a peaceful solution of the difficulty having been arrived at, the greater number have since been utilized as mail and cargo steamers trading between this and the coast ports and to Shanghai under the management of a Japanese Company. The purchases under this heading amounted to $1,127,300. This business being an exceptional one and not forming a portion of the staple trade, I have not included these figures in the Import Statistics in the body of the Report, but they will doubtless come under your attention when framing the general summary of the year's trade. If embodied in the Yokohama Returns the decrease in the Trade of the Port as compared with 1873 will not be so marked.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K. C. B.
&c., &c., &c.

MESHIYA.

"JŌSHI, SHOCHIU, NAKAKUMI, NIGORIZAKE, MESHI" is the legend inscribed upon her paper window, and, in troth, a goodly allowance of sack it looks for such a trifle of bread. "The cream of the cask, spirits, the middle of the brew, muddy wine, eatables!" An island of solids in an ocean of drinkables; liquors innumerable and something to eat. Something? Why there's anything, everything. Subtle old hostess! It is the meat which is plentiful and the drink which lacks. Are not those two tubs in the kitchen your whole store of potables, and have you not been known to send to the squint-eyed tapster round the corner when your liquor refused to run, tilt ye never so much? And, after all, what better could you do than treat your customers to the "*saké* of three virtues"? Doth it matter a cash whose brand is on the vessel, so that it holds that royal fluid which is warranted to house and clothe the drinker thereof, not to mention the effect upon his spirits? Well! well! good Madam, we will extend our clemency and take no further cognizance of the fib upon your window, admitting the plea that your house is small and that you prefer your cellar at a distance, where the heat of fires and the steams and smells of cooking do not hang around the casks and spoil the flavor of the wine:—but, hark ye! we like our "*san toku shu*" well warmed.

She's an honest, hard-working old body, is the eating-house woman, and a fat one withal, as becometh a purveyor. Was it not humorously said "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," and, if so, why not a dispenser of good things well cooked? What more genuine certificate of the excellence of her viands could you have than her plump person? What a deal of wordy advertisement it saves! She has but to stand in the door-way when her work is slack and shew herself. "Anything fit to eat in your house my good woman?" "Why look at me, sir!" and the hungry traveller enters at once. She's like a German sausage belted round the middle, and quivers when she moves. Her house is but a poor one—(we're all poor in our village)—though it is none the less popular on that account. You pass through the kitchen as you enter. On your left you see a long copper boiler, fantastically shaped and polished like a mirror. Behind this stands the Hostess engaged in her culinary duties, and on the shelf behind her hand, plates and trays and lacquered bowls, while in the window may be seen a goodly store of fish, flat fish, round fish, sprats, sardines and, now and then, a royal *tai*. Lying about here and there, in proportion as the day has been a busy or a slack one, may be noticed a number of little tables some ten or twelve inches high, covered with the remnants of a meal and waiting to be washed and put aside for further use by the waiting girl,—a daughter of our hostess (she's a widow, poor soul). On the right hand of the entrance is the best parlour. If you dine in this you pay a little extra. There is no furniture in the room, but furniture is not required. There is somewhat of an air of elegance about this apartment. The mats are good and clean, and the walls have been plastered with blue-colored cement, in which particles of white sand have been mixed and which glisten in a sunbeam. Not that many sunbeams find their way into the room though, for it is darkened and has its light pleasantly tempered by being made to pass through leafy shrubs, which are cunningly planted by the end window. A glass toy suspended from the ceiling and which tinkles in the breeze conveys the idea to a tired and dusty traveller that though outside the winds are still, and all nature gasps and pants for breath, an errant zephyr has found its way into the room, and has taken up its abode there. On the palm tree pillar of the alcove, a quaint and curiously-shaped vase encased in wicker work, hangs from a crooked nail from whence projects a bunch of purple iris, whilst upon the wall of the recess itself a picture scroll representing a cluster of islands in an azure sea, is stretched, at foot of which a lump of quartz is standing in a porcelain dish. The better kind of customers dine here, and, when their meal is over, not unfrequently stretch themselves upon the mats in slumber, for it is a drowsy room—a sleepy hollow—where the gloom and the tinkle of the glass and the hum of insects dancing up and down outside amongst the trees are conducive to repose.

The poorer folks are content to eat their meals in the room which faces the entrance, if room it can be called. It is merely a raised platform, matted, and to all intents and purposes a portion of the kitchen. Here, having washed their feet, if off a journey, and mounted by a stepping stone, they wait their turn to be served. Each guest has a separate table brought to him, having its little load of fish and soy and pickled radish and what not, to be followed by bowls of rice according to capacity, whose contents are seen to disappear with marvellous rapidity, washed down by copious floods of tea, and be sure a pair of new deal chopsticks, too, are not forgotten. These are wrapped up neatly in a sheet of paper, which does duty for a table-napkin when the feast is over. There are generally many customers in this portion of the eating-house. Horse-boys, farmers and such like, and, when the pilgrims are in season, crowds of the latter, coming or going from or to, it may be, Fuji or Chusenji. On such occasions it is a lively scene; such laughing and chatting and smoking of tiny pipes and drinking of tea, with a hissing through the teeth, as never was heard before, while the hostess, enveloped in clouds of steam and lightly clad, is working double tides.

Who knows but that the new *obi* which her daughter wears upon a holiday, and the clean mats upon the best parlor floor, not to mention the pointing of the roof, all of which phenomena were noticeable last autumn, may have been the natural result of the popularity of and consequent increase in the customers of the eating-house? She is supposed to have money, is our Hostess. Certain it is that a well-known little Barber—who knows everybody's business—has been heard to say that "if Mrs. Barber were dead there's nobody he'd "sooner take to fill her place than the eating-house woman, "and wouldn't he treat his friends then—that's all"!

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A NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT IN KIYÔTO.

A stranger walking through the streets of Kiyôto will hardly fail to observe a notice put up at various street corners with the words "Dancing in Gionmachi."

Our party had been in Kiyôto only a day, and, as our stay was limited, we were naturally anxious to see all that we could in the short time at our disposal. So one evening after we had returned from our sight-seeing, having gone through the Exhibition and seen some of the principal sights in this charming and interesting city, albeit rather tired, we felt ready for something more. But what was there to be done? "Kiyôto by night!" suggested one of the party—"Let us "take a stroll through the town and see what there is to be "seen." The novelty of the proposal made it acceptable, and as "Kiyôto by night" was echoed by all, forth we sallied for a stroll through the city, and thus it fell out that we were tempted to look in at the "Dancing in Gionmachi,"

The performance thus advertised has obtained the official sanction of the Kiyôto-Fu, the principal authority of that office having attended at a preliminary rehearsal to decide upon the programme, and carefully to lay down the rules necessary for the guidance of the entertainment, in order that strict decorum and propriety should be observed. The performance, moreover, is under the management of a company and the number of *geisha* or dancing girls and musicians employed amounts altogether to over five hundred. Of this number, however, one hundred and fifty are always absent, some being on service in Kiyôto itself, and others having gone to Tokiô and other parts of the country. The three hundred and fifty thus left are divided into seven bands or companies, one of which is on duty each night, and the members of these take it in turns to act as musicians or dancers.

Now for the entertainment itself.

A spacious hall, some sixty feet long by forty feet broad, is the scene of operations. The sides of this are fitted with sidewalks, and with däises, which, with the platform, are elevated above the main body of the building in which the Japanese audience sit, while at the back of the hall there is a raised seat for the accommodation of foreign visitors. The building is prettily lighted with Japanese lanterns, and foreign lamps suspended at different points from the ceiling lend a brilliancy to the scene.

At a given signal the curtains lining the platform and sidewalks are lifted, and disclose the performers dressed most gorgeously in long, sweeping, voluminous robes of a pearl-gray colour, which are secured by the most bewitching of scarlet *obis*,—but also dressed in their war paint, got up to kill, that is to say, according to the most correct Japanese notions touching female attire, with cheeks plastered over with white powder and lips tinged with *beni* and gold.

The musicians to the number of twenty-two sit on the däises, those on the right playing the *samisen*, while those on the left perform on the flute, the drum, the Japanese *tsutsumi* and the triangle, and at the extreme end of each dais sits a musical instructress marking the time and generally superintending the performance. The dancers, thirty-two in all, are drawn up on the platform.

The musicians strike up. Twang go the *samisens*, ably supported by the opposition *tsutsumi* and triangles, and further reinforced from time to time by the shrill screech of a flute, or varied by the bang of a drum, and with the first notes the dancers commence to move through the monotonous figures and dullest of dull posturizing peculiar to Japanese dancing everywhere throughout Japan. No need to describe it in detail. There was indeed little to describe. Moving in admirable time like all *geisha*, here shooting out an arm and there lifting a foot, now turning, now twisting, and anon circling round and threading in and out, the performance was wearisome in the extreme. Some little effectiveness was thrown into the close, when the dancers, forming into two files, moved, to what was almost an impressive air, solemnly and slowly down the sidewalks, and so out into the [illegible] beyond, the curtains falling on the musicians [illegible] their däises. The enough. We went away glad to have seen it, for, as a sight, it was curious enough, but as for appreciating the discordant sounds produced by the several instruments brought into use, this was impossible. To paraphrase Wordsworth's lines, we could in all truth have said:—

> A *samisen* with its discordantness,
> A *samisen* discordant was to us,
> And it was nothing more,

J. H. G.

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Correspondence.

NIPPON.

To the Editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail*.

Shiba, Yedo, 27th May, 1875.

Dear Sir,—In regard to the name of the island of Nippon, it seems to me a gross mistake to suppose that it is a question merely of scholarship in the Japanese language or one to be decided even by the present Japanese themselves. Even if they should find, as alleged, no need for any name at all for the island, (which is hardly conceivable), the same is by no means the case with the rest of the world. Foreigners at least must call the island by some name, and that name must be the one that is sanctioned by use.

Usus quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.

Now it is easy to prove that the name of Nippon (or variously spelled Nipon and Niphon or even Nifon) has been in use for a hundred and fifty years in Europe, and was said by Kaempfer to be the one in use by the Japanese at that time.

In the English translation of his book published in 1728, long after his death, he gives a dozen different Japanese names for the Empire besides Nipon, or more elegantly pronounced Nifon; and in describing the islands of the Empire (p. 60), says: "The first and largest is called *Nipon*, from the name of the whole Empire." His English translator says in the introduction, "The Japanese, in all their maps, represent their Empire as consisting of very many islands, great and small, the largest whereof, which is by them called *Nipon*," &c. The map of the Empire in the same book, avowedly copied from Japanese maps, gives the name of the island as Nipon, while a small map on the same sheet gives it as Niphon. The f, and probably the ph., in Kaempfer, is used for the sound that is at Yedo pronounced as h (as in Nihon bashi). In the German edition of Kaempfer, first published in 1777, the map bears the same spellings; and the text in speaking of the islands says: "Die grösste und vornehmste derselben hat den Namen des ganzen Reichs, Nipon." Perhaps the still older Jesuit map of China gives also the same name to the island as to the Empire.

To go back six hundred years, we read in Marco Polo: "Chipangu is an Island towards the east in the high seas, 1,500 miles distant from the Continent, and a very great Island it is." His editor, Col. Yule, mentions in a note: "The name Chipanga is used also by Rashiduddin." "Chipangu (as far at least as its two first syllables go)" was but an old or incorrect pronunciation of what is now pronounced Nippon.

There can be no question, then, as to the well established use of the name in foreign countries, if not in Japan itself. If modern Japanese choose to drop the name of the island altogether, and to change that of the Empire into Dai Nippon, (from a desire to imitate what they mistake for the pride or vain glory of Great Britain, not knowing that "Great" was used there to distinguish it from a smaller French province of the same name), their still imperfectly civilized disregard of the sacredness of names neither gives them the right nor the power to abolish or change those by which either the island or the empire is known in the English language.

Yours very truly,

BENJ. SMITH LYMAN.

The Missionary Question.

To the Editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail*.

Dear Sir,—We quite appreciate your superiority to the vulgar fault-finding with Missionary operations which is so

one who has been out in the Far East only a few years, learns to expect a periodic out-burst of Tom-Paine-ism from the class of writers to whom that style of discussion is congenial; and it has to be dealt with according to circumstances—sometimes by an emphatic silence, lest it should be fanned into notoriety by opposition; at others, by denial and defence, lest judgment should seem to go by default, or the uninformed be left to suppose that things are even as the anti mission people declare them to be.

We, therefore, as before remarked, appreciate highly such discussions of Missionary topics as are characterized by candour and courtesy.

But some of us who are personally and practically interested in seeing the good work done in the best way, are impressed with your undisguised and oft-repeated preference of the "ideal" and the methods of the Roman Catholic Missions. Of course, you must refer to something which is peculiar to, and distinctive of them; and we should be really glad to know what are those distinctive peculiarities which make them so respectable, while Protestants and their ways are so lightly esteemed. We feel at a loss on this point. We are constantly hearing this sort of disparaging comparison in general society, but have not yet found any one who would give us a distinct and reasonable statement of his grounds of preference. And we confess to be rather tired of hearing Protestant people—lovers of liberty, both civil and religious—persistently making reflections upon us and our ways, and lauding the character and method of those who differ from us *toto cœlo*—openly avowing that they dislike *toleration*, name and thing; and making it an article of faith that Christ's Kingdom *is* of this world, and that his Infallible Vicegerent upon earth is the Bishop of Rome, to whom they, and we all, owe an implicit obedience.

Now we shall really feel under an obligation, if you will employ your able pen in elucidating this matter, by furnishing an answer to the question, What are the characteristics of that "ideal of missionary life and work" for which you "do not affect to disguise your absolute preference."?

Very sincerely yours,

AN OLD MISSIONARY.

Yedo, 24th May, 1875.

Law & Police.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General.

and Messrs. S. Mendelson and G. P. Spooner, Assessors.

May 26, 1875.

CHUISKI, owner of the Japanese junk *Kanke Maru*, and Takenouchi Kingwo, owner of her cargo v. the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oregonian*.

This case, which was part heard on the 22nd and 24th March, was resumed this morning.

Mr. Wills of the Saibunsho, appeared by power of attorney for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Dickins for the defendants. The evidence for the plaintiffs was continued this morning.

Takegoro, warned to speak the truth, deposed: I was cook on board the *Kanke Maru*. I belong to the Miodo Ken, in the province of Awa, and am now living in Yokohama. I remember the night of the 18th February, 1873, when I was on board Chuiski's ship, below, cooking rice. I heard a noise as though the sail was coming down, and went on deck to see what was going on. I ran forward. At this time the steamer had come right down upon us. I shouted out. A collision took place, and I climbed up the mainmast and thence got on board the steamer, and prayed the men on board to save life in the junk. They did not render any assistance, but were going to throw me overboard, when some Japanese passengers came up on deck, rescued me, and took me below. The steamer proceeded on her voyage to Kobe. When she arrived there I got ashore with the assistance of the passengers. From Kobe I went to Hiogo, and there found a vessel which took me to Awa. After I arrived at my home I fell ill.

To Counsel for defendants: I am 19 years of age. Chuiski asked me to attend this trial on the 5th day of the 5th month, this year,—about three weeks ago. A long time elapsed between the date of the wreck of the junk and the occasion of my next seeing Chuiski. Being cook on board, I received no wages. I saw Chuiski last year, and the year before that. The people on the *Oregonian* who endeavoured to throw me overboard were foreigners. There were also Japanese on deck. Passengers hearing me cry came from below, and taking me by the sleeve led me down stairs. I did not see the junk when I was on board the steamer.

Sakedji affirmed: I belong to Hiesho, and am a farmer. I was about two *ri* from my home, in a small boat, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, when I heard cries for help. I went in the direction of the cries, and found a wreck, from which I picked up two people. I then heard other cries; went towards them, and saved a third person. The night was very cold, and the men were almost insensible. I made for the nearest point, and immediately reported the salvage to the officials, who made inquiry into the matter, and sent the two youngest of the three men with a searching party to look for the wreck. I went also, but found nothing.

To Counsel for defendants: It was yet dark when I picked up the men. I know Kinoi. It is a town of many inhabitants, and has plenty of junks, some of which leave there occasionally for other ports. When I found the wreck she was down by the head, the stern was out of the water, and the men were up to their waists in water, standing by the rail. There were about sixty or seventy fathoms of water where the wreck was.

To the Court: The distance between the wreck and where I landed the men was about seven *chô*. I did not see the steamer. I never saw the wrecked junk before that morning. I cannot speak certainly as to the length of the vessel.

Takanushi Koujoro affirmed: I am a sugar and dye dealer, carrying on business in the southern province. I have three establishments. I had freight on board the *Kanke Maru*. In January, 1873, I instructed my agent in the Oda ken to buy me some dye. He purchased 104 bundles. I sent some money for the purchase. Thirty tubs of white sugar were also brought by two dealers for me at the same time and at the same place as the dye was bought. Among other things I ordered were two obis, eight cotton quilts, and three overcoats of a peculiar kind, such as are only made in Awa. I also ordered two hundred pairs of while and one hundred pairs of blue cotton socks, and two hundred pairs of a thicker kind, and eighty pair of getas. These latter things were bought for business presents. The following is the cost price of the goods:—Dye, 5,373.75 yen; sugar, 270 70 yen; 2 obis, 9 yen; 3 awas, 9 yen; 8 quilts, 32 yen; 500 pairs socks, 80 yen; 80 pair getas, 20 yen. These goods, to the total value of 5,794 45 yen, were lost on board the *Kanke Maru*.

A receipt in full from the witness' agents for the money paid for the dye and sugar were put in evidence.

To Counsel for defendants: The captain of the junk he'd the bills of lading. The receipts produced were written out in my presence. The goods were bought through my agents, but on my paying the whole of the money the receipts were given to me. Each bundle of dye is supposed to weigh 20 kuwans. It is bought by the bundle, and is worth 68 50 yen for first class dye. The common kinds may be bought for 45 yen. Chuiski has not paid me for the goods lost, and I have not paid him his freight. I might have heard of the loss of the *Kanke Maru* on the 24th February. I did not fall sick at the time. I did not find out that the *Oregonian* was the steamer that ran down the junk, until I met one of the passengers by that vessel.

To the Court: I never saw the junk before I shipped my goods by her. At that time I was on board. She appeared to be in good condition, had one mast, and her carrying capacity was, I should say, about 100 koku.

This closed the case for the plaintiffs. At noon the Court adjourned till half past one.

After the adjournment Mr. Dickins proceeded to sum up for the defendants, who, he contended, had been subjected to three special hardships:—First, that common to all shipowners, their responsibility, and their liability to be mulcted in heavy damages for insufficient reasons; 2ndly, that the P. M. S. S. Co. has to navigate continually in narrow seas, where their vessels are always more or less liable to accident from passing junks; and 3rdly, the length of time which elapsed between the collision and the entering of the action. Owing to this delay,—accounted for in a manner eminently Japanese, one of the plaintiffs saying that his illness had prevented him entering the action sooner,—the learned counsel had principally to rely for the defence upon the evidence of the captain and chief officer of the *Oregonian*,—very good evidence of its kind, but not such as would have been brought forward alone, had not the lapse of time since the collision prevented the collection of other

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testimony. The learned counsel then proceeded to review the details of the case, and endeavoured to show that the evidence for the defence had been borne out by the testimony of the junk, inasmuch as he did not appear to have taken proper precautions to keep out of the way of the steamer. The *Oregonian*, on the other hand, had, as was shown by the evidence of the captain and the chief officer, done her utmost to avoid the junk, which came into collision with her. Had the steamer kept on her course, the junk must have been struck amidships and sunk, whereas it had been shown that the junk struck the steamer in front of the paddle-box. Mr. Dickins referred at length to Holt's authority on the rule of the road, which he cited in support of the case of his clients. He also dwelt upon the fact that nothing had been brought forward to show that any attempt had been made by the captain of the junk to save her. On the subject of the amount of damages claimed, he contended that there was nothing before the Court but the statement of the owner of the cargo, and the receipts produced by him, which were unvouched for by the testimony of the persons from whom the goods were bought.

Mr. Wills replied briefly, to the effect that Japanese vessels in their own waters were not to be guided by a foreign "rule of the road," that the *Oregonian* was going fast; and that, as had been shown by the evidence of one of the witnesses for the defence, it was not uncommon for foreign vessels to run down junks.

The President having reminded the plaintiffs that they had made two important omissions in their evidence, namely, that they had not shown that it was necessary to abandon the junk at all, or that, when abandoned, any attempt had been made to salve her, reserved judgment.

His Honor would consult the assessors, and give judgment at as early a date as possible.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It may now be taken as established that some kind of communication has passed between the German and Italian Governments with regard to the temporal status of the Pope. Probably the German Minister was ordered to point out, conversationally, the inconvenience sustained by Germany in not being able to demand redress for Papal outrages except from the Pope, or to inflict any direct injury upon the Pope when redress is refused. The Minister would then insinuate an inquiry whether, supposing a despatch framed in this sense to arrive from his chief, it would be of any use to hand it on to the Italian Government. In this way the temper of the latter could be ascertained as completely as if a despatch had actually been sent, while at the same time it would be literally true that the German Government had not sent one. It seems probable that in sounding the Italian Government upon the subject Prince Bismarck has addressed himself to two points—the want of any international character in the Italian law of guarantees and the inconvenience of that law considered as a simple act of municipal legislation. If Italy is to be subjected to pressure in reference to this law, it is plainly necessary to convince her that it is in her power to alter it if she will; and, according to a semi-official Berlin journal, Austria has been asked to assure the Italian Government that this is the case. It is not necessary to accept the statement of the journal in question that Austria has already declared that she does not consider Italy as in any way pledged to her by the law of the 13th of May, 1871, inasmuch as that law relates to a question of internal order with which foreign Powers have nothing to do. It is enough to suppose that this is what Prince Bismarck would like the Austrian Government to say, and that he has hinted, if not expressed, his wish at Vienna. Supposing that Austria consented to do what is asked of her, one of two things would happen: either France would take the same line, or, at all events, remain silent, in which case it would be pointed out to Italy that it is preposterous to attribute international sanction to a law all concern with which is repudiated openly or tacitly by the only Catholic Powers of any mark in Europe; or, France would maintain that the law of guarantees did bear an international value, in which case Prince Bismarck would be able to represent her as the one Power in Europe that espouses the cause of the Pope against Germany. It is easy to conceive that, under some circumstances, this last might be a very convenient line for the Prince to adopt. On the face of things, however, it is exceedingly improbable that Austria either has consented, or will consent, to interfere between Italy and the Pope. There is a close resemblance, it is true, between her ecclesiastical legislation and the Prussian May laws, but which ecclesiastical affairs are administered in the two countries is very different, and the Austrian Government has contrived to get its own way without provoking any overt resistance on the part of the bishops. Austria, therefore, has nothing to gain and something to lose by insulting the Pope, and it would be difficult to insult him more gratuitously than by trying to make his position at the Vatican worse than even the "Subalpine Government" has been content to leave it. Nor can it be any real advantage to a Catholic Power to see the Pope reduced to the rank of a subject of any other Power than itself. It may suit Prince Bismarck's present purpose to represent the unfettered publication of Encyclicals as an intolerable injury to the Government against whose acts they are directed. But under other circumstances he might be equally ready to show that no Government could endure to have the spiritual concerns of its subjects committed to the charge of an ecclesiastic who himself owes temporal allegiance to another Sovereign. The anxiety to represent Austria as sympathizing with Germany in this matter is probably suggested by the journey of the Emperor Francis Joseph. Just at the time when Germany has discovered that Italy does not see her way to taking part in the spiritual struggle in which Prince Bismarck would like to see all Europe involved, the Emperor of Austria makes an opportunity to pay a complimentary visit to Victoria Emmanuel. It may easily be that there was no connection between the two facts, but it was certain that the adversaries of the German Government would represent that there was, and Prince Bismarck may have tried to turn the tables on them by circulating, or rather allowing the Berlin newspapers to circulate, the not very probable views that the object of the visit is to concert common measures against the common enemy. It is possible, of course, that the repeated assertions of the German press may have more foundation than this, and even that the object of the Emperor's visit to Venice was to agree upon some joint action against the Pope; but if so the subjection of Austria to Germany must be very much more complete than there has yet been any reason to suppose.

The statement that the law of guarantees has no substantive international character is in itself true. At it stands, it is simply an act of the Italian Parliament. If the Pope had accepted the position thus secured to him, it might have had additional validity from some sort of recognition by the other Catholic Powers. But so long as the Holy See maintains its present attitude it merely embodies the principles on which the Italian Government proposes to govern its relations with the Pope, and the terms which it is ready to make with him whenever he chooses to open negotiations. But, though under these circumstances Italy may have the power to modify the provisions of the law, it by no means follows that it is in any way her interest to do so. Indeed, the very events out of which the present controversy has grown seem to yield an opposite lesson. The Pope has issued an encyclical letter in which he declares that certain laws passed by the Prussian Parliament are immoral, and consequently do not bind the consciences of Prussian Catholics. Prince Bismark finds that the Pope, in his present discrowned condition, is absolutely out of his reach. He is like a debtor who has gone to America and left no effects behind him. It is natural, perhaps, that Prince Bismarck should wish to saddle some more responsible person with the burden of the Pope's offences. For temporal purposes the Pope is a man of straw; whereas if he were an Italian subject Germany could apply to the Italian Government to restrain or punish his denunciations of Prussian law. But it must be a strangely innocent Government that can wish to be the object of such representations as Prince Bismarck would address to Italy, supposing that Italy were responsible for the Pope's acts. The Pope would be the most inconvenient subject that a Government could by possibility have. Even Prince Bismarck himself would wish to be rid of the charge. It is easy work imprisoning priests, and even bishops, but to imprison a Pope would be a different matter. Yet what other weapon could the Italian Government have if the law of guarantees were repealed and the Pope were deprived of his status as a Sovereign Prince? It would be of no avail to forbid him to issue Encyclicals, and no amount of ingenuity could prevent them from being taken out of Italy. The German Government does not find it an easy matter to prevent their importation into Germany, and to prevent their exportation from Italy would be still harder. A Government which can neither deter an offender from committing an offence nor make the commission of it physically impossible, is reduced to inflict punishment for punishment's sake, and Prince Bismarck would take care that this last obligation did not go unperformed. So long as the law of gua

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rantees exists Italy is free from all embarrassment on this head. She has no more to do with the Pope's Encyclicals than if they were dated from Malta or Avignon. What can she gain from altering the law in the way Prince Bismarck desires that would in any way compensate her for the inconvenience to which she would subject herself? Nothing at all. The Pope has long ago exhausted his armoury against her, and nothing has come of it. Her King and all her principal statesman have been excommunicated, by implication if not by name, without the State suffering any perceptible harm. By simply refusing to accept the unacknowledged *modus vivendi*, in virtue of which the whole Italian episcopate put together give the Government less trouble than any one of the twelve Prussian bishops. The policy of Italian statesmen, from Cavour onwards, has been to avoid doing anything which looked like an infringement of the spiritual freedom of the clergy, either in their relations with Rome or in their relations with their own flocks. By the side of the contrary policy adopted by the German Government this makes Italy look quite like a nursing mother of the Church, and her Government has reaped the reward of its shrewdness in the gradual amelioration of the temper of the clergy towards the civil war. Co-operation in Prince Bismarck's schemes would involve the sacrifice of all that has been done to achieve this agreeable result.

A SPANISH PASSION PLAY.

(The Spectator.)

Round about Linares, the centre of the great lead mining district of Andalusia, and Baeza, the tranquil, isolated, old world cathedral town just outside its confines, and as calm and dignified as Linares is busy, bustling, and modern, the hot sun of Spain shone, last year at the beginning of Holy Week, with a scorching pitilessness which made even the light-hearted miners take a serious view of things. The crops of wheat and barley were as brown as sienna, the beans were drooping, and the wild flowers of the Campo, which should have carpeted the rocky earth with scarlet and blue and yellow, were mere nondescript, withered weeds. Said Mr. Hugh Rose's Manchegan servant to him, "If rain does not fall, Senor, in the Holy Week, God will send no rain at all," and went away despondent, to have a look at his little San Juan, his patron saint, who had a fine, new dress of crimson satin, with golden spangles, to be put on upon Easter Day. Said the beggars, when they asked "por Dios" a "very little alms," and saluted the 'puris-ima," "Bread is going from the poor." If Spanish peasants or Spanish miners (for whom the aspiration "A short life and a merry one" seems to have been invented) could ever be low-spirited, they might be said to have been so then, and the Monday and Tuesday of the last Lenten week passed heavily. On the Wednesday a "bando" came into operation, which interdicted under heavy penalties the sale of wine and spirituous liquor in the "Campo," and the entry of any coach, mule-cart, or public conveyance into the town, from mid day on Holy Wednesday until midnight on Holy Saturday. These wise precautions for public order and decency taken, a ceremonial commenced at the Church of San Francisco, in an anonymous mining town in the Linares district, which presents as strong a contrast to the arid and depressing physical features of the scene and the rude conditions of the life of the Black-Country population as can be conceived.

A crowd of 2,000 people are clustering round the doors of the church, in silence, at half-past six in the evening, when the municipal guards come up, and form in semicircular array, with drawn swords, their scarlet uniforms making a bright flash of colour. Inside the church, where only one side altar is lighted, a great number of men and women are collected, and round the lighted altar are grouped the images, each one larger than life, of Our Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, and the numerous saints who are to have their places in the first procession, which is to commence at sunset. The Governor and one of the alcaldes enter the church and all eyes are turned towards the setting sun When the golden line touches the horizon, the grand, mournful music of the "Dead March in "Saul'" is struck up by the brass band, stationed within the doors of the church, and eight men, barefooted, clad in long robes of sackcloth, girdled round the waist with a knotted cord of esparto-grass, each bearing a huge wax torch in his left hand, come down the church steps, bearing on their shoulders the image of "the Christ of us all," as the miners call the Saviour. The heads of these men are swathed in sackcloth in which small slits are made for eyeholes. The image of Christ is larger than life, and clad in a violet-velvet cloak, girdled; the legs are bare. He sits dejectedly, his head leaning on his left hand, tears flowing from his eyes, his right hand, raised, points over the crowd. The eight men carry him fifty yards, then place him on the ground; the people fall upon their knees, and a man, clothed in black, holding a long, black, draped trumpet, comes out of the church door, and blows three discordant blasts. The bearers shoulder the Christ, a long train of men, clothed like those in sackcloth, and called "humildes," or penitents—miners peasants, artisans, and gentlemen, who walk barefooted, purchase the penitential garb themselves, and pay for the privilege of joining in the procession—march forward with slow and solemn steps, and the church doors give egress to the other images, preceded by a banner of purple, on which is a beautifully painted picture of Christ fainting under the weight of his cross, his tears bedewing the ground. Saint Mary of Magdala comes next to the Saviour; she is clothed in a long, drab cloak, and her face is hidden in her hands. Each image with its bearers is followed by a dozen "humildes." The Virgin is splendidly clad in black velvet, with golden spangles, and St. John is partly robed in scarlet. St. Luke follows him, then a long train of "humildes." The band, playing mournful music, precedes the priests; then come more penitents, and the officers of the town, dressed in black, with bare, bended heads. Every shop is shut, every window is crowded, but silence reigns, as for two hours the procession moves through the rough streets of the mining town all cleared for it; and when, still attended by hundreds, it returns to the dark, solemn church, the crowd disperses in perfect order, and every one goes to his own home.

All through Holy Thursday, the fierce sun shone, the rainless wind blew, and in the evening the procession set forth again; but this time all the penitents wore black-calico gabardines, and high, peaked caps of the same material, and on every man's cap was thrown a crown of thorns, made of the wreathed twigs of the barberry-tree. They were all barefooted, and they carried lighted torches, and were followed by hundreds of children, of all classes, clad like them and carrying tapers. As the procession started, the blare of a trumpet and the rattle of a muffled kettle-drum were heard, and twelve men in buskins, short, buff-leather tunics, and with steel helmets, fell in just behind the image of the Saviour. "Who are those?" Mr. Rose asked of a Spanish pitman. "The soldiers who destroyed our Christ," was the answer. So, again, to the solemn music of the "Dead March" the procession went its way, "the lights showing wan and sickly against the sinking sun, the dark images standing out in bold relief against the steely-blue sky, the long line of the 'humildes' dividing the eager, orderly crowd." On the morning of Good Friday the cold was intense but there was no sign of rain. At five in the morning the church was crowded, and a multitude of people stood without. A preacher was enforcing the doctrine of the Atonement in short, pithy sentences, like proverbs. At 9.30 the procession came forth, and was again joined by the Roman soldiers. This time each penitent carried upon his shoulder a black-stained cross of wood, four feet long. When, after its solemn march it returned to the church, Mr. Rose beheld from a balcony above the great door the extraordinary and impressive ceremony of "selling the Lord." The Christ, crowned with thorns, and bleeding great drops of blood, was placed upon a raised platform in front of the doors All eyes were fixed upon him who was sold. The money was counted from one hand to another, and as the last piece was paid, and the Saviour's right hand went up slowly above the assembled crowd, as though in mute appeal against the treachery, a singular incident occurred. "From the lips of the four thousand of the assembled multitude rose up to Heaven the fierce, earnest shout, "Agua!" Agua This was the miners' united prayer for rain. Once more the Saviour raised his hand, once more went up to the steely sky, now growing blue and hot, the urgent cry, "Agua! agua!" At five o'clock that afternoon a slight shower fell, and as the procession of the evening wound its way through the mining town, the entire multitude cried aloud, "Agua, agua!" The Christ carried at the head was "the dead Lord," a fair, corpse-like figure, under a glass case. It was taken to the church and placed on a lofty tomb, guarded by two angels, and watched by the Roman soldiers The wind whistled shrilly around the ancient building, and the people dispersed slowly when the doors were closed; but the strangers, lingering long there, could hear the measured tramp of the Roman soldiers, keeping vigil over "the Christ of us all" throughout the "Watch night." The morning of Holy Saturday dawned, in clouds, and soon after day break the rain poured down in torrents. Then said the miners, with entire conviction, "The Lord brought it when he moved his hand."

At Baeza there are wealth and stateliness, and the processions of Holy Week are second only to those of Seville in grandeur. The awful solemnity, the picturesque beauty, and the startling strangeness of the scene to be beheld there on Good Friday must, we

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imagine, surpass those even of the Passion Play at Ober Ammergau, because of the terrible reality of the place and the manner of it,—the centre of an immense square, thronged with thousands of people, and the actual processes of the execution, which are all gone through, to the accompaniment of the heartrending Passion music, in the face of the multitude, in bright hued dresses, standing in the full golden sunlight, hemmed in by the low-roofed houses, with the snow-capped ridge of the Sierra for their outer boundary. Through this brilliant crowd, all still and silent, comes a row of men two-deep, robed and hooded, and bearing large candles, and they clear a pathway for the first procession of the Condemned. The King of the Jews, delivered to the people, is borne by four penitents; the derisive robe of his mock royalty is rich claret colour, gorgeously embroidered in gold; a crown of thorns is pressed down upon his brow, and his hair (real, human hair) dabbled in blood, falls down over his shoulders. "He has fallen upon one hand from exhaustion, his head droops a little, his nostrils are slightly widened, as of one who pants for breath; mute reproof, utter weariness, uncomplaining suffering are all in the face."

The figure passes slowly up the square, severing the thronging populace, and is followed by one hundred Roman soldiers, marching two and-two, some mounted on fiery Andalusian chargers, some on foot. These are "the Centurion's Guard." The band steps to one side, the Roman soldiery form round the Condemned, the penitents once more clear a way, and Saint Veronica comes to make her lowly obeisance, and stooping down to wipe the sweat and dirt and blood from the Lord's face. As she does so, the handkerchief is rolled up by means of a spring, and another appears in her hands, with the image of Jesus upon it. Now comes the Virgin Mother, and the foreigner, looking out from a balcony upon the crushed-up crowd cannot discern one covered head or single standing figure. The image of the Virgin is a marvel of art. 'Her arms move, she wipes her eyes, her pale face is expressive of simple, sheer, unapproachable grief; and as the many bands play the most plaintive strains of Bach's Passion music, at the most wailing note she draws near, and puts her arms round the neck and across the breast of her fallen, fainting, and bleeding son." So the first procession of Holy Friday passes out of sight, amid an orderly eager crowd, and when it has vanished the prisoners, manacled indeed, but free in a sense, during the blessed hours walk about the city, and solicit alms. A little before nightfall, with the same crowds lights, and music, come the final scenes. Through the way cleared by the penitents comes the Saviour, and washes Peter's feet; the attitudes beautifully expressed, and the music exquisite. Then he comes, praying in the Garden of Gethsemane; a figure bowed with anguish amid real sobs, dexterously lighted. Again he is bound to a pillar, and the fearful scourging is represented with a realism almost too dreadful to be borne. Then he carries his cross, fainting, lacerated, weary beyond all telling. Night has fallen now; the crowds are denser, the Plaza is all dark; but in the centre are moving forms and the blaze of lighted candles. Profound silence reigns, so that the night-wind, blowing in fitful gusts from the mountains to the southward, can be distinctly heard. For the last time a way is cleared, for this:—

'Now the Christ was raised aloft, in that dim, silent, but teeming Plaza, nailed upon the cross,—a public spectacle, his dying figure barely lit up by the torch of a penitent or a ruthless soldier. Little, thin, red streams of blood flowed down from his nail-pierced hands, crossing each other at the wrist, and pursuing the armpit, and thence trickling down the sides, and soaking in gore the linen cloth at the waist. It was too frightfully real. The two thieves were on either side, and beyond them stretched the long line of penitents, whose lighted candles shed a fitful ray over the whole.' When the scene was finished, a troop of children with silver wings went by, carrying banners inscribed with the words (in Latin), "For our salvation he hath died." Then passed the Centurion's Guard, and the Virgin Mother with the dead Christ in her arms; and a hush of awe fell upon the crowd as the cleared space remained quite empty for a while. At ten o'clock a beautifully illuminated glass coffin was borne along the pathway, bordered by the kneeling crowd, and in it lay a figure, with pale, peaceful features, wrapped in a linen winding sheet. When Mary of Magdala, St. John and St. Veronica have followed the glass coffin, all is over, and the Plaza is speedily and noiselessly deserted. The "Watch" has begun, to be interrupted only when it shall be exchanged for the noisy congratulations and rejoicings of Easter Day.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to N.-C. Daily News.)

LONDON, 15th May, 1875.

During the recent alarm with reference to affairs on the Continent, the English Government expressed to Germany a very decisive opinion respecting the maintenance of peace, and received a friendly and satisfactory reply.

France has thanked England for the friendly attitude assumed during the correspondence.

LONDON, 12th May, 1875.

A conspiracy to assassinate Bismark and Falk has been discovered.

London, 12th May, 1875.

The island of Saghalien has been ceded by Japan to Russia.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 21, *James Paton*, British barque, Cotter, 305, from Nagasaki, Coal to P. M. S. S. Co.

May 23, *Sibir*, British gun boat, Captain St. John, from Hiogo.

May 24, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,615, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

May 24, *Caroline*, German 3-mast schooner, Paulsen, 274, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.

May 24, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullarton, 373, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. Co.

May 25, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to Messageries Maritimes.

May 25, *Rachel*, British barque, 283, Firth, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Chinese.

May 26, *Mora*, British barque, Angel, 620, from Hiogo, Coal and Ballast, to J. C. Fraser & Co.

May 26, *Chrysalis*, H. M. corvette, Smith, 1,500, 17 guns, from Hongkong.

May 26, *Carl Ludwig*, German brig, Clausen, 235, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to F. Knobloch.

May 27 *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General to P. M. Co.

May 28 *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,200, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.

May 29, *Swo*, American gun-boat Commander C. S. McDougal, 1,0, from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

May 23 *Hermann*, German brig, Peterson, 213, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

May 23, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 3,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

May 26, *Orissa*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,120, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

May 28, *Indian Empire*, British barque, Baird, 520, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

May 29, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,615, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 29, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *City of Tokio*, for San Francisco.—General Capron and wife, Miss B. Cornwell, James Mackay, Capt. Morse, Thomas Barclay H. S. Webster, Major Cunliffe, R. G. Davenport, R. G. Bates, J. R. Bates, Revd J. B. Hartwell and wife, Dr. Lindall, Chas N. Nagel, Mr. H. Forbes, E. S. Cox, John D. V. Lamb, J. Lee Warner, Dr. Willis Mr. Komperman, H. Fincke, Mr. Norris, Mr. Keller G. H. Grant, T. Grant, R. Wilson, R. A. Hickson, James Jackson, A. Adamson, J. Silberman and wife, A. R. Wilson, A. C. Gibson R. D. Jackson, Revd C. T. Mills, Capt. Sewell, John Gill, Shichire Kurine, A. W. Banker, C. H. Warren, Mr. Schenck, Mrs Lucy Arnold, Dexter Arne, J. S. Wasson, E. Fischer, G. M. Dore, Mr. Thibaudier, Capt. Maury, Mr. J. H. Smith and child, Mrs. H. N. Manny and child, Mr. W. W. Battles and daughter, Mrs. Murray S. Day, Miss Rendolph, E. S. Hanbay W. S. Hall, G. T. James, T. L. Babcock, Mrs. Simmonds, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Margerison P. Russell, James Russell, George Russell, J. H. Walker, John Chaney, John Hart W. A. Horne, R. H. Anderson, H. Bachman, E. B. Sheldon, Mrs G. O. Russell, Mr. Moorehead, John Ryan, Mr. Meinhold, P. Roberg, Mrs Young, James Clark John Anderson, Joseph Richman, E. R. Feff, and 950 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Maurin, M.D., Fout, Ito and Secretary, Madame De Thierant, Madame Gauticry, Chinese servant and 2 children, 2 Chinese in 2nd class.

Per *Niigata Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, C. H. Thompson, J. Owens, A. Lemmer, Messrs. Fortoun, Boullier, A. Oestmann, Powers, A. Thomas, Moorhead, Watanabe, Pajinot, Suzuki, Kato, Saito, Nakamura and four Japanese, 1 European, 55 Japanese and 18 Chinese in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Orissa*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Robinson, Johnson, Farragia, 24 Europeans, and 42 Natives, on deck.

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Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai and Ports. For Yokohama.—Mrs. W. Smith, child and servant, Col. J. Bessill, Messrs. John Crofts and servant, E. Wenmohs and servant, C. W. Laurence, W. T. Lay and servant, P. Lumday, Mr. and Mrs Matsuda, Mrs. M. Matsuda, Capt. W. Shannon, Messrs. Honshi, R. J. K. Benjamin and servant, Drusaut, J. Bruiner, E. C. Kirby. 17 Japanese, and 134 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Rev. J. Whury, wife and 4 children, Dr. Fielding, and Mr. T. Coo'e

Per American steamer *Great Republic*, from San Francisco. For Yokohama.—Mr. R. V. Dodge and wife, Mr. M. G. Gill and wife, Mrs. A Moore and child, Mr. Bridgens, wife and child Miss M. B. Ward, Messrs. F. A. Nabor, U.S.N, J. S. Abbott, U.S.N., J. P. J. Augur, U.S.N, Dr. M. E. Dreiman, U.S.N, Dr C. U Gravitt, U.S.N, Messrs. Mariano Alvarez, H. B Hamy, G. L Montgomery, J. S. Cristie, Jr, F. W. Wheeler, 1 European, and 13 Japanese, in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Dr. Barchet and child, Mr. F. J. Green, Rev. N. Sites, wife and child, and one European in the steerage. For Hongkong.—Mrs. L. W. Johnson, Messrs Frank Smith, Juan de Olaguivel, and 239 Chinese, in the steerage.

Per *Nevada*, for Shanghai and ports.—T. Van Turen, Esq., U S Consul-General, Mrs. and Miss Van Buren, Messrs. Rapperd, Wm Hil, Gibson, Thomas, Grant Dennen, T. J Green, John Vail, M Barchett, J Crofts, O. Smith, Morton Abbott, Oestman, J. Lecki Bradford and 6 Japanese, and 134 in the steerage.

Per *Niigata Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports: Mrs. Miyamoto and 3 children, Messrs. Thomas, Barreira, Powers, Sugars, Yamada Habe, Nakamura, O. Kase, Otakiri, Murakoshi, Hyver, Katami, Satomura, Yamamoto, A. Robertson, J. Wootton, L. B. Rug, and Yatsutchi; 5 Europeans, 1 Chinaman, and 187 Japanese in steerage.

REPORTS.

The *Saco* reports heavy weather with strong S W. winds. Run from Kobe in 38 hours.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Orissa*, for Hongkong:

Silk ..... 111 Bales.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	2nd June.
New York	Mora	Fraser & Co.... ...	
New York	Stillman B. Allen	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York	Annie Braginton...	Cornes & Co.... ...	

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination
Calabar	Hutchison	
Costa Rica	Connor	
Massilia	Rand	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	
Naruto	DuBois	
Sea Gull	Aefort	
Volga	Noudedeu ...	...Hongkong.
Washi	Hescroff... ...	...Hakodadi.

SAILING SHIPS.

Annie Braginton	413	Chas. Smith ..	...New York.
Ariel	373	Fullarton ...	...Nagasaki.
Caroline	274	Paulsen	...
Carl Ludwig	235	Clausen	...
Florentin	978	Jones	...
Iris	213		... ...
James Paton	395	Cotter	...
Myrtle	35	Poley	...
Mora...	620	Angel	...
Rachel	283	Firth	...
Stillman B. Allen ...	586	Taylor	.. New York.
Tori	100	Jordan	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British gun-boat... Frolic	Captain Buckle
American gun boat Monocacy	Captain Kouts
French Ironclad Montcalm	Admiral Krantz
French gun-boat Volta	Captain Fleuriaud
British gun-boat Sylvia	Captain St John
H. M. Corvette Charybdis	Captain Smith
American gun boat Saco...	Comdr. C.S. McDougal

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Agamemnon" str.
FROM LONDON.—
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C Clarke;" "Oleander."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Satsuma";
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO. "Spirit of the Age."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Ajeda."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Alano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Victoria"; "Vichna;" "Shalimar."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C Leary"; "Jas Condle"; "Hauts County"; "T. A. Goddard;" "Ukraine." For Hiogo.—"Armenia;" "Rainbow."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—
FROM ABERDEEN.—"Esmeralda" str.
FROM HAMBURG.—"Catharina."

LOADING

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Glaucus" str; "Achilles"; "Menelaus" str; "Ajax" str.; "Belgic" str.; "Gallic" str.
AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c. "Galley of Lorne" str.; "Oxfordshire" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Flying Spur," "Punjaub," "Coulmalyle"; "Cathaya."
AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai"; "Sophie."
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO. "Jessie Jamieson"
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Benj Sewell."
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.
WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.
FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

THE NEXT GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held on

Monday, the 31st Instant,

In Room No. 19, Grand Hotel,

At the Half-past Eight o'clock p.m.

Paper to be read, "Notes collected in the Okitama Ken, with an itinerary of the roads leading to it;" by CHAS. H. DALLAS, Esq.

BY ORDER OF
THE COUNCIL.

Yokohama, May 28, 1875.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 29TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabric and Yarns.—Business is still stagnant and in most cases prices exhibit a decline from those which ruled last week. We quote as follows:—

Grey Shirtings:—			
7 lbs	38½ yds. 39 in.	per pce.	$1.90 to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in.	„	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„ 39 in.	„	2.17½ to 2.55
9 lbs	„ 44 in.	„	2.65 to 2.85
Taffachelas Single		nom.	nominal
Yarn:—			
No 16 to 24		per picul	32.00 to 36.50
Reverse		nom.	nominal

White Shirtings,			
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 36 in. nom.		per pce.	2.40 to 2.65
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼ lb.		per lb.	0.80 to 1.00
Black Velvets			8.25 to 9.25
English Drills 18 lb. 40 yds. 30 in.			3.25 to 3.40
No. 28 to 32		per picul	37.00 to 39.50
„ 38 to 42		„	42.00 to 46.00

Woollens continue dull of sale and no quotable change in our nominal rates may be reported. Certain colours of *Mousselines de Laine* alone are enquired for by the trade.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25	to 7.75
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50	to 5.25
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0.25	to 0.36
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.00	to 7.00
Camlets Aestd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50	to 19.00
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00	to 14.50
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18	to 0.19½

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.23	to 0.28
Multicolored	30 yds. 30 in.	0.32	to 0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	1.00	to 1.20
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.75	to 0.85
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45	to 0.55
Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70	to 0.85
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb	0.45 to 0.48

Sugar.—Stocks have increased still further, and business is without activity. We continue previous quotations.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.65	to 4.65
in Basket	„	4.45	to 4.55
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.40	to 8.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.40	to 7.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.60	to 7.10
„ No 4 Kook fah	„	5.80	to 6.20
China No 5 Kong-fun	per picul	5.00	to 5.50
„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4.80	to 4.80
Swatow	„	3.50	to 3.60
Dhiong	„	3.60	to 3.70
Japan Rice	„	3.25	to 3.30
Kerosine Oil	„	3.40	to 3.50

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 21st instant, arrivals are 120 bales and deliveries about 200 piculs of *Hanks* and *Oshiu*. The stock becomes poorer every day, and our quotations for good Hanks are almost nominal. A fine parcel of the filature of Nihonmatsu (Iwashiro) is now on offer; $700 we hear is asked for it.

Hanks—

	per lb	per kilo.		per lb	per kilo.
Best (No. 1/2) 480 to 500	18s. 6d. to 19s.	2d. frs. 51 to 53	Medium No. 2	410 to 430 16s. 0d. to 16s. 3d.	frs. 44 to 45
Good (No. 2) 440 to 470	17s. 1d. to 18s.	2d. frs. 47 to 50	Common No. 3	380 to 400 15s. 0d. to 15s. 3d.	frs. 41 to 43

Tea.—Our market continues active for this staple produce, and settlements for the closing week amount to fully 4,500 piculs. Holders have made some concession, though insufficient to warrant a continuance of purchases in face of recent mail instructions from the American markets, which demand a still further reduction on under-quoted prices, if such advices are to guide operations for this season.

The general character of the crop is of fully average quality, and the reported frosts appear to have been confined to a very limited area.

To-days rates close as under, sellers being willing to meet purchasers of lines of any moment.

Medium	$32.00 to 34.00	Choice	46 to 50
Good Medium	35.00 to 37.00		
Fine	38.00 to 40.00		

Stocks are only moderate, and do not exceed 1,800 piculs new crop.

Two sailing craft are reported as having obtained full cargoes at rates which have not transpired but which are believed to be from £3 to £3. 5/, per ton of 40 cubic feet, New York.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Since the departure of last U. S. Mail, business has been restricted to small settlements of Private Paper at quotations. Gold *yen* are again lower.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¼d. to ⅜
„ „ Sight	4s. 1¾d.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2⅜d.
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.19
„ „ Private	5.35
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72¼ to 72½
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	72¾
On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	¼ per cent. pre.
„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ „ dit.
„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	Par to 100½
„ „ 30 days' sight Private	103
„ New York Bank Bills on demand	Par.
„ „ 30d. s. Private	103
Gold Yen	411¼
Kinsats	418

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MISCELLANEOUS.

AVIS POSTAL.

NOMS des destinataires de lettres ou imprimés existant à la Poste Française.

MM. Adamson Bell & Co., Allen Henry, Asiatic Society, Asyimall Cornes & Co., Bastien, Berger, Biagioni, Brubans, Bruine, Cargill (Mad.), Carroll & Co., Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China. Cottains, Capen Hubbard (Mme), Davison & Co., Deconing, Doorn (Van), Elliot (Dr), Figlière, Franchi, Frossard, Gibson, care F. Dickens, Granet, Gross, Giussani, Hambury, Hickson, Jacob, Jong (Dr de), Kindon, Schwabe, Kirby & Co., Ladage Oelke, Lamas, Landstein & Co., Maitland, Martin Cohen, Maugué, Pitman & Co., Poate, Pryer, Rowan, Schnell, Seguela, Raymond (Mme), Smith J. R., Société Allemande, Vaguet, Veray, Vogel Hagedorn & Co., Walewyk, Wylie.

Pour Hiogo et Osaka.

M.M. Dury, Ermerins, Escher, Evnigton, H. Fricke, Goerts, Gordes, Hagart & Co., Hardy, Ch. Holme Ringer & Co., Huloff-sky, Kirby, & Co., Lucas & Waters, Nering Boegel, Newcombe (Mme), Oriental Club, Piotrowski (de), Plate, Rappard, Reuard, Richter, Scheurten & Co., Tabor, Truelliey, Verhay.

Pour Yedo.

M.M. Ashmead (Dr), Caudrelier, Fouque, Houseal Koning, Lindo, Midzuhoza Yusaburo, Toselowski, Verbeck, Waters.

Lettres qui ne peuvent être expédiées faute d'affranchissement suffisant.

Eugéne Aussenac, â Manile
Jérôme Saccone, â Gibraltar
Mme Emilie Lessing, â Sidney

A envoyer anx rebuts faute de réclamation, les délais de garde étant expirés.

M.M. Abegg Borel Co en liquidation, Adamson Bell & Co., Allen Henry Jun., Cohen, J. Sober et J. Walewyk, Doorn (Van) ingénieur, Evinton (rev.), Féraud Frédérik, Fuerreno Nicolas, Hilstol (Dr) Naval hospital, Lucas & Waters, Lyman. B. S., Miller T. W., Mitoya et Zamagiroza Morris, Vogel Hegodorn.

(Signé) H. DEGRON.
Le Receveur des Postes.

A Yokohama, le 25 Mai 1875.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agent.

Yokohama, July 16, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class, 12 months		1½ per cent.
" " "	6 "	1 "
" " "	3 "	¾ "
" " "	1 "	½ "
" " "	10 days	3/16 "

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class, P.A.		2½ per cent.
Second " "		3 "

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class, P.A.		1½ per cent.
Second and Third-class, P.A.		2 to 3 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1878. 12ms.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

The Standard of the World.



SCALES

ADATED TO THE STANDARD OF ALL NATIONS, AND CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED.

WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & Co.,
311, Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,
2, Milk Street, Boston Mass.

MANUFACTURERS:

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

May 29, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

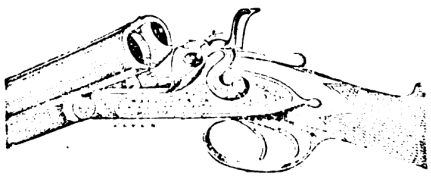
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON,

PREMIER GUN WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CALL attention to their New Patent Top Lever Solid Double-Locking Bolt, CENTRAL FIRE and BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUN TRIAL,

NEW YORK, 1873,

Being first and second for Points of Merit of Shooting qualities, proportion, workmanship and finish. Manufacturers of the Martini, Snider and other systems.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SNIDER RIFLES

READY

FOR SHIPMENT.

Yokohama, February 16, 1875.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872. 12ms.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin,

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Hanging Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

(Corner of Cheapside,) London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ms

THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 23.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

WHAT appears to us to be the error made by the *Japan Herald* in its article of the 4th inst. on the Financial Statement, in which it says that the public debt has increased during the year 1874 by *yen* 6,272,811, is this. The apparent increase is merely the reduction to a book-form of debts which do not appear as such in the schedule of the national debt, because they are only obligations for interest the principal yielding which is in the hands of the Government. Thus: the life pensions and hereditary incomes are charges on the revenue, and if they are bought up by the Government, a sum of from six to eight years' purchase must be paid for them. At the expiration of this period the revenue is freed from the charge and the lands which yield them are held by the Government unburdened. If we were actually to capitalize as among the debts of the Empire these hereditary incomes and life pensions which are now an annual charge on the revenue of about *yen* 20,000,000, it is clear that we should have to add *yen* 140,000,000 to the national debt. This is not done, neither is there any reason for doing it, because this charge is paid from lands which yield in rent more than the incomes for which they were surrendered. What the Government is doing gradually is this; it is paying certain sums, which represent but a few years purchase of property, in order to extinguish the charge which it is now compelled to pay for holding that property, and which, but for such scheme of extinction, it would have to go on paying for ever. It is clear that, even if it has to borrow money to do this—unless at a most exorbitant interest, which certainly is not the case here, as it is only paying 8 per cent,—it is a gainer by every dollar it invests in this manner. The charge on its annual revenue decreases year by year, while the revenue itself increases. It has merely charged itself with the principal representing an annual interest and brought it into the accounts; but, as a matter of fact, it has purchased, with the money so laid out, property which yields an excellent yearly rental and which will be its own in fee-simple and wholly unburdened within a few years. It has contracted a debt to buy the reversion to a perpetual income, and if it has done this at six or eight years purchase, it has not only done a wise thing, but in no sense can it be said to have increased its obligations. Rather, indeed, has it clearly contracted the sphere of these obligations.

In regard to the amount of bullion in the Reserve Fund, the *Herald* says that "it is only a trifle over the proceeds of the last loan." It would indeed be a bad prospect were the Reserve Fund only represented by so much borrowed bullion. But it is not so. The amount of the last loan, which was borrowed for the purpose of extinguishing the charges above referred to, already paid away in this direction, is a little over £1,600,000, so that only £800,000 of the loan remain in the Treasury as part of this reserve of bullion, and thus there are about *yen* 10,590,000 of unborrowed bullion in the hands of the Government. This is quite a different thing. We entirely agree that no false gloss should be put upon Japanese finance, but neither should its condition be misrepresented unfavorably.

Regarding the flow of bullion from the country, we have constantly mentioned the subject, and we may be certain that the Government is fully aware of the fact and desirous that it should cease. The cause, so far as we can judge, is that to which we have always attributed it, viz, an excess of paper currency, which always displaces gold, affects the exchanges, and forces the bullion away. The financial programme of the year contemplates the retirement of nine millions of this paper, and, as we said in our last issue, we trust nothing will interfere with the carrying out of this proposed measure, for the sound condition of the finances largely depends upon strenuous and persistent effort in this direction.

There is a great deal of theological controversy going on in the native newspapers, and it would be interesting to know what steps, if any, are being taken by the Christian missionaries in this country to counteract the effect of those essays which are directed against the doctrines of Christianity. There is an impression abroad among the Japanese that the tenets of this religion have a strong tendency to relax the tie between sovereign and subject and parent and child; and this impression is grounded upon certain passages in our Scriptures which, if taken by themselves, have undoubtedly the appearance of a tendency to undermine the ties of family upon which a great part of the weight of the whole fabric of society rests in this country. These passages will be found in an essay on this subject among our translations of this week, and they are used in no unfair spirit. But the writer who adduces them in support of the point he is anxious to prove, probably does not know that, for one such passage, ten may be adduced inculcating obedience to constituted authority, reverence for parents, and love for kindred. One of the great effects of the operation of Christ's religion upon the heart of man is to enlarge the sympathies and intensify the affections, and it can hardly be supposed that this will tend to destroy or even to weaken those affections which the ties of family produce naturally. The Founder of our faith foresaw that his doctrine would produce divisions in families *until it was generally accepted*, and this we take to be the meaning of the words incorporated into the essay referred to. That it has no such tendency, when once accepted, is clear from the constitution of European family life, in which the affections play at least as great a part as they do among the oriental nations. If Christ, when referring to himself, seemed to disregard the claims of family affection, it was because the work which his vast mission entailed upon him did not permit of that enjoyment which the cultivation of family affections affords. His mission was to humanity at large, and he was forced to deny himself in order that he might accomplish it. But he makes the relation between God

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and man that of father and child, and insisted that the love exhibited by the one should be reciprocated by the other Would he have done this had he undervalued this relationship? Surely, not. The tendency of his doctrine, too, was to extend the idea of brotherhood. It refused to narrow the affections to the mere sphere of family life, and, by increasing their volume he flooded this very family life with rich streams of emotion in which it has subsequently floated with far less danger than under the old system. He did not formulate a creed, but enjoined a life which men were bidden to follow. The accidental relations of family were merged by him into the essential relations of humanity, but a doctrine which has a tendency to inspire mutual love and to strengthen the common trust of society, never can be accused of weakening the ties of domestic life. When we take this teaching as a whole we find how easily it is reconcileable with the passages quoted in the translation before us, nor must we blame the zeal of a writer who thinks that society is endangered by certain doctrines for protesting against their claims. But a man must make himself acquainted with the real genius of Christ's religion before he can write satisfactorily about it, and this applies quite as much to the teachers as to the taught. Coleridge used to say that we had tried Christianity and it had failed; it was time to try the religion of Christ.

We must request the indulgence of our European readers for touching upon subjects which they can find treated far more exhaustively and ably elsewhere. These few words are addressed to the Japanese who are now occupied with this subject, and we trust they may do something towards removing a difficulty which seems to us to demand energetic measures on the part of those who are more specially interested in dispelling errors on this subject. A couple of hour's work with a concordance would enable any one of the Christian teachers in this country to put down all the passages in Scripture which bear upon the question of obedience to authority, obedience to parents and the special claims of domestic life. We shall be extremely glad to publish them if sent to us, and as they will be at once translated into the Japanese newspapers, they will immediately attain a far larger circulation than by any other means. We had rather not have asked for this assistance, for we think Handel was right when he cut short the emissary of the bishops who desired to put together the words for his "Messiah," by telling him he knew his Bible as well as they. But this is a question of enumeration, not selection; and the subject is not strictly within our province.

THERE is a question of serious importance being debated at present in the Education Department, viz., how far the education in the School of Foreign Languages should be general, or confined simply to the acquisition of the languages taught there. The correct solution of it will depend mainly upon another question, which is this:—Are youths to be educated in this school only, or drafted there for the purpose of learning these languages from other schools where they have had a general education? Presuming that one of the main objects of the above-named school is to provide a good staff of interpreters for the Government service—a matter of the greatest importance, and demanding a scheme of a very broad and comprehensive character—we cannot too strongly impress upon the authorities of the Education Department the necessity for making their interpreters men of good general acquirements and solid education. No man can translate really well who has not at least a fair knowledge of the subject-matter which it is his business to render from one language into another. Every branch of knowledge has its own special terminology and vocabulary. No man, for instance, could translate into his own language a treatise on astronomy as it should be translated, who did not understand the principles of that science. He could, of course, give something of a rendering of it, but when finished it would appear like an object seen through a telescope or microscope out of focus. It would present no clear ideas to the mind, and the knowledge obtained from it would be hazy and inaccurate. What astronomers themselves technically call 'the definition' would be bad. This word indeed itself supplies an illustration of the truth we would enforce. Imagine a translator engaged on such a treatise coming to this word, and rendering it by its ordinary meaning, viz explanation or description. What idea would the student of the treatise derive from the expression? Little, assuredly, if any whatever. Take such a word as 'resolution.' In its ordinary sense it means one thing; in mathematics it means quite another; in medicine again another; in legislation again another. Again, take such a word as 'economy' and see how variously it would have to be rendered into a foreign language according to the use made of it in the original. So with the words eccentric, affection, mode, cast, hand, form principle, point, order, involve, issue, lay, nature, necessity and, in fine, a thousand words which have several significations. And when such words are used in a technical or scientific sense, how is it possible they should be properly rendered except by men who thoroughly understand the special sense in which they are employed? Nor should it be forgotten that all languages contain words thus variously used.

It is certain that English is and must remain the dominant foreign language in Asia, but it must not be forgotten that in certain special branches of knowledge the Germans are certainly our masters, and the French at least our equals. The Japanese would hardly do well to cut themselves off from the advantages they might derive from acquiring such knowledge first hand, or from purchasing such special skill as these nations might place at their command. But to do this they must have interpreters or translators of thoroughly liberal education. It is clear, however, that they cannot have a German, French and English professor of each of the various sciences, so that the best plan would appear to be to give the necessary technical education in English, and then draft the young men so educated into the School of Foreign Languages to acquire the other tongue in which they were chiefly intended to occupy themselves subsequently. To provide a machinery by means of which this technical education can be given in each one of these separate languages would obviously involve an expense which the necessities of the case would not justify. Of course, all this might be simplified if the lectures could be given in the Japanese language. But even presuming that a body of native professors could be trained equal to such duties—which in the course of time there is nothing to prevent—still, the language itself will not for many generations permit of accurate scientific knowledge being conveyed in it. Whatever decision may be arrived at on this question, we trust that the main purpose of having a thoroughly well-educated staff of interpreters for the three chief European languages will be always kept prominently in view. The money it will cost will be repaid ten times over in the facility it will produce in the transaction of business, and, above all, in avoiding errors and misunderstandings, which are extremely expensive things.

WHAT is the Japanese Government going to do with the old British Legation on the Bluff? Some good arguments might be adduced for making it the residence of the Governor of Kanagawa, and one of the best is that this course would promote social intercourse between the Japanese and foreigners, nor can it be denied that this is a desirable thing. Such intercourse will always be somewhat stiff and formal until English becomes the *lingua franca* of Japan, or, at all events, of Japanese officials, for few foreigners will ever master Japanese sufficiently to express their thoughts in it fluently. But if we had a Governor here with a good knowledge of English (we write in entire ignorance of the extent to which the gentleman now occupying the post may possess this accomplishment), and he were placed in a position to cultivate this friendly intercourse, it seems fair to conclude that the good understanding which prevails theoretically between the Japanese and ourselves would be increased and made more real. The project involves some practical difficulties which will occur to every one, but they are by no means insuperable if met with tact, good sense and good feeling on both sides. In China such an idea would be ridiculous, but here it is far

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otherwise. The native politeness of the Japanese—which is far greater than that of any European nation, except perhaps of the French and Spaniards—would be an excellent foundation for such intercourse, and with some slight concessions on both sides to national feelings, even if here and there they assume the form of prejudices, we see no good reason why it should not be successfully cultivated by the means we suggest. There need be no great expense attending it, though there is always a tendency to unnecessary profusion when entertainments are given by Asiatics to Europeans. They forget that domestic economy is reckoned a duty and even a virtue with us, and though vulgar pretension and the desire of display have played quite a large enough *rôle* in the history of the settlement, they are not held to be less the vulgar or unnecessary. The subject is at least worth consideration.

ALL recent travellers represent the traffic between Otz (this end of the Biwa Lake) and Kioto as enormous. A perpetual stream of wheeled vehicles, pack-horses and pedestrians, some free, some laden, flows along the road between the two places. When the line of railway from Osaka to Kioto is open, this traffic will certainly increase considerably, and there is actual danger of the road being choked, although it is one of the broadest in the country. The cost of carriage is such that, on a moderate computation, three-fourths of it would be saved were the traffic carried by rail, and it is probable that even at these rates the cost of the line could be repaid within five years—the time is estimated by competent authorities at far less than this. The Japanese ought by this time to have got over the heavy expense which first experiments always entail in whatever direction they are made, and this section of railway—it is not more than nine or ten miles—might be constructed far more cheaply in proportion than the two lines already completed. It is true that there are two ranges of hills over, or under, which the line must pass, but there is not one really formidable difficulty presented by the scheme. If the communication is left in its present state, it will be as if there were a railway from London to Manchester and no line from Manchester to Liverpool. Surely the Government ought not to hesitate about giving immediate orders for beginning *and finishing* this line with all possible despatch.

ON Thursday morning the lighthouse steamer *Thabor* having on board H.E. Okuma and Ito, *sangi*, General Saigo, Admiral Ito and other officers connected with the services, proceeded to Yokoska for the purpose of witnessing the trial of Mr. E. S. Boynton's torpedo boat, which, after several unavoidable postponements, had been arranged to take place on that day.

Mr. Boynton's boat is of small size, decked and rising but a few inches above the level of the water. She is provided with a pair of engines of adequate power to secure her a fair rate of speed and a chest for the storage of a sufficient reserve of steam to supply them for a reasonable distance. Her steering apparatus is controlled by a wire which serves also to regulate the speed and motion of her engines and, when disconnected for the purpose, to discharge the torpedo which she carries. The whole of these movements are effected by the operator who on this occasion regulated their action from a small steam launch by means of an electric battery and wire which connected her with the torpedo boat. We should add that the latter being so low as to be barely perceptible at the distance at which she may be required to operate, is furnished with moveable staves which respond to the movements of the steering apparatus and indicate to the person guiding her the direction of her submarine course.—The first portion of the trial consisted in exhibiting the steering arrangements and the influence of the operator in controlling them, and this was satisfactorily demonstrated. But in the practical portion of the trial—the destruction of a small raft against which it was intended to direct the deadly engine—this power was less discernible. For some little time the boat proceeded with directness for its goal, but as its distance from the controlling force increased, and its position became uncertain, the operator lost it from view, its aim became doubtful and after steering it in various quarters at hazard it was deemed advisable to abandon an experiment which from its circumstances forebad a successful issue.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Boynton's judgment was at fault in occupying too low a stand-point, and we do not doubt that the approaching trial at Shinagawa, to be made under more favourable conditions both in this respect and that of weather, will afford him a fairer opportunity of demonstrating the value of an invention which has so far evidenced much ingenuity and thought in its conception and detail.

Dr. Elmore, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Peru entertained the members of the Japanese Ministry and the *Corps Diplomatique* at dinner on Saturday last, in celebration of the ratification of the treaties which had been exchanged between his Government and that of Japan. The Prime Minister, Iwakura, Okubo, Kido, Ito, Terashima and other *Sangi*, and the Representatives of the various Foreign Powers were present on the occasion. Among the toasts given were "To H.I.M. the Tenno and the prosperity of his Empire" (to which the Prime Minister responded, proposing the health of the President of the Peruvian Republic) and the health of the various Sovereigns and Heads of State of the Powers represented, to which Sir Harry S. Parkes replied. He thanked the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru for his graceful hospitality, and remarked that they viewed this latest accession to the Treaty Powers with much pleasure and satisfaction.

The Marines' band was present and performed a selection of music during the evening, which was brought to a close with a discharge of fireworks.

WE read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*: The Government has issued orders that in view of the boisterous weather which prevails on the coasts of the island of Yezo all vessels which exceed 74 tons burthen shall in future be constructed in the European fashion.

Another notification, published by the same journal, announces that all native-owned vessels, built after the foreign model, are permitted to carry firearms for the protection of their crews and passengers.

A review of the Imperial troops by H. I. M. the Mikado took place in the neighbourhood of Narashino Hara on the 31st instant at an early hour. A small body of cavalry manœuvred and some excellent practice was made by the artillery. His Majesty returned to Yedo on the following day.

WE learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that H. E. Kido has been appointed *Kaigi Cho*, or President of the Assembly of the officers of the various *ken* which will be held shortly.

We have received a letter signed 'An Old Missionary' on the subject of our article of last week, but it must be held over until our next issue, as it has reached us too late for insertion to-day.

We publish with sincere pleasure the following correspondence as authoritative evidence of what has been done by Dr. Willis for the promotion and application of medical science in the Kagoshima *ken*, and of the feelings entertained towards him by the local authorities. Dr. Willis, as will be seen, has gone home on leave, and it will afford his many friends both here and at home sincere pleasure to feel that the efforts he has made in this country have met with full appreciation. Few men have done more than he to bring about and consolidate that good understanding between the Japanese and foreigners the fruits of which we see in the wonderful change which has come over this country during the last ten years.

KAGOSHIMA, 20th *March* 1875.

SIR.—It may not be out of season for me to address to Your Excellency a few observations about matters medical on the eve of my departure for a holiday in Europe, after a residence in Japan of thirteen years, the last five of which have been spent in Kagoshima, as a teacher of medicine and Hospital doctor.

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In the first place I may mention that it is a source of the greatest satisfaction to me to know that my efforts to impart to my pupils some knowledge of European medicine have not been fruitless; and it is with equal satisfaction that I see evidence on all sides of me of growing belief on the part of the public of this province in the benefits to be derived from foreign medicine in the treatment of disease.

As far as possible, the plan of instruction which I have pursued has been to devote one day to teaching General Principles of Medicine. The next day the practical application of those principles has engaged attention. I believe that my pupils and my patients have alike benefited by this plan.

The majority of the diseases in this country appear to be quite as amenable to treatment as diseases of like description in Europe, nor does the result of operations appear to me to be less fortunate amongst Japanese than amongst Europeans.

At to the present time I find that the books of the hospital contain records of fifteen thousand patients treated either as in patients or out patients of the Charity. Besides this number some thousands of sick have been medically attended at their own houses. Amongst this large number of patients all the ordinary forms of disease and injury have been met with, and operations varying in magnitude from the removal of a finger to amputation of the thigh have been performed. The result has been that the good repute of the hospital, on the one hand as a place of medical instruction for pupils, and on the other hand as a place where valuable medical aid may be procured by the sick, has constantly increased.

In support of these assertions it may be mentioned that at present every room in the Hospital has its full complement of patients, whilst students from neighbouring Kens and Islands are amongst the one hundred and fifty pupils who are at present attending the school and Hospital. The most conclusive evidence, however, of the good repute in which the Institution is held is afforded by the recent establishment of branches of the Hospital in different districts of this Ken.

In this connection it may not be unworthy of mention that members of the hospital staff have been lent to establish institutions similar to the Kagoshima Hospital beyond the boundaries of this Ken, and that former pupils of the Kagoshima Hospital school now occupy advanced positions in the naval medical service of this country.

As bearing upon the question of public health, it is with great satisfaction I notice many important changes which have occurred in Kagoshima during the last five years. I believe that many of these changes are not mere innovations but represent permament improvements in the social condition of the community. One or two examples of such changes may here be cited. At the date of my arrival fresh beef formed no part of the food supply of the community. At present it may be obtained at moderate cost at all times and in any desired quantity. Similar remarks apply to cow's milk. The practice of building houses with an upper story has now become common, greatly to the benefit, I believe, of the health of the inmates. With good results too patent to require comment, much greater attention is now paid in Kagoshima to cleanliness than formerly, especially in the more crowded parts of the town.

Though much has been done of late to promote the health of this community, it is right to say that much yet remains to be done. And here I may be permitted to state that the question of good abundant water-supply and efficient drainage of towns is, from sanitary point of view, by far the most important question that can engage the attention of the authorities here and elsewhere in Japan.

It is trite to say, because it is so true, that in disease prevention is better than cure. But how much more is prevention better where cure is doubtful. In the towns of this country great numbers of persons die in the prime of life of fever, whilst the number of persons attacked who recover forms a large fraction of the entire population. The remedy for this and many other evils in the sanitary state of the towns of Japan is an abundant supply of good water and efficient drainage.

I will not fail during my absence in Europe and elsewhere to make enquiries about the best and cheapest means of water-supply and drainage of towns, to the end that on my return I may be able to offer some useful service about these all-important questions. Nor will my best efforts be wanting in conducting other useful enquiries during my absence. One enquiry especially as to the best treatment yet known of the deplorable disease of Leprosy, unhappily prevalent in Japan, will engage my most earnest attention.

The wish expressed by Your Excellency, by my colleagues and pupils, and by members of former patients for my speedy return to Kagoshima to resume my duties, I accept as the best evidence that imperfect as my efforts have been to discharge the duties entrusted to me they have not been altogether in vain.

It is a source of satisfaction to me to know that the efficiency and good repute of the hospital and school are secured during my absence by the appointment of my friend and pupil, Mr. Mitamura Hajime, to act in my stead.

In conclusion I avail myself of this opportunity to express the deep sense of obligation I am under to Your Excellency for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which you have at all times treated me. Nor must I omit to thank very sincerely and very cordially many colleagues and pupils for the friendly regard which they have shown me on so many occasions during the last five years.

With much respect,

(Signed.) W. WILLIS.

His Excellency,

OYAMA KAKUNOSUKE,

Governor of the Kagoshima Ken.

REPLY.

(*Translation.*)

Oyama Tsunayoshi, Prefect of Kagoshima in Japan, wishes to state that you, the English Physician Dr. Willis, having by command of the former Daimio been invited on the occasion of the fighting at Toba and Fushimi in the month of February 1868, to come to the quarters of the Satsuma men in the temple of Sokokuji at Kioto, attended to their wounds there, in consequence of which large numbers of them recovered. Afterwards in the northern campaign you were employed by the Government and followed the army to Echigo and various other places, where you constantly attended to the wounded on the field of battle and healed the sick. Your zealous efforts were unceasing, night and day, and could not be surpassed yet you never showed signs of being wearied. It is impossible to tell the number of those who from first to last you brought back from death to life and restored to being.

Again in the year (87) you were invited by the Prefect of Kagoshima to become Physician to the Hospital and Professor to the medical school. Since that time you have discharged your duties with zeal and your efforts in instructing the doctors and students have been untiring and you have not been satisfied with a mere formal course of lectures. Both the doctors and students have had implicit faith in you, and are now beginning to master the details of European medical scince. They are night and day carrying their inquiries to a more advanced point.

Your treatment of the patients in the hospital has been eminently successful. Those who have come there in *kangos* have gone away on foot: those who have entered with a halting pace have returned firm and erect. In the intervals of your hospital duties you visited the houses of the sick and attended upon them, and several hundreds of the soldiers who came back from Formosa suffering from malarious disease have been healed by you. You have indeed no reason to be ashamed to bear the honorable title of physician (lit. life controller).

In the first month of this year you asked for one year's leave of absence in order to return to England for a time, and although I and every one of us tried repeatedly to induce you to remain you could not be prevailed on to do so. I therefore beg to offer you on your departure as a contribution towards presents to friends at home a sum of 500 *rios* together with six other articles which I hope you will accept as a trifling parting gift.

I, Tsunayoshi, and all of us look forward to your return at the appointed time.

27th January 1875. Oyama Tsunayoshi, Kenrei of Kagoshima, bows himself twice before you.

To Dr. WILLIS,

Physician of the Kagoshima Hospital.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

THE final heat of the four-oared boat race on Saturday afternoon was won by Mr. A. H. Dare's crew by about one length

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THE *London and China Express* announces that Commander Charles Jones, R.N. has been appointed to take the place of Captain Douglas, Director of the Japanese Naval mission, upon his approaching retirement.

General Saigo has been appointed Vice-President of the Japanese Commission to the Centennary Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Owing, it is said, to the heavy losses which resulted from the overproduction of silk grain the growers of Sinchiu, Oshiu, &c., have resolved to limit the quantity to be raised to one-third of that produced last year.

A rumour is current, says the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, that a bad form of disease has broken out among the stock at the

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Kaitakushi Farm in the environs of Yedo. It will therefore be closed for the present.

The *Hochi Shimbun* relates that a Japanese junk manned by 12 hands from the Yamaguchi *ken* was discovered in a sinking condition in mid-ocean by an American merchant ship. The crew were taken from her and carried to San Francisco.

A native named Shozaburo living at Yedo has been fined 3 *yen* and 75 *sens* in commutation of fifty days imprisonment for the offence of having failed to rescue his grand-step-mother (?) from a fire.

ANOTHER photographer has, it seem, been punished for offering for sale specimens of the *carte de visite* of the Mikado and his Empress. Referring to the report that the portraits of the Imperial couple had been forwarded to Italy in order that they should be copied in oil a writer in the *Hioron Shimbun* expresses a hope that due care may be taken to prevent their republication on the continent of Europe.

THE *Hochi Shimbun*, on the authority of private information from Osaka, states that the coinage of 5 *sen* pieces has amounted to 880,000 *yen* and of copper coinage to 550,000 *yen*, in all of a value of 1,430,000. On the other hand $1,366,000 of 1 *shu* (6.25 *sen*) notes of the paper emitted by the Daijokuan and Mimbusho are now in currency. There is thus, the writer thinks, a fair margin against over-issue in this particular instance.

The Cremation grounds at Senji, Yedo have once more come into use in consequence of the withdrawal of the prohibition of this mode of disposing of the dead.

The news of the complete cession of Saghalien to Russia appears to be doubted in certain Japanese circles, and is even disputed by some of the native newspapers; but we are amply assured of its authenticity.

The only question that now engages the attention of the Legation in St. Petersburgh is the decision of the *Maria Luz* case, which is understood to be somewhat delayed in consequence of the irregular—and, presumably, accidental—introduction of a number of documents on the Peruvian side of the argument which had not previously been submitted to the consideration of the Japanese Government. These are to be transmitted to Japan, according to present arrangements, duly examined, and returned to Russia, after which the result of the arbitration will be pronounced.

Kakichi Mitsukuri, a younger son of the late president of the Meiroku Society, of Yedo, has for the second time gained a high prize for scholarship in his class, consisting of some fifty students, in the High School of Hartford, Connecticut. The family is prominent in educational achievements wherever it appears. Its members hold positions of distinction in Japan, and a brother of the young laborer in America is the recognized head of Japanese students in England, having already secured a scholarship at Cambridge.

The *Hochi Shimbun* is responsible for the statement that the chief provincial branch of the Mitsui Bank at Kiôto has changed its designation to Mikoshi Noriyemon. Other and less important branch establishments have also, it states, dissolved their connection with the parent house, and this it attributes to their apprehension of being involved in the losses of the larger Banks.

A repetition of Mr. Craven's drama "Milky White" was given last evening at the Gaiety Theatre by the corps of amateurs. A marked improvement was visible in Mr. Toddles' impersonation of the character which gives its name to the piece. He avoided those misconceptions of the part which marked and somewhat marred his first performance of it, and succeeded in the second act in producing some of those effects which the author, in spite of the miserable *facetiæ* interspersed through scenes addressed to the higher emotions, undoubtedly intended to produce. *Madlle. Violini* made a good impression in the very difficult part she sustained —a part, indeed, so difficult that any success whatever achieved in it by a man, argues versatility and power of adaptation. The part of *Dick Dags* was played at least as well as on the occasion of the first performance, and that of the young surgeon with careful discrimination of the part he occupied in the piece. *Martha Sadripp* was also decidedly improved. The orchestra cannot be congratulated, and the performance was given to a thin house.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* observes that the officials of the Kiobusho (department of religion) who have been recently engaged in a newspaper controversy with two of the native journals have enquired whether they were at liberty to continue their services to the department. The question has been referred for adjudication to the Superior Court.

THE *Hioron Shimbun* remarks upon the eccentricity of some of the native provincial journals. One of these, issued at Nagasaki, has subjected itself to the censorate of the local authorities and may not be published until it has been submitted to the inspection of the Governor.

Fukuoka, who had received his appointment as *gikuan*, did not long exercise the functions of his office. The honorarium of 472 *yen* which he received on his resignation has been generously bestowed upon the poor of Yedo.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* notes the appointment of Terada of the Foreign Office to the vacant post of secretary to the Japanese Consulate, Hongkong.

THE Messageries Maritimes Steam-ship *Tanais* with European mails to the 25th April sailed from Hongkong on the evening of the 3rd instant, for this port.

THE *Choya Shimbun* publishes the following copy of a Memorial which has been submitted to the *Genro-in* by Takatzuji and eleven other *Kadzoku*:—

We recently submitted a memorial enquiring if those who had performed meritorious actions could claim admission to the rank of *Kadzoku*. But our memorial was returned with the remark that as the medals of honour had been struck there did not appear to be any necessity for taking this course.

Had the reply been to the effect that our memorial was unnecessary we should have had nothing further to urge upon the subject; but when we are told that such reply is unnecessary *because* medals have been prepared we are tempted to ask still further:—Have not these medals been suggested by the customs of the kingdoms of Europe where medals and titles are distributed to the meritorious? The following five titles, for example, are bestowed in England: Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount and Baron; again Baronet and Knight of the Garter. However, it would seem to us that medals may be granted and titles of nobility conferred as well, and we confess we do not understand the answer which we have received. But if, in reply to this enquiry, we are told that such rewards as titles are not deemed necessary in cases where medals are granted, the intentions of the Government will be more clear to us.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* relates that a parallel to the kidnapping which was lately reported at Kobe has just occurred in Yokohama, where a Japanese, from Yedo, has sold his child for four *yen*, in this case also to a Chinese. It is related that on his return to his house the unnatural father endeavoured to excuse his conduct to his wife. She has, however, placed the matter in the hands of the police.

We are informed that among the passengers by the *Capron Maru*, from Iturup to Hakodate, were four Americans, who were left on the island in the autumn of 1874 by the schooner *Otsego* of San Francisco. It is asserted that they were left at the north-east end of the island to hunt, and that the vessel was to call there for them within a specified time, which had expired. An investigation into the causes of their being found

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hunting in Japanese territory, where they had no right to be, will be held before the U. S. Consul at Hakodate.—*Herald.*

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per M.M. Str. *Volga*, despatched 2nd June:

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries	191 bales.	31 bales.
Total	222 bales.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 30th May, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,668.34
Merchandise, &c.	$ 516.64
Total	$8,184.98

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,962.81
Merchandise, &c.	$ 668.19
Total	$8,631.00

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 23rd May, 1875.

Passengers	29,979½.	Amount...Yen 6,370.125
Parcels		„ 146.875
Goods		„ 185.456
Total		Yen 6,702.456

Corresponding period for last year, Yen 5,541.727.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Patients treated during April, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained May 1st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained May 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	0	1	0	0	1	1
2nd	0	1	0	0	1	1
3rd	8	8	9	0	7	16
4th	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charity	4	1	2	1	2	5
Total	12	11	11	1	11	23

Dr. Eldridge,
Surgeon in charge.

We hear that the trouble reported by our Tientsin correspondent, in Manchuria, is connected with the mines. The Government are perpetually endeavouring to repress an industry which they had better legalise. It is said that the Mandarin who has been deputed to arrange matters, is inclined to report in favour of this view.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

Very few musters of new silk have come down hitherto, so we are not able to report much upon them. What has been received however is said to be of good quality and colour, but, of rather full size—owing probably to hasty reeling. There will very likely be about three thousand bales down for the English mail of the 30th instant. which is certainly earlier than usual. Export is estimated at seventy-five to eighty thousand bales.—*Celestial Empire—Shanghai.*

A correspondent informs us that H. M. S. *Iron Duke* arrived at Suez on the 23rd March, and passed Port Said on the 31st. All on board at that time were well and in good spirits. They are expected to arrive in England on the 30th April.—*Celestial Empire.*

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MR. CONSUL ROBERTSON'S REPORT FOR 1874.

THE relief afforded to H. M.'s Consul, and H. M.'s subjects, by the permanent establishment at this port of a branch of the Supreme Court of China and Japan, has left the former more time for the discharge of those duties which more strictly belong to the Consulate as an office charged with the care of mercantile interests, and it is fair to presume that we are partly indebted to this fact for the more extended reports which we have of late years seen from Mr. Robertson's pen. Each one has successively been his *cheval de bataille* for the year, nor will the most exacting judge deny that its proportions are worthy of the occasion. But, if we may project our metaphor into one more sentence, he is sometimes better mounted than at others, and with vivid recollections in our mind of the great interest of his Report for 1873, we are disposed to think that the one we published last week had not quite as much breeding, as its predecessor, had neither so strong a frame, so much muscle, nor so fine a coat. For, indeed, the Report for 1873, was specially admirable—we shall hardly be wrong in calling it the best report ever issued from any of H. M.'s Consulates in this country. Its topics were extremely varied and some of them new. The information it conveyed was alike fresh and interesting, and the concluding part of it especially was of great value in assisting an enquirer to form some trustworthy reply to the important enquiry, What has been the material effect upon the fortunes of this country of the intercourse opened up with foreigners by Lord Elgin's treaty? Truth to tell, the present Report has fallen somewhat into the old groove of a commercial record of the year, a valuable and excellent thing in itself, but hardly one which could not be supplied equally well from other sources. At the same time it must be admitted that the subjects treated belong naturally to the care and duties of the Consulate, and that the Report embraces a notice of matters of local importance which must have occupied much of the Consul's time and thoughts during the past year. Nor, to be just, must we forget that the range of subjects which come fairly within the scope of treatment in a report of this nature is not very large. The intellectual, religious, moral or political movements of the country are naturally excluded; its finance barely comes within range, unless proof could be adduced that its condition was prejudicial to foreign trade, while manners and customs, history, mythology and science are equally foreign; so that commercial movements, questions of prices, mercantile corporations, processes of manufacture and such kindred topics are the limits to which a consul is restricted in his yearly report. That these may be treated in a larger manner than was customary five years ago cannot be questioned, and in view of the fact that each of the ports has its special characteristics, the mass of valuable information upon various commercial questions which might yearly be gathered at and diffused from the various consulates in Japan is very considerable, though it cannot be denied that much has already been done in this direction. Indeed, in this very Report there is an interesting account of the processes employed in making the celebrated lacquer, an art exclusively Japanese, and one in which they have certainly attained absolute perfection—if indeed there be any finality in such matters.

Having said thus much, the Report under consideration must be left to tell its own story—would it were happier! But the year just past has left a black record of losses and and disappointments. Mr. Robertson thinks that those who have been very prudent and sagacious may have

come out with a little profit, and we hope it is so. But the days of the middle-men in the East—for this is the position to which the more purely mercantile career of old times has been reduced—will never again be more than days of hard work, scanty commissions, and small, divided profits. The manufacturers at home and the middlemen between them and the merchants will make money; and being at home it is worth twice as much to them as it would be here. But the only merchant who will make money here as it was made in old days, is he who will forsake the old fields and the old paths, and strike out into the new courses which his own enterprise and the necessities of those about him may suggest.

There is one subject touched upon in Mr. ROBERTSON's Report which we do not think has received quite as much attention as it deserves from the community; we allude to the maintenance of the Public Gardens. As matters stand at present we have two Gardens on our hands, those on the Bluff and those on the Swamp. To suppose that the community will maintain both, is to look more sanguinely both at its power and its disposition that we should at present be justified in doing. But the only grounds on which we can ask the Japanese Government to waive their claim to the past and future ground-rent of the Bluff Gardens is that we pledge ourselves to maintain them and throw them open for the future both to natives and foreigners. Is the community prepared to do this, and to maintain the Gardens on the swamp as well, the less picturesque but more valuable of two? The Bluff Gardens certainly are not without claims on our support, though they are little visited except by the Midsummer Fairies and the children of the Bluff residents —for whom, however, they are a very charming resort. But those on the Swamp are far more valuable. They have important bearings upon the sanitary future of the settlement, they are our only possible cricket and base-ball ground, and they afford great protection to both the native and foreign town in case of a great fire breaking out in either. MR. ROBERTSON thinks that the only manner in which the expense of maintenance can be met is by voluntary contribution, and he will be an ingenious man who can contrive any other. The musicians have survived so many forlorn hopes that possibly it might be handed over to them. Yet, more seriously, it certainly behoves the residents to take this matter into consideration and resolve that the fore thought shewn on their behalf shall find its proper complement in their determination to charge themselves with the support of the Gardens. But how much at every turn we miss the great desideratum of municipal institutions!

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams have been received during the course of this week.

London, 20th May, 1875.—The Colliery Strike in South Wales has virtually terminated.

FRANCE.

Yesterday, M. Dufaure introduced his Constitutional Bills, which were referred to a Committee.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

9 to 4 *Camballo*, 5 to 2 *Galopin*, 9 to 1 *Claremont*.

LONDON, 18th May, 1875.

The Peace preservation Bill (Ireland) has been passed.

LONDON, 18th May, 1875.

Dufaure has introduced the Constitutional Bills in the French Assembly and they are referred to a Committee.

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

CHRISTIANITY.

(From the "Nisshin Shinjishi," No. 113, of May 27, 1875.)

In No. 106 of the newspaper issued from your office there has appeared a contributed article criticizing the memorial of Mr. Yamaguchi Ichiro. The disconnected and self-important statements therein contained are worthy both of hatred and of ridicule, and I am of opinion that in a few days time there will certainly appear some public comment thereon by Mr. Yamaguchi and persons of intelligence. Although, then, there is no need for me to put in a word in the matter, still, as I am connected with those following the profession of teaching, I am unable to disregard the matter, and so, making known my insignificant ideas, I make enquiries of Mr. Kingo, and beg for the distinguished comments of all learned persons.

Mr. Kingo says:—"Mr. Yamaguchi, without producing the slightest proof, wilfully lays upon the "religion of the Lord of Heaven this evil reputation, "&c." If you (Kingo) be desirous of obtaining those proofs, I will bring forward and show you one or two reliable proofs that have come under my own observation, —and do you give your careful attention thereto. In the account of the creation of the world, given in the old Testament, which is reverenced by the followers of Jesus as a golden precept and precious law, it is stated that Adam said, "My wife is bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh, and therefore a man may separate from father and mother, but not separate from his wife." Again, in the 34th verse of the 10 chapter in the New Testament, it is said, "I come to stir up war; I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law," &c. In the 46th verse of the 12th chapter it is stated, that 'while Jesus was talking to the people, his mother and his brethren stood without, desiring to speak with him. Then some one told him of this, but Jesus answered and said, "Who is my mother? and who are my brethren? And he pointed out his disciples and said, these are my brother, and sister, and mother. (With regard to these words, he was desirous of obtaining the belief of his disciples, but knew not that he was on the contrary falling into insubordination and disobedience, a matter deserving of (*sic.*) ridicule!) Again, Rinetô said, "Love not your father and mother; love the Great Lord of Heaven; reverence not the Ruler of your country, reverence the Great Ruler of Heaven. The persons who worship the Lord of Heaven are born in the Church, while those who do not worship the Lord of Heaven, even though they be persons of intelligence, are cast into hell." What does Mr. Kingo, again, make of these words? Can the proverb of "stopping "one's ears when stealing a bell" have been spoken directly in regard to this? Ha! Ha!

In connection with this I have a friendly notice to give to the followers of Jesus throughout the country. Read well and with unprejudiced mind the "Bemmô" * of Mr. Yasui and the 3rd and 4th numbers of the *Sei yeki Shimbun*, which have lately been published in the country, and then, I beg of you, wake up from your misguided dream, and beware lest you become unfaithful and unfilial men!

ON CREMATION.

(Hôchi Shimbun" of May 26, 1875.)

The withdrawal of the prohibition on cremation was discussed in these columns yesterday, but not having exhausted all that we wish to say on the subject, we now wish to take up the question afresh and discuss it in all its different bearings.

Much discussion was carried on amongst the writers of the day concerning the prohibition of cremation, and the point as to what action the Government would take in this matter was watched by us with continual interest. Three years have elapsed since then and the prohibition is now withdrawn. The prohibition and the subsequent withdrawal of the same, whether they are good or whether they are bad, cannot as a matter of course both be up-

* Name of a pamphlet containing arguments against Christianity.

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held. If the previous prohibition was right, then the withdrawal of that prohibition to-day is wrong. If the withdrawal of to-day is right there the former prohibition was wrong. And if the present action of the Government be held to be right, then as they have merely corrected a former error and made what was wrong right, why they have not done any especially praiseworthy deed. If again their present action be wrong, as it consists only of having changed what was formerly right into wrong, they have not done anything particularly bad. With regard therefore to the steps taken by the Government, the doubt arises as to whether our Government have done their duty and acted in a proper and suitable manner, or whether they have not done their duty and have not acted in a suitable manner.

We will proceed to clear up this doubt. (As was briefly stated yesterday), our Government in regard to their action in this matter have beyond a doubt repaired an error and made what was wrong right, and in so doing they have done their duty and acted in a suitable manner.

There are writers who will say, "The conduct of the "Government is uncertain. In the morning an edict "is published; in the evening this is altered. It is "impossible to understand which is right." To this we reply, "The amendment in the evening of the edict of the morning proceeds from want of proper forethought on the part of Government officials.* Still the work of a government is after all just the same as the work of private individuals, and consequently one cannot say that there is not both what is good and what is bad. If the edict of the morning be wrong, to alter it in the evening is, to say the least, to repair an error very quickly. And so if this edict prohibiting cremation which was published on the morning of a certain day in the 7th month of the 6th year of Meiji had been altered in the evening of the same day, this would have been preferable to altering the edict after the lapse of two years. Therefore although "the amendment in the "evening of the edict of the morning" is undoubtedly not a good thing, yet if the "morning's edict" be bad, is not the "evening's amendment" a desirable thing?

The wisest and most enlightened Governments cannot avoid occasionally overstepping the bounds of their authority and meddling with the affairs of individuals. The prohibition against cremation is not a question affecting Government, but one which concerns individuals only. It is a question of sect. In prohibiting the practice of cremation, therefore, the Government overstepped the bounds of their authority. But in our opinion this prohibition was not issued by the Government with evil intention. We fear they must either have been influenced by old fashioned prejudice, or have become entangled in Chinese doctrines, or looking at the relations between parent and child have not been able to endure the idea of burning the bodies of those dearly beloved and cherished. The action of the Government was probably the result of some feeling of this sort. But this being an individual and personal matter, it is needless to explain that the Government should have abstained from meddling with it. How much more then when it is a matter affecting religion—a question of sect—does it become one which is outside of the jurisdiction of the Government?

Now this wrong has been corrected, and been made right. What should not have been prohibited was prohibited. It being understood that this prohibition should be withdrawn, it was withdrawn. Therefore this withdrawal is not a praiseworthy deed, is not a commendable act. The Government has simply done its duty and performed a proper action. With regard to this proper action, was it that the Government recognized their fault and corrected it, or was it an unconscious act on their part which occurred by accident, they being ignorant of their mistake. If it were simply the result of chance, why we should have nothing to say in the matter. But it was not merely the result of accident. It is beyond all doubt that this correction of their error was intentional, and advisedly done.

Ah, if the Government would only increase this readiness to repair wrong, and advancing one step further, abolish the giving of rewards for filial piety and conjugal fidelity! These, equally with the practice of cremation, are personal matters, questions which affect individuals only and not the Government. And if the prohibition against cremation be held to be bad, the practice of giving the rewards in question must likewise be held to be bad; the one being held to be good the other must be held to be good also. The one (*i. e.* the prohibition against cremation) has been condemned—the other (*i. e.* the system of rewarding filial piety &c.) must therefore be condemned likewise. The one has been withdrawn; the other must therefore be put a stop to in like manner.

What is the object which the Government have in view in rewarding filial piety and conjugal fidelity? We, not being gifted with supernatural powers, are not able to comprehend what it can be, but we fear that the intention of the Government is the same as in the case of the prohibition against cremation, namely either that they are influenced by old prejudices, or that they are entangled in some Chinese doctrine. Their action in this respect is assuredly not the effect of any sound principle or correct reasoning. (A brother writer, Mr. Sugiyama, has published his views on the subject of rewarding filial piety and conjugal fidelity). According to him, that these rewards should not be given in the name of the Government is a well understood fact. Notwithstanding this, however, the Japanese people have gradually fallen into false ideas and are unable to adhere to the right doctrine. The feeling prompting the Government to dispense these rewards being similar to that which finds expression in saying—"It will be inconvenient somehow or other if "there is no ground burial"* amounts in all probability to this—that they think if they cease to give rewards that filial piety will cease to be practised. This is highly absurd. If the Government withdrew the prohibition about cremation on the grounds that they have no right to interfere with personal questions—with matters affecting individuals,—then in all cases to which that principle extends they ought to observe the same course;—nay, not only "ought" they to do so but they "*must*" do so.

We feel it to be a pitiful fact that our countrymen are content to depend wholly and entirely, both mentally and physically, on the Government. This desire for the help of the Government on every possible occasion is valuing the Government higher than their own bodies. Why of their own accord make themselves of such little account and submit to be treated like birds and beasts?

The doctrine of the Resurrection.

(Hôshi Sôdan)

In the doctrines taught by the disciples of Christianity there are many strange and extraordinary passages, and among these the most extraordinary is that all the dead of past, present and future ages are to be judged at a final judgment when the end of the world arrives, and either to go to heaven or to hell. This extraordinary doctrine of the resurrection of the dead is the principal and most trusted foundation of Christianity and had its origin in the strange report of Christ's resurrection after his death, and if we enquire into the causes of the spread of Christianity we find that it is chiefly due to this strange report. We shall therefore address ourselves to this asserted resurrection of Christ and the doctrine of a general resurrection.

Death means just the contrary to life. When the living force has absolutely ceased death ensues. The living can die, but the dead cannot revive. Though there be some who seem to revive after being dead, this cannot really be termed restoration to life, because life was not actually extinct, though supposed to be so. Death is death, whether in the wise and virtuous or the ignorant and wicked. The setting sun will not rise from the western mountain, neither will the rising sun descend into the eastern seas.

When Christ was crucified, the disciples, thinking they had lost their precious Master, were oppressed with an overwhelming sorrow. But the governors and elders of Judæa, thinking that they had destroyed the root of a great evil, set their minds at ease. But, to the astonishment of everyone, a woman by the name of Mary

* As opposed to cremation.

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Magdalene, who had been, as it was said, vexed by seven devils, an expression applied to a disease of the nerves which prevailed greatly in those days, suddenly became penetrated with an ardent delusion of the imagination and cried out "Behold, he has revived!" This one exclamation thundered through the world became the foundation-stone of Christianity, and, extraordinary to relate, moved the minds of millions of men. Christ thus acquired an unexpected glory, and Mary an unsought honour.

The reasons for believing that people once dead cannot revive, are overwhelming. But, arguing from this base, as Christ had risen, Mary said that doubtless he was a God, and her former love for her blessed Master heated her imagination into a strange ardour, and for above forty days she was consoled by this belief; but, on the ascension of Christ from the mount of Olives, the curtain fell. This served but to increase her love towards him, and though the parting was full of sorrow, it was a matchless opportunity. So extraordinary an event once believed could be constituted the foundation for any strange assertion which might afterwards be made.

If such extraordinary events happened at the time Christ was still unborn (just prior to his birth) and at his birth, how is it that his village and those who held the same faith as his parents did not believe in him? Christ himself said that it would be impossible for him to become a prophet in his own birthplace (Luke IX, 24.) in consideration of which it may be most certainly inferred that the stories of these subsequent events were added in the course of time. In an excess of light the powers of the eye are destroyed. There was nothing supernatural in Christ himself. He was born of Joseph and Mary, tradespeople of Nazareth, in Judæa, and was an ordinary man, ardent in his belief in God, and a moral philosopher. If it be asked why he was so firmly believed in by his later disciples, this is explained by the reports of his resurrection which became the leading article of belief in his religion. But all the accounts of it in the four gospels differ, and this would seem to imply the confession that the apostles were catching at a shadow. In writing of his appearance after his resurrection some say his form was seen, other that his voice was heard, others that some young personage was by his side, or that angels were near the stone close to the sepulchre, or that two angels placed themselves beside the body, one at the head, the other at the feet. It cannot be said who rolled away the stone, or who saw an angel rolling it away while the earth was shaken, or that Christ's shape was like that of one transfigured, or that his raiment was white as snow, or that he (the narrator) had a conversation with the watchers and another with the angels and others with Christ himself. It is unnecessary for us to say that this is the heaping of tales upon tales and wonders upon wonders. But the most curious of curious things is to be found in the 20th chapter of St. John. The passage referred to states that all the apostles believed that Christ had risen, except Thomas, who alone doubted and remained in this condition of mind until he had felt the wound in his Master's side and the prints of the nails in his hands. To disabuse his mind of this doubt the form came to Thomas alone. Oh! when all the other apostles had already believed, however doubting a man might be, it seems impossible that one whom Christ had dearly loved should not have been brought to a similar belief by seeing him and hearing his voice, and that he should still have demanded the evidence of his wounds. Does not this show that these stories were added one after another? But this is not all. In the 24th chapter of Matthew's gospel there is a passage which states that the chief priests and the Pharisees ordered that a strict watch should be set over the sepulchre, and that it should be sealed lest the disciples should carry away the body and say that he had risen. Oh! this is is like making the confession that they had told an untruth by saying an unnecessary thing and had gone too far into the matter.

After a careful and impartial investigation of the New Testament and meditation on the character of Christ, on the opinions of his disciples, and on the circumstances of those days, I have arrived at the conclusion that Christ's body was taken down from the cross on Friday evening, but that the disciples had not time to observe the proper formalities of burial on that evening, and, as the morrow was unfortunately the sabbath of the Jews, they put the body into a temporary grave near the execution ground, placing a stone over it and waiting until the day after the sabbath to give it more formal burial. The disciples, whose hearts were filled with sorrow, feared that they would come under the displeasure of the authorities for being in the same company with Christ, and hid themselves in their homes in Galilee. But, in the night, some of these disheartened disciples thought that, though the body was dead, they would bring it to their homes to console their native place, there being nothing else that they could do. Thus they came secretly and took away the body with them by night. The other disciples did not dream of this, and their being scattered accounts for it. The disciples who remained in Jerusalem full of anger, sorrow and love, passed the Saturday heavily and weeping, and on the Sunday morning proposed to bury the body without fail. But, before the morning sun had dawned, Mary Magdalene, who loved him more than all, went to the temporary grave and found that the stone had been removed. She thought this strange, and, looking into the grave, she found that the body was not there, and that only the grave-clothes remained. She wondered to herself what this might be, and, her mind becoming confused, the light of the imagined resurrection dawned upon her. A fire was kindled in her heart, not only at the thought of the loss of her beloved Master, but that she should have lost the opportunity of burying him. And as she thought "At least I should like to hear his voice or see his shadow," she heard in her ears the sound "I have risen." She was perfectly unaware that the body had already been taken to Galilee, and thus this dreaming idea came into her mind, and her deep love for her Master gave birth to the doctrine of the resurrection.

Oh, Mary! Mary! Thou art the heroine among heroines! Thy dream of kindled imagination hath become an everlasting thing, and thou hast gained a strange honour in the world! Thine is the foremost deed in Christianity. It is indeed deplorable that weak-minded Peter, John and others should have obscured thy deed almost to extinction!

Although some said that Christ's body was already in Galilee, the ardour of the apostles was such that they said he had risen from the dead and was now waiting there to see them. But the warmth of Mary's heart which inspired her thought and constituted sufficient proof to her of the fact which she asserted, caused many also to believe. And when they arrived in Galilee the light of the idea of resurrection (which had only dawned on her) shone fully, and the disciples who had brought the body thither could not say truly that they had removed it to Galilee, so they were compelled to say that Christ had risen. At the end of the 28th chapter of Matthew's gospel there is evidence of an attempt to conceal this. But by this time a discussion regarding the taking away of the body had arisen, and I think the disciples defeated the truth by their ardour and gained an everlasting victory for this delusion.

Part II.

There are many other doubts connected with the resurrection of Christ, but I do not deem it necessary to bring forward and indicate each one of them. I shall now therefore turn to the great and important statement about the general resurrection at the end of the world, when a final judgment of the actions of men will be made by Jesus Christ.

The resurrection of Christ is a historical question, but, as we have before stated, if we test the evidences of it by reason, it proves to be a wholly imaginary thing. The New Testament contains statements about a general resurrection, but as this is spoken of in the future that it *will* happen, it cannot be regarded in the light of a historical fact. We shall submit this statement to the analysis of reason, and shall show that it is also an imaginary thing.

All religions agree in teaching that according to the good or evil words and deeds of men their future happiness or misery will be determined. These good

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and evil deeds are not rewarded and punished by God alone; this is done also by men. But as the time when these deeds become known differs, some of them are rewarded or punished early and some late. Yet still, when a deed is done, the foundation of either a reward or a punishment is laid. But as God is everywhere and nothing is unknown to him, I do not think that he resembles man in discovering the good or evil of men's deeds, but that he knows them at the instant they are done, from which I should judge that the reward or punishment ought to be awarded immediately. Why should it be kept open until death?

The Buddhists say all evil deeds become concentrated by mutual attraction and become the parents of their own consequences without the assistance of gods or men, and as other religions teach that the recompense comes in the next world or the world after next, their views diverge widely on these points. There is a saying in Christiainty which is somewhat contrary to this, and a curious saying it is, viz, that rewards and punishments are neither awarded at the time of the deed, nor at the time of death, but that they await the final day of judgment, when the doers of them shall either ascend to heaven or descend to hell. But when this judgment day is to be is wholly unknown. It is said that it may come in a thousand or ten thousand years, and it is clear from the Bible that the ancient Jews daily expected the world to come to an end, so that we may not think any great delay will attend it. The Roman Catholics teach that it might even occur to-day, so that this adds force to our argument. But, be this as it may, as it is said that the world was made from a void it must in the end to return to its voidness. (Men received life at the same time as other living things, so that it seems devoid of reason to say that the former have eternal life and the latter have it not.) It is said that at the last day the world will shake and fall to pieces, and will be melted and destroyed by an extreme of heat, and that all its inhabitants from the creation downwards will appear as they lived on this earth and receive a final judgment. Although the flesh and bones have decayed in the process of time, they will be reconstituted as before, for the deeds done in the body were done both by body and soul, and thus both are required for judgment, so that they must appear as they appeared on the earth. Now, the body of a man is composed of fourte n elements, and when it disappears these elements are separated and depart, and I wonder whether it can be known whether such and such elements belonged to such and such persons. I asked one of the Christian clergy whether the lame, the blind, and the deaf are to appear for judgment exactly as they formerly appeared upon this earth, and he replied that they will appear as ordinary people and their age will be about thirty-three. He said too that at the coming of Christ, he would ride upon the clouds with trumpets blowing before him, and that after being judged all the good will ascend to heaven to enjoy eternal happiness with him, while all the evil will descend into hell with the Devil to bear eternal suffering, and that our present life was very short compared with the life in the world which is to come.

I asked what would become of our souls from the time of our death to the time of our resurrection. But upon this no certain answer was obtainable. Some have replied to my question by saying that they would go under the earth, and others that they would be transported to some distant place, and that according to their virtues or vices during life they would be happy or miserable. We doubt if there be a statement as curious as this to be found anywhere; and it is impossible to suppose that any one possessed with reason could believe such things. The acceptance of them by learned men is as if the pock-marks of a woman should appear as dimples to her lover. A recent writer in your columns has said that there is no difference between believing this and old men and women believing in idols of wood, or stone or animals, and I entirely agree with him. If God knows when either good or evil deeds are done, why does he not reward or punish them at once and not wait until the end of the world? When two people love each other, they are desirous of becoming united as soon as possible, and this is consonant with the laws of nature. And therefore if God loves men and men love God, why should they not be [illegible] as soon as possible, instead of waiting for thousands and tens of thousands of years, wasting precious time in vain. It is true that the final judgment is an important thing, but if it is going to take place after the world has been destroyed and turned into nothing, would not this be like a theatrical performance without spectators? If people are to come forward to be finally judged with their bodies and souls, why not send them to heaven or hell as they are, without dying at all. I asked a foreign clergyman whether it would not be difficult to reconstruct these bodies once more after they were dead, but he replied "No! not at all; the power of God is so great that he could turn a piece of grass or wood into a body in an instant." But, certainly, with such power as that he could make people ascend to heaven or descend to hell without dying. Why should he wait until the last day to cast the Devil into hell, instead of doing so before, so that his loving children should not be turned away from the right path? To this I do not think there can be any answer.

The Study of Dead Languages.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

Words are used for expressing thoughts and letters for writing words. A language may be more or less pure; it is sufficient if it answers the purposes of the place and time at which it is used. The study of an ancient or foreign language should be pursued as an adjunct to practical education, but at present the younger generation do not observe a correct order in their studies, and are pursuing the study of ancient or foreign languages for their own sakes, which appears to us very pernicious. But this is not the worst. Whatever be the country, the clergy always cling to some ancient language. This love of antiquity is a fault inherent in them, but among all their loves there is none so absurd as the liking for ancient languages. The Brahmins of India revere Sanscrit, and declare that as it was created by Brahma it is adorable. We have heard that the language of India has undergone changes, but the reverence for it in its most ancient form has not ceased, and the Brahmins think it sinful to print Sanscrit, and when they write it they do so with styles on palm-leaves, the few printed Sanscrit books which we now see having been printed by foreigners, Europeans or Americans, and not by the Hindoos. When the clergy of the *Himitz ha* (mysterious sect of Buddhists) teach Sanscrit, they separate themselves from the world for the sacred rights of the holy fire, which they may have derived from the sun-worship of the Persians, though nothing remains of it but the lower forms of its rites. Our Shingakusha (Shinto clergy) and Wagakusha (Japanese archæologists) say that Japan is a "word country,"* a saying directed against the Chinese, apparently in ignorance of the fact that there is not a country in the world which has not words. From this we can infer what ignorant people they are. They study dead languages and are now trying to bring them into vogue, not caring whether they are understood or not, so that all words of prayer and praise are offered up in them. It has lately been the fashion to deify those who have died in modern times, and prayers and praises are offered up to them in languages long since dead and buried, and therefore not only incomprehensible to the worshippers, but actually also to those to whom the prayers are addressed!

A Wagakusha by the name of Hirata has published a work on the letters of Japan, and states that the characters existed at the time of our mythology, and some of his scholars say that they are desirous of writing our ancient history with the *Jin-dai-moji* (letters of the mythological ages). Truly, there is much ridiculous ignorance in the world.

If we look at Christianity we find that both the old and new Testaments which were originally written in Hebrew and Greek, were, in the early ages, translated into Latin. The obstinate clergy of the Roman Catholic religion will not permit these to be translated into any other language from Latin, and say that Latin is a good

* In contra distinction to originally with an ideographical system of writing like that of China.—[Ed. J. W. M.]

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and holy language, and that it was by the power of the Almighty that the Scriptures were translated into that language. They do not permit them to be read in a common-place way, though it is impossible to know whether this is the dictate of folly or cunning. The Protestants at first translated them into German, and then translations into English were also made, since when they have been translated into many languages and all are permitted to read them. We have recently seen some portions which have been translated into our own tongue, though we do not know by whom, but as the Roman Catholics do not permit of their being translated, we presume it has been done by the Protestants. Greatly to our astonishment they are composed in our language in the same fashion as the prayers and praises of the Shintôists. Does every one become ignorant who comes out to an ignorant country? This cannot always be so, for some of the books which we know to have been published by the Greek and Roman Catholic churchmen are written in our modern tongue. It seems to us to be killing the living Bible to translate it into a dead language. The Buddhist book of Shaka's doctrines was not composed in Sanscrit. Shaka preached in Pali, a language which was universally used by the people of Makata. Shaka did not write himself. It was his disciples who compiled the sayings of their master after his death. These books then came from farther India through Thibet into China, and were translated into these several languages, and the reason why we did not ourselves translate them when they came here is that we read and understood Chinese writings. Although we use the Chinese mode of writing, still our respective grammars differ so widely that it cannot be read currently. The nouns and adjectives may be read according to the Chinese pronunciation, but verbs and adverbs must be pronounced in our own language, and this has become our mode of reading Chinese. But the Buddhists read it straight without any such accommodation, and the consequence is that neither reader nor hearer understand a word of the passage which is being read. This is quite different to what is usually done by the Japanese. Young Buddhist scholars will continue reading for many years *without* knowing in the least what they have been reading. If the Buddhists have no time to translate these books into our tongue, they should teach the reading of Chinese according to the customary method, and their scholars would not only make some progress, but also acquire some interest in their studies. But if they *must* keep to an ancient language and nothing else, it would be better for them to go to India and acquire the real books and read them. *Namu ami dabutz* is according to the pronunciation of the Sanscrit. And it is not only the Buddhists who use such old words, for in the old and New Testaments, which have been translated into many languages, we have the words Jehovah, Amen &c, which remain the same, so that if there are any words for which equivalents cannot be found, there is no absolute necessity for finding them. Judging from the foregoing, we think that should the Shintôists be desirous of using some old words a mixture of a few of them only would be sufficient.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The regular May meeting of the Society was held on Monday the 31st ult. at 8.30 P.M. at the Grand Hotel, Dr. Brown in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were approved, and it was announced that the following gentlemen had been elected Ordinary Members of the Society since the last General Meeting: Rev. C. F. Warren, Messrs. A. J. Van Casteel, G. J. Rockwell and John Farmer.

The following donations had also been received:—A Comparative Vocabulary of the Chinese Corean and Japanese Languages, Proceedings of the American Oriental Society and of the American Philological Association, &c.

Mr. Dallas then read his paper entitled "Notes collected in the Okitama *ken* with an itinerary of the roads leading to it."

On its conclusion Dr. Brown said:—In Japan we have no Nineveh or Babylon to disentomb, no Jerusalem to uncover of its superincumbent débris, in order to identify its ancient topography, no Ilium that was, to bring to light, after the oblivion of ages, nor ancient ruins of any kind whatever to interest the antiquary. The materials of which all structures have been built in this country have been so perishable that we have but to scratch the surface of the soil, or penetrate a few inches or, at most a few feet, below it to lay bare all the structural antiquities it contains. Hence the antiquarian who confines his researches to this country is in danger of being disappointed, not because the country is not old enough, but because it is so old that its perishable monuments have crumbled to dust. All are turned to mould. The Asiatic Society is therefore indebted to those who, despite the want of such monuments as might furnish them with themes for papers to contribute to our Transactions, are willing to put themselves to the trouble of giving us the results of their careful observations upon things that lie, as it were, upon the surface. These things are not seen without travel, nor understood without inquiry, nor is every one who does see them ready to take such note of them as is requisite to furnish the basis of valuable communications to the public. Even itineraries, in the present exclusion of foreigners from the interior of the country, are valuable, and especially carefully prepared statistics like those contained in Mr. Dallas's paper on the Akitama Ken. I have much pleasure in saying that the Asiatic Society are under obligations to him for this contribution to their information respecting a part of the country to which few of us have had access.

After some further conversation on the subject of the paper the meeting terminated.

Law & Police.

H. B. M's CONSULAR COURT.

May 29, 1875.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Consul.

Robert William Hutchinson, master of the British steamer *Calabar*, appeared in answer to a summons on a charge of shipping two men in his vessel contrary to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act. The captain was summoned for ten o'clock, but owing to the heavy weather was not able to get ashore before a quarter to noon, when the case was remanded until 2 p.m.

Before the adjournment, a conversation took place between the Acting-Consul and the captain on the subject of the victualling of some Bengalese, a portion of the crew, who refused to eat the ship's provisions. The Consul recommended that the captain should settle this affair himself with the men.

At 2 p.m. the Court re-assembled, when his Honor read section 157 of the Merchant Shipping Act, under which Capt. Hutchinson was charged.

John H. Dare, chief officer of the S. S. *Cabalar* was sworn, and deposed: I know the two China boys in Court. One was in my own service, and I believe that the other attended on the engineers. My own boy came on board in Hongkong, where he was sent to me by some one on shore. I first saw the other boy on board, the night on which we left Hongkong, when the engineer had missed his watch. Both boys came up in the *Calabar* from Hongkong to Yokohama. I cannot say whether the names of these boys are on the ship's articles (produced). They might be there without my knowing it. I do not know their names. The Chinamen on board have three names a day on the average. The boy Atuk is the one who was charged with attempting to steal the chief engineer's gold watch. I had sent on shore for a servant to a place where it was usual to hire them. The proprietor sent me off two or three boys who did not suit me. When we got to sea I found the boy Ayeh on board, and employed him. I had seen him on board before then. There was no agreement between us. It is customary to take boys on trial in Hongkong. In the case of officers doing so, the captain need not know anything about it. I brought no boy from Singapore, as I could not get one there. When the watch was lost in Hongkong, I threatened the boy to hoist the police flag, and the watch was then recovered. The anchor was short at the time. When the watch was recovered I took no further notice of the boy. I did not think it necessary to trouble the captain on the subject. I am in general charge of the ship. I had no conversation with Capt. Hutchinson at any time

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about these boys until after our arrival in port here, when I told him that my boy had robbed me of some money ($60). He then told me that it would be advisable to prosecute my servant. I cannot say whether the captain saw him during the voyage. The boy was useless to me, being the greater part of the time sick in his room. It is quite usual for officers on vessels from China to carry private servants. The engineers on board the *Calatar* had their own cook, inscribed on the articles. They are paid so much money, "and find themselves." They also have their private boys. Generally, on vessels from China each officer finds his own servant. I had no authority, but that of custom, to take my private servant on board. If I were prosecuted for so doing I should plead ignorance and custom. I have done the same thing for ten years, with the knowledge of the English and American Consuls at Foochow, Shanghai, Amoy, and elsewhere, the shipping masters at Hongkong and Singapore, and the English Consuls at Honolulu and San Francisco. I have asked the shipping master at Hongkong whether it was necessary to bring a private servant to the office to engage him-and he told me "No." The shipping master in Singapore also stated there is no necessity to put private servants on the articles, unless they are paid by the ship. The custom in Singapore, in forty-nine out of fifty steamers from China, is that the private servants are not on the articles. I remember an instance when the servants of the chief engineer of the *Rainbow* steamer summoned him for wages, and the Harbour Master would not allow the claim because the boy was not on the articles. I know two companies of steamers, in which I was myself employed as mate, in four vessels of one company and one of another, in which I had to take the articles from the shipping office to the vessel, and in none of these vessels were private servants entered on the articles. I conclude that Atuk was in the engineers' employ because I saw him waiting on their mess. (The witness here entered upon a long explanation of the duties of the boys and cooks on board, and the way they are paid.) The officers' boys are useless for the ship's purposes, though they may be very necessary to their masters. I did not consider that the Captain would be angry with me for employing a private servant, if he knew it. I gave it no consideration whatever. I acted as it is customary to act on vessels in the Chinese ports. In Yokohama, when I charged the boys before the captain with stealing he did not know who they were, and asked who brought them on board. I did not exactly know who were on the articles, not having had charge of them, but I believe there were no other men on board not on the articles but the two now in question. (The witness appeared rather inclined to fence with the questions put to him, and at the close of his examination was rebuked by the Acting-Consul.)

To Captain Hutchinson: The ship lay in Hongkong two and a half miles from the shore, and in a very inconvenient position for quick despatch. The vessel went to Hongkong to coal, to discharge passengers, and to get extra firemen. All despatch was used to those ends. You did not authorise me to receive any men on board except on the last day of our stay, when you told me to take six Chinese sailors and six Chinese firemen on board.

To the Court: When I charged the men with stealing before the Captain, he ordered me to take them ashore and lay a complaint against them. He asked me who they were, and I told him. As I am not acquainted here, and do not know the customs, I made a mistake, and instead of bringing them here took them to the Japanese gaol. The stevedore on board told me that was the proper place to take them. I may have told you on a previous occasion that I took them to the Japanese gaol because they were not English subjects. The captain did not tell me where to take them to beyond ordering me to take them on shore.

Atuk, cautioned, deposed through an interpreter, as follows: I was head mess steward to three men on board the *Calabar*, which vessel joined in Hongkong in the service of the second engineer. I did not go to the shipping office there, nor did I sign either of the papers produced (the ship's articles). Ayeh and I were engaged at $18 per month between us. I took Ayeh with me to help me. He came on board at the same time as I did, and did not sign the articles. On the voyage from Hongkong we worked all the way as mess-room stewards. I remember the chief officer bringing me and the other boy ashore. The captain first tied our tails together. We were taken to the Japanese gaol, where I remained six days (five days English), going in on Friday and being brought out to appear here on Wednesday.

To Captain Hutchinson: I did not see you when I came on board. The ship had left before I saw you. I did not know who was captain, and I had no agreement with you.

Ayeh, also cautioned, [illegible] by the Officer of the *Calabar*. I am now serving a term in the prison here. A Portuguese in Hongkong took me on board, where I was handed over to the chief officer. The Portuguese told me I should have $8 a month. On the passage up from Hongkong I worked as boy for the chief officer, who when we arrived here took me to the Japanese Gaol from the ship, with my hands in irons. The other man who was brought ashore with me was not ironed. I stayed five days in the Japanese Gaol, after which I was brought here, and then sent to another prison, where I see no man and do not know who has charge of me. The man in Court (Constable Hodges) took me there. A European gives me chow.

To Captain Hutchinson: I did not see you when I was engaged.

This closed the case against the captain, and the Acting-Consul read to him the section from the Act, to the effect that the onus of proof that the men were properly engaged rested with the captain, and that it was not for the Crown to prove that they were improperly engaged. His Honor mentioned this, so that in case the captain made his ignorance of their engagement his defence, he might not be taken by surprise at the decision it might be the duty of the Court to arrive at.

Captain Hutchinson, in defence, submitted that the section under which he was charged did not apply to his case, as had been shown by the men's own testimony and that of the officers. He had no knowledge whatever of the men being on board. He had neither seen them on shore nor on board, and he emphatically denied all cognisance of their engagement, or the fact of their being on board the *Calabar*.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said that he found that the two men were employed on board a ship of which Captain Hutchinson was master, and that their names were not upon the articles. He then called attention to the 157th section, and read read section 759, which defines the manner, place, and time in which men shall be engaged on board ship. The defendant, said his Honour, admitted that these men were not engaged according to the provisions of the act, but held that they were engaged under special circumstances. As his Honour understood him, he (the captain) denied that the men were seamen in the ordinary sense of the act. But his Honour ruled that they were seamen, and that it was undoubtedly the intention of the act that men employed as these were should be upon the articles. The act was framed to meet such a case as this. Through the men not having been on the articles serious consequences have happened. The chief officer committed the error of taking them to the Saibansho instead of to the Consulate, and but for the good sense of the Japanese officials much more serious results might have occurred. His Honour then referred to the evidence of the chief officer, who, he said, had stated that large numbers of men were employed in the same way as these had been, and while he did not believe that the officials in the places mentioned by that witness connived at a contravention of the Act, he still believed that the custom complained of did exist, and that it should be put an end to. Commenting lightly upon the apparent fact that had the captain used more diligence he would have known that he had men on board not on the ship's articles, and having questioned whether if even he had known he would have entered them thereon, to which the captain said that he did not himself know whether he would have done so or not, his Honor concluded by saying that he considered a contravention of the Act had been committed; but that the case would be met by a nominal penalty. The master would be fined $1 and costs in one case only.

Captain Hutchinson gave notice of appeal.

May 31, 1875.

R McLeod, an engineer unemployed, and H. C. Hansen, a seamen of the British ship *James Paton*, were charged with being drunk and incapable in the public street last night.

These cases were set for 11 a.m., and were not heard until a quarter before 12. The police were in attendance punctually with their prisoners. The reporters were there, but the Bench was, as is frequently the case, unpunctual.

McLeod, who is said to be a well informed man, and well qualified in his profession, has been already convicted five times for drunkenness, and was warned by the Bench that a continuance of his misconduct must lead to his deportation. He pleaded that he never did any harm to any one. He was reminded that he was doing a great deal of harm to himself, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Hansen admitted the charge brought against him, and was fined $1 and costs, or 48 hours imprisonment.

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I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

COTTON MANUFACTURES—$7,092,252.				
Cambrics	Yards.	161,918	$15,916
Chintzes	„	668,394	49,475
Cotton Damasks	„	42,364	5,423
Cotton Fabrics	„	588,382	61,324
Cotton Singlets and Drawers	Dozen.	48,337	169,202
Cotton Thread	Piculs.	18.30	2,564
Cotton Yarn	„	99,659.15	3,393,313
Drills	Yards.	54,861	3,941
Handkerchiefs	Dozen.	14,062	6,902
Italian Cloth (imitation)	Yards.	305,342	46,100
Shirtings	„	41,876,578	2,463,075
Taffachelas	„	1,252,879	303,625
T-Cloth	„	1,256,932	93,479
Turkey Reds	„	1,360,355	125,987
Velvets	„	1,270,045	351,926
Total value Cotton Manufacture			$ 7,092,252
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—$1,210,824.			
Blankets	...	997.59	$52,296
Bunting	...	10,246	1,740
Camlets	...	97,510	29,194
Cloth	...	64,490	86,668
Flannel	...	79,608	22,885
Lastings	...	13,720	4,646
Long Ells	...	3,912	1,525
Mousseline de laine	...	4,715,335	971,325
Rugs	...	403	1,233
Wool Fancies	...	126,051	39,312
Total value Woollen Manufacture			$1,210,824
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MANUFACTURES—$884,121.			
Alpacas	Yards.	44,162	$8,931
Imitation lastings	„	8,700	3,535
Italian Cloth	„	157,945	39,705
Orleans and Lustres	„	1,293,277	226,757
Sealskins	„	22,519	13,192
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures	„	2,326,493	592,001
Total value Woollen and Cotton Manufactures...			$884,121
METALS—$742,039.			
Brass	Piculs.	512	$12,408
Brassware	...	...	5,970
Copper (sheet)	Piculs.	100	3,477
Iron (manufactured)	„	110,525.72	473,435
Iron (Pigs)	„	4,981.11	12,370
Iron Kentledge	„	3,742.11	5,555
Iron Wire	„	2,836 03	28,301
Iron Piping	...	...	9,988
Iron Roofing	...	...	6,132
Iron Ware	...	...	83,232
Lead (Sheets)	Piculs.	784.36	5,314
Spelter and Zinc	„	3,878.71	29,862
Screws	...	...	10,129
Steel	Piculs.	3,277.98	26,553
Tin	„	572.08	16,086
Tin Plates	Cases.	1,675	13,227
Total value Metals			$742,039
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—$16,342.			
Accoutrements	...	...	$12,333
Ammunition ...	...	...	4,009
Total value Arms and Ammunition... ...			$16,342
MISCELLANEOUS (foreign)—Total value $4,069,790.			
Candles	Piculs.	238.46	$4,930
Canvas	Yards.	200,986	42,927
Cordage	Piculs.	2,179.94	30,772
Window Glass	Cases.	8,481	33,693
Lead (yellow)	Piculs.	78.57	1,113
Paint Oil	„	2,907.34	36,013

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I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE—*Continued.*

Leather	Piculs.	39,20.20	197,645
Linen	„	958.77	20,658
Oil Cloth			3,383
Quinine	Piculs.	1.92	4,808
Soap (bar)	„	4,916.80	26,672
Sugar (loaf)	„	2,353.21	22,180
Tobacco	„	94.99	3,943
Articles de Paris			11,717
Soda Water			1,073
Blacking			2,120
Boots	Pairs.	1,619	4,470
Carpets			9,728
Tapestry			6,137
Cement			5,312
Chalk			3,471
Potash	Piculs.	19.69	11,599
Soda	„	528.83	2,217
Acids			1,665
Clocks	Pieces.	22,239	81,046
Cutlery			1,602
Drugs	Piculs.	4,043.88	64,222
Dye Powders	„	451.55	67,501
Furniture			51,019
Tiles			4,754
Glassware			45,438
Implements			2,762
Shoes	Pairs.	6,167	9,452
Buttons			3,632
Instruments (scientific)			24,377
„ (musical)			5,467
Jewellery			11,930
Liquors (miscellaneous)	Dozens.	3,793	10,708
Beer and Porter	„	37,847	82,255
Brandy	„	6,268	29,770
Champagne	„	3,033	22,671
Gin	„	1,186	3,207
Liqueur	„	2,104	4,954
Sherry	„	2,154	10,960
Vermouth	„	935	1,974
Claret	„	10,696	43,189
Lamps			9,340
Wicks			3,628
Looking Glasses			5,719
Machinery			185,559
Matches			21,206
Medicines			107,900
Mosquito Netting			2,513
Oil (Kerosene)	Piculs.	15,819.99	105,798
„ (lubricating)			7,608
„ (Salad)			3,054
Paints			3,318
Prussian Blue			4,452
Ultra Marine	Piculs.	52.92	2,152
Perfumeries			19,499
Pictures			2,293
Plate Ware			3,311
Porcelain			9,909
Provisions, Stores &c.			154,889
Saddlery			9,050
Scales			16,232
Silk Manufactures	Pieces.	3,022	86,427
Spectacles, Glasses,			1,073
Stationery			145,706
Stoves			10,992
Thread			2,639
Towels			1,891
Trimmings			9,848
Table Utensils			4,810
Umbrellas			165,048
Umbrella Frames			6,152
Varnish			1,186
Carriages	Pieces.	45	9,889
Watches	„	15,413	126,262
Clothing			84,300
Coals	Tons.	13,442	153,025
Oilcake	Piculs.	1,140.62	1,161
Books			41,169

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I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE—*Continued.*

Tar and Pitch				$1,569
Timber Planks &c.				9,822
Miscellaneous				1,458,235
	Total value Miscellaneous foreign			$4,069,790
Miscellaneous Local.—Total value $2,700,930.				
Alum	Piculs.	1,137.28		1,617
Cigars	„	274.12		50,521
Rhinoceros Horn	„	43.71		16,270
Ivory	„	78.74		17,173
Mangrove Bark	„	2,008.64		1,992
Putchuck	„	214.77		3,004
Quicksilver	„	47.77		10,344
Rattans	„	1,450.31		9,556
Rhubarb	„	189.03		2,419
Sapanwood	„	1,698.56		2,894
Sea Horse Tusk	„	19.95		1,066
Sugar (brown)	„	395,834.45		1,573,988
„ (white)	„	38,439.77		293,969
„ (candy)	„	2,353.21		22,180
Vermillion	„	195.93		36,071
Shoes (Chinese)	Pairs.	2,536		1,616
Coral	Piculs.	20.63		36,438
Ginseng	„	60.07		15,322
Musk	„	2.11		15,877
Aloeswood	„	45.79		7,176
Camphor (refined)	„	9.60		3,979
Saffron	„	25.23		14,293
Gall Nuts	„	228.72		1,518
Safflower	„	212.35		15,934
Gum				9,619
Furs				2,142
Hemp				2,892
Hamp Yarn				2,899
Chinese Wine				3,394
Oil (pea nut)	Piculs.	685.57		5,007
Tortoise Shell	„	123.74		56,413
Shitan				1,060
Tea Lead				60,408
Tea mats				39,178
Cattle, Poultry, &c.				46,198
Rice	Piculs.	846.53		5,017
Raw Cotton	„	24,787.33		311,496
	Total value Miscelaneous local...			$2,700,930
Recapitulation.				
Cotton Manufactures				$7,092,252
Woollen Manufactures				1,210,824
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures				884,121
Metals				742,039
Arms and Ammunition				16,342
Miscellaneous foreign				4,069,790
Miscellaneous local				2,700,930
Total value of Imports				$16,716,298

II.—REPORT OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1874.

To England and other Countries.

Silk raw	Piculs.	9,775.73	$5,265,190	...
„ skin	...	741.02	66,546	...
„ waste	...	2,403.70	77,288	...
„ floss	...	767.82	119,212	$5,558,236
Silkworm Eggs	Cards.	1,334,625	...	731,275
Tea	Piculs.	120,209.02	...	4,843,357
Copper	„	17,317.33	213,443	...
„ old	„	278	4,898	...
„ ore	„	981.99	17,417	...
„ slabs	„	78.80	1,882	...
„ sheet or wire	„	11.88	23,204	...
„ wire	„	...	4,534	265,378
Cocoons pierced	„	3,612.92	242,862	...
„ waste	...	...	4,390	274,252
Lacquer-ware	...	...	...	164,955

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II.—REPORT OF THE EXPORT TRADE—*Continued.*

Tobacco	Piculs.	4,099	...	31,660
Wax	,,	229.93	..	2,579
Camphor	...	...	...	...
Coal	Tons.	2,938	...	14,870
Dried Fish	...	...	...	...
Awabi	Piculs.	6,750.23	113,431	...
Cuttle Fish	,,	3,650.02	43,316	...
Iriko	...	482.65	18,375	...
Sharks fins	...	343.21	6,715	...
Miscellaneous	...	6,902.50	11,359	195,196
Bamboo ware	...	...	...	1,360
Bronze	Piculs.	1,001.18	12,219	...
,, broken	...	1,102.15	14,071	87,143
,, ware	...	...	10,853	2,787
China Root	,,	877.74	...	2,449
Cotton Piece Goond	,,	2,463	...	1,084
Deer's Horns	,,	102.80	...	37,912
Fans	Pieces.	1,016,915	...	1,533
Gentian	Piculs.	53.88	...	128,249
Ginseng	,,	809.39	...	1,620
Hand Engines	Pieces.	2,890	...	11,590
Isinglass	Piculs.	320.80	...	2,243
Jinrikisha (carriages)	Pieces.	541	...	7,525
Lead	Piculs.	1,740.92	...	61,656
Mushrooms	,,	1,603.31	...	1,041
Medicines	,,	...	...	3,698
Peony Bark	Piculs.	597.06	...	2,354
Potatoes	,,	1,689.70	...	1,547
Plants	...	...	...	45,067
Porcelain Ware	...	...	...	9,926
Provisions	...	...	...	...
Seaweed (uncut)	Piculs.	29,012.46	37,391	39,971
,, Cut	,,	1,015.63	2,580	6,489
Sulphur	...	2,565.52	...	2,406
Screens	Pieces.	198	...	16,740
Silk Manufactures	...	...	...	2,112
Tea Dust	Piculs.	848.14	...	3,478
Tea Bag Paper	...	...	...	6,138
Tallow	...	...	...	2,651
Tooth Powder	...	...	...	5,374
Umbrellas	Pieces.	54,835	...	79,602
Sundries	,,	...	...	
		Total value of Export...	...	$12,578,573

III.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Imported from	
England and other Countries	$403,000
Open Ports in Japan	$1,994,163
Total Imported	$2,397,163
Exported to	
England and other Countries	$13,857,946
Open Ports in Japan	$ 733,754
Total Export	$14,591,700
Total Imported and Exported	$16,988,863

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IV.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British General	129	100,612	123	96,714
Mail Steamers ...	26	23,353	26	23,709
American General	29	13,630	29	14,233
Mail Steamers ...	96	245,857	96	245,857
French General	3	1,931	3	1,931
Mail Steamers	26	25,371	27	26,560
German	35	19,294	32	16,937
Russian	8	2,602	6	2,243
Swedish	2	442	1	162
Danish	3	988	3	988
Total	357	434,080	346	429,334

VESSELS SOLD TO JAPANESE PURCHASERS.

British	7	Vessels of 4,689 Tons	for $ 682,300
American	3	„ of 3,267 „	for 325,000
French	1	„ of 768 „	for 120,000
Total	11	„ of 8,724 „	for $1,127,300

V.—PORT OF KANAGAWA. RETURN OF THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1874.

Imports Duties	$476,419.97
Exports Duties	627,390.17
Shipping Dues	7,786.00
Total	$1,111,596.14

VI.—RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AND BRITISH FIRMS AND THE RESIDENTS AND FIRMS OF EACH FOREIGN NATIONALITY ESTABLISHED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA ON THE 31st DECEMBER 1874.

Nationality.	Residents.	Firms.
British	545	83
Austro-Hungarian	25	5
Belgian	17	1
Chinese	1,290	95
Danish	16	1
Dutch	65	3
French	146	29
German	173	23
Hawaiian	Nil.	Nil.
Italian	24	7
Peruvian	Nil.	Nil.
Portuguese	28	Nil.
Russian	9	Nil.
Spanish	37	Nil.
Swedish }	6	Nil.
Norwegian }	7	Nil.
Swiss...	23	7
Total Residents and Firms (exclusive of America)...	2,411	254
American	No	Return.
Total...		

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 30, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,044, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

May 30, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,120, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

June 1, *Victoria*, British barque, Briscoll, 748, from Cardiff, Coals, to P. & O. Co.

June 3, *Africa*, British steamer, John Gallilu, 1810, from Hongkong, General, to Fischer & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 29, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,200, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

May 29, *Fyen*, Danish steamer, Thorm, 909, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co

June 1, *Caroline*, German 3-mast schooner, Paulsen, 274, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

June 1, *Sylvia*, H. B. M. gun-boat, St. John, 650, for Hiogo

June 1, *Frolic*, H.B.M. gun-boat, Captain Buckle, 480, for Hiogo.

June 1, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullarton, 373, for Nagasaki. Ballast, despatched by Captain.

June 2, *Ri hel*, British barque, Firth, 283, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

June 2, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, for Hongkong. Mails and General, despatched by Messageries Maritimes Co.

June 3, *James Paton*, British barque, Cotter, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Pitman & Co.

June 4, *Florentine*, British ship, Jones, 978, for Callao, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

June 4, *Carl Ludwig*, German brig, Clausen, 235, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Knobloch.

June 5, *Calabar*, British steamer, Hutchinson, 1,220, for Hiogo, General, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

June 5, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,019, for Shanghai and ports, General, despatched by M. B. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. McIver, 2 children and European and native servants. Mrs. McFall, child and European servant, Miss Oglad, Lieut. E. Kinder, Messrs H. Nevill, A. Slater, H. Jullien, and 2 Chinese, on deck.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Shanghai and ports—Hie Ex. Chevalier Schaeffer, Austro-Hungarian Minister and suite, Messrs. H. Scott, Gill, Julius Brynier, J. Suire, C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Akati and sister, Mr. and Mrs Magori, Miss Magori, Mr. and Mrs. Kumots 2 children, Mr. and Mrs Saito, Messrs. Shooder, Takayama, Katayama, C. Pignatel, A. K. Marley, C. J Foster, Hodgson, Smedley, F. N. Bogel, Patabi, Medsubana, and 312 Japanese, in the steerage.

Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mme. Mlle Capitaine and child, Mr. Julius Bryner, Hashimoto, Sakata Funaki, Ida, Robert Page, F. B. Smith, Terada, Harakathy and 4 officers, Ah Long, Ah Yat.

Per *Africa*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Atkinson, Bong, Raffin, Robertson, Donaldson, Stewart, Hobson, Sinclair, Howard and Mrs Burton and 2 children.

Per *Takasago Maru* for Shanghai and ports—Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Gill, Messrs. Aschurberg, T. L. Bong, C. C. Blackeslee, Hamada, Hujima, Wadzumo, Ishikawa, Tsuji, Koomatsu, Nakamura, Kawamura, Stevens, Sakaki, Kusa, Tsuruoka, Firawa, and 2-7½ in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—

Sundries	7,323	packages.
Sugar	5,603	bags.
Overland	90	packages.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, $10,000.

Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong.—

Silk for Marseille	191	bales.
London	31	"
Total	222	bales.

Per *Takasago Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure 10,000 *Yen*.

REPORTS.

The British barque *Victoria* reports: had good weather and fair winds till passing through the Sunda Straits and calms coming up the China sea. Experienced a very strong typhoon outside on Thursday last.

The *Africa* reports fine weather throughout.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York	Stillman B. Allen	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York	Annie Braginton	Cornes & Co.	
Shanghai	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	5th June.
Shanghai	Costa Rica	P. M. Co	5th June.

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MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Africa	John Gallilee	
Costa Rica	Connor	Shanghai.
Massilia	Rand	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	
Malacca	Bernard	
Naruto	Dubois	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Washi	Hescroff	

SAILING SHIPS.

Annie Braginton	413	Chas. Smith	New York.
Iris	213		
Myrtle	35	Poley	
Mora	620	Angel	
Stillman B. Allen	586	Taylor	New York.
Tori	100	Jordan	
Victoria	748	Briscoll	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

French Ironclad	Montcalm	Admiral Krantz, at Yokoska
French gun-boat	Volta	Captain Flouceaud
H. M. Corvette	Charybdis	Captain Smith
American gun boat	Saco	Comdr. C. S. McDougal

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
Hongkong and Europe	M. M. Str.	June 9th
America	P. M. S. S.	
Hongkong and Europe	P. & O. Str.	June 16th
Shanghai, Hiogo & Nagasaki	P. M. S. S.	
Hakodate	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
Hongkong	P. M. S. S.	
Hongkong and Europe	M. M. Str.	June 16th
Hongkong and Europe	P. & O. Str.	June 9th
Shanghai, Hiogo & Nagasaki	P. M. S. S.	
Do. Do.	M. B. Co.	June 12th
America	P. M. S. S.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
F.M.	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**	**P.M.**
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,,
French Church,.....8.30 ,, 10 A.M.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1, 26 ins.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 5TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabric and Yarns.—The import market continues inactive and without improvement and rates have still a downward tendency. We quote:

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in.	per pce.	$1.90 to $2.10	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.	per pce. 2.40 to 2.65
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in.	„	2.20 to 2.40	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb. 0.80 to 1.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „ 39 in.	„	2.17½ to 2.55	Black Velvets	8.25 to 9.25
9 lbs.	„ 44 in.	„	2.62½ to 2.85	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.25 to 3.40

Yarn:—

No 16 to 24	per picul	32.00 to 36.00		No. 32	per picul 37.00 to 39.50
Reverse	nom.	nominal		„ 38 to 42	„ 42.00 to 45.00

Woollens.—There is no change in values, the market continuing dull and inanimate.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.75		Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in. 0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.25		Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in. 0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds 32 in.	0.25 to 0.36		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in. 1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.00 to 7.00		Presidents	54 in. to 56 in. 0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00		Pilots	54 in. to 56 in. 0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50		Union	54 in. to 56 in. 0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½		Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb. 0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Sugar.—Stocks continue heavy and business is sluggish in the extreme.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.55 to 4.70		China No 5 Kong-fun	per picul 5.25 to 5.75
in Basket	„	4.50 to 4.60		„ No. 6 E-pak	„ 4.50 to 4.90
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.00 to 8.20		Swatow	„ 3.40 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.30 to 7.80		Daitong	„ 3.50 to 3.60
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.70 to 7.25		Japan Rice	„ 3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook fah	„	5.80 to 6.50		Kerosine Oil	„ 3.40 to 3.50

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 22nd ulto., arrivals are 175 bales, and deliveries 435 piculs. The stock is fast decreasing and its composition is such as to render it very difficult to make accurate quotations. It may be said, however, that whilst best Oshiu are still held at $550 to $570 prices for Hanks have further receed. We may quote Hanks, No. 2½, $400 to $430, and No. 3, $350 to $380.

Tea.—A large and important business has been transacted in this staple during the past week, settlements amounting to the large total of 5,400 piculs.

Prices are rather easier and buyers accordingly have invested freely, but the general tone of American advices still indicates the necessity for a further decline in order to meet quotations from the home markets.

The general quality of the crop, so far, has been good, and a full export can be confidently relied on.

To-days prices rule as under.

Medium	$32.00 to 34.00	Finest	$40 to 43
Good Medium	34.50 to 36.00	Choice	45 upwards.
Fine	37.00 to 39.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—A fair business continues to be done in Private Paper at unaltered quotations, but there have been scarcely any transaction in Bank Bills.

Gold Yen have been somewhat neglected, while *Satz* have been largely dealt in touching 412.65, but are again easier.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2¼d. to ⅜	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	⅛ per cent. pre.
„ „ Sight	4s 1¾d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	⅛ „ dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2⅛d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	Par to 100½
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.29	30 days' sight Private	103
„ „ Private	5.35	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	Par.
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72¼ to 72⅜	30d. s. Private	103
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	72⅛	Gold Yen	411¾
		Kinsatz	414

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m, 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their produce.

June 5, 1875. 12ms.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest, importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d, 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10., 1s, 1s. 3d, and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s, and 2. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s., and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s, 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s, 15s, and 20s. per gallon.
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS in every in shade of colour and variety of price.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount, or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
LONDON: AND

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,

10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E.C., & GRAVEL LANE,
SOUTHWARK, S E.

May 22, 1875. 13ins. 1f.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,
AND
MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as
MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.
Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

- Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.
- Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.
- Donkey Engines.
- Distillery Engines.
- Air-pump Engines.
- Wrought Iron Waterwheels.
- Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.
- Cane-juice Pumps.
- Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.
- Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.
- Granulating Pans of every description.
- Cattle Pumps.
- Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
- Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
- All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
- Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
- Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
- Dippers and Cranes.
- Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
- Cane Punts.
- Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
- Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 24.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

We very sincerely trust that the native press will show that it can use with wisdom and discretion the large measure of freedom granted to it by the Government—a far greater measure than ever was permitted to an oriental people, except in the case of our own subjects in India. If this is abused and made the instrument of circulating seditious writing, evil, either to the press or the people, must come of it. Let abuses or corruption or mis-government by all means be attacked, and let men speak their minds honestly and fearlessly. But when calls of a seditious and rebellious character are made on the people, the laws against such acts should be enforced, at least after proper warning. The Government has shewn its strength and its liberality of opinion in granting this freedom; but it would show weakness were it to permit a manifest abuse of it. If it is part of the mission of the press in Japan to urge the liberties of the people, it is also part of this mission to teach the people how to use and enjoy them properly. No Government will connive at acts which undermine its authority. So far as foreigners may judge from the laws which regulate the press, and from observation of its actual proceedings, the sphere of action accorded to it is amply large enough to permit of its urging and eventually bringing about all necessary reforms. This is its province, and a wise and progressive government will look upon it as a valuable ally, provided it moves prudently within this sphere. But the extension of its own liberties, and of those of the people whom it should represent and lead, will assuredly depend upon its wisdom, and be prevented by its excesses.

A writer in the *Hochi Shimbun* makes a great lament about the burdens "borne by us people"—the incomes and pensions paid the nobles and samurai, the paper currency—(if he had more sense he would see that this saved the whole expense of a metallic currency, which is, of course, so much gold and silver, purchased by labour, but used only for the purpose of facilitating exchanges), the foreign debt &c., &c. He wants the command of the grain and the money, and summons "the boys of Japan" to urge on the movement, *it matters not where*. Five years ago his head would have been in a basket by this time had he used such language. This is not the use to make of freedom. This is pure unmitigated Jack Cade-ism—(we refer our native Shakespereans to Richard II.) All this is pothouse and tavern talk—very well for men who frequent these haunts and common enough every where—nowhere more so than in England—but not fit for respectable journals which have a great deal of serious and important work to do. We earnestly hope the press of Japan will remain above this kind of writing. It certainly has been so hitherto.

A short time ago we took occasion to express a hope that the Japanese Government would embrace the opportunity afforded by the publication of their Financial Statement, to announce how much of the last loan contracted in England had been expended on the objects for which the money was borrowed. The information, as our readers are aware, was afforded in the columns of this journal on the 29th inst., and we only refer to the matter again in order to enforce, by a quotation from a leading English paper, the doctrine we sought to establish, viz, that money borrowed for a certain purpose is applicable to that purpose alone.

In treating of the Honduras Loan, the *Saturday Review* of the 17th April says "The question is not whether the bondholders had a right to expect a safe return from a highly speculative investment, *but whether they had a right to expect that money subscribed for a particular purpose should be strictly applied to that purpose and to no other.*"

The robberies and attempts at robbery during the past week have been very discomfiting, and the police seem unable to cope with them. Of course the matter will be represented to the local authorities in a strong light, but a couple of mounted European constables should go the rounds of the settlement once or twice between 9 p.m., and sunrise. The nights are now short, and this plan could easily be carrried out with an extra man or two on the staff—even if it require this.

AN entertainment was given on Thursday night at the Temperance Hall which was largely attended by the crews of the men-of-war in harbour. The band of the *Challenger* performed during the evening, and a selection of vocal music was given by a party of amateurs. Mr. G. Pauncefort also gave some recitations which afforded great amusement to the visitors.

We have been requested to state that a Royal Arch Chapter will be consecrated at the Masonic Lodge at half-past four on Monday afternoon next.

As we go to press H. M. S. *Audacious*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Ryder, is announced as coming into harbour.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

A party of Chinese officials arrived here on last Sunday by the *Kanagawa-Maru*, with the view of visiting the various mines in this country.

A second meeting for the purpose of considering the best means of educating the numerous blind in this country was held at the residence of Dr. Hall in Tsukidji. After a lengthened conference it was resolved to procure from America the necessary works printed in raised letters for that purpose.

WE annex the results of the half-yearly shooting match of the Swiss Rifle Association. The first Bull's eye in the morning was made by Mr. Triulzi; the last by Mr. Brennwald.

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The first Bull's eye in the afternoon was made by Mr. Lescasse; the last by Mr. Mottu.

CIBLE PATRIE.

1	Prix	Une Coupe en argent	M. Hürlimann.
2	„	Une Timballe argent	„ Schoene.
3	„	Une Coup en „	„ Mottu.
4	„	Un Séchoir pour Cigares	„ Vannes.
5	„	Une longue-vue	„ Perregaux.
6	„	Un couteau	„ O. Senn.
7	„	Un Baromètre	„ Merian.
8	„	Un Plateau monté	„ C. Brennwald.
9	„	Une Portemine en or	„ Paul Colomb.

CIBLE A POINTS.

1	Prix	Une nécessaire de Voyage	M. Favre Brandt.
2	„	Une Coupe en Argent	„ Mottu.
3	„	Un Porte-Cigare	„ Brennwald.
4	„	Un rond de Serviette	„ Haenni.
5	„	Une Portemine en or	„ Perregaux.

CIBLES TOURNANTE.

1	Prix	Une Chaine de Montre en Or,...	M. Favre Brandt,	127	pts.
2	„	Une Coupe en Argent	„ Mottu	73	„
3	„	Un Milieu de table	„ Brennwald	69	„
4	„	Une Jumelle	„ Triulzi	64	„
5	„	Une portemine avec plume en or	„ Schoene	40	„

THE two attempts at robbery which were made on Monday night afford another illustration of the helpless attitude of the native constables, to whom, it is understood, the care of the Bluff is solely entrusted, in the presence of crime.

The attempt to enter Mr. Smith's premises at No. 145, occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Alfred Smith attracted by a noise in a neighbouring thicket ran to the spot to ascertain the cause. He unexpectedly confronted an armed man who struck him, fortunately at too great a distance to inflict more than a slight wound. Having done this he fled, pursued by Mr. Smith who had the mortification to see him escape over a fence in which he was assisted by a confederate. They were pursued, but succeeded in making good their escape.

At a later hour three men partially disguised entered the *momban's* cottage on Lot 9, occupied by Mr. R. M. Brown. They tied up the *momban* and his rifled his house, threatening to kill him if he resisted or raised an alarm, and having removed his few effects discussed the propriety of attacking his master's house. This they did not deem wise, however. As they were leaving the *momban* observed that their arms were only wooden clubs.

The police have been engaged in endeavouring to track the robbers but without effect.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that a speculator has engaged the services of some 25 *geishas* (singing and dancing girls) in Yedo who will shortly proceed to Melbourne. The remuneration is said to be one thousand *yen:* the half of this being paid in advance and the remainder upon the accomplishment of their engagement.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* gives an account of a meeting of about one hundred physicians at the Tokiwa Gakko in Yedo. The meeting was held with the view of promoting the objects of their profession.

A few nights since about a hundred of the prisoners confined in the new Yetchigaya gaol in Yedo made an attempt at escape in which they nearly succeeded. A more stringent prison discipline would appear to be necessary.

THE native newspapers give no account of the results of the practise upon the iron plates which the Government imported from Europe for experimental purposes. One incident alone is recorded: a gun was so badly pointed that the ball in place of touching the target, struck, and severely damaged, the roof of a house.

Experiments of this sort would seem to be utterly superfluous. The largest guns in the world are tested almost weekly at Shoeburyness upon armour plates of ever-increasing thickness. It is hardly necessary to import plates from Europe to arrive at results which a perusal of the *Times* will at any time afford.

MR. Arinori Mori has been appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, the post formerly held by Mr. Uyeno, now Japanese Minister in London.

THE French and German Departments are now excluded from the Kai Sei Gakkô. Hereafter the English language only is be employed in technical and scientific studies.

THE scholars selected from the Kai Sei Gakkô to be sent to America to complete their education—about twelve—will start in the middle of July, the leaders in classes of Law, Mathematics and Engineering science.

ACCORDING to the *Hochi Shimbun* the British and Belgian Ministers were to be honoured with an interview by H. I. Majesty yesterday.

THE following particulars, relating to the practise of medicine in this country, are given by the *Nisshin Shinjisshi*. There are in the Empire

1 Government Hospital.
21 Public Hospitals (assisted by Government grants in aid).
29 Private Hospitals.
23,015 Physicians practising according to the eastern science.
5,247 „ „ western „
5,205 Apothecaries.
361 Mineral Springs.
944 Patent Medicines in use.

The Steam-ship *Taiyu-Maru* which has been presented by the government to Loo Choo will leave on the 11th instant, stopping on her way at Osaka and Kagoshima.

From the *Eiri Shimbun* we learn that thirty shots were fired at the cannon practise on the armour plates on Monday last. Of these 16 struck and 4 pierced the targets.

Messrs. Honno and Kondo, Japanese Secretaries of the Imperial Legation in London, returned from England on the 8th instant.

WE have the authority of the *Hochi Shimbun* for the statement that the *Sumida Maru* and *Hiogo Maru*, steamships belonging to the Mitsubishi Company, have been appointed to sail for San Francisco with exhibits for the Centennary Exposition at Washington on or the about 15th instant.

A telegram from London dated 1st instant contains the intelligence that General Grant has declined nomination for the third term of his Presidency.

THE investigation into the alleged case of criminal assault upon a Japanese young woman is continued before H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Yedo. The evidence of the girl's parents and of a Japanese physician were taken on Thursday; that of yesterday has not yet reached us.

H. E. Iwakura proceeded on the 9th instant, to Atami in Idzu for the purpose of using the hot medicated springs.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, despatched 9th June.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries	101	70	30
Total	201 bales.		

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 30th May, 1875.

Passengers.....25,346.	Amount...Yen	5,204·02.
Luggage, Parcels,.....	„	149·646.
Goods, ...	„	269·304.
Total.....Yen		5,622·97

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THE NARA EXHIBITION.

THE town of Nara in the province of Yamato lies nearly due East of Osaka, and is about as far from Osaka as the latter is from Kobe. Nara was the residence of the Mikados from A.D. 708 until A.D. 782. Shortly after this date the imperial residence was fixed at Kiyoto where it has since remained down to our own times. Seven sovereigns reigned at Nara of whom four were females. Their rule with some slight interruptions was a prosperous and glorious one, distinguished by the cultivation of the arts, literature and religion. In the reign of the Empress Gemmio Tenno (A.D. 708 to 715) copper was first found in Japan. In the year 711 the Kojiki or ancient history of Japan was first published. In 713 a book called Fotoki was written containing a description of all the provinces, cities, mountains, rivers, valleys and plains, plants, trees, birds and quadrupeds of Japan.

In 718 under the succeeding Empress a collection of laws in ten volumes was made, and shortly after another history of Japan in fifty volumes was composed. The Mikado Shomu Tenno (A.D. 724 to 748) among other things founded a medical dispensary; he had relations with China and in his 8th year two Buddhist priests arrived, one from southern India, the other from Siam. About the 15th year of his reign a colossal statue of Buddha, of copper overlaid with gold was erected at Sitaraki in the province of Omi, by the exertions of a priest named Kioghi, who went over the whole kingdom to collect funds for the purpose. In the year 745 this statue was transported to Nara, and is the famous Dai-butz which exists there to this day. It is 53 feet high, being 3 feet higher than the better known Dai-butz at Kamakura. It was cast in a number of pieces,* and it will thus be readily understood how such a colossus could be transported from Sitaraki to Nara. Little of the gilding is now anywhere visible. The head also of the statue is of more modern date than the rest. The temple having been burnt in the 16th century, the head was so injured that it required to be replaced. The present face is much coarser and sterner than that of the Kamakura Daibutz, and is probably not an exact reproduction of the original one. The religion of Buddha was making great progress in Japan at this time. In 746 died a priest named Gen-bo who had brought from China 5,000 volumes of Buddhist books and many images. In 749 an imperial edict was issued forbidding the slaughter of any animals in Japan. Poetry was also much cultivated, and some compositions of this class are still extant.

The last sovereign of the seven, Kwonin Tenno, died in 782, and his successor determined to remove the seat of Government to another place. It was some time before a locality was permanently fixed upon, and the transfer to Kiyoto did not take place till 794.

Previously to the Court quitting Nara, an immense wooden magazine had been erected there in which the Imperial furniture and property of all kinds was deposited.

This building exists to the present day in complete integrity. It is made of massive timbers laid horizontally, being raised from the ground upon pillars of solid trunks of trees, eight or ten feet high. It is said to have been examined every 61st year since its building, that is, at the beginning of each cycle, and repaired when necessary. What is more astonishing is that the objects deposited there by the Mikados have been kept in perfect safety from the 8th century down to the present time, having escaped the danger of fire, robbery and turbulent times, those destructive agencies which in no other part of the world probably have ever allowed any building of importance, much less a wooden one, to remain intact for so long a period. Some fresh objects have in the course of centuries been added to the original collection, but those which belong to the first deposit are all named in an inventory made in the 8th century, which was deposited with them, and they can thus be identified and distinguished from recent additions.

This being the age of exhibitions and popular instruction, it came into the head of some antiquary that it was time to bring to light the long-hidden treasures of the Nara repository. Hence the Nara Exhibition—which has been visited by many foreigners during the present summer, although we suspect that very few have had any idea of the extraordinary character of the objects exposed to their view. We have, it is true, in Europe marvellous collections of the antiquities of all ages which have been brought together piecemeal. The genuineness and exact date of some of these objects can be ascertained, but how many of them are damaged and mutilated from the vicissitudes they have undergone, and of how many is the history and origin more or less open to question. What would the antiquarians of Europe say if an ancient building containing the household furniture and effects of Charlemagne, with a catalogue of the same made under that monarch's immediate direction, † were now to be opened for the first time and the contents announced to be on view, all in fine preservation! But of such a kind is the exhibition now offered to the eyes of Japanese antiquaries.

The temple of Daibutz affords a convenient *locale* for the display of these curiosities. The objects brought from the royal magazine are arrayed in the area immediately round the great statue, on each side and behind it. In the outer galleries or cloisters which form the exterior of the temple is a still more extensive collection of antiquities contributed by various temples or by private possessors. To some of these objects a still higher antiquity is attributed than that of the contents of the Nara magazine, and the very remarkable character of several which we have inspected induces us to believe that this belief is well founded, although we do not know exactly what external evidence of their age exists.

Amongst the curiosities belonging to the Nara Mikados of the 8th century may be mentioned, screens, pictures, books, sculptures, masks, of which there is a very large collection, pottery and glass, copper bowls and dishes, spoons, soap (!) in large round cakes the size of quoits, tortoiseshell back-scratchers, beads and ornaments, bells, weapons and utensils of various kinds, dresses, hats and nondescript articles. Probably the larger part of these things are of foreign origin and principally Chinese. The 8th century was the middle period of the great Tang dynasty (A.D. 620-907) and the books and pictures here collected are a rich field for the study of Chinese art and literature during that time. Some pottery which we saw struck us as more likely to be Indian or Persian than Chinese. A jug or ewer of white glass about a foot high excited some incredulity as an object of the 8th century, We were told by one informant that it was not to be found in the original inventory, while another antiquary who is engaged in studying the collection assured us that it is there. A specimen of Chinese writing paper was remarkable for

* It has been somewhat recklessly stated that the statue is of [illegible] and that no junctions can be seen. Very slight attention

† Charlemagne is said to have been so particular that he had an exact register furnished him even of the number of eggs which the hens laid upon his property.

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the freshness of its appearance—smooth and unstained, it might have been just produced from the mill. The miscellaneous collection in the outer cloisters embraces objects of various ages, from some alleged to be 1500 years old down to those of the time of Taiko-sama. The most antique of these curiosities are certain bronzes which have an Indian character and some statuettes of clay (?) which remind one of Greek work more than anything else. Some wooden statues, of nondescript physiognomy, may perhaps be Corean. We saw one picture ascribed to a celebrated Corean artist, of remarkable merit. The best pictures on the whole are those attributed to Chinese artists or copies from such. The Japanese are great lovers of autographs, and there were many specimens of this class of relic—notably writings by Yoritomo, Taikosama and Iyeyasu. It would be impossible from two days cursory inspection of the Nara exhibition to give more than the faintest idea of the value and curiosity of its contents. It is evident that here are the materials for the study of Indian, Chinese and Japanese antiquity such as are not likely to be congregated any where else, and it is satisfactory to know that Japanese antiquaries of high attainments are engaged in cataloguing and describing the collection. Photographs of a good many of the objects may be obtained at the very moderate price of three *sen* a piece. One wing of the building is devoted to modern productions and curios which are for sale. The productions of Nara itself are not very numerous. Little grotesque wooden images and small-toothed combs seem to be the most sought after. We saw the process of forming earthen pots on the wheel going on, and likewise the unwinding of the silk-cocoons, examples of local industries. The town of Nara is beautifully situated at the foot of a range of hills, from the summit of some of which the grandest views of the province of Yamato and of the one adjoining it may be obtained. The place is celebrated for the tame deer which belong to one of the temples, and which until a few years ago used to range the town and take food from the hands of all who chose to feed them. They are now confined by palings to a limited space in the magnificent forest or park which skirts the hill. Little wooden images of these deer are the popular toy of the place, and on the road from Osaka to Nara one rarely meets a traveller from the opposite direction without two or three of them slung to his belt, a reminiscence of his visit to Nara. Here also is a Shinto shrine, said to be second in antiquity and importance only to that at Isé. In a building not far from this shrine and probably connected with it we witnessed a posture-dance performed as a species of religious ceremony. The performers were three young girls handsomely dressed, but perhaps less showily than the ordinary *geysha*. Their movements were of a very solemn kind, and their use of the sistrum or rattle, recalled the Egyptian priestesses of Isis, of whose performances this instrument was the unfailing accompaniment. Three priests—one playing a flute, another a drum, and the third chanting with his voice, and occasionally beating time on the two simple bits of wood, accompanied the dancers. We were informed that performances of this kind are paid for by devout persons much as masses are paid for by Catholics. There are eight dancers or priestesses attached to the temple. They are the daughters of priests or of respectable inhabitants, and we presume the office is considered a highly honourable one.

The town and neighbourhood of Nara abound with antiquities. Among them are the tombs of early Mikados, generally little more than mounds covered with trees, which are fenced round and preserved with great care. Many old temples also exist hereabouts. Discoveries of antiquities are frequently made in digging, but an unfortunate idea exists among the country people that it is unlucky to preserve objects thus found and they are usually destroyed.

There are two roads from Osaka and Nara. By one of them which skirts the mountains, the traveller may go the whole way in a jinriksha. By the other which goes a short cut over the mountains, he must be content to walk or climb ten or twelve miles, while his jinriksha is carried on the shoulders of his coolies, but he will be rewarded by many splendid prospects.

One adventurous Japanese has opened an hotel at Nara for foreigners, or at least has written the word hotel over the porch of a small dwelling house, and made some attempt at providing eatables agreeable to foreign taste. But the traveller must not expect to find the magnificent hotel accommodation which is now to be had at Kiyoto.

THE SILK TRADE OF JAPAN.

IT has been our constant endeavour to gather and publish the best and most trustworthy information on every subject concerning the welfare of this country. Pity it is that when the press has to treat important questions touching most closely on the interests of Japan, we are so sadly deficient in the means of spreading among the natives both the intelligence we would wish to convey, and the advice we would offer. As the pursuit, so is the diffusion of knowledge surrounded with difficulties, no where more so than in this country, for a variety of reasons so easily understood as not to require their being enumerated here.

That which has given rise to the foregoing remarks is the report we have just heard of the intention of a well known class of dealers in some of the provinces of the interior to produce and bring again this season to Yokohama an extravagantly large quantity of Silkworm eggs for shipment to Europe. It is, we are told, intended to make altogether this year as much as 1,700,000 cards, of which 850,000 would be reserved for the production of this country, and the rest would be sold for shipment abroad.

Truly, if such a report is to be believed, or is at all near to the truth, we have laboured in vain, and all our endeavours to caution all those who are interested in the Silk trade of Japan have been fruitlessly thrown away. Vain also has been the lesson given last year to the dealers in Silkworms' eggs by the burning of their cards, vain the losses they have had to bear in consequence.

But we will not despair yet of the possibility of throwing light on the subject, in order that those who are about committing so grievous a mistake, may pause before it is too late to retrace their steps. We entreat the native press at large to assist us in the effort, as well as the native dealers in Silk, and generally all those who have at heart the welfare of the industry of Japan, to raise their voices in unison with our own, to cause the truth to be heard and proclaimed loudly.

For several years past, say, six or seven years at least, we have heard it repeated, even unto sickening, that Japan Silk was degenerating every season, and that if it continued in the same way, it would soon cease to be used by foreign consumers. Various and numerous were the recommendations made to the reelers for improving again the quality of the Silk; model filatures were built at a heavy expense by the Imperial Government, as well as by public companies and private individuals.

But in spite of all this, the greater portion of the produce of this country has continued to become worse and

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worse to this day; and it has finally come to this point, that many manufacturers and throwsters in Europe, who were, until not more than a year ago, in the habit of using large quantities of Japan Silk, have now completely discarded it and turn their attention to the products of other countries, especially of China.

Prices of Japan Silk at home and here have fallen considerably, not only in consequence of the reduction from which all descriptions of Silk are suffering, but also perhaps proportionately more than other kinds, owing to the above-mentioned deterioration, and the growing competitionof French, Italian, and other products. Losses among the native dealers are undoubtedly enormous; they are equally heavy on the part of the foreign shippers, thus showing the identity of the interests of both parties in the matter.

Under such painful circumstances it behoves us to look out in earnest for the real cause of the degeneracy of Japan Silk. In our deliberate opinion, it lies not in the indolence or the carelessness of the Japanese reelers; not in the want of care or system in the selection and sorting of the cocoons; not in the frauds which are now and have always been, to our knowledge, practised on the foreign buyer; not even in the remissness of the latter, who ought to have been looking with a sharper eye at the faults of the Silk which was offered to them, and should have rejected it when unfit for the purposes of the foreign manufacturers. The cause lies mainly, if not solely, *in t e exaggerated exportqtion of Japanese Silkworm's eg;s which has been suffered to go on for the last ten yeurs.* Year after year a large portion, not to say the largest portion, of the best seed of Japan has been sold for shipment to Italy, France and other countries. There would not have been much harm done, if the dealers, whilst they were selling their best seed at a considerable advantage to themselves, had reserved a full proportion for the use of the native cultivators. Such however was not the case. The foreign buyers at Yokohama were outbidding the Japanese country people too far to allow the latter a chance of successfully competing with them.

It has been proved by careful inquiries both official and private, that many provinces of this Empire which were, say until ten or fifteen years ago, in the habit of drawing their seed from the best districts, namely, Sinchiu and Yonezawa, have been obliged, since the excessive rise of prices, or the gradual exhaustion of the original sources, to use inferior kinds of seeds' or seed from other districts.

The decline in the quality became consequently a matter of course. It is worthy of remark that the first complaints which came from the European consumers about the quality of Japan silk being no longer up to its primitive standard, were uttered in or about 1868, that is, three or four years after the export of Silkworms' eggs had already assumed a considerable development. Very few people, if any, at that time, thought of the evil consequences that were lurking under the surface of the newly established branch of business. It was, however, well known in Europe, that in all countries where "*grainaje*," that is, the making of Silkworms eggs, had been undertaken on a large scale for the chief purpose of distant trade, the excess of artificial production had, after a certain time, invariably resulted in a gradual weakening, and finally in the complete exhaustion, of the breeds of worms thus operated on. Bucharest, Nooka, Roumelia, Persia, the Caucasus, &c., &c., were successively visited by *graineurs* in search of Silkworms' eggs and abandoned by them for other more productive or unexplored fields.

This country at last had its turn of their visits. Nowhere, we believe, had the *graineurs* found so extensive a stage of operations, and never were they so successful. It is not questioned that the seed from Japan brought back to life the silk industry of France, Italy, and other parts of the western world. But it must not be imagined that the success thus achieved has been without a counterpart. Could Japan hope to escape scathless from the law of nature we have referred to above? On the contrary, we see that very soon after the business in Silkworm's eggs for shipment had acquired activity, the Silk reeled in this country fell below its previous standard, showing a lack of good seed or good cocoons, or at any rate an insufficient quantity of good seed. What would happen if the finest, the handsomest, the most robust and best formed children were during many years taken out of the country, by scores of thousands, never to return any more, leaving only the weakly, the mis-shapen, the ugly or the sickly ones, to perpetuate the human race of this realm? We confess we do not see the difference that exists in this case between the race of men and the breed of silkworms.

For ten years past the best kinds of seed from all parts of the interior have been shipped away, in quantities very much beyond what would have been required for the use of this country on the former, or even on an enlarged basis. Can it be expected that such an inflation has been accomplished without corresponding bad results? Certainly not; the result has come with unfailing certainty; it appeared light at first, but it has acquired intensity year after year, and now it is, we trust, patent to all intelligent observers. That result is the degeneracy of a great portion of the breeds of Silkworms of Japan, and it cannot but go on increasing until a heroic remedy is adopted, *the cessation of card making beyond the actual requirements of this country, and of this country only.*

Our readers will now be able to understand our astonishment on hearing that it was intended this season to produce in Japan what we cannot help calling an extravagant quantity of cards. Very possibly the country dealers are not aware of the disastrous results to the foreign buyers of the cards that were sold here last autum, moderate as the cost of them then was; nor are they probably aware that the reproductions of European seed are going on as prosperously and as successfully as ever they did before the breaking out of the disease, and that consequently no more, or, at any rate, very few more cards of Japanese Silkworm's eggs will be wanted henceforward for France or Italy.

If the native dealers in Silk-worms' Eggs are obstinately bent upon making a fresh batch for shipment, let them at least limit themselves to what we call a reasonable quantity, say two hundred thousand cards at the most.

Should there be a certain number of foreign *graineurs* here next September, they will not be disappointed; and the native dealers, not having too much on their hands, will be able to support their prices better and sell their wares at a greater advantage.

On the other hand a considerable reduction of seed made will give rest to the now overburdened production. The cessation of exports will afford the Silk growers in many districts an opportunity of again supplying themselves with the best kinds they had been compelled to forego, and the quality of the Silk reeled therefrom will improve again gradually. We do n t conceal it from our readers that it may be a somewhat long time before things can be brought round again to a healthy state. But we trust that there are still in the interior sufficient quantities of good seed which will only require care, attention and perseverance on the part of the educators. What was done in France

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and Italy during upwards of twenty years to regenerate the Silk-worms which the disease had carried away, can also be accomplished in this country. Fortunately for Japan, it is yet far from being a question of the extinction of its fine breeds of worms, as it was in Europe; it is only a question of husbanding the splendid resources which are left in the country, whereas a continuance of the reckless shipments of the last ten years cannot fail to bring its richest industry to a ruinous end.

We shall only add a few words in conclusion Starting from the basis which is now ackowledged by all the foreign consumers, viz, the general deterioration of Japan Silk, it appears to us obvious that the first thing to be done, is to think of regenerating the quality of the prime material. It is as clear as noonday that with bad cocoons no good Silk can be produced. The former standard quality of Japan cocoons having been allowed to deteriorate, effectual means must be at once adopted of bringing it back to its primitive state of excellence. It were useless to introduce new and improved machinery for reeling, or to propose more accurate methods of sorting, indifferent cocoons. We shall merely say to the cultivators: Try to get a better quality of cocoons than you have had lately, and you will gradually improve again the quality of your Silk. For ten years past the seed of your best breeds of worms has been sold for shipment out of the country, leaving only second or third rate qualities. Keep henceforward all you possibly can of the best seed for your own use. Charity begins at home. Never mind what some people may have to say against this. The foreign buyers of Silkworm's eggs have had their turn out of you long enough and ought to be well satisfied. Take care now of yourselves ere it be too late.

RAILWAY CONTROL.

A VERY important translation will be found elsewhere in our columns to-day, bearing upon the whole future of railway enterprise in this country, and the subject is too important to be passed over without special notice. Much of the future welfare of Japan, and, indirectly, of every foreigner interested in its prosperity, is bound up in this question, and any erroneous views of it taken at this early stage of its history, cannot but act prejudicially upon this welfare and these interests. Whether we view railways in regard to the general influence they exert upon commerce, or their beneficial effect in promoting the introduction of improvements in machinery and manufactures, and, generally, in promoting the intellectual progress of nations, few subjects afford more abundant matter for the examination and reflection. Whether Japan is yet quite ripe for railway enterprise on an extended scale may be open to some doubt; though the question hardly presses just at present. It may be urged, however, that she posesses thirty millions of a very intelligent people within a compact territory, a fertile soil, a fine climate, and some few trunk roads along which this population is sufficiently densely massed. Her great want appears to be subsidiary roads to these trunks; but the question of making them appears now to be earnestly engaging the attention of the Government. The time, therefore, cannot be far distant when railway extension in Japan will become a vital question. The whole country is eager for it; success has attended it so far, setting aside for a moment the *fact that the lines already* made have been extremely expensive; and, under discreet management, it would certainly largely promote the development of the resources of the Empire. But by what means can this management best be secured? The issue to be determined is whether railways shall be constructed by and remain in the hands of the Government, or whether they shall, at least after construction, pass into the hands of private native companies, whether composed of the nobles or others.

Now, if we look abroad for instruction on this question, we shall find that both methods have been resorted to according to the genius and special characteristics of the nations which have had to deal with it. In the case of our own race, with its impatience of restraint and marvellous good sense when freed from restraint, all railway enterprise has been the result of private combination and organization, and among the Americans it has been so likewise, whether with worse or better results than in our case is not here the question. Of course there is controlling legislation in both cases, in order, on the one hand, to protect the public whose lives and property are entrusted to the railway companies as carriers, and, on the other, to protect the shareholders. But, beyond this, the Governments of the two countries stand aloof from all control of railway matters. On the continent of Europe, however, it has been quite the reverse. There, in most cases, the collective nation, represented by its Government, is either the actual owner or the chief controller of all railways. The railway officials are Government servants, as much as the clerks in public departments or the officers or men of the army and navy, and many weighty arguments may be adduced for a preference of this system even among the freest nations not only accustomed to control, but quite capable of controlling, their own affairs. Indeed, the question was raised and very fully discussed last year in England, whether the Government should not take possession of and assume the active control over all the railways hitherto constructed, just as it had bought all the telegraphs. The question is shelved for the present, and it is possible that the proposed plan may never be carried out. But it is often necessary, with nations as with individuals, to humour a special idiosyncracy, and to forego certain changes which may be excellent in themselves but unadvisable in certain cases. "The second best remedy is the best if the patient likes it best" is a very old and a very wise rule in medicine, and in the case of a nation with such a set and fixed idiosyncracy as that of the English, the system at present pursued in regard to railways may possibly be the best. But there are not wanting men of the clearest insight and largest views who think that the transfer of the railways from private corporations to the hands of the Government would be in the highest degree desirable and advantageous. They say that private interest is the sole incentive in private management, and that when this clashes with the public good the latter goes to the wall. But they carry the question higher still, and say that as the roads of a country are made by and the property of the Government, so ought the railways to be. The public highways—for this is what they really become—ought not to be in the hands of corporations. They are among the prerogatives of the State and should be controlled by the State alone. And there certainly is force in this view. The railway companies in America have acquired enormous power, and the fatal facility with which Congress is manipulated in the lobby has enabled them to do pretty much what they choose in the legislature. On the continent of Europe this view, reinforced by others which it is unnecessary to repeat here, has been largely accepted as sound, with the results stated above.

The question is greatly narrowed in this country, and

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rather resolves itself into this one: Could a private company be trusted with the management of a line of railway? Could a number of men be found who would sufficiently master the details of railway management, and feel that sense of responsibility without which railway management can only end in terrible disaster? For many of the less important duties connected with railways it would be easy to find thousands of perfectly efficient men. But with regard to the higher duties, we are entirely satisfied that there are not enough of such men, and that any attempt at purely Japanese management would bring a railway to ruin in a month. It is a common belief that when a line is once constructed it will almost work of itself. But what the public sees is but a very small part of the work of the line, and what it does not see is by far the more important part of the work. Mistakes in railway management are enormously expensive, without taking into account the horrors of loss of life and limb. Even on this little local line the amount of labour, time and money expended on the mere care of the permanent way and the rolling stock is beyond the belief of any one who has not enquired into the facts, and we are satisfied that this can only be done by an expensive staff which a Government alone will keep up. When we have had an engineering school at work for another five years, and larger views of duty and responsibility have taken thorough possession of the Japanese mind, there may be, doubtless will be, many young men fit to be entrusted with responsible work on the various lines which we may expect will then be at work in the country. When sufficiently tested let them be placed upon these. But if the Government is wise it will keep its lines in its own hands. It hazards the very existence of railway enterprise in this country and its own reputation the day it parts with that control.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

On Railway Schemes.

(*"Tokiô Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of 2nd, June* 1875.)

The question under deliberation of the intention on the part of the *Kuazoku* to construct a Railway from Tôkiô to Awomori with their own capital has formed a fruitful subject for discussion since the spring of this year. Lately, however, the deliberations underwent a change, and a discussion was raised having for its subject the desirability of purchasing the already completed Railway between Shimbashi and Yokohama. This latter question has moreover been much treated of in the various newspapers, and has attracted considerable attention throughout the country. We have therefore made enquiries as to the cause of this change of plan, and consider that a clear statement of all the circumstances of the case is of importance.

According to the information that we have been able to collect, with regard to this plan of constructing a Railway from Tôkiô to Awomori a petition was presented last year to the Government on the subject by a number of *Kuazoku* all of the rank which entitled them to a seat in the "*Jakkô-no-ma*,"* and they received orders from the Government in reply to their representation, enjoining them to make application after they had established the system and rules on which the understanding was to be conducted. A delay then occurred, and this year (the 8th year of Meiji) having arrived, the original plan was materially altered and enlarged, and all the *Kuazoku* who were the originators of the scheme met in the *Yashiki* of Tokugawa Yoshikatsu in Kayachô, Asakusa, and held their first deliberations. The original intention was to make this new Railway as far as the town of Utsunomiya in the province of Shimotsuké, but it was subsequently decided to extend the line to Fukushima in Iwashiro. The period for construction was fixed at ten years, and, with regard to the capital required, it was settled that each was to pay a certain portion of his income according to the sum that was deficient after he had parted with his ready money, and it was decided to guarantee the amount required for the working expenses during the period fixed.

The second conference took place in the Yashiki of Ikéda Akimasa in Yokoâmichô, Honjô, when ten years were fixed as the period for the construction of the Railway, from Tokiô to Fukushima, and the probable cost of the work was estimated at *yen* 7,500,000. With regard to these expenses it was arranged that their incomes should be given as security, and that they should add to these the ready money which they possessed—and thus that the originators of the scheme should supply one half or one third of the total sum required; and it was decided that a copy of the agreement should be forwarded to the Government in a (second) petition; that the money should be collected by shares, and that the commencement of the undertaking should depend upon the amount of funds so collected.

On the 16th day of the 4th month the third conference was held in the 1st National Bank, and in pursuance of the subject of the former deliberations the question of the addition to the capital being discussed, it was found that but a very small addition to the capital had been made, and therefore, there being no help for it, it was decided to petition the Government for leave to construct the Railway on the strength of the amount subscribed by the originators of the scheme, and to form a place for the collection of the capital required, after permission had been obtained, by the public sale of Railway shares, to make the execution of the work depend upon the account of money collected; and in the event of the requisite sum not being collected, to revert to the original intention and restrict the work to Utsunomiya. The previous enthusiasm appeared to have vanished and a movement to have set in in the opposite direction. It may be conjectured that though the various *Kuazoku* were all considerably eager to give up their property and their incomes for the sake of this railway, yet that they were ignorant of accounts, unacquainted with the true position of affairs, and, moreover, that their money matters were entrusted, as is usual, to their retainers—and so that their enthusiasm sank of its own accord from a high pitch to a low ebb.

On the 23rd day of the 4th month the fourth conference took place at the 1st National Bank. Prior to this, Shigékadzu, the manager of this Bank, had at the request of the *Kuazoku* attended every one of the meetings, and on this particular day Inouye Kori came to the room where they were assembled, and, turning to the various *Kuazoku* who had met there, addressed them, saying that he considered it would be advisable for them to alter their plan for constructing this railway, and to purchase instead from the Government the already completed railway between Shimbashi and Yokohama. This he recommended in a friendly manner. The principal points in favour of his proposal were:—

1.—"This construction of a new railway between Tôkiô "and Fukushima, viewed as a measure of political economy "affecting the whole country, would probably be an im-"mense gain to Japan, but it cannot be said that it would "would be a source of profit to the company. Calculating "the necessary expenses of its construction, though these "have been estimated at *yen* 7,500,000, it would be im-"possible, in point of fact, to execute the work with "a less outlay than *yen* 10,000,000. Thus the plan "would (at the very outset) be upset in meeting the "expenditure.

2.—"To establish a system for multiplying the products "of the provinces of Rokuchiu, Rokuzen, Mutsu and Ango "—and so gradually and by degrees to promote the civili-"zation of those provinces, is for the Government to do—"and is not a matter to be undertaken by a Railway "Company. As long as the Government do not do their "duty properly in respect to these provinces, even if a "Railway be completed, the company will not profit there-"by. And even if money be collected by the sale of the

* Chamber in the Palace where these nobles would sit on state occasions.

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"shares in question—there will not be many who will "invest in them.

3.—"Looking at the above considerations, it will be seen "that the question of constructing a Railway is not a "valuable idea in the interests of this company. Again, "to fix the period of construction of the railway to Utsimo- "miya at the long term of ten years is an absurdly round- "about way of procedure.

4.—"Therefore to abandon the plan of constructing a "new railway, and to purchase the railway between Shim- "bashi and Yokohama which has been completed by the "Government—is the fitting course for this company to "pursue."

The various individuals who were assembled in the room after having heard the above address, all, without exception, approved of thus changing the plan of the Company, and it was decided that the *Kuazoku* whose names are given below should pay a sum of *yen* 253,100, which would in ten years time amount to *yen* 2,531,000. The names of these individuals are Tokugawa Yoshikatsu, Tokugawa Yoshinobu, Date Muneki, Daté Munénori, Ikéda Tesutomo, Ikéda Yoshinori, Mori Motonori, Ikéda Akimasa, Ikéda Shigemasa, Kamei Koreaki, Ikéda Norihiro, Hachisuka Shigeyoshi, Yamanouchi Toyonori, Matsudaira Yoritoshi, Omura Sumishiro, Matsudaira Shigeyoshi, Maida Yoshiyasu, Hisamatsu Katsunari, Ii Nawonori.

On the 6th of the 5th month a fifth conference was held at the 1st National Bank, when Shibusawa Shigekadzu was informed (by the others) that he had been elected by general vote to be their representive and agent in the matter. Before accepting this trust Shibusawa presented three points for their consideration:—

1.—"The cost of the Shimbashi and Yokohama Rail- "way, making an approximate calculation including the "probable cost of future repairs to the line, bridges &c. "will be about *yen* 3,000,000. It is therefore essential "that this sum be collected by the Company.

2.—"If these *yen* 3,000,000 be not paid at the very "latest within seven years the Government will not consent "to sell the Railway. Therefore every year *yen* 430,000 "must be raised by this Company.

3.—"The Government shall allow suitable interest on "the money to be paid in the said yearly instalments. "When seven years have elapsed, and the full sum has "been paid up, if the clear profit on the Railway amounts "to 8 per cent. per annum then the Railway shall † be "bought from the Government."

He then explained his views to them and said that if the Company were not prepared to assent to the chief points which he had named, it would be useless for him to undertake to be their representative and agent; and that the choice of a representative should be made anew after a decision had been arrived at on the above points. It was further agreed that Shibusawa should inform all of the originators (of the first scheme) by letter of the details (of his proposal) and after they had all decided in their minds what they would do, that the sixth conference should take place.

Shibusawa thereupon lost no time in drawing up a draft of the Railway Company Agreement, and a statement of the principal points on which the formation of the Company rested, and sent these to the *Kuazoku* who had originated the previous scheme, and it is said that in consequence of this it was decided to hold the sixth conference yesterday, the 1st of the 6th month. We have been unable as yet to ascertain whether the meeting did take place on the day in question, or (if so) what decision was arrived at, but we are making every effort to collect information, and when we are in possession of the facts we hope to lay them before our readers at once with an expression of our opinion subjoined.

The *Tokio Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has the following upon the subject of railway schemes:—

'With regard to the affair of the Railway Conference of the *Kuazoku*, we gave a short review of it in our issue of the 2nd instant.

We have since heard on prosecuting our enquiries that the various *Kuazoku*, the promoters of the original scheme, held their sixth conference on the 1st instant at the 1st National Bank, and that it was there resolved that application should be made to the Government for the purchase of the already completed Railway between Shinbashi and Yokohama; that the price to be paid for the Railway should be estimated at *yen* 3,000,000 to be paid to the Government within seven years; that this sum of *yen* 3,000,000 should be provided by the *Kuazoku* forming the Company, who should guarantee the payment of the money by giving their incomes as security for the same; and that up to the date of the handing over of the Railway, Government should pay the yearly interest;—and that it was further decided that an agreement for the formation of the company should be drawn up, to which the seals of all should be affixed, and that Shibusawa Shigékatsu, the manager of the 1st National Bank, should be invested anew with powers, as Representative and Agent of the Company, and should be entrusted with the management of the application to the Government and of all other matters; that the Representative-and-Agent should then immediately address an application on behalf of the *Kuazoku* composing the Company for the purchase of the Railway to the Ministers of Finance, Public-works, and the Interior, respectively; and that the *Kuazoku* forming the Company should publicly petition the Shô-in in a collective letter on the subject of the purchase of the Railway.'

In commenting upon the above, the writer says that 'in judging of the original scheme for the construction of a Railway to Awomori, it was a common opinion that though the *Kuazoku* who were the originators might lose by the execution of the scheme, it would certainly be of great advantage to the country, and therefore it must be approved. This view is a mistaken one. For the money that the *Kuazoku* have by their incomes is not given to them in order that they may lavish it on the country, but for the maintenance of themselves. It is quite out of all reason therefore that they should expend it for the sake of the people and suffer loss thereby. It is a matter for congratulation in any case that the Awomori scheme has been forsaken for the more profitable undertaking of purchasing the Shimbashi-Yokohama Railway. The construction of a Railway is a difficult enterprise, and if from one cause or another the execution has fallen through and the works had had to be abandoned, it would indeed have been a matter for regret, and one which would have caused infinite trouble and complications.

The Government, morover, can, owing to their having greater resources at hand, construct a Railway with much greater facility than any Company organised for such an object; and if they accept the offer of *Yen* 3,000,000, they can with this sum build another Railway, by which time some other company may be ready to take it off their hands on similar terms, and thus the Railway *System* way be satisfactorily extended throughout the country.

Independently, however, of the above considerations, much hangs on the proposed operations of the Company in question. There was not long ago a regular mania for forming companies of all kinds which have nearly all shared then same fate and come to grief at one time or another. Consequently a false reaction has set in in the contrary direction, and so if this Company succeed and prosper, its success will probably encourage others to follow the good example thus set and tend to dispel the prevailing mistaken ideas on the subject of Companies.'

† Thus the Company reserve to themselves the right to draw back from the transaction at the last moment. For if at the expiration of the seven years after the *yen* 3,000,000 have been paid up, they find that the Railway is not paying a profit of 8 per cent. per annum, the Company will receive their money back from the Government.

"How many Masters* are there in the Japanese Government?"

(Hochi Shimbun, June 8th, 1875.)

By Kuwôtô Sanshô—one of a Company of Tea-drinkers.

The present Government which exercises jurisdiction over us common people, who are imbued with the Japanese spirit, is a collection of despotic masters. And at the present time the property, small as it is, of us common people which constitutes the capital of the country is sad-

* Used in a sense approaching "despot."

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dled with a greviously weighty and burdensome encumbrance. Is not this sad? But if we say it is a distressing fact that the spirit and the capital of this our great Eastern Empire, Japan, which has ever from earliest times borne the name of 'the country of men of education and learning," are surely ebbing away—becoming like the ice of the Eastern sea,—the men of education and learning in our country will rise up indignant, and will startle us by thundering into our ears the epithet of "audacious and lawless rascals."

We were born under the Government, we have grown and increased under the Government, we have been educated under the Government, and how then shall we whose bodies have been steeped, so to speak, in obligations and kindnessess on the part of the Government of no light nature and extending over such a long space of time, how shall we confront the Government and make use of such disrespectful language as this? Stay! the reason of our holding such language is this. We are of opinion that a Government which squanders the money of Japan and wastes the spirit of its people is an evil to the country, and thus we find ourselves forced to confront the Government of Japan and make use of inimical language

Amongst the views held by Soyéjima and the Ex-Sangi the following appears:—

"At the present time the authority of Government "does not rest with the Emperor—nor does it rest with "the people. It is solely confined to Government offi- "cials; and though one cannot say that the Emperor is "not reverenced, still the influence exercised by him "and the reverence in which he is held are dying "out. Though we cannot assert that the people are "not protected, yet it has come to this that Government "edicts without number are issued in the morning "only to be revoked in the evening, and that the adminis- "tration of the Government and the dispensation of justice "are conducted according to individual will and caprice. "The influences of love and hatred are respectively "brought to bear upon the distribution of rewards and "punishments; The presentation of petitions is obstruct- "ed; and the grievances of the people do not obtain a "hearing &c., &c." These must be termed excellent views.

Unfortunately, on the ground that the memorial of the Ex Sangi contained profitless arguments, the writers in the *Meir kushi* criticised it, but they only attacked the style and could not find fault with the views expressed, because those views exactly coincide with the present situation. Come let us examine it. The different public departments and offices have independent Heads, and the constituents of the *Fu* and over 70 Ken for the most part look up with respect to despotic rulers. And, with regard to these masters, the Government has no punishment to inflict on them, and they have no occasion to fear retirement from their duties, except it be by their own special request (for the masters † to punish and the masters to be punished have exactly equal power). If offices be changed and rewards be given the handiwork of what master (*s*) is this?

That *Genrôin* (of which we hear so much) was originally established with the view of restricting the power of these masters, but, judging from present aspects, it appears to us that it cannot be denied that the ranks of these masters have been swelled.

Well then, this being the case, is our Government to be considered a government of nobles? No! these masters have not retinues of retainers (though probably plenty of concubines), and consequently they cannot be called "nobles" as yet. Then who look after the masters?—H'm! Ah! We have it. (Nobody looks after them, but the matter is simply explained thus). They have an agreement amongst themselves, a mutual accommodation system,‡ small and insignificant as a seed which has been kept shrouded from the light, covered up in darkness. 'Tis but a trival matter this agreement, but we feel a misgiving lest hereafter if this agreement should not create§ dissensions, and this association not become dismembered, these confederates should increase their power and lest they, combining their action, this agreement of theirs should come to be a question of ‖gold and silver (though doubtless paper money would serve to unite them closely enough).

Therefore it is that Mr. Kato Hiroyuki is desirous of correcting this evil by increasing the power of the Emperor, while the supporters of the measure for the creation of a "Deliberative Assembly chosen by the People" are anxious to remove this evil by extending the rights of the people. These two policies differ one from the other, but the end in view in each case is the same, being in fact the resisting of this evil, and the restriction of the power of the officials entrusted with the government of the country. We earnestly desire that these views may quickly acquire a footing throughout the country, and that thereby the number of masters may be reduced. How much of the spirit of the country is there which is not trodden underfoot by the despotism of the officials?

Moreover, upon this property of us people, small as it is, there are weighted burdens which we instinctively dread, one heaped up on the top of another. We invite your consideration on this point. The *yen* 100,000,000 of paper money are a "drag" or burden upon us people; the *yen* 19,484,911 of allowances (to *Kuazoku* and *Shizoku*) are a burden upon us people; the *yen* 15,300,000 of foreign debt are a burden upon us people; the *yen* 29,634,775 of home debt are a burden upon us people; more than half of the salaries of the higher officials are salaries paid for eating and drinking and the keeping of concubines, which is a burden upon us people; four-fifths of the salaries of the lower officials are salaries paid for yawning, which is a burden upon us people; and nine-tenths of the salaries of foreign employés is the price paid for their honours' beards, and this is a burden upon us people! Such are the grievous loads with which the property of us people is saddled—property which is earned by the sweat of our brows and hard toil, and such are the profitless objects upon which it is expended!

Although we will not go so far as to assert with the Chinese saying that this is "oppressing—nay more—robbing the people," yet with regard to this injury done to the property of us people, which forms our present theme of discussion, some time ago we made a great outcry in the matter and petitioned the "Tôkiô Debating Club" on the subject of a scheme for placing the power touching money and grain in the hands of the people. The Tôkiô Debating Club paid no attention to this, and consequently Goskoshi ¶ attacked the Tôkiô Debating club on several occasions, but these attacks gave no concern to the club, a circumstance which proves that they do not attend to their business. The fact that in these times of daily progress the officials (of that club) do not attend to their business is a subject for deep anxiety. Since the question of the establishment of a Deliberative Assembly chosen by the people first arose, one decisive forcible protest (in its behalf) were of more avail than the noisy querulous and useless agitation that has been raised on this subject. Come, gentlemen of Tôkiô, will you not move in the question? Come, boys of Japan, will you not urge on the movement (it matters not where)?

The distribution of rewards and punishments and the appointment and dismissal of officials, these are matters in which the Government have great power. At present the officials decide these at their pleasure. The power concerning money and grain is a great trust vested in the Government. The officials do with this as they like. Therefore it appears to us that they have been made our* masters.

Ah! pity that there should be so many masters in Japan! Is this what a constitutional Government is?†

† Meaning that all the officials are in the same category—and all alike make mistakes for which they should be punished.

‡ *i. e.* Concealed carefully from the eye of the public.

§ The word revolution in *Kana* accompanies the Chinese character, but "dissension," private feuds, is evidently the meaning intended to be conveyed.

‖ The idea is evidently this that when these masters hold the country in their hands, then bribery and corruption will reign paramount everywhere.

¶ A prominent writer on the staff of the paper.

* The word "Sovereign" is given as the translation of "*Kunshai*. "*Kunshin*" is used in that sense when speaking of the sovereigns of many countries, but here it evidently should be translated "master."

† Or, better perhaps, "A Constitutional Government, is it such a thing as this?"

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NOTES COLLECTED IN THE OKITAMA KEN, WITH AN ITINERARY OF THE ROAD LEADING TO IT.

By Charles H. Dallas, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 31st May, 1875.

The Okitama Ken, better known by the name of its chief town Yonezawa, is situated in the mountainous country due north of Tôkiô at a distance by road of 84 *ri*. A list of the stations and their distances will be found at the end of this paper. The principal road to it follows the Ôshiu kaidô as far as the important town of Fukushima. It is this town of Fukushima, 72 *ri* from Tôkiô, that was fixed upon as the provisional terminus of the railway that certain *kuwazoku* wished to construct to Awomori. As this scheme, though postponed, is probably not definitely abandoned, an itinerary of the Ôshiu kaidô as far as Fukushima may have some claim to interest at the present moment; but before going over it in detail, it may be convenient to sketch briefly the physical geography of the country through which it passes.

The principal chain of mountains comes down from Awomori in nearly a straight line to a point about 30 *ri* north of Tôkiô, and then turning towards the west, and keeping that distance as radius and with Tôkiô for a centre, describes a circular arc to Fuji-san. This chain is the watershed of the country and throws out a series of spurs which serve as guides to the various rivers. On the way to Fukushima one finds four principal channels. From the corner made by the turn of the mountain chain comes towards the east a ridge of inconsiderable height which forms the northern boundary of the plain in which Tôkiô is situated. On its crest, if it deserves the name, is the town of Utsunomiya 28 *ri* from Tôkiô. The Ôshiu kaidô traverses the plain as far as Utsunomiya, and then continues towards the north, parallel to and at a short distance from the eastern base of the principal chain of mountains.

The country between Tôkiô and Utsunomiya is drained principally by the Sumita gawa and the Tone gawa; by the former and one branch of the latter into the Bay of Yedo, and by its remaining branch into the Pacific.

Only 3 *ri* beyond Utsunomiya is the Kinu gawa, which, pent up for many miles inside the principal range of mountains, breaks through them at the turn, and though checked by the ridge already mentioned, soon rounds it and continues a southerly course for some miles further before uniting with the Tone gawa and striking east to the Pacific, which is reached at Chôshi. In the latter part of its course it receives several affluents.

Proceeding towards the north the next eastern spur shutting in the Kinu gawa is only five *ri* further. The hill, between the towns of Ujiye and Kitsuregawa, by which the Ôshiu kaidô climbs over it is called Yagorô Saka. Past Kitsuregawa flows a river of the same name almost due east to the Pacific. It unites with four streams, that separated each by a short spur of hills come from the central mountains, to form the Naka gawa, which thus carries off all the water between Yagorô Saka and the mass of hills called Ni-ju-san Saka between Koyebori and Ashino.

North of these twenty-three hills and taking its rise in the mountains at the south of Aidzu is the Abukuma gawa, which crosses the Ôshiu kaidô at the large castle-town of Shirakawa, 50 *ri* from Tôkiô, and then turning towards the north only reaches the Pacific at Arahama in the Bay of Sendai. In its northern course its principal affluents are the Shakado gawa the Nami gawa and the Su kawa, all of which cross the Ôshiu kaidô in their eastward descent from the central mountains. They are separated from one another by abrupt and precipitous hills over which the Ôshiu kaidô toils laboriously, apparently scorning to go round them. It is in the corner made by the junction of the Su kawa and Abukuma gawa that Fukushima is situated.

Taking now the western side of the central range, it will be sufficient to say that at the southern extremity of the straight line the turn seems to produce an enormous knot, in the southern portion of which lie ensconced the far-famed temples of Nikkô. Travelling northward through this knot and mounting to its source the bed of the Kinu gawa, one arrives at the water-shed whence rise the rivers flowing towards Niigata; and descending towards the north, the first level land reached after 30 *ri* of mountain climbing is the plain of Wakamatzu or Aidzu, with its lake and outlet to the west.

North of this plain there comes from the principal chain a spur, or rather cross-chain, which starting from between the great mountains of Adzuma and Bandai-san, just opposite to Fukushima, extends first westerly and then scatters towards the North-west. A few *ri* further one branch nearly unites with the main line, thus inclosing the Okitama Ken, and then again diverges to the west to give space to the magnificent plain of Yamagata, which is the northern limit of my own travels. This western cross chain is of great breadth, the road from Yonezawa to Niigata being known as the Ju-san Tôge. Certainly of the thirteen three are only small hills, but four or five are formidable passes.

Having said thus much on the nature of the country let us follow the Ôshiu kaidô, which leaving Tôkiô by the suburb of Senji, stretches to the north till it reaches the banks of the Tone gawa at a small station town called Kurihashi, distant 14½ *ri* from the Nihon Bashi. All along this part of the road the villages and station towns succeed each other at such short intervals as almost to make a continuous line; none however appear to be of any special importance, Kasukabe 10 *ri* from Tokio being the principal. The plain is fertile and carefully cultivated, producing rice, wheat, barley and vegetables; a few miles beyond Senji however is a little grass land that seems to be waste. The black alder and the weeping willow are common trees, and wood-pigeons are to be seen in great numbers.

Approaching Kurihashi along a causeway or bund built to confine the river, one has a magnificent view of the Nikkô mountains. The Tone gawa is crossed by a ferry, and when full is 600 yards across. When the water is low the channel is on the Kurihashi side, leaving the northern half of the bed exposed. In July 1872 in swimming across it from the northern side when it was at its highest, I found three feet of water on the shallowest part in the centre, while the stream was dashing down the deep channel with a swiftness that was almost dangerous.

Crossing the ferry one finds on the northern bank the town of Nakata, and from here the character of the road changes. An almost continuous avenue of Cryptomeria shades it all the way to Utsunomiya. The ground is higher and gradually rises. One sees little rice, but plenty of wheat, barley and vegetables, with large tracts of grass land that would apparently furnish excellent pasturage. A short distance from Nakata is the castle-town of Koga which seems a busy place. The *shiro* was of great extent, but the work of destruction has been done so thoroughly, that the neglected moats, crossed by bridges dangerously rotten, only shut in a wilderness of rank grass that has obliterated all traces of the daimio's mansion.

The road all the way from Tôkiô to Utsunomiya is fairly passable for carriages and for a short time a public conveyance plied between the lattter place and Nakata. There is generally plenty of width, but along the avenues the road is often hemmed in by high banks, which keep in the water, while the stately trees keep out the sun, so that in wet weather and for long afterwards, travelling, whether on foot, on horseback, or on wheels, is disagreeable, difficult and slow.

Utsunomiya is a very large and important town, built on moderately high ground. It was the seat of a daimio of 70,000 *Koku* whose castle has been turned into barracks. There is an old temple standing on the edge of an almost perpendicular bluff which commands a fine view to the north-east. The city seems an important centre of trade, there are numerous *tôbutsuya* well supplied with Bass's beer, or at least beer with Bass's labels, common claret and champagne, Kerosene lamps, slop clothing, slates and stationery.

At Utsunomiya the tourists to Nikkô leave the Ôshiu kaidô, and turning to the north-west reach their destination by a good road of 9 *ri* along superb avenues of Cryptomeria. From Imaichi, 2 *ri* before one reaches Nikkô, there is a most exquisitely picturesque but

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difficult route up the course of the Kinu gawa due north to Wakamatsu and so to Yonezawa, which seems almost as unknown to Japanese as to foreigners.

Following the Ôshiu kaidô, 3 *ri* beyond Utsunomiya is the small town of Shirasawa, where one crosses the the Kinu gawa. The river divides 3 *ri* above the town, and reunites its branches 1 *ri* below it, thus inclosing a long narrow sandy island thickly covered with small trees and brushwood. On the left or farther bank of the northern branch is the town of Akutsu 1 *ri* from Shirasawa.

Akutsu is not a regular station-town, and the traveller from the south passes through it without stopping; but it is an important forwarding place for travellers and goods coming to Tôkiô from the north, as there is communication by flat bottomed boats down the Kinu gawa, 13 *ri* to a small village called Kubota; whence 7 *ri* of level ground lead to Sakai a town on the Tone gawa, by which boats drop down the stream to Tôkiô in about sixteen hours. All the goods traffic and nearly all the passengers go by this route. There is an *Ura-kaidô* from the Aidzu country by which produce reaches Akutsu, but it is reported to be impassable for travellers.

From Akutsu after crossing one small hill, a level road bordered by rice fields leads through Ujiye to the foot of Yagorô Saka, known to the jinrikisha coolies as the worst hill this side of Sendai. On the other side of the hill is the castle-town of Kitsuregawa, with its river famous for eels and a fish called *ayu*, which is esteemed a great delicacy. The town has the historical interest of having been the seat of the Ashikaga family.

From Kitsuregawa to Sakuyama is a hilly road over high wild gorse-covered moorland, with occasional plantations of young beeches.

From Sakuyama to Ôtawara the road is level through several villages with gardens and rice-fields. A handsome avenue leads into Ôtawara from whence there is a cross-road to Imaichi, distant about 13 *ri* to the south-west.

Ôtawara was the seat of a daimiô of 30,000 *koku*, but was burnt in the war and has never been wholly rebuilt. The *honjin* however is one of the best on the road. The town is chiefly remarkable for the immense number of pack horses always standing in the streets, which would seem to point out some special activity of trade, but I am told that it possesses no particular *meibutsu*.

The northern gate of Ôtawara is washed by a small river, from which a level country extends to the Nasu kawa, on the south bank of which is Nabekake, a large town now almost entirely destroyed by fire. The banks of the Nasu kawa are perpendicular cliffs, with the upper edges most picturesquely wooded. On the north bank exactly opposite to Nabekake is the station town of Koyebori.

Between Koyebori and Ashino are the *Ni-ju-san saka*, twenty-three hills of corduroy roads. In very clear weather Fuji-san may be seen from the top of the second hill, which is therefore known as *Fuji-mi saka*.

Ashino is in a long valley surrounded by wooded hills, over which more corduroy roads lead to Shirasaka. Between Ashino and Shirasaka is the boundary separating the provinces of Shimotzuke and Ôshiu.

More hills, and a long stretch of magnificent moorland bring the traveller to Shirakawa, a fine large castle-town with an air of prosperity about it, such as one sees at Utsunomiya, Sukagawa, Koriyama, Nihon matsu and Fukushima. The *honjin* has been converted into a hospital, and a conspicuous object in the principal street is the telegraph office. In the castle is a small temple dedicated to Jimmu Tennô. Shirakawa was the seat of a daimiô of 110,000 *koku*, and played a prominent part in the civil war. It was occupied by each of the contending parties, and appears to have been exceedingly lucky in having only slightly suffered from fire. Leaving the town one crosses the Abukuma zawa, and a short distance beyond, on a hillside sloping to the road, is a burial-ground of the southern men who fell in the war. The tombstones and inscriptions are kept in good order, and many a traveller alights from pack-horse *kago* or *jinrikisha* to pause and pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the gallant dead. Round this same hill winds to the left the road to Wakamatsu.

Between Shirakawa and Yabuki the country is mostly moorland. Yabuki was a large town totally burnt in the war and only partially rebuilt. From here to Sukagawa the road is very beautiful, through woods and over undulating grassland.

Sukagawa on the banks of the Shakado gawa is one of the richest and best kept towns on the road. After the conversion of *han* into *ken* it became the seat of the Shichojo or branch agency of the Fukushima ken, but this has recently been abolished. It has a hospital built in foreign style, attended by Japanese doctors who have studied in Tôkiô. Numbers of mulberry trees are to be seen in the neighbourhood, and the practice is adopted here of cutting the trunk short off just above the ground and keeping the shoots tightly tied together. The stage to Koriyama is the longest on the journey 3 *ri* 9 *cho*. There are three or four villages, and one stone quarry on the way. The last *ri* or so leading into Koriyama is over a carefully made wide road, the first piece of real carriage road that one sees after leaving Tôkiô.

Koriyama is a large flourishing place, and its townsmen have the reputation of being wealthy. In the outskirts some branch of silk manufacture is actively carried on in almost every house.

Between Motomiya and Nihon Matsu are some valleys of rice-land separated by hills crossed by a horrible corduroy road. The lofty mountain of Daki rears its double peak from the range on the left.

Nihon Matsu is a large town extending up and down the sides of an exceedingly steep hill. It was a castle-town the seat of a daimiô of 110,000 *koku*. It is the chief town of the Shinobu Kôri, one of the principal silk producing districts of Ôshiu, and has a silk-reeling factory with machinery copied in wood from that used at Tomioka, and worked by water-power. It is also noted for a kind of sweetmeat called *yôkan*.

From Nihon Matsu through Hachonome to Fukushima is all up and down terrible hills. At the end of February this year there was a foot of snow on the road nearly the whole way. A short distance before reaching Fukushima one emerges from a muddy village on to an excellent piece of road which leads to a causeway forming the approach to a magnificent bridge over the Su kawa said to be 250 yards in length.

Fukushima is the chief town of the Ken to which it gives its name, and was the seat of a daimiô of 70,000 *koku*. The *shiro* has been dismantled, but the moats and banks are kept in good order. Fukushima is a great centre of the Silk trade, and is the head quarters during the season of the Tôkiô silk buyers. Yanagawa in the Date Kôri and Nihon Matsu are the two chief silk producing places in the Ken, which is also noted for the excellence of its dried *kaki* (persimmons). The town is well lighted with kerosene lamps, and has a telegraph office. The Ken authorities are paying attention to the great want of Japan, the making of roads. In conjunction with the Yamagata Ken a waggon road is being constructed to connect the two places, and a large portion in the latter Ken is already completed. A proposition was made to the Okitama Ken to make a road between Yonezawa and Fukushima, the Fukushima people offering to pay 50,000 Yen, if the Yonezawa people would pay the same sum; but the latter do not like parting with their money. There is some talk of all that portion of the Ôshiu kaidô which is in the Fukushima Ken being put into proper repair; but it seems doubtful whether it would not be better to abandon it and make a new road; for as the Abukuma gawa finds it way from Shirakawa to Fukushima, it is reasonable to suppose that it would be possible by following its course to make a nearly level road, instead of as now crossing all the spurs that strike out from the grand central range. Some portions of the upper waters of the Abukuma gawa are navigable for small boats, but near Nihon Matsu there are dangerous rapids. From Fukushima there is a good deal of traffic by it to Arakawa on the Bay of Sendai, 13 *ri* from the sea port of Ishibashi on the opposite side of the Bay.

In all the towns here named is to be found excellent accommodation for travellers and exceedingly cheap, except indeed at some places south of Utsunomiya where the innkeepers have learnt to demand a special rate for

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foreigners. The charge for supper, bath, bed and breakfast is three quarters of a bu in the very best hotels. In villages it is even less: at Kubota, on the Kinugawa, there was a notice posted up announcing that, in consequence of the high price of provisions the innkeepers had made an agreement to fix the price of first-class accomodation at 15 *sen*!

As a means of communication the Ôshiu kaidô is not to be commended, the portion north of the Kinu gawa being in such bad order as to be only not absolutely impassable for carriages; but one must not leave it without saying something of the scenery through which it passes The blue mountains, along which one travels for days yet seeming always to see the same, are somewhat monotonous, yet with the distant hills in the east, the wood, the water and the undulating ground, combine to form a picture or rather a panorama, which is nearly always beautiful and possesses exquisite 'bits.'

Still this is not the route to be chosen by the lover of scenery. To the road or rather track from Imaichi to Wakamatsu must be accorded the palm in this respect. The bold mountains, wooded from the peak to the torrent at their base, with almost tropical exuberance of foliage, trees growing out of a few inches of earth, plants seemingly springing from the very boulders, the dashing water and the varied tints give a fresh picture every mile, and every picture a gem.

From Fukushima the traveller to Yonezawa turns off to the north-west to cross the central range by the pass of Itaya over a ridge of the Adzuma mountain. The pass in about 2,500 feet above the sea. The first 2½ *ri* are over level road to a village called Niwasaka, and from there the climbing commences. First up a mountain 1 500 feet above Niwasaka to the village of Su-momodaira, then down again to the borders of a torrent at the point where it divides into two streams, that almost encircle the mountain and flow out past Fukushima; then up an ascent densely wooded, and down again to the same torrent immediately under Itaya. The climbing so far is all unnecessary: it would be easy to trace a level road, that with all its windings would not measure more than the present one; and it would be easier still to establish water communication. The banks of the gorge, at the bottom of which the stream passes, rise perpendicularly to a considerable height before commencing to slope upwards to the mountain-tops, so that there would be no difficulty in throwing a dam across a narrow part of each stream just before its issue to the plain, and raising the water, of which there is abundance, to any desired height between the stone walls that nature has provided for it. Crossing this torrent, a zigzag ascent leads to the village of Itaya enclosed by a thick belt of pine trees. Grassy slopes bring one to the summit of the pass, from which there is a rapid descent through a picturesque glen to Osawa, 3½ *ri* from the town of Yonezawa. The whole distance from Fukushima is 12 *ri*, the 6 *ri* in the centre being difficult climbing. The road is an excellent specimen of military engineering in the olden time, – it succeeds in rendering travelling as difficult as may be without making it absolutely impossible.

The plain of Yonezawa, about 12 *ri* long and varying in breadth from 5 to 17 *ri*, is perfectly flat, and the lofty mountains by which it is hemmed in appear in the distance to rise perpendicularly from its sides. From the centre of the plain no break whatever is visible through this mountain wall, but on the north a tortuous gorge with only a moderate ascent communicates with the plain of Yamagata, and on the north-west is the outlet of the Matsu kawa, a large river that rises from Adzuma yama in the south-east, flows past the town, traverses the whole extent of the plain, forces its way though the mountains and eventually reaches the Sea of Japan at Sakata. Just before leaving the plain it becomes navigable for small boats, but the upper part is too shallow and irregular. No attempt is made to guide or confine the water; and nearly every year the floods carry away all the bridges. The chief summits of the surrounding mountains are Adzuma, Kabuto yama, so called from its resemblance to a helmet, Iide san, and Asahi yama. The famous mountain Gas-san in Mogami may be seen in very clear weather breaking through the northern horizon. It is stated that the snow never quite disappears from Iide san, and the phrase "*Iide san no yuki wa kiyetara*" is used as the local equivalent for the Greek Kalends.

The plain thus enclosed does not all belong to the Okitama Ken, a portion called Yashiro Go on the right bank of the Matsu kawa was taken from the late daimiô after the war, and is now included in the Yamagata Ken. The whole plain forms the Okitama Kôri, the southern division of Uzen, and is about midway between the Pacific and the Sea of Japan, the town of Yonezawa being 36 *ri* from Niigata, and 32 *ri* from Sendai. Just 16 *ri* to the south is the famous town of Wakamatsu, and 12½ *ri* to the north is Yamagata.

Yonezawa itself is a large town of not very prepossessing appearance situat d near the south-eastern extremity of the plain. The houses are all thatched, and have no verandahs. The streets are narrow, rough, unpaved and altogether uncared for. Water from the numerous mountain-streams is led along the centre of almost every street in open conduits, which with the addition of two or three wells supply the people with water for all purposes. The late governor put up kerosene lamps, but the people demolished them, as they considered the lighting of the streets an unnecessary expense. The *shiro* is immense, and as all the houses within its ramparts have large gardens separated by hedges, it presents the appearance of an enormous village. There is no attempt at fortification except the usual three moats. The inner one inclosed the mansion of the daimiô and a temple sacred to the memory of Uyesugi Kenshin his ancestor,—a mighty warrior of the 16th century. The mansion has been razed to the ground, but the temple remains, and a great festival is held on the date corresponding with the 13th day of the 3rd month of the old calendar. The streets or roads in the *shiro* were formerly very broad, but three years ago the then governor allowed the residents to take in a quarter, and in some instances a third, on each side. This was after the conversion of *Han* into *Ken*, and was intended as some sort of alleviation to the *kerai* in their distressed circumstances. Some idea of the severity with which the changes pressed on the upper classes may be gathered from the fact that the principal retainers, especially those few families from whom the Karô was selected, have pulled down their old mansions in order to grow rice on their sites, and are now living in the out-buildings of their *yashiki*. One family whose revenue was 1,600 *koku* now receives a pittance of 40 bags—about 18 *koku*. The upper class of *samurai* did not draw an allowance of rice from the daimiô's treasury, but received it direct from the farmers as rent of the land. As this right, though ostensibly the salary of a sinecure office, was handed down from father to son, the *samurai* were virtually owners of their land, and the manner in which they acquiesced in the surrender of their revenues to the central government reflects the highest honour on their patriotism. It has been the fashion with many foreigners to bestow a great deal of commiseration on the farmers or, as they may be more accurately styled, farm-labourers. It is probably true that the government does exact from them a higher rent than that with which the former owners were satisfied, but the change of ownership does not affect them to any perceptible fraction of the extent to which it affects their betters. In an old and thickly populated country unskilled labour at a healthy occupation cannot be expected to earn more than will provide the rude necessaries of life, and these the field labourers certainly possess, if the healthy sturdy appearance of themselves and their children may be taken as a criterion.

The climate presents a striking example of the modifications produced by the physical conformation of the country. In winter although snow to the depth of five or six feet lies on the ground from early in December till late in March, yet owing to the protection afforded by the surrounding mountains, the cold is not by any means so trying as that experienced at Tôkiô during the prevalence of the northerly winds. The heat in summer is about equal to that of Tôkiô.

There are several hot springs in the district, those of Onogawa, Akayu and Go-hiki being the most noted. I believe that they all contain more or less iron and sulphur. I have some bottles of the different waters which I shall be happy to place at the disposal of any gentleman who

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may desire to analyse them. Their medicinal properties are held in high estimation, each spring being considered a specific for some particular disease. The waters at Gohiki are under the special protection of whoever in the Japanese mythology may correspond to the goddess Lucina.

The soil is exceedingly fertile: rice is produced in such quantities as to allow of a large export to the west coast, whence a good deal is said to be forwarded to Hakodate. Wheat, barley and the ordinary potato, carrot and turnip of Europe are grown. Persimmons, grapes, walnuts and chestnuts abound, and last year an attempt was made on a very small scale to make wine. The result was not very successful, but sufficiently so to encourage a repetition of the experiment. Lastly and most important of all the mulberry flourishes all over the district and attains its highest perfection in the north-west corner, where are the villages of Arato, Miya and Kô-ide celebrated for their silkworms' eggs. Silk worms' eggs are made throughout the Ken, but those of Shimo-nagai the northwestern portion are considered the best.

A table of statistics published last August states that the amount of ground under cultivation exclusive of garden ground is 24,206 *chô* yielding a total production of 295,671 *koku* of which 88,564 *koku* or rather less than one-third are paid into the Ken treasury. The value of this is set down at 195,293 *yen*, so that roughly speaking there are 60,000 acres of cultivated ground paying for rent and taxes an average amount of 13 shillings per acre. The money value of the land is estimated at 2,786,238 *yen* equivalent to 384 *mon* per *tsubo* or £9.5 per acre. The house and garden ground measures 1,498,787 *tsubo* or about one-forty-eighth of the farm land. Its value is estimated at 159,010 *yen* equivalent to 1060 *mon* per *tsubo*. The amount levied on it is only at the rate of about one-third of that on the farm land, though its value is estimated at nearly three times that of the latter.

The population belonging to the Ken numbers 159,716 divided as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Shizoku and their families...	13,150	13,584	26,834
Priests and their families....	742	318	1,060
Nuns	...	12	12
Heimin (plebeians).....	67,230	64,680	131,910
	81,122	78,594	159,716

Of this number 528 persons have emigrated to other districts, and 975 others have immigrated, so that the total number living in the Ken is 160,163. No information is given about age, nor, so far as I am aware, have the statistics of births and deaths been published.

Public instruction is carried on under the supervision of a council of officers chosen by the governor. There is one middle school with an English and a Chinese department, and 212 lower schools with 217 teachers attended by 3,950 boys and 642 girls.

The annual revenue of the Ken amounts to 236,027 *yen*, derived from the following sources:—

	Koku.	*Yen.*
Arable land—in kind.....	88,564.227	= 195,293.162
Arable land belonging to private proprietors,—in kind....	3.632	= 8.157
Arable land belonging to private proprietors,—in money	—	553.859
Surcharge to meet sundry particular expenses in kind	3,454.047	7,616.877
House and Garden land—in money.....	—	1,590.103
Sundry taxes.....	—	2,812.511
		233,187.268
Licenses for local purposes.....		2,840.274
Grand Total.....		*Yen* 236,027.542

The expenditure is not given in detail: the total amount is set down at 34,255 *koku* of rice and 31,563 *yen* in money. Besides this there is the Government grant of 29,238 *yen* distributed as follows:—

Salaries of officials.....	*yen*	19,068
Sundry current expenses.....	„	2,050
Reserve-fund.....	„	5,850
Police.....	„	2,030
Two Superintendents of Silk and Silk-worms' eggs.....	„	240
	yen	29,238

The officials number 69; one of the 5th class, one of the 7th, 48 from the 8th to the 15th, and 19 below the 15th.

Statistics of the produce of the Ken and given under no less than 75 heads, of which I can here only cite some of the more important figures. The number of young mulberry trees is a million and a half. The quantity of leaf 69,046,668 lbs. The weight of Cocoons 1,800,000 lbs. Of Silk 88,176 lbs. Of Pierced Cocoons 231,400 lbs. The Silk-worms-eggs numbered 199,981 Cards; last year there were upwards of 230,000.

Of Silk piece goods there were manufactured 14,000 double pieces (*hiki*) the length of the single piece (*tan*) being 28½ feet.

Of lacquer gum there was collected 3,608 lbs. and of lacquer ware there was made 110 horse-loads (one horse-load is 40 *kuamme*=333⅓ lbs.) The lacquer ware is all made for the Yokohama market.

The Ken produces 346,775 lbs. of Tobacco, chiefly exported to Echigo, its flavour being stronger than is liked in Tôkiô.

Saké is an important article of export; 13,751 *koku* are brewed, most of which is sent to Sakata.

The mountain sides are well wooded, the quantity of timber felled is given at 46,880 loads of Cedar and 16,489 loads of Pine.

Pen-making is one of the industries of the district the number manufactured is returned as 3,102,500 pairs. Of candles there were made 62,598 lbs. and of pomatum 130,670 lbs. Indigo was produced to the extent of 188,808 lbs. and the flax crop yielded 579,891 lbs.

The prices quoted in the table of statistics sufficiently illustrate the difficulty of communication. In the outlying valley of Oguni the value of best rice is stated to be *yen* 1.33 per koku, while at Yonezawa distant only 10 *ri* it is *yen* 2.24. In the carrying traffic over the mountains bulls are used instead of packhorses. The cheapest communication is in winter when the snow allows the passage of little *sleds* drawn by men.

In conclusion I must apologize for the crude form in which, fearing to trespass too much on the time of the meeting, I have presented these statistics.

DAI BUTSU.

The following is a short historical record of the image of Daibutsu belonging to the temple Shô jô senji, in the village of Fukazawa, near Kamakura, in the province of Sagami.

On the sacred ground dedicated to Dai Butsu in the village of Fukazawa, Kamakura, in Sagami, stood at first the Boundary Temple of Adzuma[1] which was erected during the cycle called Tenbiyô (A.D. 727-68) in obedience to the order of the wise sovereign Shômu Kôtei by his reverence Giôgi.

From of old it has been handed down that the ship which bore from China the complete set of the Buddhist canon[2] having put in at Sanzô no ura of Kanazawa, the Mikado Shômu Kôtei caused this temple Shô jô senji to be erected, and ordered the two priests Giôgi and Rôben to copy and make offering to the temple of the 600 sacred books called Dai hannya Kiyô.

At the same time the three holy images of Shaka, Yakushi and Kuamuon were constituted the presiding deities—each being 16 feet in height. This, then, became the border temple of Adzuma. The place where the three images stood was called the Inner Temple, and was situated in that portion now used as a rice field at the N. E. corner of the grounds. Within the outer gate is the rivulet called Minasegawa or Minanose gawa, crossed by the bridge named Gejô-bashi or also Jizô-bashi.

Later on during the period Rekinin (A. D. 1237) the image of Dai Butsu was constructed. This came about as follows.

At the time of the defeat of the Heike, in the period called Jijô (A. D. 1176-9), the temple of Dai Butsu at Nara having been destroyed, the priests Shinjô and Jiugen received Imperial

1. Adzuma—more commonly Kuanto.
2. Called Issai Kiyô.

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orders to collect contributions throughout the empire and to restore the sacred edifice. Then was the Udaisho Yoritomo summoned to quarter the temple during the festivities, and, as though it had been foreordained, he took with him his wife and the young lord, who were attended upon by the maid Itano. While worshipping at the splendid edifice, Yoritomo conceived the deep desire that he might in his own eastern home erect an image of the Eternal Buddha.

After the lapse of many years the attendant Itano—by what strange predestination?—carried out this earnest wish. She made offerings at the *miya* of Hachiman at Kamakura, and prayed, saying, "Oh that I may be able to erect this image—the heart's desire of my lord!" and continued without ceasing to invoke success. From this time she took leave of her mistress Kita no Kata, and repairing to the Boundary temple at Fukazawa, constructed by its side a mean hut, and assumed the appearance of a beggar. Her time was spent in selling the *Shikimi* plant gathered in the mountains of Idzu, and in reeling cotton the proceeds of which she laid by towards the construction of the image, and, placing the money thus collected in a cave in the rocks behind her hut, invoked the blessing of Hachiman upon her efforts: when, wonderful to relate, ever and anon a bright light was seen to shine forth from the rock, and a purple cloud to shed itself abroad in the heavens.

The fame of this, being noised abroad, became known to Kita no Kata, who hastened to send for the maid and questioned her upon the matter. Then was she greatly overjoyed to think that her late lord's wish should be carried out, and joining her prayers with those of her servant she fervently prayed that they might fashion and establish within the grounds of Hachiman daijin an enduring and infinite image of Dai Butsu, which should be placed on Yuigahama and be as a protection to the country and the homes of the people. The Shôgun Yoritsune, sympathising with their endeavours, also rendered assisteance. After the manner in which the inauguration of the Nara image was conducted, he appointed the learned priest Jôkô—the pupil of Chôgen—to superintend the collection of subscriptions and to make the scheme known throughout the land. At length during the period Rekinin a wooden statue of the great Buddha measuring 80 feet in circumference, together with a large temple, were completed, and inaugurated with great ceremony.

With the lapse of time the winds and rain had their effect upon these structures, and they fell into a state of ruin. Seeing this, Itano again besought divine aid, and prayed that this time she might be enabled to erect a bronze image. She further applied to the ruling Shôgun Yoritsugu (5th of the Minamôto dynasty) who caused her appeal for aid to be made public. Then, once again, Heaven as it were lending assistance, a full subscription was obtained, and in the time of Munetaka Shinwô a bronze image of the Eternal Buddha, 50 feet in height was successfully completed. Now again were built, far surpassing in splendour those formerly erected, a temple, a gate of the Niwô, and the smaller two storied buildings—in short, they were the most magnificent in the whole of Kuanto. With reference hereto Chikayuki has said in his notes of a journey through Kuanto!—

"There is an image of the Eternal Buddha at Yui no Ura "which reaches midway to the heavens, and shines superbly "in the rays of the full moon, and the surrounding temples "absorb a mighty space." Then in the 4th year of Meiwo (1495) in the autumnal season a tidal wave swept in upon Yui no Ura, by which the temple and surrounding buildings were carried away. From this time there was no one to take on himself the reinstatement of the buildings and nought remained of them but their foundations. Henceforward during a period of over 200 years, sad to relate, there was not so much as a branch of pine offerd up. The precious image became but a dwelling for sparrows, and the holy place, which was to have been as a protection to the lands and the homes of the people, but a habitation for the fox and the hare.

Nevertheless, in course of time there arose the priest Yuten who had long in his heart cherished the hope of re-erecting the temple. At that period there dwelt at Asakusa in Yedo a certain pious *samurai* named Nojima Taiyu, who, heartily admiring the zeal of Yuten, subscribed a sum of money by means of which the temple grounds were reopened, the weeds were removed, and a small building erected. Furthermore prayers were said, flowers offered, and incense burnt before the holy image. Therefore is Yuten remembered with reverence as the restorer of the sacred ground. At the same time great assistance was rendered by his Reverence Sensatsu of the temple of the Tenshô zan, and Yuten, rejoicing at the prospect of the fulfilment of his heart's desire, applied to Government that Sensatsu might have charge both of the temple of Dai Butsu and his own, *Kômiyoji*. Donations were also received towards repairs; but of the temples which had succumbed to the elements not a vestige remained. No hand had repaired these for several hundred years, and even the statue itself was full of holes. How must the pious grieve at the recital!

I who have been since the year Kiyohô (A.D. 1720) Director of this temple, have not ceased for a moment to lament this, and long that I might again repair the image and restore the temples to their pristine magnificence; and I now offer up thanks that I have received sanction from Government to collect from all classes in this neighbourhood subscriptions towards this object.

At the time when Dai Butsu at Nara (near Kiyotô) was erected, Shômu kotei published the following edict:—

"We are the preserver of the wealth of the lands. We are "also the preserver of the strength of the land. With the "possession of these two powers it is not difficult for us to "construct this image. But we have formed another intention. "We would hereby solicit aid from all our people within the "four seas. Were such aid but the most trivial, yet shall it "be as though each had himself erected it not for our benefit "alone. It is our wish that this be published abroad through-"out the country."

I would beg that all people would carefully read this honorable appeal, and to-day, as of old, aid me in this my desire. Then indeed would the above wise exhortation have served its purpose, and the donor may assure himself of happiness in the world to come.—KUWANKÉ SHAMÔN, (Guardian of subscription.)

The following are the measurements in English of the three chief images of Buddha in this country as given by the *Hiogo News*.

	Wooden Bust of Daibutsu, Kioto.	Bronze Statue of Daibutsu, Nara.	Bronze Statue of Daibutsu, Kamakura
Height of figure.....	69ft. 0in.	53ft. 6in.	50ft. 0in.
Length of face.....	31ft. 0in.	16ft. 0in.	8ft. 6in.
„ ear	15ft. 0in.	8ft. 6in.	6ft. 6in.
„ nose.....	8ft. 6in.	3ft. 0in.	3ft. 9in.
Width of nostrils	6ft. 6in.	3ft. 0in.	2ft. 3in.
„ mouth	8ft. 8in.	3ft. 8in.	3ft. 3in.

THE OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

THE "*OCEANIC*."

The Steam-ship *Oceanic*, the pioneer vessel of this Company's monthly line of packets to San Francisco, arrived in port on the night of the 10th instant, after a passage of unexampled rapidity of 4 days and 23 hours steaming time from Hongkong.

The *Oceanic* was built some four years since for the "White Star" line of Liverpool and New York packets, by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, her engines being supplied from the celebrated works of Messrs. Maudslay, Sons & Field of Lambeth. She is 440 feet in length, 24 feet width of beam and 31 feet depth of hold and is fitted with four engines, working on the compound principle, of the nominal power of 550 horses. Her accommodation when in the Atlantic trade provided for 150 saloon and 1,300 steerage passengers, and 4,000 tons of loading, but in view of the conditions of the trans-pacific trade it has been deemed advisable to abridge, to some extent, the space allotted to first-class passengers, so that her existing arrangements are sufficient only for the accommodation of 80 chief-cabin passengers, the room thus taken being added to her cargo space.

Viewed externally the extreme length of the *Oceanic* can hardly be appreciated by the spectator while it has the effect of dwarfing to the eye her four masts, destined to carry sail whenever it can be with profit and effect best employed. The lines of her hull are very fine. On entering the vessel, however, the great merits of her construction are at once apparent. Built with a view to encounter the tempestuous winter gales of the North Atlantic every means within the builder's art has been employed to add to her strength and power of endurance. Her frame, greatly exceeds the limits of strength prescribed by Lloyd's rules, while her three decks, which run the entire ship's length, are of stout iron sheathed with an upper skin of planking. Seven heavy bulk heads divide her into eight water-tight compartments and the engines, which experience has by so many and bitter lessons taught the necessity of guarding with jealous care, are well protected from above by iron combings which run along each side of the deck. Her rudder, worked by steam power, is steered in a deck-house in the fore part by ingenious mechanism, while in the event of accident she is supplied with a powerful double-wheel which can be put in gear instantaneously, being worked by the ordinary manual power. A convenient hurricane, or promenade deck, covers nearly two-thirds of her length, and a "tur-

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tle's back" at her bows protects her upper deck from the seas that board her in heavy weather. In addition to the steam winches with which each hatchway is furnished she is fitted with a winch for heaving her anchor and a small engine for supplying the numerous baths, closets and lavatories with water.

Nor have the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of passengers been less studied than strength and endurance in her construction. Her saloon is placed forward of amidships, at that point where oscillation is least sensible, and occupies the full width of the ship. It is luxuriously fitted with couches, lounges, &c., and a piano, an excellent library and two open fireplaces contribute to its completeness. Close at hand is an elegantly fitted ladies saloon, and, running forward on either side, the first-class cabins. On the deck level a roomy saloon furnishes the smoker and the lounger with a comfortable resort in bad weather or rain and adds an attraction to a numerous class of passengers whose tastes in this respect are seldom studied by ship-builders. There is little to add except that the subsidiary arrangements have been made on an adequate scale and with a view to the comfort of passengers. Electric bells are placed within easy reach in the saloons and cabins, and the culinary and washing arrangements are all that a traveller is likely to require or in reason to hope for.

The *Oceanic* is commanded by Captain J. W. Jennings who is well known in Eastern waters and who has, for some years past, been in command of steamers of the "White Star" line. She made her outward passage from Liverpool to Hong Kong in 32 steaming days, the fastest passage on record, and there is therefore fair reason to hope that her trip to San Francisco, in the high latitudes in which it is proposed to take her, may be accomplished within the short time promised, or fifteen days from port to port.

Should a passage of this unparalleled speed be attainable—and it is confidently anticipated by the Commander of the vessel—we may fairly augur for the newly initiated Company a career of popularity with shippers and the travelling public which will ere long place it in the highest position in the carrying trade in which it has engaged with such fair and promising prospects.

CANOE SAILING RACE.

(Communicated.)

A start was at length made yesterday for this race, but the result showed that the Commodore was amply justified in the previous postponement, and it would indeed have been better had he again postponed it yesterday. There was a fresh breeze from the South, which rendered it quite impossible for the smaller craft to beat to windward in the rough sea they had to contend with outside, and there was thus literally no race at all. We would suggest that in future the canoes be divided into two classes and that separate races be organized for them.

Shortly after the time appointed, viz, 5 p.m., eleven canoes came to the post, and a good start was made for most of them, The "*Sea Serpent*," "*Club Law*," and "*City of Tôkiô*," fouled each other and were sometime behind the rest before they got fairly under weigh. The "*City of Peking*," took the lead, closely followed by the "*Jiggy Jiggy Maru*," the rest led by the "*Inadzuma Maru*," pretty well together. It was a free run out to the "*Charybdis*," and there should have been no accidents, but, off the "*Montcalm*," the "*Jiggy Jiggy Maru*," suddenly appeared bottom up and her Captain was rescued by a boat from the "*Montcalm*." The "*City of Peking*," was the first to round the "*Charybdis*," some distance ahead of the "*Inadzuma Maru*," the second; but when it came to the beating, the "*City of Tôkiô*," soon shewed up with them and from this time it was simply a race between the two 'cities' as the "*Inadzuma Maru*," which was doing well, carried away the step of the mast, and was consequently obliged to lower sail and abandon the contest.

It was now a dead beat for about a mile, the "*City of Tôkiô*" tacked out to sea and the "*City of Peking*" in shore, and although the former forereached considerably on the latter, there was, when they met near the stake boat, very little between them. The "*City of Tôkiô*," was the first to round about 150 yards ahead of the "*City of Peking*," and carried a fresh breeze up to the flag boat. The "*City of Peking*," on rounding, seemed to lose the wind considerably but came in a good second about two minutes later.

No other boat but "*Club Law*" competed the course, and she was about half an hour behind. Our sporting doctor in the "*Sea Serpent*" was well to the fore till rounding the "*Charybdis*," but after several attempts to put his ship about abandoned the task as hopeless.

The "*Vagabond*," a small low canoe, made a very good fight for it. In ordinary weather she will show up well: she did not abandon the struggle until long after the others of her class had yielded.

Correspondence.

THE MISSIONARY IDEAL.

To the Editor of the "*Japan Weekly Mail*."

Dear Sir,

It is quite difficult to refrain from touching on the many incidental subjects suggested by your article of last Saturday's date, on the "Missionary Ideal;" and more difficult still to be silent concerning the satisfactory testimony to the general usefulness of Protestant Missions which you quote from Lord Lawrence, Lord Napier and Sir Bartle Frere, adding your own, after a twenty-years' observation of the progress of affairs, out here in the Far East. If my object had been to elicit a valuable tribute to the average usefulness and respectability of Protestant Missionaries, as a body, I should consider myself to have succeeded perfectly, and should contentedly remain silent on the whole subject.

But what I aimed at was to ascertain, if possible, wherein the "ideal" of the Roman Catholic Missions was considered to be so superior to our own; and on this point (to which I shall endeavour to confine my remarks) your explanation, as I understand it, amounts to this:—

"The Romish system, *quâ* system, is incomparably better than our own, and chiefly for the following reasons:—

"The Protestant system (1) involves a marked and wide departure from that prescribed by *Christ;* (2) it tends to repress enthusiasm; (3) it is a system which simply sets Christ's instructions at defiance.

Those instructions you state as follows;—

Christ demanded that they [the apostles, as such, or all his disciples?] were (*a*) to renounce houses and lands, and father and mother and wife and children; (*b*) having put hand to the plough, they were not to look back; (*c*) they were to let the dead bury their dead, while they went and preached the gospel; (*d*) they were not so much as to have the holes of foxes nor the nests of birds for their dwelling places; (*e*) they were to start on their errand without scrip, or coat, or shoes, and (*f*) to shake the dust from their feet against those cities which refused to receive them."

"For such enthusiasm and self-renunciation," you consider, "the Romish system provides; while our system "quenches both. We get neither, and thus the force of "Christ's personal example is lost."

Now the difficulty of replying satisfactorily to the above is that it plunges us into a discussion as to the true force and application of the several passages quoted:—whether they are addressed to all disciples, as such; or (which alone is germane to the subject before us) whether they give the outline of a Missionary system, "*quâ* system," which was designed for all time, and all circumstances.

Such a discussion could hardly be carried on satisfactorily in the pages of a newspaper; though I am perfectly willing to enter on it, if you feel disposed to open your columns for the purpose. I should have to commence by calling attention to the fact that most of the specific directions you have quoted were given by our Saviour when the twelve (and afterwards the seventy) were "sent, two and two, before his face, into every city and "place whither he himself would come"——on which occasion he added—"*Go not* into the way of the gentiles, "and into any city of the Samaritans, enter *ye not*: but

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"go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." In other words, they were sent, at the time, as brethren to brethren. But when, just prior to the delivering of his great commission, that they should "go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," Christ gave them what might be called "instructions" as to the *manner* of carrying out this work, his words were:—"When I sent you without purse and scrip and shoes, lacked ye anything? And they answered nothing. Then said he unto them. *But now* he that hath a purse let him take it, and likewise his scrip; and he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one." Let it be observed that these were our Lord's *final* instructions, and that they had reference to what we now call Missionary work. We should have to take similar exception to your application of every one of the passages quoted.

It is necessary, therefore, to keep to our single point—the alleged excellence of the Roman Catholic "ideal," as compared with the Protestant, which last, it is assumed, gives no scope to enthusiasm, such as that of the Benedictines and Franciscans. To which we should reply that the Moravians and the Methodists are as truly and as efficiently "enthusiastic" as any Romish order that can be named; and that their Missionary work is just as good. It may be, and we are afraid Macaulay has shewn that it is, the peculiar short-coming of the Church of England, that her rulers do not know how to deal with those who think (to use St. Paul's words) that "it is good "to be zealously affected always in a good thing;" so that if the averment be, that the general state of the English Church is one of apathetic unconcern as to Missions, we must sorrowfully admit the unhappy fact; but at the same time, we claim that whatever enthusiasm does exist within its borders is found among the Missionary people, both those who go forth and those who sustain them; and while the rank and file (so to-speak) may be men of quiet, steady, unobtrusive character, suited to the work they have to do, and doing that work effectively, their *leaders* have not been wanting in that sort of enthusiasm which accomplishes great results, though not perhaps with as much picturesqueness as if they wore medioval garments and had taken a vow of personal poverty. Martin, Carey, Williams, Duff, Bingham, Selwyn, Patteson—these are names belonging to the present generation which will bear comparison with those of note among the later Dominicans, Jesuits and Lazarists of the R. C. Church, as well as the earlier Benedictines and Franciscans. And what we should really be glad to know is, what are those methods—common to all these orders, so that it might fairly be called the "Roman Catholic system of Missionary life and work"—those methods what put to shame Herubuth, and Basle, and Islington and Andover and Canterbury.

We do not believe any such superiority can be shewn; unless superiority be held to *consist* in being a monk, and holding property in common, and obeying implicitly the orders of a general. These things, without doubt, tend to effectiveness of operation as in an army; but that they better accomplish the true end of Christian Missions we do not admit for a moment.

We have our own ideas as to the cause of that hallucination which is commonly met with on the point now before us; but we purposely abstain from all side issues, and from all lines of remark that might give pain to our Roman Catholic friends—especially the Missionaries themselves,—being sincerely desirous to avoid every thing that might alienate from us any Christian man who bears that honored name.

The sum of the whole matter is this: if there are things to be learned, methods to be imitated, by us, which we can adopt consistently with those principles which make us what we are, as Protestants, let us so learn and imitate. We profess ourselves willing to be taught by those who have attained to a perception of excellencies not possessed by ourselves; and if they will only tell us plainly what are the characteristic features of that "more excellent way" they will be entitled to our thanks, and it will be our greater fault if we do not improve upon our previous methods.

Meanwhile, however, we [illegible] understood as holding that judged of by [illegible] by the individual

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character of converts, the R. C. Missions have nothing to boast of, to the disparagement of what has been accomplished by Protestants; and we claim to be not unacquainted with the subject, or with the facts which go to substantiate this last statement.

Very truly your's,

AN OLD MISSIONARY.

Yedo, June 9, 1875.

CHRISTIANITY—DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yedo, June 7, 1875.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the translation, in your last issue, of an article from the *Nisshin Shinjishi* in which the writer accuses Christianity of being subversive in its teaching of the social and family relations. The mistake into which this writer has fallen is that of severing some passages of the Bible from their context and thus forcing upon them a meaning which they were never intended to bear. The teaching of Christianity is the exact opposite of what he states it to be. Take for example St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, where he dwells at some length upon the duties of children and servants. He tells the former to obey their parents, to honour their fathers and mothers, that it may be well with them. And again "Servants," he says, "be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ; not with eye-service as men pleasers, but as servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart."

Christ did indeed say that he came to send a fire on the earth—that he came not to send peace but a sword. He foresaw that his teaching would revolutionize the world, that, like a magnet, it would draw and gather round it multitudes of those who loved truth better than anything else in the world. That men who were true men, loving earnestness and hating shams, when once they came to believe that he was the truth and that he taught the truth, would leave all and come to him. And so in this way households would be divided, for some members would be willing to give up all for Christ, and some would not, and thus in history Christ's words have been again and again all too literally fulfilled. But to lay these miseries to the charge of Christianity, is as if one would quarel with the surgeon's knife because in removing the diseased part it caused pain. The knife is innocent, the misery is caused by the disease. And Christianity is innocent; the misery is caused by the battle of darkness against light, of spiritual laziness and falsehood against earnestness and the love of truth. That battle and that trial by which households are divided, must go on while the world shall last, not only in religion, taking the word in its popular sense, but in every intellectual pursuit in which the soul of man can be brought face to face with truth. For whenever a man has revealed to him in his inner heart a new truth, and that truth requires his action, he will, if he be a true man—true to himself and true to God, follow that light to whithersoever it may lead—through pain and shame and the loss of friends he will take up his cross and follow on. They who do this *are* the true friends of Christ. Before all else they are his brother and sister and mother.

But now, seeing that this is the Christian teaching, it seems to me a shameful thing that Christ should be accused of setting at nought and disannulling that most sacred tie which exists between parents and children. In a hundred thousand churches throughout the world, Sunday by Sunday, the assembled worshippers are told, as divine law revealed by God and for ever binding upon man, that they shall honor their fathers and their mothers. And is it not recorded in the history of Jesus, that in his last agony, when nailed upon the cross, one of his last thoughts was for his mother, whom he commended to the care of that disciple who he knew was the gentlest and most loving of all his followers?

Finally, if writers like the one in the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, would only make a fair and impartial examination of what Christianity really does teach on these and kindred subjects,

England, where Christianity has had the freest course and the fairest play, the reciprocal relationships of family life have developed into a perfection not only above the practice, but beyond the imagination, of the non-Christian nations.

I remain, Sir,
Yours &c,
A. C. S.

GUNTER'S CHAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

June 6th, 1875.

DEAR SIR.—May I ask through the medium of your valuable paper—for what reason the Japanese Government have permitted the use of the Gunter chain in a great portion of their survey work?

The Gunter chain was invented for the use of English landowners and engineers, being a compromise between the acre and the mile—the advantages of which are obvious.

Now Japan has neither acres, or miles—although it may be urged that 11 *ken* equal 1 chain.

Because English surveyors are employed, is it a reason that this country should be burdened with a system totally unsuited for its requirements? As far as I can learn these surveyors would gladly use the 100 ft. chain, now extensively adopted in our colonies. The Government being closely allied to the native *shaku* would probably render its introduction easier than the métre, but the latter has the advantage of probably becoming the much desired universal standard.

These little matters may be of slight import to the Government, who, indeed, have more weighty affairs to attend to. I nevertheless hope that a timely warning from your able pen would not be without effect on the public, and that our old friend Gunter will be forced to return home and to look out for a quiet retreat to which he can retire, when his more modern rival gains the day.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. N. K.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 1st June, 1875.

Captain Boyton started from Cape Grisnez and reached Dover in 24 hours. He was only slightly distressed.

The strike of the miners in South Wales has terminated by the men accepting a reduction of 12½ per cent.

The Prince of Wales, General Fitzgerald, and the Marquis of Tweedale have been gazetted Field Marshals.

The Plymouth and Aberdare iron companies have suspended payment, involving some minor failures.

W. H. Alexander, Esq., is appointed a member of the Executive Council; and Henry Lowcock, Esq., a member of the Legislative Council, Hongkong.

President Grant declines re-nomination for the Presidentship.

The King and Queen of Sweden are on a visit to Berlin.

In the House of Lords, Earl Derby, replying to Earl Russell, said that Germany had recently declared that she might be forced to strike the first blow in consequence of France increasing her armaments but the intervention of England and Russia had averted all danger of hostilities.

London, 26th May, 1875.

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company is unable to pay an interim dividend, owing to decrease in the receipts.

THE DERBY.

Galopin	...First.
Claremont	...Second.
Repentance	...Third.

London, 24th May, 1875.

The Liege Tribunal has dismissed the charge against Duchesne. The result has created a sensation at Berlin.

Frequent religious disturbances have taken place in Belgium. The Populace assaulting Pilgrims.

London, 21st May, 1875.

The King of Spain has authorized liberty of the press. Meetings preparatory to the Elections are being held.

London, 24th May 1875.—Alfonso has authorized the liberty of Press meetings, preparatory to the Elections.—The Liege Tribunal has dismissed the charge against Duchesne. The result has created great sensation in Berlin—Frequent religious disturbances take place in Belgium. The populace, in some cases, have been assaulting pilgrims.

THE OAKS.

Spinaway	...1
Lady Love	...2
Sister to Musket	...3

A London telegram dated May 10, says:—The Duke of Buckingham has accepted the Governorship of Madras.—The flying squadron will escort the Prince of Wales to India.—The *Caledonian*, homeward bound from Bombay, went ashore near Cape Gaeto with her hold full of water. The crew were saved.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 6, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 6, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Roper, 1,325, from Shanghai, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

June 6, *John McKean*, British schooner, Christenson, 194, from Niigata, Coal and Rice, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

June 6, *Challenger*, H.M. ship, Captain Thompson, 1 800, from Kobe.

June 7, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Morse, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 8, *Gaucho*, British barque, Crayton, 379, from Nagasaki, Coal, to E. C. Kirby & Co.

June 9, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,880, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 10 *Tanais*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 1,726, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

June 11, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Jennings, 3707, from Hongkong, General, to P. M. S. .S Co.

June 11, *Otto*, German brig, Adamsen, 231, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.

June 11, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 12th, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 7, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Connor, 1,917, for Shanghai and way ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

June 7, *Monocacy*, U.S. gun-boat, Captain Kantz, for Kobe.

June 8, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Morse, 5,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

June 9, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,698, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

June 11, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,880, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P M. S. S. Co.

June 12th, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer. Roper, 749 tons, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by M. B. S. S. Co.

June 12th, *Oregonian*, American steamer, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese Steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, from Shanghai—Mrs. Pond and infant, Uchido, Sue Tai Foo, Lee Chong Kon, Lee Nee Sye, Lue E Sye, Karl Kreger, and Mr. Grover. From Nagasaki—H. E. Miyegawa, H. E. Uyemura, Oka, Iwahi, Kykee, Yoshka, Newo, Ogawa, F. Baretta, Bosma, and 2 Japanese ladies. From Hiogo.—E. Lowenstain, Ikeda, Susiyama, Notohara and Wife, Yamagigawa, Takahama, Watanabe, Dr. Haashaus and 2 Japanese, 96 in the steerage.

Per *Oregonian* from Shanghai.—Madame Henry, Madame Fitz Hewig and child, Miss Remusat, Mr. and Mrs. J. McMillan, G. Bisset, 1 Chinese child and servant, F. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Temane, T. Moller, Kobayashi, 13 Japanese, Mr. Tryee, Mrs. R. Walsh and child, E. Paul, H. Winnimer, H. Blass, Mr. and Mrs. Staples, R. Lilly, Mrs. Hall son and infant, and R. McArthur. For America—Miss Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan and C. J. Childrews.

Per *City of Peking* from San Francisco: For Yokohama.—Z. Condo, W. D. Rennie, G. Farley, jr., Mrs. Lieut. Greenleaf, G. Hamilton, H. P. Lillibridge, Mr. Matono and servant, G. Videau. For Shanghai.—Mr. De Cordova, J. S. Pearson, Mrs. M. Spencer, A. T. Thompson. For Hongkong.—Mr. Bruce, Mrs. C. Maxwell.

Per *Costa Rica* for Shanghai and way ports.—F. A. Wheeler, J. Lowison, Irving, Ashley, Miss Hudson, 25 Japanese, and 130 in the steerage.

Per *China* from Hongkong.—Mr. Russell, Miss Chapman, and one Japanese, and 970 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamer *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—Lieut. Prior, Messrs. Drake and Stichells and 8 Chinese steerage.

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Per *Tanais* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Ishunard, Ontongini, Meyer.

Per *China* for San Francisco.—Mr. J. Fraissinet, F. C. Buchanan A. Weiller, Jas. Cruikshank, Mr. Knowlton and child, C. J. Andrews, T. Cooke. Dr. Fulding, Rev. J. Wherry wife and four children, Rev. Scherescheweskey and family, John Watson, Wm. Stevens, M. Bieber.

Per *Oceanic* from Hongkong.—For Yokohama: Messrs Center and Waddell. For San Francisco: Messrs. A Tanner, E Yard jnr, J. Douglass, J. Hope, M. Richard, Graham, A. Saemsen, and 145 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Bombay* from Hongkong.—Mrs. Rose, Messrs. Sawa Mada, Manning, R Adams, J. Adams, Johnstone, Lieut. Johnston, Capt Howard, Messrs. T. N. Driscoll, and W. Peacock.

Per *Kanagawa Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Matsmoto, Mrs. Pond and child, Mrs. Moore and infant, Messrs. G. Eaton and servant, Waid Myers, Nakamura, Ah Cheo H. E. Chevalier de Schaeffer, H. Von Siebold. Miss Gubbin, Miss Crosby, Kukant, Kadiyama, Weintraub, Boowa, Kuson, Lyru, Nuratoru Yakitomo, Mumawatori, Capt. Taylor, 3 Europeans, 1 Malay, and 139 Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Golden Age* from Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Peterson, Revd Gough wife and 3 children, Mrs. A. R. Platt, Messrs. Pirvu, Frassard, Houseman, Bishop Williams, A. Gibson, Major Cunliffe, Butler, Capt. Bridgeford. Davidson, H. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlain, C G. Wilson, W. A. Stunosk, J Lee Warner, and 23 Japanese and 104 in the steerage For San Francisco.—W. Loughbie, Harcourt, F. Olin, Will Vass, Esq.

Per *Oregonian*, for Shanghai and Ports.—Mr. Elmore. A. Benavides, E C. Kirby. M, Greenleafe, and wife, W. Lay. Rev. N. Sites, and wife, and children, J. M. Miller, and wife, Lemain, and wife, De Rame, Weinmohs, and 20 Japanese 300 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Malacca*, for Hongkong:—

Silk ... ... 201 Pales

REPORTS.

The *John McKean* reports strong southerly gales throughout, had much difficulty in getting along the East Coast, especially from Cape Inaboyé to port

The *City of Peking* reports: Left San Francisco at 12.5 p.m May 15, 1875. Nothing of interest transpired. Had strong head winds and rough sea all the distance.

The *Gaucho* reports light variable winds and pleasant weather throughout.

The *China* report fine weather throughout.

The *Oceanic* reports: light southerly winds and pleasant weather throughout the passage.

The *Otto* reports pleasant weather and light wind till off the Kii channel on the 8th, when they experienced a very heavy westerly gale.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York	Stillman B. Allen	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York	Annie Braginton...	Cornes & Co.... ...	
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	16th June.
San Francisco ...	Oceanic...	O. & O. Co.	

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Africa	John Gallilee ...	
Bombay	Davies	
Golden Age	Coy	
Massilia	Rand	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	
Naruto	DuBois	
Oceanic	Jennings ...	...San Francisco.
Sea Gull	Aefort	
Tanais	Nondedeu	
Washi	Hescroff...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Annie Braginton	... 413	Chas. Smith ..	...New York.
Gaucho	379	Cryton	
Iris	213	... ...	
John McKean	194	Christenson	
Myrtle	35	Poley	
Mora...	620	Angel	
Otto	211	Adamsen	
Stillman B. Allen	... 586	Taylor	.. New York.
Tori	100	Jordan	
Victoria	748	Briscoll	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

French Ironclad	...Montcalm...	Admiral Krantz, at Yokoska
French gunboat	...Vipère...	Lieut. Beaucand
H. M. Corvette	...Charybdis...	
American gun boat	...Saco	... Dugal

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glaucus" str;
FROM LONDON.—"Glenyon" str.; "Oxfordshire" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Oleander." "Duke of Abercorne."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Satsuma";
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"
FROM CARDIFF—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Abano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Vichna;" "Shalimar."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Jas. Condle"; "Hants County"; "T. A. Goodland;" "Ukraine." For Hiogo.—"Armenia;" "Rainbow."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO —
FROM ABERDEEN.—"Esmeralda" str.
FROM HAMBURG.—"Catharina."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Sarpedon;" "Menelaus" str; "Ajax" str.; "Belgic" str.; "Gaelic" str; "Priam" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Galley of Lorne" str; "Erl King" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Flying Spur," "Punjaub," "Coulnakyle"; "Cathaya."
AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai"; "Sophie."
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO —
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Jessie Jamieson"
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Benj. Sewell."
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
AT GLASGOW FOR Do. "Argyle" str.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.
WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.
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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„ Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabric and Yarns.—There is but little change to report in our import market. There has been a slight increase in the demand for goods, but, notwithstanding this, no improvement in prices, which show in most cases a lower tendency, can be quoted. We quote:

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.90 to $2.10	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.	per pce.	2.40 to 2.65
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	2.20 to 2.40	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb.	0.75 to 0.97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„	2.17½ to 2.55	Black Velvets		8.25 to 9.24
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2.62½ to 2.85	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.		3.25 to 3.40

Yarn:—

No 16 to 24	per picul	32.00 to 36.00			No. 28 to 32	per picul	37.00 to 39.50
Reverse	nom.	nominal			„ 38 to 42	„	42.00 to 45.00

Woollens.—As usual at this season the business in Woollens is restricted and prices are merely nominal. Sales of plain *Mousselines de laine* have been made, but at low rates.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.75		Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in. 0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.50 to 5.25		Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in. 0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.36		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52	in. 1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.00 to 7.00		Presidents	54 in. to 56	in. 0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in	18.50 to 19.00		Pilots	54 in. to 56	in. 0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50		Union	54 in. to 56	in. 0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½		Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Iron.—There have been some transactions since the issue of our last report, but importations have continued heavy and the market closes with a weak tendency. We quote:

Iron flat and round	per picul	$3.80 to $4.40			Iron hoop	per picul	4.50 to 4.75
„ nail rod assorted	„	3.80 to 4.30			„ pig	„	$2.10 to 2.25
„ small size	„	4.20 to 4.40					

Sugar.—Transactions in Sugar during the past fortnight have been of an unimportant character. The market closes somewhat better for Formosa descriptions, rates for China Sugar being easier.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.55 to 4.70			China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	5.25 to 5.75
in Basket	„	4.50 to 4.60			„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4.50 to 4.90
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.00 to 8.20			Swatow	„	3.40 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.30 to 7.80			Daitong	„	3.50 to 3.60
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.70 to 7.25			Japan Rice	„	3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.80 to 6.50			Kerosine Oil	per case	3.40 to 3.50

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 22nd ultimo settlements are 325 bales of *Hanks* and 75 of *Oshiu*. As the season is drawing to its close supplies are falling off, good assortments become scarcer every day, and owing to the difference of opinion among sellers as regards the prospect of the coming season, prices are extremely irregular. The unsold stock is reduced to 300 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight are 333 bales making the total export to date 11,517 bales against 14,417 last year for the corresponding period.

Intelligence in reference to the probable production of silk-worms' eggs is as yet very conflicting.

		At Exchange 4s. 2¾ in London.	*At Exchange 5.34 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*			*At Exchange 4s. 2¾ in London.*	*At Exchange 5.34 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks—					Oshiu—		
Medium No 2½	400 to 420	15s. 8d. to 16s. 5d.	frs. 43 to 45		Best	530 to 5 0	20s. 3d. to 21s. 5d. frs 56 to 59
Common No. 3	360 to 380	14s. 4d. to 15s. 0d.	frs 39 to 41		Good	490 to 510	18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d. frs. 52 to 54
Inferior	330 to 350	13s. 4d. to 14s. 0d.	frs. 36 to 38		Medium ...	460 to 480	17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d. frs. 49 to 51

Tea.—Since our last issue for the American mail of 22nd ultimo, our tea market has shewn great activity, prices, however, ruling at times somewhat irregular, owing to anxiety on the part of sellers combined with the general cautious tenor of instructions from New York and the consequent restricted action of some of our buyers here. Settlements, however, amount to the large total of piculs 13,200 for the period, embracing all classes over common grades.

To-day's rates are a little firmer than ruled at the commencement of the week and read as under:

Good Common		$28.00 to 31.00			Fine		$38.00 to 41.00
Medium		32.00 to 35.00			Finest		42.00 to 45.00
Good Medium		35.50 to 37.00			Choice		47.00 to 50.00

Arrivals are pouring in freely, but no large accumulation of stocks is likely to ensue for some fair period.

The *Stillman B. Allen*, fully engaged and nearly half full, will have early despatch, to be followed by the *Annie Braginton* and *Mora*, all for New York. The *Walton* came up here from Kobe to fill up for the same port, rate of freight £3 per 40 cubic feet.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—During the past fortnight there have been considerable settlements of private paper at 4/2¾ and fair sales of Bank Bills at 4/2⅞ for 6 m/s.; at the close, however, some first class credits found buyers for immediate delivery at a shade under quotations.

Gold Yen have been somewhat neglected, while *Satz* have been largely dealt in, touching 412.65, but are again easier.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2⅞d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	⅛ per cent. pre.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1¼d. to ⅜	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	⅛ „ dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2⅜d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.20	30 days' sight Private	103
„ „ Private	5.35	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	Par.
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72½	30d. s. Private	103
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	72¾	Gold Yen	411½
		Kinsatz	413½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,

A WELL-BUILT BUNGALOW on the Bluff, containing SEVEN SPACIOUS ROOMS, also Attics, Cellar, &c., Capital Kitchen and Outhouses, Large Stabling and Well-stocked Flower and Kitchen Garden.

Apply to

B. C. D.,

Office of this Paper.

Yokohama, June 10, 1875. d & w tf.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce that the above Corporation having REDUCED their Rates of Premia, they are now prepared to accept RISKS and and issue Policies against FIRE at current rates, viz.:—

Godowns, first-class	12 months		1½ per cent.
Do.	6	„	1 „
Do.	3	„	¾ „
Do.	1	„	⅜ „
Do.	10 days		1/16 „

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 1, 1875.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

o the extent of £45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as
MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.
Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.
Donkey Engines.
Distillery Engines.
Air-pump Engines.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.
Cane-juice Pumps.
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.
Granulating Pans of every description.
Cattle Pumps.
Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Dippers and Cranes.
Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Cane Punts.
Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 25.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DEATHS.

At Yamato Yashiki, Tokiyo, at the residence of Henry B. Joyner, Esq., of consumption, MARY R. STEVENS, the beloved wife of Captain George R. Stevens, *Ly-ee-moon*, aged 34.

On the 18th June, at the Yokohama General Hospital, WILLIAM CHESHIRE, aged 44 years.

Notes of the Week.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* gives the following text of H. M. the Mikado's address to the nation on the occasion of the approaching opening of the meeting of the provincial authorities.

In accordance with the oaths We took upon ascending Our Imperial Throne, We now summon to their deliberations the representatives of Our subjects.

It is Our wish that they should amply discuss and determine upon such new measures as may be thought necessary for the welfare of the people, and thus facilitate the administration of our domestic concerns, and further, that Government and Governed may be of one mind, and that the voice of the latter may thus find access to Ourselves.

It is hoped that all men may feel a due sense of the duties they owe to the State, and that the chief magistrates of cities and provinces will maturely consider and weigh well such projects as may be submitted to them for promoting the welfare and advancement of Our Empire. The deliberations of the Assembly shall be guided by the rules made for its constitution and such bye laws as are now made known.

Adds, the accomplice of Swabey and Cantelli in the robbery of the Comptoir d'Escompte, has been tried, found guilty on all the counts of the indictment, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The general impression is that he has got off lightly, and we share in it. But it will be remembered that one year of imprisonment in this country counts, according to the comments of the Chief Judge upon the Order in Council, for three years at home. We shall venture to disagree with his Lordship on this point. Something might be said for one year here being held as the equivalent of two years at home, though we doubt if even this could be established were every point carefully weighed on both sides. To three years we very distinctly demur, and think the matter of so much importance that we would ask the Chief Judge to give this matter fresh consideration. Undoubtedly, however, the estimate holds good for China.

IT is as we feared it would be. The Government feels uneasy at what we have not hesitated to call, at least in one instance, the license of the Press, and has interfered, though, to what extent we do not know. We only hope it will act with due discretion in this matter, and rather, if necessary, make a short judicious rider or two to the Press-laws already promulgated, than change them. The Government is quite committed to the idea of a great freedom being permitted to the Press, and to go back upon this would look extremely ill, both in the eyes of its own people and those of foreigners. It would appear as if the freedom had been granted in pure imitation of the ways of foreigners, but that the consequences of the concession were wholly unforeseen. Nothing could be worse than this.

But we certainly think that some man of high independent character and real ability, whose outlook upon the present condition of affairs is sound and thoroughly trustworthy, should address, in the most convenient manner, all those who are now engaged in this new enterprise in this country, and show them how great are their responsibilities, and how vast for good or evil the power is which is growing under their hands. This might be of great service at this moment, and give a tone, purpose and moderation to the Press which will be marked and lasting. At the same time the Government may be assured of this, that men will go to the utmost of the tether admitted by the law when their feelings or passions are aroused, and this may occur at any time. For this the law should provide.

THE Russian arbitration in the *Maria Luz* case has been determined by a decision which is completely in favour of Japan.

THE long promised burlesque "The Babes in the Wood" was given by the amateurs at the Gaiety Theatre yesterday evening, to the fullest house of the season. As a second performance is advertised for next week, we withhold such remarks as we may have to make on the piece, which, we may meanwhile say, was very well played.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

On Saturday night the auction premises of Messrs. Mitchell, Cope & Co., No. 95, were entered by burglars who succeeded in forcing the bolt and in removing sufficient of the inner door to permit their entrance. Although property to the amount of some $2,000, and of a sufficiently portable nature was within their reach, the thieves contented themselves with abstracting from the safe (which had by chance been left unlocked) a small cash-box containing a few dollars, some jewellery of the value of about $250 and some private documents of value only to their owners. Mr. Mitchell left his office at about four in the afternoon, and not having his safe key cautioned his boy to see to the security of the premises. Some coolies employed by the firm would, however, seem to have overhead the remark and there is little room for doubt that the hope of securing the contents of the cash-box—frequently of a considerable amount—incited some of them to the robbery, which would seem to have been cleverly executed. The suspected men have all been arrested and are in the hands of the police.

FROM the *Hochi Shimbun* we learn that Imperial Notification No. 68, issued on the 31st ultimo, provides for the carrying of fire arms by foreign shaped merchant vessels, for use in case of attack by pirates. The rules are as follows:

1.—With the exception of vessels belonging to the Imperial Navy, all foreign shaped vessels belonging to Sho, Shi, Fu and Ken, or to private people, can carry two guns of a diameter at

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the muzzle not exceeding 5 in., and thirty small-arms. The above number can be reduced according to the tonnage at the convenience of the working of the ship.

2.—The allowance of cartridges is fifty per large gun and one hundred per small gun.

3.—The Sho and Shi are to apply to the Sei-in, the Fu and Ken to the Home Office, and private merchants to their local authorities for permission for their vessels to carry arms. In the latter case, the local authorities will report to the Home Office.

4.—The Sei-in and Home Office will notify the Admiralty Office of any such permissions granted.

5.—Notice is to be given as above of all arms on board vessels when they are purchased. All purchases of ammunition are to be made according to Notification No. 21, issued during the first month of the fifth year of Meiji (February, 1872).—*Hiogo News.*

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* the value of the articles of silk, embroidery, lacquer, porcelain, bronzes, &c., contributed to the Melbourne Exhibition does not exceed 13,339 *yen*. Fourteen native merchants have also proceeded to Melbourne.

MESSRS. C. A. Fletcher & Co. sold the brigantine *John McKean* on Saturday morning for $6,750.

THE following intimation may be read over a hair dresser's shop in a leading thoroughfare in Yedo:—

Hieb haar, was man von Deutsch lehren.

The recently announced decision to close the German branch of the Kaisei gakko gives little reason to hope for a remedy to this courageous but exceedingly free use of the language in question.

Archibald King, charged before H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, Yedo, and a board of Assessors, upon a charge of criminal assault upon a Japanese woman, was sentenced yesterday to six month's imprisonment. Notice of appeal against this decision was given by the prisoner's Counsel and he has been released on bail.

It is understood that the Assessors, not considering the charge fully substantiated, desired to give the prisoner the benefit of their doubt, but the Vice-Consul, exercising the power with which he is invested, decided the case in the above manner.

A Shipment of rice, we learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, is about to be made to San Francisco in one of the steamers of the Mitsubishi Company.

The *Eiri Shimbun* gives the intelligence that the Mitsubishi Company is about to issue a newspaper.

The *Eiri Shimbun* says that the united Christian Missionaries of Osaka have determined to issue a newspaper printed in the vernacular tongue.

It has been proposed by the Foreign Office, says the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, to render the particulars of passports more minute as to the destination and objects of their bearers. This has, however, been opposed by H. B. M.'s Minister. It is understood that a meeting of the *Corps Diplomatique* was held at the British Legation on this subject. The result is not known.

The greater number of officials who are to represent the *Kens* have arrived in the Capital. A preliminary meeting, we learn from the *Nisshin Shinjisshi*, has been held at the house of Mr. Takashima in Kobikicho, Yedo.

THE M.M. Steamer *Volga* was to leave Hongkong for Yokohama yesterday evening with the mail from Europe of the 9th May.

A large party, embracing their Excellencies Sanjo, the Prime Minister, Kido, and Terashima, Minister for Foreign Affairs, several members of the Diplomatic body and a great number of the residents both of Yedo and Yokohama, accepted yesterday the hospitable invitation of Captain Thomson or the officers of H. M. S. *Challenger*, which left her anchorage at about 2 o'clock for a cruise in the Bay. The processes of dredging and deep-sea-sounding were obligingly explained by Professor Wyville Thomson, F. R. S. and music and dancing lent their attractions to the entertainment.

A steamer named *Kchomaru* which sailed from Nagasaki for a Russian port on the 7th of May returned to Hakodate on the 14th instant.

The usual fireworks which celebrate the "opening" of the Sumida River will, it is understood, not take place this year.

The old French Hospital, 9, Bund, was sold yesterday, by Messrs. Bourne & Co. for $9,100.

Our announcement that the decision of Russia in the *Maria Luz* case was wholly in favour of Japan was made upon the best authority and may be implicitly depended upon.

H. M. The Mikado, whose intention to visit Yezo we mentioned a few days since, will leave for that island about the middle of next month. H. M. will remain for a short time at both Hakodate and Sapporo.

The Heads of the Naval Department intend to send six young men, selected from the students, to England with a view to perfecting them in the science of naval warfare and tactics.

AN overflowing audience witnessed the representation of the burlesque the 'Babes in the Wood' at the Gaiety Theatre last night. We have only to record the complete success which this, the final performance of the present season, deservedly met with.

The Printing Office of the *Japan Mail* was entered last night for the second time during the past three months. Nothing has been as yet missed, but it is hardly to be supposed that the robbers selected the midnight hour for the purpose of making a merely ceremonious visit.

H. I. Majesty The Mikado has issued a decree calling together the delegates of the people. We will give the text in our weekly edition.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 6th May, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,941.52
Merchandise, &c.	$ 499.71
Total	$8,441.23

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1874.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,382.40
Merchandise, &c.	$ 686.46
Total	$9,068.86

Miles Open 18.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 13th June, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,384.63
Merchandise, &c.	$ 446.07
Total	$7,830.70

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,610.41
Merchandise, &c.	$ 823.07
Total	$8,433.48

Miles Open 18.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 6th June, 1875.

Passengers	22,688.	Amount	Yen 4,854.895
Parcels		„	132.005
Goods		„	178.504
Total			Yen 5,165.404

Corresponding period for last year, Yen 6,070.50.

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REGINA V. KING.

THE trial of ARCHIBALD KING, before H. M. VICE-CONSUL at Yedo, for a criminal assault upon a Japanese girl has very naturally and properly led to a great deal of discussion, both as to the course of procedure and the justice of the sentence. It has also given rise to a good deal of misapprehension, and we may do some service by showing where this lies.

It has been objected that, in view of our having a branch of the Supreme Court of China and Japan here, presided over by a properly qualified Judge, it is not reasonable that a British subject should be arraigned before a Vice-Consul who has had no professional legal training, and who is assisted only by Assessors whose conclusions he can set aside, and be deprived of the privilege which, although much worshipped as a fetish, is perhaps more dearly prized by Englishmen than any other, namely, that of being tried by a jury. It has also been objected that the sentence passed upon KING, viz,: six months imprisonment, is neither 'one thing nor the other': monstrous if any doubt should exist with regard to his guilt, and yet almost indicative of some doubt; and far too light if he was really guilty.

In regard to the first objection, it must be answered that, as the Order in Council at present stands, the Vice-Consul at Yedo has full powers to deal with the case, and is specially enjoined by the comments of the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court upon that Order not to invoke the assistance of the Supreme Court in cases where the powers vested in him seem adequate to the ends of justice. Mr. DOHMEN, conceiving—and, as we think, rightly—that his powers were adequate to these ends, accepted the responsibility imposed on him by his position, and tried the case himself with three assessors. He has, indeed, as may be inferred from what we have said, the power of invoking the assistance of the Judge of the local branch of the Supreme Court; but he would have to justify his request by showing *primâ facie* that his own powers of punishment were inadequate to meet the justice of the case, and this he obviously did not feel. His duty was to proceed on the rules laid down for his guidance, and he discharged this duty.

On the other hand, we attach great weight to the objections which may be urged against those rules, and the trial in question has amply illustrated them. In the case before us we find a man indicted for one of the gravest offences known to the law; one which is even now in aggravated cases punished with penal servitude for life; one which it is easy to make and may be difficult to disprove, but which, if not disproved, entails severe punishment and social ruin. It is an exceptionally heinous crime, being base, cowardly and irreparable, the union of brutal lust and violence; and the law regards it with proportionate severity. The tribunal before which it is tried can hardly under these circumstances be too formally and solemnly constituted. Whether these requisites are best secured by a trial by jury is a question to which we shall refer by and by; confining ourselves for the moment to the question of the Court before which the case actually was brought. Now, what was the tribunal in the case before us? (We shall speak as if totally ignorant of the Judge or those he summoned to assist him.) The Judge was a subordinate officer of H. M.'s Consulate and not a professional lawyer, and his Assessors were three residents in the city, men who are not put on oath in discharging their duties; on whom attendance at the Court is not before the close of the proceedings, though he recorded an opinion upon them, omitting, however, to give his reasons for this opinion. But, can this be called a satisfactory tribunal to try such a case as this? We reply unhesitatingly, certainly not. Waiving now our ignorance, previously assumed, of the character of the Vice-Consul, we happen to know, and think it right to say, that in our opinion no more patient, conscientious or upright man exists in Her Majesty's service in this country. But this has nothing to do with the question. We might easily have had a man of wholly different character and mind, and we wish to guard our fellow subjects against the possibilities to which a Court thus constituted might expose any one of us. Mr. DOHMEN cannot be blamed for not having invoked the assistance of the Judge of the local branch of the Supreme Court. He performed a most unpleasant and unpopular task from which he might easily have shrunk, and he did so from a sense of duty which is in itself much of a guarantee for his character. On the termination of the case the Assessors, to a man, disagreed with the Vice-Consul, who sentenced KING to six month's imprisonment, and from whose decision there is no appeal, except so far as a mitigation or remission of the sentence may be applied for to H. M. Minister, as holding the Queen's prerogative of mercy, or the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai.

It is monstrous to contend that this mode of procedure gives to an Englishman the rights to which he is entitled by English law, rights which he inherits equally with his name or his property, and which no Court and no King can rightfully take from him. We expressly refrain from discussing the question of KING's innocence or guilt, as an appeal has been made in the proper quarter by his Counsel on his behalf. We also refuse to consider in this place whether a trial by jury is best fitted to secure justice in a case of this kind. Our sole plea here is that the Order in Council is responsible for a mode of procedure which has resulted in this case, and may at any time result, in a deplorable miscarriage of the forms of justice, (we do not say of justice) and deprives Englishmen of a highly prized right to which they are entitled by the laws of England. We claim that this is not a proper machinery by which to try a case of this nature, and that the dissatisfaction felt among all classes of Englishmen in this settlement at the method of proceeding in the case is natural and proper. We quite admit that the Order in Council has to provide for small settlements at outports, as well as large settlements like Yokohama, and that it is impossible to have branches of the Supreme Court at every port. But we claim that, with a branch of the Supreme Court at Yokohama, a case of such gravity as that under consideration should never be tried by a Vice-Consul with assessors only. It should be tried by the local Judge of the Supreme Court and by him alone.

We now come to the grave question whether, in a case of this nature, a trial by jury would be more likely to result in perfect justice being done to one of an alien race, say, to a Japanese, as in this case, than by any other form of proceeding. The question indeed, is a purely speculative one, for although the absurdities inseparable from the jury system have been pointed out a thousand times, we can look forward to no period at which the right will ever be abandoned by Englishmen. True that the dangers against which it guarded us have long disappeared, and that it is responsible for anomalies, whether as acquittals or convictions, which have a thousand times set com-

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so completely bound up with our national feeling, it has played such a vast part in our history, and is so completely an article of our national faith, that, for all practical purposes, we may consider it as immovably fixed as the site of London itself. For ourselves, while setting as high a value as any Englishmen upon it as a right; while fully believing that it has had much to do with making the English character the fearless, honest and sturdy character which it undoubtedly is; and while feeling that it is a source of extraordinary yet quite legitimate pride to us as a nation, we have the gravest doubts whether it is not responsible for a great deal of injustice, and specially so in cases like that which has just been tried at Yedo. A writer in the *Herald* of the 16th inst. expresses himself tolerably certain of KING's guilt (we are only repeating matter already made public) but he very naively closes his letter with an equally definite opinion that a jury would have acquitted him. We have a strong belief that in this latter opinion he is perfectly correct;—of the other opinion we cannot consider ourselves free to speak. The Assessors in this case, as we have said, acquitted KING unanimously, and, on the presumption that he was really guilty, he will be punished in virtue alone of the inflexibility of the VICE-CONSUL. But we have seen such lamentable parodies of justice in British courts in this country, that a mere anomaly of this kind, to which we impute no miscarriage of justice, has even less effect upon us than perhaps it should have.

The fact that Mr. DOHMEN convicted the prisoner, in spite of the opinion of the Assessors, is to us ample proof that he felt assured, beyond all possible doubt, of his guilt, and thus disposes of any suspicion that the apparent lightness of the sentence is indicative of any misgiving in Mr. DOHMEN's mind in regard to KING's guilt.

In regard to the punishment awarded to KING we think we shall dispel some misapprehension in regard to its leniency by stating, that in the comments of the Chief Judge on the Order in Council before alluded to, it is laid down that the hardship of imprisonment in China or Japan is perhaps three times as great as in England, so that a sentence of one year's detention or servitude here represents the equivalent of three years at home. The law of England applicable to the case is as follows:

> Whoever shall be convicted of the crime of rape shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the Court to be kept in penal servitude for life, or for any time not less than three years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour.

It will be seen that a very wide discretion is here given to the Court, and the attendant circumstances are of the utmost importance in guiding this discretion.

The wide questions opened up by this case are not of easy settlement. They go down to the very foundations of morals, and bear even upon what it would be idle to ignore as the transitional condition of religious opinion in which we have been plunged during the last twenty years. We shall not discuss these questions; time, space and the requisite ability to do so in any exhaustive manner equally fail us. But, speaking generally, it is imposible to doubt, or too greatly to lament, that the contact of our own civilization and moral code with one so different as that of the Japanese, has had a most injurious effect here upon one of the great departments of our own ethical system as reduced to practice. The Japanese code partly explains this, and must be pleaded by any just critic in extenuation of common custom. Chastity is not held as a fundamental virtue among the Japanese, nor is the violation

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middle class—at least before marriage, a serious social disqualification in subsequent life. Parents derive money to which no serious dishonour attaches from the sale of what with us constitutes their children's honour, and as our law looks practically to the question of the actual damage done by crimes like that imputed to KING to the social standing of the individual, it will not regard infractions of this particular branch of the code in the same light as among ourselves. Not the less, however, are we pursuaded that man's moral nature is a tissue which cannot be torn in one place without the rent affecting the integrity of the whole. We are persuaded that the virtues which TACITUS recognised among the German women, and which Christianity has enforced and consecrated among our own women, are those on which the surest foundations of society are laid, and which have the most ennobling reflex action upon the individual character. One has only to come to this country to see how difficult the upward march of society becomes under a code like our own, inoculated with the *virus* of a lower code. In no point does the foreigner appear so odious to the Japanese, or does he reflect the totality of the foreign character so badly, as on this question. He misconstrues differences of national customs into the non-existence of moral restraint, and too often gives the rein, among people of whose views, habits and morals he has but a small acquaintance, to a feeling of license which renders him inexpressibly obnoxious to the natives and to those of his countrymen whose views impose a greater restraint upon their own conduct.

These remarks have been made in an analytical and not a didactic mood. It is not our province to touch this question beyond the bounds inseparable from the case under consideration, and every man must recognize in himself a thousand deplored failings to warn him that his moral stature must be far higher than any to which we can lay claim before he sits in judgment on his brother in matters of this nature. But it is important that the Japanese should know something of the light in which foreigners see these questions relatively to our international relations and our views upon the administration of justice; and hence, partly, these words, which we would willingly have been spared the writing.

The Foochow Market Report of the 28th May says:—The new season's Pehlings began to arrive in quantity on the 14th instant, and about 15,000 boxes, costing Tls. 31 *a* Tls. 33½, and consisting principally of contract chops, were sent forward by the English mail leaving Hongkong on the 22nd instant. The earlier settlements shew an advance upon last year's opening rates of about two taels, and since then about 54,000 boxes have been settled at at Tls. 24 *a* Tls. 37, which owing to the competition among buyers shew a further advance of from two to three taels. Generally the teas are inferior in make to last year's, though about equal in cup. About 100,000 chests of country teas have been placed on the market, the quality of which is generally considered to be decidedly inferior to last year's crop, those from some districts appearing to have suffered from the unfavourable weather which has prevailed during the picking.—The steamers *Glenfinlas*, *Braemar Castle*, and *State of Virginia* are the only vessels now on the berth for London, and have been circulated to load at £4,10 per 40 cubic feet. Expected, for London, steamers *Montgomeryshire*, *Agamemnon*, *Statesman*, and *City of Baltimore*; sailing vessels, *Nyassa*, *Thermopylae*, and *Black Prince*; for Australia—*Nautilus* and *J. H. Jessen*.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

[NOTES OF A DISCUSSION WHICH TOOK PLACE ON THE 1ST MAY AT THE *Meiroku* SOCIETY.]

Mr. Kato said: "There are two different ways in which men acquire liberty; one is by winning it themselves; the other is by getting it as a gift from others. The first comes when men are zealous for freedom and act without waiting for the commands of their government. Being determined to have their liberties, they struggle to obtain and retain them, and then the diffusion of this spirit and the acts which come of it will be felt even by the government, despotism will disappear and more liberal institutions will take its place. Others are weak and servile and their rulers will behave haughtily towards them. Such people, however, know only how to obey, and though there may be among them some who possess the spirit of freedom, such concessions as are made to them come of the free grace of the government, and their value is unappreciated by those who receive them. The government will give or withhold such liberties at its own convenience, and people are glad to have them and sorry to lose them, but the government is the be-all and end-all of the question. In the reign of King John of England it was said that he was the servant of the Pope of Rome and paid tribute to him. The nobles banded themselves together and passed a law called Magna Charta, and from that time the liberties of the people of England were established. The Japanese Empire is altogether different, as the people have been accustomed to an absolute monarchy for the past two thousand five hundred years, and at the time when Commodore Perry came over he brought with him the first germs of our liberty. Since that time we have associated with foreigners, we have met them in battle at Kagoshima and Shimonoseki, and our country-men have gone over to their country. But the idea that these people are like the people of England, that they will keep pace with the advance of the Government, or that a House of Commons can be constituted out of such a material, is like a proposal to teach the deaf music or the blind dancing. Therefore, I say, rather than institute a House of Commons to govern such people as these, let the *Sanghi* decide everything and even rule the people with a rod of iron. And my reason for this view is as follows. There is in the nature of man a recoiling power, and should a people be excessively oppressed, there will arise among them a disposition to rise against this oppression. While this recoiling power in the people is weak, they know and feel nothing about liberty, but when they are greatly oppressed they will begin to think about their liberties, and then is the time to institute assemblies of the people. Our present condition is notoriously different from this, and the Government says to the people "You have your liberties and we do not oppress you," while the prostrate people answer "Yes, yes;" but they do not know what liberty is. Again, the Government might attempt to teach them this, but it is impossible that they should understand it, and for these reasons I think that the institution of a House of Commons will not in the least avail this nation.

Mr. Fukuzawa replied: "By means of what chronometer have you measured and determined whether the time is too early or too late for the institution of a House of Commons? If it be urged that it is too early, I should do no injustice in saying that the abolition of the Daimios and the conversion of the daimiates into *ken* was also too early. Results are the only true tests of the wisdom of such measures. The conversion of the *han* into *ken* and the abolition of the daimios was one and the same thing and constituted the gates through which the people walked into the fair palace of their liberties. Had there been no such gates, how could they have entered the chambers which contain these liberties? Let it be by the order of the *Sanghi* or the will of the Government that these gates are opened, and the people will be sure to throng through them. Observe and judge for yourself whether the people do not know more about their liberties to-day than they did previously to the abolition of the daimiates and the conversion of the *han* into *ken* just four years ago. I am of opinion that the 14th July 1871 *han*, and that this very day this year is the appropriate time for the creation of representative institutions. Had not the *ken* been constituted four years ago I do not think that the dawning light of liberty would be visible among us to-day. Therefore it is my belief that the consequences of the changes I advocate would as surely come about as the consequences I have spoken of."

Mr. Kato replied: "Indeed, it is not so. On the contrary, the creation of the *ken* and the abolition of the *han* had not their origin in any feeling with regard to liberty. They arose from the strength of the maxim 'Fidelity to the Emperor,' and had we left the *han* as they were, no hindrance would have been opposed to the rise of a spirit of liberty in the people. The sense of liberty has its origin in the recoiling power of which I have spoken, and this power again is the fruit of oppression. The oppression by the daimio during our old feudal system was excessive, and this recoiling power, which is the sense of liberty, must in the nature of things have arisen on this account. It is for this reason that I have said that even without the abolition of the *han* there would have been a marked the advance of the liberties of the people."

Mr. Fukuzawa replied: "That cannot be so. 'Fidelity to the Emperor' was a sentiment which existed prior to the abolition of the *han*, and was dying out before that time. The conversion of the *han* was caused by the *Shidzoku*, who had previously determined that greater rights must be conceded to the people. For this they worked zealously, and the civil war which ensued overthrew the Tycoon's Government. Two years after this the daimiates were abolished, and again two years after this the *han* were converted into *ken*. Are not the *Shidzoku* part of the Japanese people? If so, the overthrow of the Tycoon and the abolition of the daimiates were accomplished by the power of the zeal of the people in their desire to acquire their liberties. You praise the English nobles for forcing King John to sign Magna Charta, and say that the liberties conferred by this charter were not granted by the sovereign but were extorted by the people. But our liberties were also extorted by the *Shidzoku*. We did not receive them either from the Tycoon or the daimios, and thus the circumstances are analogous with those under which Magna Charta was gained. For the same reasons, representative institutions should be created. The spirit of liberty was conceived at the signing of our first foreign treaty and was born at the time of our revolution. From that time it commenced to grow, and at the period of the abolition of the daimiates it began to walk.* Should it still continue to grow it will eventually become true liberty. The establishment of representative institutions will but aid this growth, and thus it is not so premature that you need feel thus anxious about it."

Mr. Mori said:—"I rejoiced indeed at the time of the abolition of the *han* and the creation of the *ken*. But I cannot now feel as I felt then, for this recoiling power of the people has become so weak that it has almost disappeared. A man from Satsuma becomes the governor of Kaga, and a man from Choshiu becomes the governor of Oshiu. But these men, not being natives of the provinces they are appointed to govern, take no sufficient pains to acquaint themselves with the state of affairs of the provinces they are thus sent to govern. I judge therefore that the power of the people to-day is weaker than it was during the time of the daimios, and in proof of ti I adduce this fact that the people of a province cannot choose their governor from among the natives of that province, but rest contentedly under the rule of a man who comes from another province. This seems to me like a person living in a house submitting to have his house-keeping affairs controlled by his neighbour. Surely this cannot be called independence! I am a man of Satsuma, and I would not permit a man of any other province to rule over me. I would take him down† and have a man of Satsuma put in his place. The government of a province can only be accomplished with success by a native of that province. But

* This is a sad infraction of the law of rhetoric which insists that that a metaphor should not degrade its subject. [ED. *J. W. M.*]

† We have allowed the original expression of our rough translation to stand here, in some doubt as to the exact value of the

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if the people obey men from other provinces who are appointed to rule over them, it cannot be said that they understand their rights, and thus I infer that the abolition of the *han* and the creation of the *ken* came too soon.",

The above is the substance of a discussion which took place on the 1st May in the *Meiroku* Society between Messrs. Kato, Fukuzawa, and Mori. I have published it with a view to securing for it a general diffusion, and should either one of those three gentlemen discover any errors in it, I hope they will do me the favoor to correct them,

KOYAMA.

THE PRESS LAWS.

We lately heard a very important rumour, viz, that Notification No 352, issued by the Government on the 16th October 1873, containing the laws regulating the Press, is to be changed. If this is so, why should they be changed, and what kind of a change is it to be? We presume it is because these laws have not been observed Now, in regard to these laws, Articles I to X are right and proper and consonant with natural law, but Articles X to XV present many impediments to newspapers. At any time when newspapers may be brought into court, should such a thing happen, we could say that we thought that these Articles meant so and so, because they are susceptible of many constructions. But if very narrowly tried, the editors of some of the newspapers will hardly escape the charge of having overstepped these laws, and though the newspapers are very haughty in their writing, they are also at times so careless that some people are not wholly unjust when they say that the editors are rather rash than bold. Should the question be referred to some thoroughly impartial person he would probably say that the newspapers overstepped the law without knowing it. This is not said from any fear, but we would ask any such impartial person, "Have our free discussions done injury or good to the people?"

It may sound egotistical, but we think they have been far more beneficial than injurious, and the reason that the Government has not censured the newspapers, even when overstepping the bounds of law, is that it recognises that it is wrong to repress public opinion. Although the laws are stringent, the newspapers have discussed matters very boldly without paying much heed to them, and, considering how much freedom they have obtained in so short a space of time, they have greatly conduced to the interests of the people. To curtail this freedom now might be a trifling thing to the editors of the papers, but it would be closing a road which the welfare of the people demands should be kept open. Some say that the present laws are too severe and cannot be observed, so that if any change is contemplated it may be in the direction of making them easier, in order that they may the better be observed.

But as human thought is free, so there should be no hindrance to its free expression. Others say that there has been a good deal of personal attack, not to say slander, in the newspapers, so that this must be changed, for such things can only be permitted in the highest condition of national enlightenment and among people of very high character. But if this can only be done in countries of the highest enlightenment, these countries do not exist in Europe or America, and when are *we* to arrive at such a condition of enlightenment? Slander and personal attacks are certainly not confined to the newspapers, they are the staple of the talk of society. The Government should therefore make a law to punish those who talk thus, and then, should the editors publish such matter, they will undergo punishment without a murmur. All our fear lies in the profound injury that will be done to the people should this freedom be taken away. We can only hope that the rumour was false, and that anything like slander is to be suppressed, but that the freedom of the press is to remain as before.*

* The special cleverness of this article is of an entirely oriental character, and it deserves some little study and analysis [illegible] count. Here and there the idea underlying the [illegible] very clear,—a fact quite obvious to us while reducin[illegible] tion from its first to its present form. It would b[illegible]

THE SAME.

(Choya Shimbun.)

One of our eloquent fraternity, the Editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, has lately enlightened us upon some changes which, it is supposed, are to be made in the Press-laws. We also have made some enquiries into this matter, and it does not seem to be untrue. We have also heard that several of the newspapers are very anxious about this, but we cannot imagine any such cause for anxiety. And why not? Because there is nothing in the whole country to which greater interest now attaches than to the newspapers, and as there are many of our officials who act wisely, why should the laws be changed? They, surely, will do nothing which will prove an impediment to the knowledge of the people. Should the officials by mistake make any very severe regulations, we shall, within the permitted limits, discuss the affairs of the Government, foreign affairs, the promotion of the rights of the people, the opinions of our correspondents, and, in fact, everything that tends to promote the welfare of the country. But beyond the limit permitted us, though we many be tried before the courts with the greatest rigour and be fined, or even lose our precious head, we should care nothing. Although the officers of the *kadzoku*, agents of merchants, soldiers, *geyshas*, and even foreigners who have come and argued with and rebuked us, and asked who wrote such and such a letter and the like, still, as we fully relied upon the freedom granted to the Press by the Government, and cared nothing for the displeasure of many which we incur, and knowing that we have used our freedom only for the public good, we should ask our readers whether such action will be for the advantage of the people?†

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The amount of freedom enjoyed by a people will be proportioned to the enlightenment of its Government The thoughts of men are free and they may pray to Heaven and act uprightly; Satan himself cannot prevent this; but should there be any outward expression given to such thoughts the ruling power forbids it and makes laws to punish it. Such government, however, is utterly barbarous and need not be spoken about. But laws instituted for the punishment of these acts are worthy of semi-civilized countries, though it is done in countries which claim to be civilized. England and America are really free as regards the doings and sayings of men. In France and other countries there are laws which compel published matter to be first submitted to examination. I am of opinion that French statesmen excite the minds of the people very greatly, and the difficulty of allaying this excitement is such that published matter has to be submitted to examination. Napoleon III. resorted to these means with much craft, but for all this he had to submit to the Prussians and died in England. This necessitated a change in the form of government, and thus it cannot be pleaded that this repression of opinion was good even in France. I think that the frequent changes in the forms of government in France have arisen from the people being deprived of their rights. Now, our Japan is becoming enlightened, although we do not possess a tenth part of the enlightenment of France, and there is much discussion among men who are political observers; but this consists often of mere flatteries of the Government, or is said to please the officials. These, therefore, may be permitted without anxiety. Although the arguments of French writers excite the minds of the people unduly, still, if they are repressed, an overthrow of the government is rendered probable. Even these therefore should be permitted. And again, should we speak ill of the Government without just cause for doing so, or slander or vilify others, the laws provided for this can be put in action. Although there are laws of a censorate, the quantity of matter published every year is so large that it would be impossible to have a minute examination of the whole of it, and, even if possible, it would entail an immense deal of trouble on the officials. I entreat that if the Government is

† There is some irony as well as humour in this article, but like

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desirous of opposing no obstacles to the progress of the peopleit will permit an entire freedom of press.

The evils of Torture.

(Hochi Shimbun)

Lately, in the town of Iwamura (in which the branch *kencho* of the Nagano *ken* is placed), in the province of Shinshiu, three robbers entered the house of a wealthy merchant, and, after killing the master and his servant, were making their way out. The *banto*, returning home from the transaction of some business, saw them trying to get away, and, becoming alarmed, fled as fast as he could back along the road he had previously travelled. The robbers also, fearing detection, ran off along the same road. The *banto* made all possible speed, fearing that the robbers were in chase and intended his life. There being no side road he noiselessly climbed up a pine-tree on the road side. The robbers halted under the tree, and the *banto*, thinking they had seen and intended to follow him, was in great fear. But this soon left him when the robbers began to count the stolen money, after dividing which they parted and each went on his way. The *banto* returned home in great haste and found the women tied up and the two dead bodies in the house. He immediately gave the alarm and told the circumstances to the authorities and the people of the neighbourhood. The officials came and examined the place, and, being suspicious at the late return of the *bantô*, arrested and put him in prison where he underwent severe tortures after trial by Saitô, the chief magistrate of the branch *Kenchô*.

Although the *bantô* knew the names of the robbers, having overheard them while up in the pine-tree, he so dreaded more severe tortures that he would not expose them. But at last, he said that, being nearly dead, he would explain the whole matter if one thing were granted him, viz, that he might speak with the magistrate Saitô alone in some other place. This request was granted, and being taken to another place where Saitô and he were left alone, the prisoner said in a low voice. "My voice has nearly gone by reason of the severe tortures I have for some time daily undergone. Permit me to come closer to you." He then explained, with great difficulty, what had happened on the day of the robbery, and said that the very detectives who had examined his master's house on the day of the robbery, and who were then torturing him, were the very men who had committed the deed, and that the reason for his not saying this before was the dread that he would be tortured the more intolerably. "I am now nearly dead," added he," and can no longer expect to live. The explanation I have given to you is the true one." He was then closely questioned again in regard to the circumstances, but only repeated more minutely what he had previously said. Saitô left the prisoner for a while where he was, and after consultation with some of the other officials, had the three detectives arrested. Their respective homes were searched and far more money was found in them than could reasonably have been expected. When put to the torture, they confessed their guilt and have been removed to the chief *Kenchô* of the *Ken*.

The Common Measure of three Religions.

(Meiroku Zashi.)

Buddhism is based on Brahminism, and Sakya Mouni developed its doctrines and made them more perfect. Christianity is based upon Judaism, which Christ developed and made more perfect. The doctrines of Confucius were based upon those of Gio and Shun *, which Confucius made more perfect. Before the coming of these three sages many years elapsed and many great men arose upon the earth, but not until the arrival of those personages were these doctrines reformed. Since that time many centuries have passed and many great men have existed, but none of these doctrines have been changed. Are they then so pure that they are not susceptible of further change and reformation?

Tengai† answered and said: Human knowledge has been greatly extended of late, many things are now far better understood than in the days of those sages, and when we now analyse their words and deeds we discover errors and delusions in them. The reason for this is the mistiness which beclouded the human mind in those days. But the doctrines of those three sages on human duties can never be changed, and why so? Because Sakya Mouni taught compassion, Jesus Christ love, and Confucius benevolence, and these various sages made these virtues the foundations of human duties. Before the appearance of these sages many wise men had existed who knew the efficacy and virtue of these words, but not one of them taught them as the duties of men. The virtue of the Creator is indeed great, but the only words in which to express it are those three. Words such as obedience, faith, truth, courage, honesty, are all necessary in relation to the human race, but there is not one among them by which we can express the virtue of God. These sages determined on these words which all have about the same meaning.

Sakya Mouni said "In heaven and earth I am the most honourable," and he seems to have regarded the works of the Creator as his own. Christ said that he was the son of God, and that he loved both God and men. Confucius said "I honour Heaven and exercise benevolence towards men." The sayings and doings of these respective personages therefore differed.

Tengai again replied and said: Any one may say that he is the most honourable upon earth, or the son, or grandson, of God. But whatever he may be, we are the same. All on this earth are sons of God and brethren, so that we should be industrious and love and comfort one another, and should act in such a manner as to please God our Creator. Then, indeed, would the world be that which we may hope for in paradise.

* Ancient Emperors of China.
† A fictitious interlocutor.

Foolish patriotism.

The Empire is rapidly changing, and new Japan is very different from old Japan. We have discovered that our swords, which we thought the best in the world, are perfectly useless against the guns of men-of-war, and thus even our war discipline is changed. Our Emperor, whom we deemed a God and who thought himself one, is now discovered to be no such thing, for we know that this is contrary to the laws of nature, and he is now lessening the distance between him and ourselves and has come much closer to us. Surely the present condition of affairs can not be called despotic. But in times of transition like the present, there are some obstinate people called Wagakusha (Japanese antiquarians) and Shingakusha (Shinto clergy) who are incessantly crying that this is God's country. Some may take this for an exaltation of the country, but, on the contrary, it merely brings it into contempt. We must introduce everything which can profit and advance the country, quite independently of where it comes from. When we have an enlightened and just administration, when we have contracted virtuous habits, when education is in a high state, when we are wealthy and able to resist the enemy, then we need not be ashamed of appearing before the world. But the incessant laudation of the country and the boast that it is divine, and that the lineages of our great families are very long and so on, is all stuff, and only serves to show the world what fools we have been not to have done much more during all this time, and to give it a good chance of laughing at us. In ancient times we were in truth nothing but savages dwelling in a corner of the remote orient, and there is no reason for us to be ashamed of this. But let us do all in our power to improve and advance in the future, so that we need not be ashamed to appear before the world, and no longer depend for our reputation on this sort of claim to divine favour.

Education in Kagoshima.

The maxims written up in the schools at Kagoshima are as follows:—

"We continue on the same road and fulfill righteousness: for this purpose we privately assemble here and are willing to lay down our lives in this cause."

"Honour the Ruler and have compassion on the people. These are the foundations of education, and although

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it may cost labour and pains to establish them, we must not begrudge them in the discharge of our duty."

A man, (says the editor), who has recently returned from Kagoshima informs us that the schools and military training establishments are in a very prosperous condition, and in Kagoshima there are two such schools where 2,000 strong young men are being trained; and in every town there is a school. There is one school called the reward-school, the scholars of which are composed of officers either of the army or men who fought in the last civil war, and there are French instructors hired to teach them. The schools in the towns and townships are all connected with those of Kagoshima and there are 30,000 lusty scholars in the province.

Boyai says the maxims are very short and are neither despotic nor democratic, but are as full of tact as the orders of the commander-in-chief.

Takai says—"I cannot understand that is meant by these labours and struggles. We are at peace now and have no struggles. The maxims of great men are hard to understand."

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Names of Japan.

Historical, Poetical and Colloquial.

Oyashima no kuni (Country of the eight great islands); from the legend of the eight islands produced by Isanagi and Isanami.

Shiki Shima (outspread islands); from the fact of their being spread out like the flag lines on a garden.

Isojirojima (cliff fortress island); from the resemblacne of the cliffs of the coast to a castellated fortress.

Nichi iki (country of the sun); from the sun rising at its east. *Ni to* (nest of the sun); for the same reason.

Toyoashi-wara-chi wo-aki-midzuho no kuni (fertile sweet flag plain, fifteen hundred ages, prosperous country.)

Onokorojima (consolidated drop); from the story of the *amanosakahoko*—heaven suspended sword—being thrust into the depths of chaos by Isanagi and the dripping particles forming into islands.

Toyohara nakatzukuni (between heaven and earth); or coming into existence and suspended between the *in* and *yó*, male and female principles of Chinese philosophy.

Nansen bushiu (southern country of brave warriors).

Fuso koku. Fuso is the name of a tree that is said to petrify, and therefore the fitting emblem of a country that in the process of ages has become solidified and durable. *Yomogiya shima* (artemisia island) an allusion to the straight and upward growth of that plant and emblematic of the lofty aspirations of the people.

Tamagaki no uchitsu kuni—the country within the boundaries.

Uragusu no kuni—(country of peaceful shores); from the absence of foreign enemies.

Kwashiboku Kitaru no kuni (country ruled by a slender sword); from the smallnesss of the sharp swords in comparison with the unwieldy arms of the warriors of the main land of Asia.

Hodzuma no kuni (beautiful country).

Toyoakitsu (happy dragon fly shaped); from the shape of the group of islands as they appeared on the old maps in form similar to a dragon fly.

Kishi koku (the princesses country); from Tenshoku having been the common ancestress of the nation.

Oyamato no kuni (land of great gentleness); in allusion to the great courtesy and kindness of heart of the people.

Wa Koku—or the above altered by the elision of the character Ô (great) and read by the Chinese sound or Koye.

Dai Nihon Koku (great sun source country); as being the source from which the sun was seen to rise daily by the ancient inhabitants of the south-western provinces.

Nihon, or the same abbreviated, from which we learn the common Nifon. The usual term Japan would seem to be derived from the Chinese pronounciation *Jipun* which was modified by the early travellers.

On koku (honourable country); is a newly coined name, used by the natives of late years which furnishes a remarkable instance of a departure from the language of self-abasement which the Japanese employ in allusion to themselves.

Many of these names are rarely used and a few only are to be met with in poetical or literary compositions. *Yamato* is frequently employed in this sense.

Mythological and Legendary.

In addition to the *kami* mentioned *ante* p.8 *et seq.* under the heading Japanese Cosmogony and Ise 93 Religion, there numerous others with whose names legends are associated and who are intimately connected with the more recent legendary lore of the ancient traces of Japan. They are as follows.

Ame no minaka nushi no kami, who existed before the creation.

Takami musubi no kami is the *kamurogi no mikoto* of the *Sinto Harai* (prayers).

Kami musubi no kami is the *kamuromi no mikoto* of the *Hasai.*

Soanô no mikoto, who had been banished to distant lands, found that his evil reputation had preceded him and he could not induce people to give him a lodging and he became an outcast from the habitations of man. At length he found his way to the country of Idzumo and at a place called Hino-kawa-kami, passing through the forest he heard a voice as of one weeping in great distress. Approaching, he saw a young woman who was crying bitterly and with her an old man and woman, who informed *Sozano* that she was the chosen victim for that year's annual sacrifice to *Yamada no orochi*, the eight-headed serpent. He offered to protect her if they would give her to him in the event of his being victorious to which they all agreed. He then placed eight large tubs full of *saké*, and, on an elevation, waited the serpent's approach. When the monster came for his victim he smelt the *saké* and plunging each of his heads into one of the tubs, he swallowed up the whole of it and was soon helplessly intoxicated, when he fell an easy prey to *Sosano*, who claimed and took the girl to be his wife. When dividing the monster his sword was unable to cut through the tail, and splitting it open he found in it a wonderful sword *Murakumo no ken*, so called from the habitation of the serpent being among the ever-clouded heights.

Ten shoko dai jin lived for 200,000 years. The second in succession *Amano oshi-homi-no-mikoto* who was created from the breath of *Sosano*, and was bestowed by Tenshoko with an existence of 300,000 years.

The third was *Ninigino Mikoto*, the son of *Oshi homi*, and his mother was *Taka musubi*. He was given the daughter of Oyama Zumi no kami, Konohana saku yahime—'the blooming tree.' Charge was given him of Ashiwara-nakatz-kuni (Nipon) by Tenshoku and an existence of 310,000 years. As emblems of his office he had charge of the sacred crystal, *Tama*, mirror, *yada no okagami* and sword, *ken*. These are the three sacred emblems of office still attached to the Mikado.

The fourth Hikohohodemi-no-mikoto, son of the foregoing pair. He had an elder brother Honosussori-no-mikoto, who went fishing while his brother went hunting on the mountains where he was successful while the elder could not succed in catching fish. They changed places, with the result of both being unable to obtain game or fish. But a large fish had carried away the line and hook from the younger, at which his brother was much enraged. He then made a basket full of hooks and offered them instead of the one lost. But this did not appease his brother's anger, and he betook himself to the beach where he was found in great grief and tribulation by Shiwo-tsutsuno no okina, the old god of the tides, who, when he heard the tale told by the younger brother offered to assist him, and, making a basket in which he placed him, sent him afloat on the waves to search for the missing articles, without which, fearing his brother's wrath, he durst not return. He sank to the depths of the ocean to *Riu Gin*, the dragon's sanctuary. Before the

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gateway was a lake over which spread the branches of a mighty *katsura-no-ki* (an allusion to the moon) on which he rested. Presently a beautiful woman came forth bearing a crystal vase and going to the well for water, on the surface of which she saw the reflection of Hohodemi perched in the branches above. She flew back and told her father she had seen the reflection of an amazingly beautiful being in the water, and that she looked up and had seen theliving original in the branches of the tree over the well. Riu Jin, her father, declared it must be a son of the gods, and that they must shew him every attention, and invited him to partake of their hospitality. Wada zumi's (wide-spread seas) daughter Toyotama hime (peerless) called to Hohoemi and invited him to enter and he told his story. The host promised his assistance and offered his guest a home till the lost fishing tackle was forthcoming. A message was sent to all the fish of the seas charging them to search for it, and, when found, to bring the hook and line. In the mean time a mutual love had grown up between the young people, and, with the consent of the *hime's* father, the pair were united.

Three years passed swiftly and happily away with the young couple, but, at length *Hohodemi* longed to visit his own land, and begged that exertions might be renewed to find the still missiong hook and line. Toyahama had not favoured the search, fearing to lose her lover.

All the fish in the ocean were ordered to assemble, but the *akame* (red-body) (the *Tai*) was not present, having sent in excuse a plea of sickness from an injury to the mouth. Upon searching the *akame*, the missing hook was found in its mouth. Hohodemi, possessed of the article the loss of which had caused his brother's anger, wished to return to appease him, and received as a parting gift from Wadazumi the two jewels that control the ebbing and flowing of the tides. Toyotamahime being *enceinte* he was told she must go to his country for the birth of her child, and he should prepare a place by the sea-shore to receive her for that purpose, the roof of which must be of the wings of the cormorant. He was then started off on the back of a crocodile and arrived safely, and immediately presented the recovered hook to his brother, though even this did not appease his rage. Then, taking in his hands the jewel of the flowing tides, he ordered them to rise, and his brother was driven from point to point as the floods rose upon him, till he was fain to entreat his younger brother's pardon, promising to be his slave ever more if saved from drowning. The tides were then ordered to their usual place, and the building to receive Toyohama was begun; but ere the roofing of wings was completed she arrived upon the spot bringing with her her younger sister. She announced that her time of travail had come, and enjoined Hohohemi not to look upon her in her trouble; but he, in his anxiety for her disregarded her injunction and had the mortification to behold her changed to the form of a huge crocodile, which turned and disappeared in the sea leaving her sister Tama-yori-hime and the child Ugaya-fuki-awasezu-no-mikoto—he that was born under the unfinished roof of cormorant's wings, wrapped in grass,—upon the sea shore. Henceforth the sea became inaccessible to man on account of the sin of Hokodemi, who however lived for 637,892 years.

The fifth from Tensho was Ugaya and Tamayori became his wife and bore him four sons: he lived 836,042 years. This was the first death—*hodzuru*—the term still used on the decease of a Mikado. His remains were enterred at Wagashirayama in the country of Huga.

A Hongkong paper hears that a telegram has been received by a leading firm in the colony, announcing that the Foochow tea-market was opened last Saturday by the settlement of 40,000 chests at prices ranging about Tls. 2 higher than those of the same period last year. It seems thus from all accounts that the opening prices for teas at all ports are in advance of last season, although it is only in the case of teas for the Russian market that such extreme figures have been paid. Silk-inspectors on the other hand seem more cautious, and the quotations for the few hundred bales that have been settled hitherto are so little encouraging to dealers that hasty orders have been sent up-country to stop all further purchase.—*Celestial Empire.*

A JAPANESE SERMON.

(*Shingaku dowa*: 8th Book, 1st Section.)

Shoretsu of Kan when on his deathbed thus spoke to his successor:—

"That which is evil, be it but small—do not:
"That which is good, be it but small—fail not to do."

These words, my good friends, are found in the section called Kagen of the Shogaku (1) which is so well known to all of you. They are indeed blessed words, and well suited to be our text this evening.

Shoretsu, Emperor of Kan, is identical with the Gentoku, who during the period of the Three Countries (in China) (2) was ruler of the province of Shoku.

The foregoing are the words which he addressed to Taishisen, his successor, in his last directions. His meaning was—when you are assured that an action is bad, should it be never so slight a matter, on no account carry it out. And again, knowing an action to be, though a trivial, a good one, on no account neglect such.

These words are short, but they contain an invaluable teaching. The silly and ignorant one knows a great sin to be evil, but thinks nought of a minor one, and, though aware it is wrong, yet, thinks he, "what can a small affair like this signify?"; and of a trivial though good act he says "this is not worth the doing," and does it not. "If I'm to perform a good action, let it be something worth doing"—and so he goes on, always meaning to do some very great thing; but there is nothing between heaven and earth which begins by being great. Every thing has but a small beginning, and goes on gradually enlarging. This is the universal law. The tree which has become a stay for the house was not from the first as stout as that. A plant at first no thicker than a hair of one's beard goes on developing little by little, until it attains to such a size that it can be used as an upright. Your body or mine again has not been large like this from the commencement. From a puny infant we have gone on growing and fattening until we are as we see ourselves.

"Search for the source of the Yoshino gawa
"The rainbeads from the hop—the dew
"From the mountain grass."

Should you seek out the source of the stream there whose waters run behind us,—although but the dew drops from the pine branch or the rain drops from the grass on the mountain side, yet does it finally buoy up those boats and rafts we see floating on its bosom.

There was a verse of poetry written in praise of Kanshin of Kan which says:—

"The waters of the valley anon become an ocean,
"Yet have they wimpled awhile beneath the tree leaves.

Kanshin was a man of the greatest forbearance. While still but of low estate some rough fellows of the streets one day, thinking to insult him, stopped him on the way. "Step out and fight me if you'r able," cried one.—"If "you are afraid and won't, you shall crawl through my "legs." Thought Kanshin, "I am one having a great pur-"pose at heart; how can I therefore debase myself by en-"gaging such a silly creature as this?" And looking quietly at the man for a little, he deliberately crawled through his outspread legs. The bystanders who witnessed this, one and all struck their hands together and burst into laughter. But he who was laughed at became in the end *Daimio* of the great province of Sei (in China) and attained to the rank of *Shogun*. Those who made merry at his expense continued day-labourers to the end of their days: and this is the interpretation of the foregoing verse. The great sea which floats those large ships began but as drops from the mountain side meandering beneath the trees. A small beginning and gradual increase is the law for everything.

Pray observe the words of Yeki suspended there on the wall "*Riso Kempiyo itaru.*" The meaning here conveyed is,—Ice though firm and hard as a rock has not been always so. It was at first but limpid water. Then, being frozen, it became snow or ice. Where this snow or ice is trodden under foot again falls snow or hail, and so on until it attains a hardness equal to rock and not to be broken. Now what was implied here was this: It is

(1) *Shogaku*—the simple Chinese Classics with which children commence their study of that branch.
(2) Viz *Gi*, *Go*, and *Shoku*.

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just the same with the heart of man. Each one of us was born into the world a sweet little infant. Even Ishikawa Goyemon was once a dear little innocent and went through the usual dandle, slap and coddle process. Then, at what stage we cannot say, the demon self-love got possession of his heart, and he became the felon he was. He began with that "this is a trivial affair—every one does it," and so on from small to great till he ended with the boiling cauldron on Shichijōgahara. It was just with such a result as this in view that Shoretsu said "Though that "evil be small, that do not thou; though that good be a "little, fail not thou to do it." "Be ever watching thyself" was the purport of these honorable dying words. There's an old song that says.

"Tis a trifle—the way of the world."
Says the heart whose ending is trouble.

The fire which breaks out and burns up all Yedo may have its origin in the ash from a pipe. A smoker knocks out his ash on the mats. "Hullo! you've dropped your ash"—says one sitting by—"if you don't look out we shall have a fire." "Pooh that's some tobacco ash—that's not a fire" is the rejoinder. Then the mat catches—"See there now: the mat's caught—I tell you we'll have a fire"—says the first. "Oh! that's the mat burning, that's no fire," says our smoker. "There now, the board's alight, quick and put it out, or we'll be burnt out"—but there he coolly sits the while,the flame leaping to the posts and thence to the roof, but still it's "Pooh that's the roof burning, that's no fire." "Then what do you call a fire?"—says the other. "Why of course—the firemen turning out with their ensigns and ladders and a man flying about on a horse; that's what I call a fire."

When the flames have burst through the roof, and the bells and alarum drums vibrate on every side, then he recognises that to be a fire which at the beginning, when but the ash from a pipe, he might have put out with the point of his finger.

Chôkichi's father or master calls "See, Chôkichi, do this"; and if he says "*hai hai*", and does it with all his heart, it is well. But perchance "another message, I suppose" he grumbles and returns no reply. At this the old gentleman reiterates a testy—"Chôkichi, Chôkichi yo" and then it's an angry "what is it now?" These are but the budding peccadillos of the monster who slays his master or the parricide who is pilloried three days on Nipon-bashi,"* and bound to the two cross beams in the form of the letter *dai* (大), perishes miserably by crucifixion. It is just a parallel case to the tobacco ash, and that careless 'it's a trifle—a trifle' is at the root of it all. In the words of the song written on the saying 'negligence is the great foe.'

"The self approving heart of a fool is a devil's haunt."

* * * * * * * * * *

All the wickedness that exists has its germ in these off-hand boasts "There's no fear of me—I'm all right" and such like.

Children in particular must be on their guard; must be careful not to do that which, being bad, they hide from the eyes of men; must be assured that a bad thing is truly bad. In the musical drama representing the death of Ishikawa Goyemon, Goyemon says "after all, lying is the the thief's beginning." The schoolboy who diligently applies himself to the copy his master writes for him has nought to dread or feel ashamed of, but plods on regardless of aught but his lesson. On the other hand here's one drawing doll's heads and horses, and peeping about right and left to see if the master or some one isn't about. "All right—no one's looking"—so away goes the copy-book, and down he squats drawing priests, horses and such like. To be doing his copy and no one looking on would indeed be a loss in his opinion; so there he idles away, chewing the end of his pen, or scrawling some nonsense or other. There now, let him do this and he's bound to tell a lie. "Here comes the master" and with a start, he flips away his drawing, and is hard at it *i, ro, ha, ni, ho, he, to*—as loud as he can bawl. "Have you learnt the lesson I gave you"? says the teacher. "Yes, sir," answers he with a lie. This is the thief's beginning. Hence the words of Ishikawa Goyemon.

As in the saying "Lies are the offspring of evil deeds"—the boy, who knows it to be wrong to draw priests and horses at such a time, and peeps about to see whether his master is looking, is learning the thief's alphabet—and in such wise are lies begotten of mischief. Let young folks particularly have a care. Let them take care how they cook their masters' accounts to square their gambling debts or the bills they have run up at immoral haunts. Let one but do this kind of thing and by and bye his fingers get busy. From filching what is his master's, or what belongs to his parents, he comes to stealing from his neighbours, and first comes one confederate, and now another, now a third, then a fourth, and so on, branch by branch and leaf by leaf, till he can't turn back—like pushing a hand-cart up a hill—his heart in front and the cart hanging heavily behind.

Such a course of conduct puts one in mind of the monkeys stealing bamboo shoots. The monkeys do that sort of thing in my province. These creatures are very silly with all their apparent smartness. One steals softly up and singling a huge sprout which he can't pull up himself, calls to the rest, holding fast to it the while, for all the world like one shouldering the holy paper about—shaking it backwards and forwards from left to right and from right to left with might and main. That now is clever of the monkey. In this way he loosens it till it gives way at length with a loud snap. This report brings out the watchmen at once, and the rascal, knowing this very well and imagining that as long as he doesn't hear the noise he is in no danger, he shakes away at the sprout as before described and stops his ears when it seems about to break.

"This is very smart of me. When the shoot gives way all the other monkeys will get killed. If one only does as I'm doing there's no noise. What idiots they are!"

Is it not an extraordinary thing now that human beings even act like this, stopping their ears and crying "I'm wide awake. This won't be found out. An affair like this is of small consequence" and so forth?

Well, at the sound of the bamboos the watchmen say "there are the monkeys" and sally forth club in hand—when behold one with his paws clapped close to his ears. The men come softly from behind—"You take those monkeys over there and I'll take this big fellow here" says one of them. But the animal, having his ears hard stopped, neither hears what is said, nor knows that anyone is near at hand, and never dreams of the impending blow.

While you are congratulating yourself that no one knows, Heaven and the gods know everything, and misfortune is at your elbow. Evil deeds are not to be concealed, and so it is with the wicked actions of the fool who hides his guilt. Heaven sees all, both what is done in the dark and what is done at noon-day. Hence, then, the words of Shoretsu, "However trivial, do no evil: A good action, however small, leave not undone." Continue these little but meritorious actions, and they become a great good. Continue to do evil, a little here a little there, and by and by your evil doings become so numerous as to utterly confound the five relations. (3)

What says the song?:—

"Self restraint our daily words
"Howe'er so short should guard
"From morn to eve."

A misfortune may have its origin in a word. Take as an example the way a husband calls to his wife. Should he summon her with a pleasant "here, good wife," she will reply with a soft "*Ai, ai.*" Now take the reverse of that.

Husband:—"What are you pottering at there?" Just stir about a bit, will you.? These short days too!

Wife:—"I know the days are short and that's just it: if anyone comes to the door I've got to answer, and the washing to look after besides. I hav'nt got five or six hands to do all that, have I?"

Husband:—"Are you going to give your husband any of your ill chat?"

* Niponbashi; this is the bridge of that name in Kiyoto, not to be confounded with the Nihonbashi in Yedo.

(3) Japanese, *Gorin no majiwari, i. e.* the five human relations of parents and child, master and servant, husband and wife, brother to brother and man to man.

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Wife:—"Well, what are you doing, hugging that fire-box all day, instead of lending me a hand now and then?"

Husband:—"What's that now? Look here, I am not an ox, I'll have you know. You're not going to put a rope through *my* snout (sic.) and lug me all over the place. You don't do that with human beings"—and so they go on, a fine strapping young fellow and a sweet-looking young girl, a rival to Bentensama in very beauty, by turns now red now green with passion.

Husband:—"It would be but a small matter though one killed a useless hussey like you outright."

Wife:—"Oh just please kill me now—do kill me. You didn't pick me off a dunghill, though, for all that. I've got a good stout father and elder brother to take care of me. See there, just you kill me now."

Husband:—"Oh! I'll soon do that."

Such a hubbub!

> "Hard words are like the breeze which sweeps
> "The pendant dewdrop from its parent blade of grass."

They are not the great things in this life which call for our watchful care;—they are the small affairs—the so called trifling matters—the "yeses" and "noes", the questions and answers in our daily home life. Peace in a household is the joyous music in the dancing cars of the gods in the region of heaven.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

THE following is a *verbatim* report of the Address delivered by Professor Wyville Thomson, F.R.S., at the Meeting of the Asiatic Society on the evening of last Monday.

Revd. S. Brown, D.D., President of the Society, occupied the Chair.

Dr. Brown observed: Ladies and Gentlemen, a year ago last May the appetite of some of us for news of recent discovery at the bottom of the sea was whetted by a paper read before this Society and since published in its Transactions, from the pen of Captain Bellew, of the U.S. ship *Tuscarora*, in which he stated that the deepest reliable sounding as yet recorded had been made by H. M. S *Challenger* near the islands of St. Thomas and Bermuda, where a depth of 23,250 feet was found. Since that time the few and brief, but relishable, reports which have reached us on the *Challenger* in her exploration of the Southern Pacific, have only tended to intensify our wish that she would come this way, and visit these waters in her cruise of scientific research. Ladies and gentlemen, you will all bear witness to the truth of what I am now about to say—that for months and months and day by day the Bay of Yedo, with its large arm extending out towards the Pacific, has been keenly scanned by those who were anxiously waiting to see H. M. S. *Challenger*. But for a long time she did not come, and when at last she came she was met with a warm welcome in the hearts of this community—to which the Asiatic Society would have given public expression if it had been possible for them to do so (Hear! Hear!); and as the time is drawing near in which the *Challenger* must go away, we began to be afraid that we should be left as ignorant as ever of the great secrets which she has extorted from the deep and reticent sea; but I am glad to say to-night that the learned gentleman who is here present and is about to address you, has consented, at the instigation of the Asiatic Society, to come here to-night and to give us some of those answers which he has extracted from the depths of the ocean. I know very well that you must be impatient of every unnecessary word that delays you, and therefore I at once introduce to you Professor Thomson, F. R. S., chief of the staff of scientific gentlemen attached to H. M. S. *Challenger*. (Applause).

Professor Thomson: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen; in response to the kind invitation of the Asiatic Society, I will try this evening to give you a sketch of what we are doing, but I am afraid it must be very imperfect, because the field which we have to go over is extremely wide, and I have not had very much time to think over putting anything like a lecture into form. Some of the blame of this is attributable to your own kindness and some to the place itself. It can scarcely be expected that men in a spot like this, where everything is so singularly beautiful and wonderful in all respects, can sit down to write a prosy lecture when they are gathering all the fresh impressions they possibly can in so short a time; under these circumstances, you will, I am sure, take a *viva voce* explanation of what we are doing so far as we can do it.

It will perhaps be as well before I commence a sketch of our proceedings to say a few words as to what led to the expedition.

Of late years, a great amount of interest has been concentrated upon the bottom of sea. Telegraph cables have been laid in all directions, and so a region which up to within the last few years has lain absolutely unexplored, and was therefore totally unknown, became subject to the uses of the human race. Thus the various conditions of that region, became important. In various large commercial speculations it became necessary that its conditions should be thoroughly ascertained. In the first place it was necessary that the nature of the bottom of the sea should be known, because we are running it over in all directions with these cables of strong wire encased in guttapercha or various defending substances. Again it became necessary we should know if the various materials thus employed would affect the insulation of the wires, or if there were any animals below which might gnaw through the protecting material and expose the wire; if there were substances which might eat into the gutta percha, gradually reach the wire, and admit the water. That one point was extremely important, because in various places we find the bottom much less suited to the laying of telegraph cable than in others; and another is, that we find telegraphic messages can be sent through the cables very much quicker in cold water than in warm, therefore the temperature of the bottom of the ocean also became a question. It had long been a matter of importance toscientific men, but suddenly it became acommercial object of moment and this being the case it was necessary it should be thoroughly worked out at once—that the conditions and the bottom of the ocean should be known, where were the best plateaus, where the deepest ravines, and where the highest ledges were to be found. This was one aspect of the case.

Another which is raised is this.—it had been suspected by many scientific men that our geological formations were not quite so definite and sharp as we had been in the habit of representing. We found that they had a knack of sliding one into another—instead of one form being cut off from another sharply,—so that all the intermediate grades might be found. When we came to apply this to certain other facts found by dredging, it began to be suspected that very deep recesses might still be receiving some of that formation which has been going on to the present period from what we are in the habit of calling the secondary. This was an interesting point, because we might hope to procure some of the old fossil forms still remaining alive or some of their descendants,—not much altered from them; but showing some natural intermediate gradations from that period to the present. Certain observations seemed to point that way and that was the reason why some of us urged on the Government and the Royal Society the desirability of sending out an expedition to see what really was at the bottom of the sea and at the same time find out the practical work in relation to telegraphy. Six years ago Dr. Carpenter and I made an excursion to the north of the Atlantic with the *Lightning* and *Porcupine*. When doing so, we found things very different to what we had been led to expect from the later text-books—that instead of animals being confined to about 300 fathoms, they existed in large numbers to a very great depth. I then found them down at 2,400 fathoms,-and since then at a much greater depth. The old hypotheses were completely upset and a wide new field for work opened. About the same time the Americans took up the same line of observation and very great advances were made by the Coast Survey of the United States. Probably no survey in the world has been more accurate, probably none so accurate as that survey. In fact, some of the scientific members of that survey pushed their researches beyond what was absolutely necessary for survey purposes on parts of the State of Florida and the Atlantic, and thus pursued a series of investigations most valuable in their

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character. I can hardly say they anticipate ours, but they achieved results equal to ours on the Western side, while we were going on with ours on the Eastern. I'm rusty now, because I have been away from England two years and a half, and though one can get a good deal of information one should be perfectly sure he has the whole, and so it is possible various things may have been anticipated. Since we started Captain Belknap has sent me an extraordinary series of soundings, which none of us have the slightest doubt of being absolutely correct, which give depths with which we were previously unacquainted. We have now come to depths of the Atlantic, so carefully taken and accurately recorded, as to be very high achievements in hydrography.

I think perhaps as my time is limited, it will be my best plan to give a general notion of what we are expected to do, and try if possible to explain how it is done.

The way in which we are intended and expected to investigate the condition of the great oceans is by running sections across them. The position of the ship is accurately determined on her arrival at each of the indicated stations on each section, then the position of the dredge, also the point of observation, that is to say, the depth. Then we want an example of the specimens at the bottom so that we may know of what it consists, at that point; then we want to get some water up from the bottom to determine its chemical composition and its specific gravity, and the amount of salt it contains. Then we want to ascertain the temperature at that particular point and at various distances on the way down; in other words, the temperature of the various zones of water at various distances from the bottom. We then want to determine what animals are living upon the surface,—the fauna of a particular region. Of course, from that we can to a certain extent reason whence these animals have come. Perhaps it will be as well to run through one section very rapidly so as to give you a kind of idea of the various observations made. These sections were intended to run several times across the Ocean so as to give an idea of both its surface and its bottom at various points. They run down into the Antarctic regions as far as we could possibly go, then upwards by Australia and the Fiji islands up to China, whence we come down to New Guinea, and then across from New Guinea to Japan, taking what is called "the deep sea section" of the sea. Leaving one of these points we reach another station a day or two after, where observations are taken, then we start again. Where we want to get an observation very closely, we stop a day or so. Taking the observations always occupies us a whole day at each section, the distance between station and station being something like 200 miles, probably a little below it.

Although a most interesting series of stations is that from the Admiralty Island to Japan, that was the last section which we have taken. The diagram will serve to show you the working of several things connected with the expedition, and as a set of pegs to hang a few remarks upon. After leaving the Admiralty Islands, where we had been for some little time, desirable on account of its being a place very little visited, we sounded a very short distance from the islands in 1,100 fathoms. The nature of the bottom was peculiar. It consisted of a substance with which we are now tolerably well acquainted—what is called globugerinar ooze. This is a lime formation which has been formed very generally over a very large part of the ocean. It is very peculiar in its character. It consists almost entirely of shells of extremely minute animals—so small as, that though visible to the naked eye, to be very little more. They consist of a number of rounded chambers, one sticking to the other as it were; one of considerable size, the next smaller and so on. The shells consist of carbonate of lime and are intimately perforated with a number of minute holes. It is in this condition that we find them when the sounding-lead brings them up from the surface layer, which appears to be composed almost wholly of these shells; usually the next below is broken a good deal; the next below still more and becoming gray in tint, or a little discoloured by decay. A little further down—perhaps a couple of inches—we find that they become quite shapeless—amorphous—and consist just of pieces of the broken shells. This is not exceptional. It is occurring over a very large part of the ocean, in fact almost everywhere where the depth is between 800 and 1,100 fathoms. Thus we can imagine the enormous extent of this peculiar formation, which is almost identical with chalk. If we take chalk, rub it down a little with a brush and put it under a microscope, and take globugerinar-ooze in the same manner you can scarcely tell the difference between them. Hence the idea is that the English chalk which has been forming from old periods is simply the result of the process now going on to-day in the depths of the ocean. This ooze consists of globugerinar shells to the extent of about one-half, pulvigulina is mixed with them which makes up one-quarter, and the rest consists of siliceous shells of different character, such as rabularia and polysistina, minute gelatinous creatures which live on the surface of the sea in countless multitudes, whose skeletons sink down to the bottom and get mixed with the globugerinar ooze. Besides these is found a layer of very fine powdery matter between them, which when examined under the microscope appears to be very minute particles, which, however, are of perfectly definite shape. These are called cocolyths. They are very like shirt studs. There is rather a wide base, then a little short neck, and then a smaller piece behind. Others which are named bucklespheres are found in enormous quantities at the bottom, together with what are called randoliths, having minute particles of calcareous matter forming a kind of armature above them.

This is a very important matter, because these shells are being accumulated over millions of square miles, producing millions of tons yearly of new chalk, which will presently be the successor of the old. One of our great objects was to ascertain how the chalk was formed and where its creations came from. Now we find they are living and dying and depositing their skeletons in the bed of the sea. One result of the observations made during this expedition is that we find that these animals forming this deposit do not live at the bottom, but at the top, though some live through the whole depth. The conditions of the sea are such that it seems to us scarcely conceivable that any animal can live under such prodigious pressure, and yet the most delicate, frail, organisms are now found living at the greatest depth of the ocean, the reason that the frail masses of jelly can exist, whatever pressure is put upon them, being that its force is exerted in equal directions. The pressure is perfectly equal and they don't feel it. In some of our deeper soundings it is four tons to the square inch, which is a force really inconceivable. It is something like the pressure which would be exerted on a man if he had on his body a hundred loaded railway trains. Still these delicate things don't feel it, because they are supported within and without in all directions and are therefore perfectly free. These chambered shells are what we find in English chalk, and there is no doubt that the chalk forming at the present day is being entirely composed by the animals existent at the bottom of the sea. (Applause). The globugerinæ with which we were now so familiar, as the great builders of limestone, are a smooth kind of rude shell, found near the surface. Round the borders of each of their chambers is a kind of frill which covered the whole. From the edges of this frill there come out spines, four or five times the diameter of the shell, which come to an extremely delicate point and surround the shell in all directions. A second chamber is above the first, attached to it, so that spines can be sent out in every direction, making a regular fur. This forms a beautiful object in the microscope, the calcareous spikules crossing each other in every direction. Then on the inside you have little lumps of living matter, consisting of very transparent jelly, which you can see moving, if you look at it very closely. Leave it perfectly quiet for a while and gradually this jelly comes to the border and among the roots of the spines. You see this perfectly well; because each is a little globule of bright orange. Then after a while you see the little bright particle of gelatinous matter—which is a protoplasm—run away to the very top of the spine. Then it turns at the top and comes down on the other side. So you have all over the surface of these fine living spines an active living matter roaming about them and absorbing their nutriment from the sea. If we are using, say, a watch-glass to contain the specimen under examination, give a tap to the glass and down runs the protoplasm along the spine, and gets into its chamber again. This gives man a most

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wonderful idea of the action of the extremely lowly organised life in its lowest phases; but still living, viable matter capable of performing all the animal functions. All the others are and do very much the same thing. Some are like delicate discs, others delicately formed translucent silicious globules. These are the polysistinæ which are very little known because they are mostly confined to places where there is warm water upon the surface. We have not one of them upon the coast of England and Scotland. You require to come out 60 or 70 miles till you reach some part of the Gulf Stream and then you get myriads. I was perfectly amazed when first I met them in the Gulf Stream living in such numbers. These are living on the surface and their remains are falling down and making fresh material below. Then there are cocolyths and cocospheres. I have scarcely time to say anything about them, and indeed, we know very little. It was supposed that they belonged to the bottom, but our observations tend to show that these and others such as the pathydies live on the surface, because we perpetually find them in the stomachs of surface animals, which we look on as a kind of museum, where we go to get specimens in any amount. They collect such things as the *salpæ* and *musæ* for us, and we get them there.

Passing the Admiralty Island toward Japan, we came to the first station (referring to a sectional diagram) where at 1,100 fathoms we found this globugerinar ooze. Hence we went northward, intending to call at some of the Caroline islands and some of the Marian group; but as our time was very limited and our stock of coal still more so, we were not particulary anxious about them, as it was a deep sea section, and we had taken these constantly to the westward of the Admiralty Island. This is the station I am now referring to, which is quite near the Admiralty Island. At the next station we found slightly different conditions existent. It is one on the section between Papua and Japan. It is multiplied 25 times in vertical height, that is, these hollows at the bottom of the sea are 25 times deeper than they ought to be, compared with the length of the section. It would be perfectly impossible to represent it truly so as to be visible to you all. At the second station we found a rather different nature of bottom—red clay, a very fine sediment, consisting almost entirely of silicate of alumina and iron, the material of which clay is made. At station III gray ooze was brought up. At station IV we had globugerinar ooze, at V red clay again. Then it continues red clay again. Then it continues red clay till we get near Japan, when we again come to the gray ooze.

We know that the greater part of our geological formations, are more or less clays. They were at first—at all events some of them have been converted into shales, some into slates, and some into clay—slates, mica, and their last stage of metamorphosis, granite. These are the materials of granite, and with some attention now we can decide as a general rule that from these sedimentary beds, under certain conditions rock is produced, which has the same constitution as granite. It therefore becomes extremely interesting and important to know how the clays are formed. The general impression was that clay was formed by the wearing away gradually of previously existing rocks, the materials of which were allowed to sink to the bottom and there formed clay: But there must be and is another way. They are being formed to such an enormous extent over the surface of the earth that we are inclined to suspect that this is the way in which it is done.

We believe that chalk is formed of accumulated animals; we believe that coal is formed of accumulated plants; and we *did* believe clay was formed of disintegrated rocks. But now we find our idea somewhat rudely shaken; we find the globugerinar ooze is universal, or nearly so, from something like 600 or 800 fathoms to a depth of 1,500 to 2,000. After you pass that point, it begins to get reddish, and when you come to analyse it you find there is less chalk in it than before, but more clay. A little further on, there is less and less, till, when you get from 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms you find the mud contains no calcareous matter at all; but an extremely red deposit of silicate of alumina and iron, which as I said before, is producing this red clay. Thus, when you come to look at the whole ocean you find there are millions and millions of square mile being covered with this clay, the formation which appears to give rise to some thing like the shale and slate which we use so largely for roofing purposes.

Now the question arises—"What has become of the globugerinæ? What has become of the calcareous formation?" The answer to this is not yet thoroughly worked out; but it appears to me to be almost undoubted. It seems that when the water is so extremely deep, every particle of every one of these shells has to sink down four miles before it gets to its resting place at the bottom of the sea. It is not very heavy, and it takes a considerable time to settle to the bottom stratum, which, we have every reason to believe, contains a little more carbonic acid than the upper. The conclusion we have come to is this. The shells as they sink down through the water become gradually dissolved, both the animal matter and the shell. On examination, besides calcareous matter, there are some little traces of alumina and iron, with one or two other materials, finally resulting in a kind of ash. This fine material sinks to the bottom and there produces the red clay. First we have the calcareous sediment, then the sediment from the animals living near the surface or somewhere between the surface and the great depths, where instead of being composed of the entire shell, it consists only of the ultimate ash of the shells and the inorganic matter which has combined with the tissues, decomposed. At first the idea was that a prodigious time must be taken to dissolve these away wholly and leave but a little particle of ash, which should yet rear up rocks of greater bulk and strength than any other rocks whatever; but we may expect to come presently to this point: that all rocks whatever, with the exception of a few accidental ones,—such as some gravels and conglomerates, which have evidently been produced by the breaking up of older rocks—have passed through the organic period, and been built up by the deposition of animal matter. (Applause)

The next point I shall refer to is this sounding, 4575 fathoms in depth, taken between the Carolines and the Ladrones. I do so on account of the sediment there presenting a curious difference in composition. There we get the red clay passing along shallow water, so pure that no one ever supposed there was any great change till this point was reached, where there seems to be a kind of hole between the two groups of islands and there is another between here and America. I have no doubt this is a continuation of the extreme depth extending over the North Pacific. At this place you would have said this was the red deposit You will remember I said the water in the intermediate depths contained globugerinæ and creatures with silicious shells which, having their carbonate of lime taken away, formed the red clay. Now when we came to these extreme depths of all, the formation consisted almost entirely of silicious shells, instead of either calcareous or of the red clay. It looks extremely difficult to conceive how this could be; but if you think for a moment it is tolerably simple. The globugerinæ are living on the surface, therefore they ought to go to the bottom if nothing interrupts them, and become ooze. But something does interrupt them, and this, as I said before, is the carbonic acid. But they do not only live upon the surface; but all the way down for four and a half and nearly six miles, these creatures are living and dying and leaving their skeletons to sink. Now, at such enormous depths their numbers completely overbalance the red clay, and hence at these extreme depths we find a preponderance of these creatures, and have another formation taking place; which, probably by the gradual percolation of water, becomes what we in England call chertz or quartz rock and quartzite. Thus the minute shells are first dissolved into a gelatinous mass, and then into solid quartz. With the key this gives to geologists I am sure we shall know, after we have had time to generalise our facts, where the different formations of the earth have come from and where they have been produced. In the older formations we find the remains of several groups of animals, and we find in the later a great number of animals living, which are more nearly allied to the older forms than those which we find living at the present day. For instance at various points we found very large numbers of Encolites, which make a large

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part of mountain limestone. These are supposed to be extinct. We have found large members of families which we believed to be absolutely extinct. We did not find the same forms exactly, but forms nearly related to them which have descended from those forms with certain modifications. This is one result we expected, but we have not made it out so perfectly as I had anticipated. I thought we should find a great number of fossils living in the depths of the sea—a great number of the representatives of the lost fossil kinds. We have not. The animals which we have found are as a rule very closely related to them—so much so as to show their direct descent.

Another point had been the determination of the temperature of water at the bottom at different depths. We find that the water of the oceans of the world is in perpetual movement, either towards or from the colder regions: wherever you find a change of temperature in the water you are examining you may depend it is a part of a current, and you can generally tell where it comes from. You find a gradual change of temperature, but it is exceedingly slow, so that you can trace its change and ascertain whether it comes from N. or S. or from what direction. All over the world climates are migrating. Water is being warmed at one place and bearing its warmth to another portion of the world. Its movements are on a very large scale and sometimes difficult to trace, large areas having to be gone over repeatedly. In the Atlantic you have a very great depth, with very hot water at the equator, propelled along by the trade winds. At America it splits—part going on as the Gulf Stream and part as the Brazil current. Here is a chart of the world. The reason our climate in England is much hotter than it ought to be, is that this stream passes up into the Arctic sea, melting the ice and changing the climate as far as the North Cape in Norway, which ought to be very much colder than it is now. But this is all surface-work. All these changes of climate appear to be due to the belt of trade winds, which drive the water before them. Besides, there is a great circulation going on in the ocean, the cause of which is yet, perhaps, not thoroughly understood. It certainly does not depend upon temperature, it does not depend upon expansion by the sun's heat. All these causes are mixed up. All depends on something very much heavier,—what this is is not exactly ascertained. My own belief is that the barometer is very much lower upon the land in the Antarctic seas, an ice continent, than any where else, and the fall of rain must be greater in consequence. Evaporation takes place in the northern hemisphere; whilst to a great degree the fall occurs in the southern. The cold water is then forced northward from the southern Pacific into the Atlantic. At all events we have found out that the deep portion of water in all these great basins comes from the Antarctic Regions; that it wells up past the equator into the top of the Gulf stream, passing the coast of Ireland up to the coast of Greenland. And this great movement of water is an extraordinarily important fact.

When we left England we took a run along the coast, then crossed the Atlantic, through which a section was taken. The way in which this is done I have already roughly indicated. In the first place we have to reach the bottom. This is done with Bailey's Sounding Machine, which we have found most effective in every way and see no reason whatever to condemn. We have used a hemp line. Captain Belknap used a pianoforte wire. I have not the least doubt this has many advantages. I think a considerable amount of time might be gained, because it offers less resistance to the current and of course occupies less space, and is in many respects more manageable. However, when we started from England, this wire had only been tried once. We had only one sounding in the Bay of Biscay with the old sounding line, which we found to answer well. I had been some years at sea, and my colleagues are all sailors, so we had great sympathy with hemp. In fact I always had an idea if we used wire, and it gave way under the tremendous strain, the consequences might be extremely disagreeable, and as we used a number of very valuable instruments, I wished to get them up again. I think wire will come into use. It would be desirable if you were not using expensive instruments, as you can get the depth with greater rapidity and probably greater accuracy. I use hemp myself, because then I am pretty sure if things go down they will come back again.

The next thing is to get the temperature. This is done by a registering thermometer—Sykes'—we only use one slight modification. The bulb is annexed to another. The part between the two bulbs is spirit of wine and water or spirit of wine in a bell of air. This is so extremely compressible that when the pressure reaches a certain point the bell of air gives way at once, but the inner bulb is not affected at all. There is a general misconception about a "protected thermometer."

It is supposed that the thermometer is protected from being broken. It is not; it is protected from error. This one in my hand was sent down 4,500 fathoms. It came up in fragments. This one has stood a pressure of something like *six tons to the square inch*, a remarkable thing for glass to resist that crushing power. These register the bottom pressure. A line is sent down with thermometers attached at various intervals, and by these we ascertain that the temperature gradually decreases from the surface. In the Antarctic however we found there was a colder layer on the surface, below which the thermometer reached its maximum, and then again below reached its minimum, when of course it could do no more. When brought up it registered the minimum exactly. Then we had another thermometer which registers in an extraordinary way when it reaches the bottom, which I think may hereafter become a valuable instrument.

I have already mentioned the relations which the fauna of the depths appear to bear to some of the older formations—not quite so close as we expected, but still very near. The number of new species we have got is perfectly enormous. After getting some 600 fathoms or so, almost everything is new. We have sent home a prodigious number of undescribed character. The whole of the invertebrated classes are represented at all depths till we get to the red clay region, and there it seems life is very scarce, though there may be widely distributed life that we do not yet know of. After 600 fathoms the various representatives of animal life are blind. They have no eyes, because there is no light. The fishes also have no eyes, except some which occasionally frequent the upper regions. They are subject to great pressure but have no air in them, and are very much affected in appearance by coming up. When I get them out of the intermediate depth, often the eyes are blown out of their heads by the expansion of air contained in the cells of the spinal column and at the base of the brain. The air below occupies no space at all and expands enormously at the surface.

There is one point I would just like to mention as illustrating the enormously wide distribution of animals, namely:—that when you get down to a certain depth around the shores of England and Europe, the creatures there found are exceedingly like those of Japan, but when we get down to a great depth these animals are entirely different; and yet those animals resemble each other most closely which go back farthest in time.

We have done little or nothing with the land. Our object has been simply to determine the condition of the depths of the sea: animals have been collected, and every where observations have been made in furtherance of our object. We have seen Nature in many of her aspects, under her blazing tropical sun, and amidst Antarctic ice-floes, but I think we may say that no aspect she has presented has been so agreeable as that which we have last enjoyed. After having seen many parts of the world, I think we all agree that in many respects Japan is more beautiful than the charming spots we have hitherto visited. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have only to thank you for the kind attention you have bestowed on this imperfect sketch of our proceedings. (Applause.)

A cordial vote of thanks concluded the proceedings.

The latest advices from India are said to be to the effect that Colonel Browne may very shortly be expected here. We sincerely hope that this may soon prove true, and that his arrival may be the signal for prompt and energetic action in the Manwyne affair. We also see that the British resident at Bhamo has been recalled to Mandalay, the capital of Upper Burmah; a step which may have some political significance. —*Celestial Empire.*

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Correspondence.

YEDO CRIMINAL COURT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Dear Sir.—Foreign residents in this part of Japan have been reading with some curiosity the reports of the strange case of criminal assault under recent examination at the British Vice-Consular Court in Yedo. This curiosity has culminated into surprise at the extraordinary conclusion of the case—the conviction—the sentence—the appeal of the prisoner—and his subsequent release on bail.

People ask themselves how is it that a British subject can be arraigned on a serious criminal charge before an inferior tribunal presided over by a non-professional magistrate and denied the right of a jury of his countrymen. Where or what is Her Britannic Majesty's so-called Supreme Court of Japan—what are its duties and within what limits is its jurisdiction?

We were all of us under the conviction that trial by jury was a Briton's right, and we had hoped that with the extension to Japan of a Supreme Court of judicature, presided over by a regularly appointed Judge selected from the body of "Counsel learned in the law," our personal rights were so far guarded from the invasion of unlearned judgments and from the old hap-hazard proceedings incidental to the crude temporary arrangements adopted in the infancy of the Foreign Settlement. The present case has given a rude shock to our feelings of security, and has made us anxious that steps should be taken without delay to remedy such a grievance.

I have no hesitation in appealing to the Press for their powerful support in the matter, and I have little doubt that there will be no hesitation on your part in urging upon those concerned such measures as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such an "untoward event."

As for the released prisoner, convicted by the presiding Consul, acquitted by the conjoint Assessors, and now on bail pending an appeal to Shanghai, I need say nothing, believing his case to be in safe hands, but the long and anxious suspense cannot fail to make his anything but a bed of roses.

Yours truly,

BRITISH SUBJECT.

PROFESSOR THOMSON'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail.*

June 15th, 1875.

Sir.—In your excellent resumé of Prof. Wyville Thomson's lecture of last night I miss one point which seems to me to be of no secondary importance.

If I am not mistaken, the learned lecturer stated that at the lowest depths of all, there was yet an ash,—"ultimate ash"—from the "globugerinar" shells, consisting of silica in a viscous state. To this origin would be assigned quartz rock. As to how this further decomposition of the silicate of alumina is effected, and the alumina withdrawn, I did not gather. Indeed one could only feel while Prof. Thomson was sketching for us outlines of the wonderful researches in which he has been engaged, a feeling of profound desire to hear ten times more from him.

One difficulty in the new theory concerning the formation of clay presents itself to my mind, viz: If it be a question of the depth of the bed of the ocean, whether these globugerinar creatures after death produce a débris which we know as chalk,—or give rise to an ash which we know as clay, or to an ultimate ash which forms quartz rocks, ought we not to find in the geological formations of the past, *somewhere or other*, some stratum which having been formed upon a sloping bed of the ocean, is chalk in one place, then gradually merges into clay and, further on, finally into quartz rock?

As far as I am aware, no geological formation is more distinctly defined and more sharply separated than the chalk formation, and the same may be said of the Oolitic beds and carboniferous limestone.

Possibly a discussion of these points may tend to prolong the interest which has been excited amongst us by the visit of H.M.S. *Challenger*.

I am, Sir,

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Law & Police.

H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Consul.

June 14, 1875.

John Wilson was charged on remand with assaulting two Japanese men, a woman, and a policeman, whilst drunk.

Prisoner said he knew nothing about the affair.

On Friday last evidence was given by the two men and the constable, the woman being too much hurt to appear, to the effect that prisoner came into the *sake* house of one of the complainants and called for some *sake*, which was refused. He then assaulted the proprietor of the house and the other man and woman who happened to be in at the time. The woman, prisoner struck over the head with a stick, wounding her. Prisoner then left, and on a constable attempting to arrest him, he assaulted him also. The prisoner was drunk and violent at the time.

F. White, consulate of the Court, sworn, deposed that he had been to see the woman with Dr. Wheeler. She was wounded in the head. The skin was broken to the extent of an inch. Dr. Wheeler dressed the wound, and said it would heal in a few days.

The Japanese interpreter of the Court stated that he had accompanied White, and had seen the wound. Dr. Wheeler dressed it.

Prisoner said he had no witnesses to call. He knew nothing about the affair.

His Honour sentenced him to four week's imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay $10 50, the costs of medical attendance on the woman, or in default to be imprisoned another week.

THE ROBBERY AT THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Before His Honor C. W. Goodwin Esq., Assistant Judge.

June 17, 1875.

Regina *vs.* Adds.

Charles Adds was indicted on seven counts, the substance of which are as follows:—

1. Accessory before the fact of larceny of $5,984.42, by Swaby and Cantelli, on the 3rd April, 1874.

2. With receiving the same money knowing it to have been stolen.

3. Accessory before the fact to a larceny by Swaby and Cantelli of $3,050 on the 8th of the same month.

4. With receiving the same money knowing it to have been stolen.

5. Accessory before the fact to larceny by Swaby and Cantelli of $2,050 on the 9th April.

6. Receiving the same money knowing it to have been stolen.

7. This count charged that Swaby and Cantelli on the 3rd April, and at divers times not exceeding three, within six months from that date embezzled from the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris $11.084,92, and that Charles Adds, by receiving the said money, and therewith purchasing the ship *Iris*, and by harboring and maintaining the said Swaby and Cantelli on board said ship, and assisting them to escape therein and therewith, did, well knowing that the said Swaby and Cantelli had committed the felony and embezzlement aforesaid, harbor and maintain the said Swaby and Cantelli, and thereby become accessory to the fact.

The following were sworn in as jurors; Messrs. G. Whitfield, C. J. Frischling, A. Winstanley, C. Powis and J. Martin.

The Court was densely crowded.

Mr. F. W. Marks, with whom was Mr. Litchfield, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. G. P. Ness, barrister-at-law, conducted the defence.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Jury having been sworn and charged.

Mr. Ness applied that the indictment be quashed under Archbold 7, which provides that only one charge should be preferred in any one count of the indictment. The seventh count contains no less than four specific charges.

Mr. Marks opposed the application, and denied that there was more than one charge. The charging part of the count accused the prisoner of being accessory after the fact. The rest was explanatory.

After a desultory argument, His Honour over-ruled the application, on the ground that it should have been made before the Jury were sworn.

Mr. Marks, in opening the case for the prosecution, proceeded to explain the indictment, in which there were six distinct charges

in embezzling $12,000 from the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris The sum actually embezzled was considerably more, reaching as much as $70,000; but the prisoner could only be proceeded against for the first named sum. Three other counts charged him with receiving the money embezzled, well knowing it to have been stolen. There was a seventh count, necessary to complete the indictment, charging the prisoner with aiding the escape of the embezzlers. It would either be possible to convict the prisoner on some of the counts, or on all of them; or he might be convicted of some, and acquitted on others. The circumstances of the case were very peculiar, and the learned counsel proceeded to detail them. We need not follow him through his account of the case, the events of which are fresh in the minds of the public. He would prove that Adds had been connected with the robbery, and would show that he was a man without means and without profession.

F. A. White, Consular constable, sworn, said, that on the 19th of April he received three warrants from this Court,—one for the arrest of Swaby, one for the arrest of the prisoner, and one for that of Captain Withers. Shortly afterwards he received one for Cantelli's arrest from the Italian Consul. The witness then detailed the circumstances of his pursuit of the *Iris* in a steam launch, accompanied by a naval officer and six man-of-war's men. The first person he saw on board as he approached the vessel was Adds, who was looking at the pursuers through a binocular. He repeated the evidence which we gave at length on the occasion of the preliminary investigation as to his boarding the vessel, the condition in which he found the two suicides, his arrest of the prisoner, and subsequent proceedings. Adds, when brought back to Yokohama, treated the subject with indifference.

During the course of the examination of this witness, some lively passages occurred between the counsel for the prosecution and that for the defence. The former wished to elicit what the witness knew of the prisoner's antecedents, and the latter demurred to any such questions being asked. The Court ultimately decided that the information might be elicited.

Witness continued: Prisoner was once a storekeeper, a livery-stable keeper, and at one time in the lemonade business. I do not know that he was ever a ship-broker. On the 14th April he came to the Consulate wishing to see the Consul. He wanted a ship registered in his name, and asked for a form of provisional certificate. I had none at the time in the office. He returned a day or two afterwards, I asked him in whose name the papers were to be made out. I then had the papers, and I asked him in whose name the register was to be made out. He said that he would have to see the other people (the owners) first He produced the papers of the former owners I think the vessel's certificate was an American one. He did not tell me at first who was to be the captain, but on the 16th he came to me and told me Withers was to be the captain. On his instruction I had the papers made out. Articles were taken out for the ship. I have seen the prisoner's hand-writing on many occasions. I think the paper produced is in the prisoner's hand-writing [Ship's articles for China, Japan, the Pacific Ocean, and Islands thereof.] I searched the prisoner before he left the ship, and found on him some money and papers. The paper produced is one of those I found. [A letter from Mr. Knobloch stating terms of the sale of the *Iris*] I also found these. [Bank pass-book, a letter from Mr. Withers accepting mastership of the *Iris* under certain conditions, and a bank cheque-book.] The letter from Withers was found on Adds' person. The other things were found in a cash-box on his portmanteau, the keys of which were on his person.

At ten minutes past noon the Court adjourned until 1.45 p.m.

When the Court reassembled.

E. G Vouillemont was sworn, and deposed that he was manager of the Yokohama Bank Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris The rest of his evidence was little more than a repetition of that already given by him and reported by us in our account of the preliminary investigation into the charge which resulted in the committal of Adds for complicity in the embezzlements of Swaby and Cantelli. The witness explained the method in which the culprits had managed their defalcations, to the total of $67,775. A copy of Adds' account with the Bank was produced, sworn to by the witness. The first item to the credit of the account was dated the 3rd March 1875, and should have been 3rd April, and was for a sum of $5,984.92. As explained before, this was an equivalent for a draft of $6,000 on London taken out by Cantelli on the 19th March for Adds' from the Comptoir d'Escompte, and not forwarded but accepted by the Bank as a deposit to the account of the latter. The draft produced is the one in question, the endorsement is Adds' signature. The next item to Cantelli's credit is $1,200. Cantelli altered the paying slip from $200 to $1,200. The next entry of $3,050 was explained in a similar way, Cantelli sending a credit slip for $50 to the comprador and subsequently altered it by putting 30 before the 50. $2,050 was the next sum passed to Adds' credit, in the same way, only $50 having been paid in. The sums drawn were by cheques as follows for $400, $5,000, $6,200, $200 and $484.92 being the balance to the very last cent of Add's account. All the cheques produced bear his signature. When witness asked Cantelli who was Adds, he was informed that he was a ship-broker.

Cross examined.—It is not possible that Adds could have paid in the full amounts with which he was credited and that the cashier could have detained part of the money himself. The money is paid to the Compradore, after the slip has been filled in by the Cashier. I never saw Adds before the inquest on Swaby, and of course never saw him sign his name. I observe that the signatures on the cheques bearing Add's name differ.

Ferdinand Knoblauch, sworn:—I was charterer and consignee of the Iris. I also acted as agent for the captain. She came into port on the 2nd April. Adds came to my office a few days after and asked if the vessel was for sale. I referred the question to the captain who had power to sell The first price asked was, I believe, $12,000. Adds ultimately agreed to purchase for $11,000, and the transfer was completed at the German Consulate where I saw Adds pay the money. He paid $10,800 in bank notes, which with $200 he had deposited the day before made up the amount. He asked me if the vessel could be transferred to the German flag, and I referred him to the Consul.

John Wynn, a master mariner, whose evidence was taken in full at the first examination, was next sworn, and deposed as to his previous knowledge of the prisoner and his having visited the witness at his house in Yedo to consult him about the purchase of a vessel. This evidence was only a repetition of what we have before published as to the attempt of the prisoner to purchase the *Sarah*, his subsequent proceedings in the purchase of the *Iris*, the witness taking command of the latter vessel, and throwing up the command through having suspicions as to the object of the proposed voyage.

Cross-examined: Before this affair I had no business to think ill of the prisoner. I did not think there was anything peculiar in his wishing to buy a ship, not even when I heard that the expedition was to be a secret one. One reason why I did not accept the command of the vessel to go was that the terms of the agreement did not suit me. It was not the real cause. It was one of the reasons. The actual reason was that I had suspicions that all was not right, considering the secret nature of the preparations, and afterwards my hearing that Adds was always with Cantelli and Swaby. I first began to suspect that there was something wrong in the nature of the voyage three days before the vessel sailed. My suspicions were not sufficiently defined for me to mention them to Withers.

E. L. B. McMahon, an old friend and school-fellow of deceased Swaby, was next examined, and explained, as in his previous examination, the relative position of his house, which Swaby shared, and Adds', which was a little above it, and rented by him from the witness. When Adds left, the rent was 2½ months in arrear. He gave no notice of his intention to terminate his agreement. This witness' evidence also differed in nothing from that he previously gave. Adds took the house for 12 months from the the 1st October last, so that six months of the lease were unexpired.

Cross-examined: I saw Adds in my house talking to Swaby on two occasions in the early morning between the 12th and 24th April. I believe those occasions were on the 15th and 17th. I have occasion to remember the date approximately, because I told Mr. Swaby that I thought he was too intimate with Adds, and further, because the latter used to eat and drink refreshments which I had to pay for. I went to the store where certain things had been bought for me and consumed in my house. They were Hakodate herrings. I knew nothing against the prisoner's character.

Re-examined: I do not know that the prisoner failed in business. I have known him in business on the Bund and elsewhere. I do not know that he succeeded. I might have lent him $10 if he asked me. I do not know that I should have expected it back again.

No more witnesses having been called, at the request of the counsel for the prosecution, the evidence of Charles Adds, as given at the inquest on Swaby, was read by the Court.

Mr. Marks then proceeded to sum up. Referring to Adds' evidence, he drew attention to his statements that the ship was to be his on arriving in Manilla, and that $11,000 had been advanced him by Cantelli in two instalments, and that Cantelli had given him a cheque-book. The learned counsel thought that the time had

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gone by when the counsel for the Crown need come forward like Titus Oates to take every advantage of the position of the prisoner. It was sufficient for the counsel for the Crown to sum up the evidence they brought forward: in some cases it was not necessary to sum up at all. For himself he had no wish to blacken the atrocity of the crime committed by the prisoner. It was sufficient to say that he had been for months an accomplice in a scheme of robbery. The evidence was so fresh that it was not necessary for him to recapitulate the evidence of this witness or that. The jury had heard the evidence and the statement of Adds, and, in addition, had been shown the pass book, cheque book, and documents found on Adds. There were one or two points in the evidence he wished to call attention to. First—Captain Wynn, in his cross-examination, had been a little bit bullied about having suspicions and not making them known. He was not, the learned counsel contended, bound to state his suspicions, and was justified in making any excuse to get out of an unpleasant engagement. Then, as to Adds denying, in reply to Wynn's question, that an Italian and an Englishman were going away with him, this showed that Adds had cognizance of the robbery. Mr. Knobloch had shown how anxious Adds was that the ship's flag should be transferred. It was fortunate that it had not been transferred. The prisoner knew that there were English gunboats in harbour; and if the flag had been transferred it was probable that neither Swaby nor Cantelli, nor Adds, nor the *Iris* would ever have been heard of again. Mr. MacMahon's evidence, too, was of more value, than it appeared. Adds had run away, leaving his lease unexpired, his rent unpaid, and not only that, but his furniture and effects—he a man who had been shown to have no means and no profession.

Mr. G. P. Ness, for the defence, contended that the affair of the embezzlement had created such an impression on the public mind that those hearing it must guard against any impression it might have made on their feelings. He would not insist on this, had not the counsel for the prosecution appealed to the feelings of the Court and come before them with a written speech, in which he painted the prisoner in the blackest colors. It was the business of the public prosecutor to prove the guilt of the prisoner. He (the counsel for defence) could not prove his innocence. Of the only three persons who could have proved it, two were dead, and the third—the prisoner himself—had his tongue tied. Notwithstanding the length of the indictment, the charge was very short. The prosecution had to prove, first—that the embezzlement had actually taken place, then the complicity of the prisoner in the frauds, and that he had received the money so obtained, knowing how it had been come by. This had not been done. Nothing had been adduced in evidence to establish that the accused was anything but an honest, if a duped, agent. No evidence had been brought forward to show that any conversation had taken place between Cantelli and Adds on the subject of the money which the later alleged he had the authority of the former to draw for; nor had anything been proved as to any conversation between him, Swaby, and Cantelli on the other subjects brought forward in the indictment.

After a brief and impartial charge from His Honour, the Jury retired to deliberate, and returned into Court at the expiration of twenty minutes with a verdict of "Guilty on all the counts of the indictment."

His Honor, having expressed his complete concurrence in the verdict, sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq, Consul, assisted by Messrs. MAMMELSDORFF and GRAUERT, Assessors.

June 16th, 1875.

SIMON, EVERS & Co. *vs.* G. DAU, Master of the ship *Mathilde*.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood appeared for the defendant.

This was a claim for $2,825.31, for loss alleged by the plaintiffs to have been sustained by them through damage to pilot cloth and felt, consigned to them, and being part of the cargo per the *Mathilde*, which arrived here in March last. The pleadings went to show that the damages arose from the fumes of chloride of lime, packed in casks. It appeared that the casks were stowed close to the packages of pilot cloth and felt, and that some of them burst during the voyage. The contention of the plaintiffs was that the master and ship were liable for the damage sustained, which arose from careless stowing and want of proper precautions.

Mr. Kirkwood opposed this view on the following ground:—The ship was chartered early last by Messrs. Kaltenburg and Schmidt not the captain's. The goods were clearly badly stowed, and the chloride of lime should not have been put so near goods liable to be injured by it. Still the captain had a right to carry chloride of lime, as it does not come under the category of "dangerous goods." If it were dangerous goods, its character as well as its nature should have been explained by the shippers. The bills of lading contained the clause, "weight, measure, and contents unknown, and not answerable for breakage, leakage, damage and loss." The learned counsel contended from all these reasons that the captain was not liable, and that the action had been brought against the wrong parties.

Judgment in the case will be delivered on Saturday next, the 19th inst.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT, YEDO.

REGINA V. KING.

Subjoined we give the verdict at full length:—

The Vice-Consul addressing the prisoner said:

Archibald King,—a great responsibility is thrown upon me in having to deliver a verdict in this difficult and deplorable case. I feel this responsibility all the more as there is no appeal from my decision, and as the assessors have arrived at conclusions different from my own. The assessors desire your acquittal. Were I merely to consult my private feelings, I should not hesitate to meet their wishes; but, as a magistrate, I have a duty to perform, which does not admit of an appeal to my natural inclinations; and it is my profound conviction that you are guilty of the charge brought against you.

This is the second offence of this nature that has come before me since March. It is high time that such acts of violence be put a stop to; therefore an example must be made.

Looking, however, to all the circumstances of the case, and taking into consideration your good antecedents, which have been testified to at the trial; and bearing in mind also that the object of the law is not so much vengeance on yourself as to deter others from the commission of a similar crime, I shall be lenient with you, and exercise my discretionary power in your favour to the utmost extent consistent with the object which the law has in view.

While in one sense my responsibility is materially increased by the dissent of the assessors, it affords me on the other hand some relief to know that if I err in my judgment, Section 77 of the Order in Council enables you, in consequence of this dissent, to apply for a mitigation or remission of the sentence.

Archibald King, I convict you of the charge of rape on the girl Kô, and sentence you to six months' imprisonment.

MARTIN DOHMEN,
Vice Consul, *Ex Officio* Judge.

The reason why we dissent from the verdict is, that we are not thoroughly convinced the accused committed the crime, and therefore, we wish to give him the benefit of the doubt,

FREDK. W. SUTTON,
HERBERT ST. GEORGE, } Assessors.

NOTE.—The other assessor, Mr. Dallas, had left the Court before the conclusion of the proceedings; he, likewise, desired acquital, but gave no reason for his opinion.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 12th, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 14, *Audacious*, H.B M.S. Capt. Collum, 330, from Hongkong via Inland Sea.

June 14, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2119, from Shanghai and ports, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

June 14, *Hants County*, British barque, Cochrane, 641 from New York, General, Kerosene, to Order.

June 15, *Cheviot*, British steamer, Walt, 764, from Shanghai, General, to Kniffler & Co.

June 15, *Kearsarge*, U.S. Sloop of War, Capt. Lewis, 1,500, from Kobe.

June 16, *Oxfordshire*, British steamer, Jones, 1,228, from London via Hongkong, General, to E. Fischer & Co.

June 17, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 17, *Thomas A. Goddard*, American barque, Smith, 682, from New York, Kerosene, to C. & J. Trading Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 13, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Jennings, 3,707, for San Francisco, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

June 15, *Africa*, British steamer, Gallilee, 1,810, for Kobe, Gene-

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June 16, *Challenger*, H. M. Ship, Capt. Thompson, for Honolulu
June 19, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
June 19, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Conner, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per M. B. S. S. Co. *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.:—Mrs. Antisell, Mr. and Mrs. Knoop, Mrs. C. Bade, Hon. Mr. Monitera, C. Wagner, R. Wyper, J. H. Hunt, Miss Antisell, Mr. and Mrs Albera, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clarke, Captain Will, Penn, Dittmer, Ton, and Steinmetz, and 59 Japanese in the Cabin, 216 Japanese, 7 Chinese, and 2 Europeans in the Steerage.

Per O. & O. Steamer *Oceanic*, for San Francisco.—Messrs Sekisame, Ishi, F. C. Owen, S. S. Staples wife and servant, Emil Mouny, Take, Kinchiro, O. Harcourt, E. McLoughlin, S Ota, H. Nevill, Endu, Funaki, Udiook, Seradu, Miyaraba, Marati, Matsumara Bieber, J. M. Riche, H. Julien. For Europe.—Messrs. R F ewen. E. Boatenoff, A. J. Steele, E. Dupuy de Lome, F. Otin, Dr Nissen, and Mrs. Young.

Per *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and two children, Messrs. Waddell, Noel Louis, Marquet, Jean Amédeé. Ger. Mathuren, Bessin, Jean Francois, Durand, Adolphe.

Per *Oxfordshire* from London via Hongkong.—Mrs. Divers and family.

Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—Gen. T. Van Buren and family, Geo. E. Rice, Mrs. Godewarth and child, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Dr. Hill, R.N., E. C. Kirby, W. C. Maughan, J. Leckie P. Moller, L Joseph, M. Ullmann and 16 Japanese, W. C. Newbigging, and 71 in the steerage. For America.—E. H. Nicholl.

Per *Golden Age* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, H. M. Blanchard, Col Fukubara, Mrs. Craven, Revd. Gargle and 3 daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth, J. Babut du Mares and 34 Japanese.

Per M. B. S. S. Co. *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai, &c.:—Mrs. Bade Miss Oxlad, Mr. and Mrs. Knoop, Mr and Mrs. G. Albers, Prince Yoshimoto Wife and 2 Children, Messrs. Sato, Oyngi, Midrelsen, T. Hake, C. G. Wilson, Wyper, Mr. and Mrs Mo ono and 2 Children, Mrs. Burton and Child, Messrs. Nakayama, Takunobu, Nakazawa, Yonera, Dr. Goer z, Morita, Yoshimoto, Steinmetz, Locastro, Enowai, Famano, Matsumoto, Nakazawa, Tanaka Marty, Pignatel, Tsuzuki, Kido, Wainwright, Captain Roper, Dittmer, Cramer, Sotoyama, Motohara, Ichikawa Kajimaya, Nagano. E. De Sun, H. Scott Gill, A. Keis, Sakamato, Tsuchi'i, Kano, Kawazuma, Amano. Amano Jnr., Yokoyama Kano'a, Toturu, Shino, Sanji. Iohii Morishima Yoshi and child, Matsumura, Shimanaya, Kiyo-oka, Aso, Imazumi Kumon, Miyeshi and child, Inoye, Ono, Yasuda, 3 Europeans, 2 Chinese and 312 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—Silk for Marseille 85 Bales.
Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—Treasure $30,000.
Per *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure *yen* 10,000.

REPORTS.

The *Cheviot* reports: light easterly winds to Van Dieman Strait, thence fresh S.W. winds and much rain.

The *Thomas A. Goddard* reports pleasant weather up to Anjer, which was reached in 59 days from New York. Thence up the China Sea to Van Dieman Strait, experienced light wind generally, one heavy gale passing them off Formosa on the 29th ulto. Moderate weather along the Japan Coast.

The *Oxfordshire* reports heavy weather since the 13th; strong squalls from all quarters and much heavy rain. Barometer fell to 29.50 on Monday, the 14th.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York	Stillman B. Allen	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York	Annie Braginton...	Cornes & Co.... ...	
Hongkong	Bombay	P. & O. Co.... ...	23rd June.
New York	Mora	P. Heinemann & Co	

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glaucus" str.
FROM LONDON.—"Glenyon" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Oleander." "Duke of Abercorn."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Satsuma";
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Spirit of the Age"; "B. Sewell."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola"
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin," "Abano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Yashima" "Shakspeare."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Jas. Condle"; "Ukraine". For Hiogo.—"Armenia;" "Rainbow"; "Ugo";
FROM SAN FRANCISCO —
FROM ABERDEEN.—"Esmeralda" str.
FROM HAMBURG.—"Catharina."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Sarpedon;" "Menelaus" str; "Ajax" str.; "Belgic" str.; "Gaelic" str; "Priam" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Galley of Lorne" str; "Erl King" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Flying Spur," "Punjaub," "Coulmakyle"; "Cathaya"; "Formosa."
AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai"; "Sophie."
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO —
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Jessie Jamieson"
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Benj. Sewell."
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
AT GLASGOW FOR Do. "Argyle" str.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Bombay	Davies	
Cheviot	Watt	
Massilia	Rand	
Nevada	Williams	
Naruto	DuBois	
Oxfordshire	Jones	
Sea Gull	Aefort	
Tanais	Nondedeu	
Washi	Hesoroff...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Annie Braginton	413	Chas. Smith...	...New York.
Gaucho	379	Creighton	
Hants County ..	641	Cochrane	
Iris	213	... ...	
John McKean ...	194	Christenson	
Myrtle	35	Poley	
Mora...	620	Angel	
Otto	211	Adamsen	
Stillman B. Allen	586	Taylor	...New York.
Tori	100	Jordan	
Thos A. Goddard ...	682	Smith	
Victoria	748	Briscoll	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

French Ironclad	...Montcalm	...Admiral Krantz, at Yokoska
French gun-boat	.. Volta...	...Captain Floucaud
H. M. Corvette ...	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith
American gun boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
H. B. M. S. ...	...Audacious	...Captain Collum
U. S. Sloop of War	...Kearsarge	...Captain Lewis

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 19TH, 1875.

IMPORTS.

Cottons.—Business continues dull, more especially in regard *Shirtings* and *Cotton Yarn*. We quote:

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.92½ to $2.15		60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.40 to 2.65
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „	2 30 to 2 50		Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75 to 0.97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „ 39 in. „	2.22½ to 2.52½		Black Velvets	8.25 to 9.20
9 lbs.	„ 44 in. „	2.62½ to 2.92½		English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.25 to 3.40

Yarn:—

No 16 to 24	per picul	31.00 to 36.00	-No. 28 to 32 per picul 37.00 to 39.00
Reverse	nom.	nominal	„ 38 to 42 „ 42.00 to 46.00

Woollens.—The market for *Mousselines de laine* has been without animation during the closing week, and in other descriptions of Woollen Fabrics transactions are unimportant. We quote, nominally,

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 25 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in. 0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4 50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in. 0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0 25 to 0.36	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in. 1.00 to 1 30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.00 to 7 00	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in. 0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in	18 50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in. 0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14 50	Union	54 in. to 56 in. 0.70 to 0 85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb. 0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Sugar.—During the closing week sales have been 5,500 piculs *Formosa*, at $4.54 per bag. The market for *Formosa* descriptions is somewhat firmer. *Canton* Sugars are lower and stocks are accumulating.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.60 to 4.75	China No 5 Kong-fun	per picul 5.60 to 5.60
in Basket	„	4.50 to 4.65	„ No. 6 E-pak	„ 4 40 to 4 80
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.10 to 8 30	Swatow	„ 3.40 to 3 50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.30 to 7.80	Daitong	„ 3 40 to 3.70
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.50 to 7 00	Japan Rice	„ 3 25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.70 to 6 20	Kerosine Oil	per case 3.00 sales.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—It is a common report among the Japanese that unfavorable weather during the past fortnight has checked the progress of the crop and that leaf is superabundant. We also hear that Inferior Cocoons are mostly to be reeled in a full-sized thread for the native market where low silks are likely to pay better than in the foreign.

Since the 10th instant, arrivals are 65 bales and deliveries 140 piculs.

		At Exchange 4s. 2¼ in London.	At Exchange 5.34 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.			At Exchange 4s. 2¼ in London.	At Exchange 5.31 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.
Hanks—				Oshiu—			
Medium No. 2½	400 to 420	15s. 8d. to 16s.	5d. frs. 43 to 45	Best	530 to 560	20s. 3d. to 21s.	5d. frs. 56 to 59
Common No. 3	360 to 380	14s. 4d. to 15s.	0d. frs. 39 to 41	Good	490 to 510	18s. 9d. to 19s.	6d. frs. 52 to 54
Inferior	330 to 350	13s. 4d. to 14s.	0d. frs. 36 to 38	Medium	460 to 480	17s. 9d. to 18s.	6d. frs. 49 to 51

Tea.—Business for the past week has been fairly brisk, settlements rather exceeding 4,000 piculs. Prices still continue to rule rather irregularly and precise quotations at the present juncture are impossible.

Second crop picking may be expected in bulk in course of the current month, some few lots having already come in; the general opinion of native dealers is that the yield of the tea crop this season for all Japan will equal if not exceed that of last season.

We have no sailing craft departures to report: the *Stillman B. Allen*, *Mora*, and *Annie Braginton* are on the berth loading on terms formerly stated, and the *Walton* is daily expected from Kobe to fill up here for New York.

Common	None.	Fine	$37 00 to 40.00
Good Common	$27.00 to 30 00	Finest	41 00 to 45 00
Medium	31.00 to 34 00	Choice	46.00 to 50 00
Good Medium	34.50 to 36 00		[in small supply.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—During the past week there has been scarcely anything doing. Rates looking somewhat easy for private paper, first class credits having found buyers at 4 2½, and for francs at 5.34 to 3 4½.

Gold Yen continue scarce, some small parcels have been placed at 410.60 to 411.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2d¼. to ⅜	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	¼ per cent. pre.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1¼d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	⅛ „ dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2⅜d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.30	30 days' sight Private	103
„ „ Private	5.35	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	100
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72½	30d. s. Private	103
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	72½	Gold Yen	411
		Kinsats	414

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

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PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest, importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d, 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10., 1s., 1s. 3d, and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s, and 2. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s., and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s, 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s. 15s, and 20s. per gallon.
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS in every in shade of colour and variety of price.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount, or may be forwarded through any London House, or

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30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
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10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E.C., & GRAVEL LANE,
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May 22, 1875. 13ins. 1f.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,
AND
MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as
MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.
Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.
Donkey Engines.
Distillery Engines.
Air-pump Engines.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.
Cane-juice Pumps.
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.
Granulating Pans of every description.
Cattle Pumps.
Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Dippers and Cranes.
Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Cane Punts.
Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 26.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The native Press is much exercised by its exclusion from the Assembly of provincial officials. The Government is fearful that the reports of the sittings given by the Press will contain mistakes. The Press pleads on the other side that as its business is to be the eyes and ears of the nation, its reports are more likely to be correct than those given by any other persons.

The Press is clearly in the right as a question of common sense. The competition among the newspapers will tend to ensure accuracy, and any corrections of errors, (which will undoubtedly occur at first,) can easily be made in the newspapers in which such errors have appeared. The possibility or even certainty of such errors occurring is not a sufficient reason for excluding the Press. If we look back to our own history we see that the reason for forbidding the publication of parliamentary debates was the danger of the displeasure of the Crown which the members incurred by their free speech. A man might be sent to the Tower for upholding popular rights and discharging the most sacred duty of his conscience. All these dangers have now passed away, and the laws regarding the publication of the parliamentary debates have been gradually relaxed until in the present session the whole matter has been or is being settled in a manner entirely in harmony with the relations existing between Parliament and the Press on one side, and the Press and the people on the other. In this country there are no such dangers to the members of this assembly of the provincial officials as those against which our own members of Parliament were so wise as to guard themselves. Let the Government interfere as little as possible in the whole affair, and trust for the correctness of the reports by the Press to its own self-interest. It is certain that the political education of the people must be one of the objects aimed at by the Government, and this will be promoted by the course we advocate.

As we have said elsewhere, the dread of something like flippancy and ridicule on the part of the newspapers has probably dictated the exclusion of the Press. The feeling is not unnatural; but one of the first things to be learnt by public men is to disregard ridicule. A man can no more exercise his reason if in constant dread of ridicule than he can enjoy life if in constant fear of death. There is no more important principle to inculcate into the minds of men who are to occupy public positions than a firm resistance to all encroachments of annoyance or fear from this source. The clever article on the whole subject from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a translation of which will be found elsewhere, is practically unanswerable. In these days, when great assemblies are convoked in a country where a Press exists, any shrinking from publicity is not to be thought of twice. Publicity is as sun-light and fresh bracing air to men accustomed to artificial light and a close enervating atmosphere. The plunge from the one to the other brings a shiver or two at first, but in a very short time the invigorating effects are apparent in a thousand improvements both mental and moral.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the Assembly of Local Authorities went into Committee yesterday on the Police Bill. Kauda the *Kenrei* of Hiogo, and Chairman of the Committee, took the Chair. There was some complaint that each member had not been furnished with a copy of the Bill, there being only one copy for each section of the Assembly. There was some excitement caused by the discovery of some errors of account and other mistakes in the Bill, and the members expressed their dissatisfaction strongly both with the mistakes and the scant number of copies supplied. They, at last, refused to proceed any further till the errors were corrected and a printed copy supplied to each member, and immediately adjourned till this could be done.

The proceedings in the case of Regina *v.* King commented upon in our leading columns of last week continue to occupy the attention of all classes of the public, but specially those whose thoughtfulness and intelligence qualify them to deal with it on broad grounds. The result of the trial is a feeling of profound dissatisfaction, and we think it right to record this Not the slightest confidence is reposed in the constitution of the tribunal, which, though not impeached as irregular according to the Order in Council, shows the state in which that Order is in some respects. If there is any means by which a fresh trial could be obtained, whether by any clause in the Order, by petition or otherwise, we trust that it may be availed of to this most important end. The question of King's guilt or innocence we refuse to discuss. The sense most wounded is that which Englishmen have of their rights to trial by jury. If King had been found guilty of the offence imputed to him by a jury charged by a professional Judge, not a word would be said. All the discussion of the subject which we have heard proves to us that there is no desire to screen a guilty man, if proved to be guilty. There is not a shadow of *pro*-English or *anti*-Japanese feeling in it. A strong wish for justice and fairness pervades the views of all who are most earnest in the matter. But nothing can be more marked and profound than their dissatisfaction with the proceedings—a feeling in which we entirely sympathize with them.

A native who has recently returned from the province of Shinshiu writes to the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* that the crops of tea, wheat and other cereals in the provinces of Shinshiu and Kôshiu are highly satisfactory. The condition of the silk-worms is reported to be good, but the growers have decided upon limiting their production of both silk and grain in consequence of the unfavourable results of last year.

We have been requested to state that the report, published in our issue of last week among our translations, of a discussion which took place in the *Meiroku* Society, was not

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authorized by the Society, and contains several errors of an important nature. This discussion was one of an informal nature, and, indeed, was rather in the nature of a conversation before the debate than part of the regular proceedings.

Whether a play be better or worse, there is no appeal from the decision of the pit. If the pit laughs or weeps, there must be cause for its emotion, and the playwright may defy the critics,—especially when the latter have joined in the laughter in spite of themselves. Yet the "Babes in the Wood" is as poor a burlesque as it would be possible to find. It murders an extremely pretty story. The writer is forced to resort to fifty artifices to conceal the extreme poverty of his own invention. (We speak only of this piece, for Mr. Byron undoubtedly is a clever writer of burlesques.) He drags in a Greek chorus to open his work. He then takes a prologue out of "A Midsummer Night's Dream,"—though, if the Coryphœus gave it as Mr. Byron has punctuated it, it is clear that he dared not trust the intelligence of his audience to discover that confusion of the sentences which Theseus so beautifully describes to Hippolyta as "like a tangled chain, nothing impaired, but all disordered," and in which all the humour of the thing lies. He intersperses shreds and patches of Shakespeare throughout the whole piece. He cruelly mangles Arthur's speech to Hubert, and cannot even keep his hands off the sleep-walking scene in Macbeth, almost the last which ought to have met with such irreverent treatment. Sir Rowland's rant against society is thoroughly juvenile and utterly out of place. The sentiments are pretty much those which might be expected from Alceste, but they are given in laboured blows, instead of in the mordant acid of Molière's misanthropist—the finest acid because made from the noblest wine. The piece is such an one as might have come from a clever boy, who had fallen under the fascination of the stage, was fond of his Shakespeare, delighted in a rattle of puns, and, who could not be satisfied until he had written a burlesque. To say that it is not clever would be unfair; but there is no getting over the fact that it is a dull specimen of a wretched class of piece, known only to the English stage at this period of its degradation, and unaffectedly abhorred by all whose tastes have been formed upon the better models of France and Germany or those of England. If acting is anything, it is an art, and art has certain ends and certain rules by which those ends may be attained. It has also certain limitations the transgression of which *cannot* be right.

—sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque *nequit* consistere rectum.

The theatre manager or professional actor may plead that necessity forces him into burlesque. "He who lives to please must please to live," and he may urge that he has to cater for national tastes. If they are higher, well and good. But, if lower, he must abide by the decision of the public. It is not his fault. He does not profess to be an educator or a prophet. His business is to amuse; if in so doing it elevates, so much the better; if it does not, so much the worse; but he is not going to run into inevitable bankruptcy in order to elevate or educate a gross and ungrateful public. He pleads that he has no mission except to maintain himself and his family, and from this point of view he is perfectly right. And indeed, it is curious to observe parenthetically how much store the world sets upon being amused. Speaking broadly the writers alone live who amuse. Those who merely instruct die, though they may certainly gain a vicarious immortality by moulding the minds of successive generations. Homer amuses, so do Cervantes, Shakespeare, Molière, Walter Scott, Bunyan, Fielding &c., and the consequence is that we are always reading them. Milton and Dante are not livings powers as are the men we have named, nor even are Racine and Corneille, neither is Goethe, though undoubted he is *at times* amusing enough. This being so, we must make ample provision for smiles and laughter. (F. W. Newman even makes it an objection to Christianity that it would produce an ideal of human character from which these two features are excluded—a remark assuredly not without a certain weight, though answerable perhaps on more general grounds.) Not only we may laugh, but it is delightful to laugh—delightful to forget care and toil and heart-aches and anxieties, to turn the cupboard key on our skeleton, and kick over our pot of Agathocles.

But where ought this laughter to come from? What should be its fountains, and of what nature should it be to prevent our nature being perverted and degraded by it? Considering the undoubted and very close alliance which exists between humour and the lower parts of our nature—an alliance illustrated by the highest minds of all ages—it is clear that there are sources from which, though prone to come, it undoubtedly ought not to come, and thus it is obvious that restrictions exist which it is our business to discover and conform to.

We have, however, neither time nor space to go into all the metaphysics of the question. All we shall venture to say is that whatever has a tendency to degrade an art of a high character like the dramatic art, or to bring the persons of the actors into contempts as artists, can hardly be within the bounds of toleration. Tried by this test, is it quite fair to travestie a very beautiful story and very beautiful scenes from other plays? Is it fair to see an actor of such powers and such a presence as Mr. Spurgeon, for instance, as a mountainous girl dressed in a short frock, a pink sash, short frilled trousers unreconciled with his socks, and strapped shoes? We have seen him this year as Falstaff, Lavater and Plumper, and though it goes much against us pay him any compliments, his fine presence was shamefally thrown away in this burlesque. There is Mr. Fredericks, too. When we saw him as Poins he looked every inch a fit companion for a prince. But what was he like as Tommy? We utterly begrudge the extravagance of wasting such material to produce such effects. The play-bill was ominous enough. The draftsman of it should take pains to remain unknown. If his name once escaped he would be a marked man for life. Of course, the fairy scene with the "cockyolly birds" was pretty and extremely amusing, though far more so from the half-scared and half-delighted appearance of the Japanese children who hopped in as the birds than from anything else. (We must admit the attractions of their Queen). But say what we may, and not forgetting the amusement Mr. or Mrs. Vernon always gives us, the whole affair was repellent and absurd, quite unworthy of the troupe, and justifiable only from the point of view of an empty exchequer. It is unnecessary to criticize the piece or the actors more narrowly. The music—we do not speak of the band, though we have strong views on that subject—was excellent. Mr. Newcome sang his best, and the chorus from first to last was really admirable. Whether we are right or wrong the burlesque brought a splendid house for the first performance and a very good one for the second—an almost unparalleled feat here, and those who disagree with us may fairly laugh at us from this side from the argument. The thanks of the public are certainly due to the corps for the amusement it has afforded them during the winter and spring, and no one will disagree with us on this point.

There is yet an unpaid tribute, however. The public has been indebted during the season to a gentleman who has lent a fine piano-forte to the orchestra, and has always been at his place before it to supplement the deficiencies of the little band which the rather scanty musical resources of the settlement have afforded. When we say that without this instrument the orchestra would hardly have ventured upon any performance at all, the extent of the obligations of the residents to the gentleman referred to will be sufficiently apparent. Nor will they, we are sure, forget that their thanks are due to the members of the orchestra, who are fair judges of how very much they stand in need of some assistance from other members of the community who might do more to help in this direction than they have yet done.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

A party of divers from H. M. S. *Charybdis* proceeded to Kawasaki by train yesterday morning. It is understood that they have been employed to inspect the timbers of the Railway bridge crossing the Rokugo River at that village.

Pending an arrangement for the benefit of the creditors of the estate of Messrs. Staples and Whitney the United States

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Consul-General has, on the application of the former, placed Mr. J. Whitney in the custody of the Consular marshal.

A woman of Mita, Yedo has been sentenced to undergo fifty days hard labour for having stolen 3 *sen*.

WHATEVER may have been the cause the burlesque, "The Babes in the Wood," was played last night with a spirit which it certainly lacked on the first night of performance, and which drew hearty plaudits from a well-filled house. The chorus, excellent before, did its part with increased effect and spirit; Sir Rowland had improved; "The first Ruffian" sang generally in time; the *gouvernante* looked bewitching and played with grace, the Babes themselves—monstrous infants that they are!—went through their schoolroom revolution and the blackberry performances which cause their death, with an exuberance which almost justified their existence, while Sir Rowland's lady—her name escapes us at the moment—was wildly ludicrous. The Queen of the Cockyolly birds ushered in her little flock with all a fairy's grace, and had the satisfaction of hearing the house roar and scream alternately with the antics of the brood.

The burlesque itself is a poor one, but there can be no question about the success of last night's performance, and the heartiness of the reception it met with.

THE Chinese officers, whose arrival in this country for the purpose of examining its mines we noticed about three weeks since, have left Yedo on a visit to the silver mines of Ikuno.

IN reference to the food and other crops the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* says that in both Joshiu and Bushiu the yield of barley, wheat and colza affords promise of an excellent harvest. The condition of the silk-worms is also satisfactory, but the producers, warned by the disastrous result of last season, are raising them in smaller quantities and the price of mulberry leaves is consequently very much lower than in former years.

We read in the *Choya Shimbun:* A serious robbery of warlike stores occurred at the Yokosuka arsenal about the middle of the present month. The articles removed were gunpowder, cartridges, &c.

A canoe race will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock, starting from a position opposite the Club. Nine of the smaller canoes will compete.

THE cargo of the *Great Republic* hence and from Hong Kong comprised 12,233 packages of Tea and 55 bales of Silk.

Possession of the schooner *Iris* was given up to the Comptoir d'Escompte yesterday.

The examination of the piles of the Rokugo bridge by the divers from the *Charybdis* has proved that the timbers under water are in a most satisfactory state, and as sound as when first put in their places.

Messrs. Mitchell Cope & Co.'s premises were again feloniously entered on Thursday night. The perseverance of the burglars has, however, again met with but a slender reward and a barometer and two umbrellas are all that they took by their motion. The premises were entered by the back door and a large Chubb padlock was broken to permit of this.

AN incident which illustrates the eccentric direction in which Japanese detective skill is accustomed to operate deserves mention. The fact that the building in the rear of this office had been entered having been reported to the Police a constable was sent to investigate the burglary. He did not deem the barred windows at the back, through which the thief had obviously entered, deserving of special attention, but before leaving was observed to make a very accurate drawing of the *padlock* on the large gate which opens on the street. If this be a fair criterion of its detective action the inability of the local police to moderate prevailing crime can hardly be thought to furnish material for surprise.

A correspondent of a native newspaper writes as follows:—It is rumoured that complaints are being made of the license into which our free press is now rapidly degenerating and that measures to restrain its extravagance of expression must soon be adopted. The Mombusho, with whom the supervision of the press has rested, is understood to favour perfect freedom of language, and the Se-in, I hear, is much troubled by the necessity of dealing with the situation. It is further reported that the Censorate has been transferred from the Mombusho to the Naimusho.

I hear other rumours that the press laws are to be made more severe with the view of bridling some of these free-spoken authors and editors; while many affim that the change in the Censorate indicates no desire to curtail the existing freedom of thought and language. In such circumstances it is hardly likely that the press will forbear to express itself.

THE *Hôchi Shimbun*, speaking of the discussions in the *Chihokuan*, says that so far they have been devoted to the subject of police and the determination of the liability for their expence. The Governors of the Kobé, Niigata and Chiba *Ken* have distinguished themselves prominently in these discussions, while the Mayor of Tokiô has manifested a talent for silence which appears unaccountable to those who expected better things from him.

Mori, whose complaint against the authorities of the Sakata *Ken* was referred to in a recent issue, has received permission to attend the sittings of the Assembly.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. Str. *Bombay*, despatched on the 23rd June.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries,.....	60	45	10

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 20th June, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$6,906.29
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 476.78
Total.....	$7,383.07

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$6,105.45
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 443.34
Total.....	$6,548.79

KOBE AND OSAKA.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 13th May, 1875.

Passengers.....19,119.	Amount..	Yen 4,340.805
Parcels	„	129.484
Goods	„	200.114
Total.....		Yen 4,670.403

A report was current yesterday of severe fighting at Foochow, in continuation of the affray with the opium smugglers on the 27th ult.; but we have been unable to trace it to any authentic source. On the contrary, it is disbelieved in quarters likely to be well-informed.—*N.-C. Daily News*

The P. & O. str. *Zambesi* took 2,269 bales of silk, destined as follows:—For London, 974 bales; for Marseilles, 604 bales; for Lyons, 497 bales; for Milan, 119 bales; for Basle, 12 bales; for Venice, 63 bales.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

A meeting of shareholders in the Hongkew Wharf Co. was held yesterday, to confirm the proposal of amalgamating with Hunt's and Heard's Wharves which had been agreed to at the meeting in April last.—The necessary alterations in the Deed of Settlement were agreed to, and a revised draft of terms of agreement was passed.

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THE ASSEMBLY OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

AN event of considerable political importance, partly on account of its immediate connections, but chiefly because of its probable influences upon the future, took place in Tôkiô on the 20th inst. This was the opening of a deliberative assembly composed of officers summoned from the provincial seats of government, for the purpose of discussing the affairs of the department under their charge, offering suggestions for local reforms, and in various ways assisting in such re-adjustment of interior administration as may be found expedient at this moment. It is commonly understood that the convocation was inspired by a double motive:—a genuine desire, on the one hand, to secure certain practical advantages by the interchange of opinions based upon exact experience, and, on the other, a desire to meet, in a limited degree, the growing demand for a more direct representation of the popular needs than exists at present. Anything like a parliamentary body, chosen by the voice of the community, is now looked upon as totally out of the question, and all persons who are truly conversant with the social characteristics of the nation heartily concur in supporting the government upon this point. It would not be difficult to demonstrate that the experiment of establishing a thoroughly popular legislative assemblage would be not only impracticable, but even perilous; but the authorities are not unwilling to go to such lengths as prudence will allow, in authorizing conventions for tolerably free debate respecting the progress of public affairs. What the *Genro In* may accomplish in this direction remains to be seen. That body, whose functions are to be of a somewhat ambitious character, is still in course of organization. Meanwhile, the more modest gathering of the provincial rulers has been put into effective operation. About seventy delegates responded to the call, and arrived in Tôkiô during the first weeks of this month. They are, without exception, the highest officers of the several districts which they represent, although differing in rank, according to the relative importance of their different localities.

At eleven o'clock, on the morning of the 20th, they met in the large Monzeki temple at Asakusa, and were promptly organized under the Presidency of the *Sangi* KIDO, whose interest in the movement is sufficiently demonstrated by his acceptance of at least the nominal direction. It can hardly be more than nominal, his attention being just now closely required in the discharge of other and more important duties. The active management will be in the hands of three members of the body itself. The reason for the selection of the edifice above named for the gathering was that it is almost the only available building of suitable size. It is the largest of the Tokio temples, although, as it stands in a comparatively secluded place, its existence is not known to all foreigners. The fact that in all the structures devoted to public purposes there is no hall sufficiently spacious to accommodate a body of this kind affords a significant illustration of the usages under which the government has hitherto been necessarily conducted. The interior of the temple was, on the 20th, arranged in a manner best calculated for the convenience of all concerned. It was divided into nine compartments, in the centre of the most important of which the throne was placed. Close beside the Imperial seat were the stations assigned to four members of the reigning family, and beyond them, on either side, those of SANJO and SHIMADZU Daijin, the latter of whom, however, did not appear on this occasion. IWAKURA Daijin, as is well known, is absent from the capital. These were the only occupants of the principal enclosure. The sections next in order were devoted to members of the *Daijokuan*, on one side, and of the *Genro In*, on the other, these latter holding a rank equivalent to that of the Chief Councillors. In the central compartment, directly in front of the Emperor, and between him and the body of the assemblage, the President, KIDO, stood alone. The space on his left was allotted to officers of the second class, and that on the right to the Diplomatic Corps, none of whom, however, assisted, although an attaché of the British Legation was present unofficially, in another part of the building. Facing the throne were the seventy odd delegates, flanked on both sides by representatives from the various Departments of State. Further in the rear were the few non-participating spectators of the proceedings. Previous to the Emperor's arrival, the business of electing the three permanent managers and of appointing Committees for the preparation of reports upon the five subjects to be discussed, was rapidly accomplished.

The real interest of the occasion was naturally centred in the reception of the Sovereign, whose personal participation was undoubtedly the striking feature of the ceremony. The fact that he would be present was generally known in Tôkiô, and the thoroughfares leading from the Imperial residence to the temple grounds were lined with spectators throughout the morning. A continuous chain of police extended along the route, rather for the sake of formal display than for the exercise of any restraint, as order always preserves itself among the Japanese on such occasions. His Majesty arrived soon after eleven o'clock, and was received with the tokens of respect that are customary under the new order of affairs, and which, it is needless to say, are totally different from those which would have signalized his appearance among his subjects a few years ago, even supposing it to have been possible for him to come in contact at all with an assemblage of this description or with individuals occupying the humble position of governors of provinces. The members of the assembly, together with all public officials below the second rank, proceeded to the outer gate, remaining in the open street until after the cortège had passed in. Those of the second rank stationed themselves outside the inner gate, and those of the first rank outside the doors of the temple building. The Emperor, with his attendants, entered a private room, and, with little delay, signified by a messenger that he was ready to receive his highest subjects then present. These were ushered in, offered their salutations, and retired to the positions above described. The others then assumed their several posts, and the Emperor advanced to the central platform, from which he read the following brief speech:—

Our object in opening in person this the provincial parliament has been to secure by its means the thorough discussion of all matters affecting the interior economy of Our Empire and of securing to the provinces adequate representation. You have been convoked for this purpose, and in order that your knowledge of the condition and feeling of the people of your several districts may aid you in discussing their requirements and introducing such reforms and changes as may seen to you to be most urgently demanded.

It is Our wish that your deliberations should be marked by general harmony, and that, sinking minor differences, they should tend to promote the ends in view in calling you together.

If with one mind you adhere steadily to this course your conduct will be surely productive of the general welfare, and thus your deliberations may become the foundation of the eternal well-being of the Empire.

Understand, therefore, Our views.

This having been done, the Emperor withdrew and the

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meeting dissolved. On the following day the assembly visited the palace, where the following address in response was delivered :—

We cannot foretell the results of this our assembling, in which we have no experience to guide us. But if happily inspired by Your Majesty's benevolence and justice, the results of our deliberations, duly made known to Your Majesty, should contribute towards the welfare of the people, then not in vain will the Imperial will have gone forth, and the efficiency of the *Chihokuan Kuaigi* will be apparent to all. Our earnest endeavours shall be directed to this end.

This in turn, was answered in these words :—

It was Our intention to have convoked this assembly in the May of last year. But at that time Our foreign relations were attended with some perplexities and demanded its postponement. We now greatly rejoice that the members have assembled together.

This being your first meeting, for which our history affords neither precedent nor guiding law, our hopes are based on the tenour of your reply, and We confidently trust that your efforts will avail to bring forth from deep sources streams of lasting happiness to the people.

On the 22nd commenced the consideration of the business for which the body was called together. At one period it was intended that the transactions should be entirely unconcealed, and arrangements were made for the publication of full reports in the native newspapers; but the permission was subsequently rescinded, and nothing more than an official record will be printed. This change was probably not caused by any objection to the appearance of legitimate reports, but grew out of an apprehension that the somewhat loose and flighty pens of certain journalists might deal in a disagreeable and perhaps wanton way with an experiment that required delicate treatment, at the outset, from all quarters. Under any circumstances the debates are not likely to be of a nature to require extensive circulation in detail. They are limited to five topics. They will not touch upon questions of general policy, but will be restricted to purely local interests. The assembly has not even the power of passing any enactments of its own. Its functions are only consultative and advisory. It is for this reason that we have said its chief significance is in the influence it may have upon the future. The fact that such a body has met, discussed, and acted, within the circle of its privileges, will be recorded as a precedent; and, the first step having been taken, others of wider range will be almost sure to follow. The results of this inaugural attempt at intelligent deliberation over certain branches of internal politics will be looked for with serious interest. The session will continue only twenty days, after which we shall speedily learn toward what consequences its actions are likely to tend.

H. M. ship *Thalia*, in steaming up to her anchorage off the Settlement yesterday, was fouled off the Pacific Mail Wharf by a large junk, carrying away the foremost port quarter boat davit and damaging the boat. The junk's stern was also much damaged and her mizen mast knocked over the side. The cause of the collision was that the junk captain, fearing he would not clear the *Thalia*, let go an anchor which turned the junk round to the strong ebb that was running.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

The barque *Westbury*, which arrived on Wednesday morning from Freemantle, W.A., after a voyage of eighty-four days, brings six Australian horses; one other died on the passage. The most numerous of her passengers, however, are small and lively monkeys, who are there in quantities; and must have been causing to those on board, though a certain want of perfume-vaporizers is even now noticed in

PASSPORTS.

THE following additional directions to bearers of passports granted by H. B. M. Minister to British subjects have been issued by request of the Japanese Government:—

I.—The local Regulations noted at foot must be observed by the bearer of this Passport while in the interior.

II.—If the Bearer does not commence his journey within thirty days from the date of this Passport he must return it.

III.—If the Bearer, while in the interior, finds that he cannot complete his journey within the time named in the Passport, he must inform Her Majesty's Minister by post of the reasons which prevent his doing so.

IV.—Refusal to produce this Passport to any local officials, such as Kuchô or Kochô or to any policeman demanding it, renders the Bearer liable to arrest. He should also show his Passport to the landlord of any Inn at which he may lodge.

V.—The Bearer must surrender this Passport on returning to the Port or place from whence he set out, even if he have not visited all the places named in it. A new Passport is required for every fresh journey.

VI.—The Bearer, while in the interior, is forbidden to shoot, to trade, to conclude mercantile contracts with Japanese, and to rent houses or rooms for a longer period than his journey requires.

VII.—This Passport is not transferable.

VIII.—Any breach of these Directions will be reported by the Japanese Government to Her Majesty's Minister, and the person so offending renders himself liable to be refused a Passport at a future time.

NOTE.—The Local Regulations referred to above forbid the following and similar offences.

1.—Travelling at night in a horse carriage without a lantern.
2.—Attending a fire on horseback.
3.—Disregarding notices of "No Thoroughfare."
4.—Driving quickly on a narrow road.
5.—Neglect or refusal to pay ferry or bridge tolls.
6.—Destruction or defacement of notice boards, house signs or mile posts.
7.—Scribbling on Temples, Shrines or Walls
8.—Injury to crops, land or other property, or to trees or shrubs on the high roads, or in Public Gardens.
9.—Trespassing on fields, plantations, enclosures or game pre-serves.
10.—Lighting fires in woods, or on hills or moors.

DAILY RECORD OF THE ASSEMBLY OF LOCAL OFFICIALS.

June 22nd.

("Nichi-nichi Shimbun" of June 24th, 1875.)

Opened at 10.10 A.M.

Washinoö Takatomo, prefect of the Aichi Ken, and Zeisho Atsushi, prefect of the Sakai Ken, did not attend the meeting.

The President said that although—as was stated in the reply to the Throne yesterday,—it was impossible to determine beforehand the nature of the work to be performed, still he hoped that all the Councillors would, with unity of spirit and combined exercise of powers, be diligent to fall in with the Imperial wishes.

At the commencement of the Revolution there existed the three forms of Government of the *Fu*, *Han*, and *Ken*, and the rule of the local authorities had not yet returned to a single power, while the police arrangements again varied in different localities. In the 4th year of Meiji (1871) the rule of the *Fu* and *Ken* was freshly established, and the Regulations for the Government of the *ken* contained rules relating to Police matters, and an estimate was temporarily fixed for the expenditure for detective purposes. In the 5th year of Meiji (1872) there was founded the Kei Rorijô (Police Department) under the judicial Department, and it was intended for the most part to give active effect to Police management. At the present time these regulations are in force in Tokiô, but they have not yet been carried into operation in the provinces. It is however intended this year to publish for the first time general regulations for all the local jurisdictions.

It is my opinion that the duty of protecting the people

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this principle, there is no more urgent matter than Police regulations. But still, in putting these into effective operation, there is, from the very outset, need of heavy outlay; and again, the regulations for their establishment must be duly determined after consideration of what is best for each particular district. It is now necessary to settle the means of carrying into effect this important measure.

Although police matters are urgent and important affairs in local districts, still it has of course been impossible for all the police expenses of the whole of Japan to be defrayed from the official treasury. On the other hand undue pressure must not be put on the furnishing thereof by the people. For this reason, with the desire of drawing up regulations suitable for the raising of funds from both the government and the people's resources, and in order to make what has been done known to the members by the Government, there are laid before you the Queries and the Draft Replies with regard to police affairs in the local districts. Do all you members put forth your opinions thereon!

At this moment the Secretary rose, and read aloud the Queries and Draft Replies, as follows:—

QUERIES REGARDING LOCAL POLICE REGULATIONS.

Clause I.—The establishment of Police Regulations having for their object the protection of the people must not be otherwise than strict, and when desiring to make these strict, the amount of the expenses cannot but be increased. In increasing them, what is to be the decision as to the proportion to be furnished from the Government account, and again from the people:—how is this to be apportioned?

Clause II.—When a decision has been arrived at regarding the proportion in the payment of the expenses, rules must be determined for the distribution of officials and Police. In fixing upon these, must the decision be made according to the size of the districts, or according to the number of houses, and population thereof?

Clause III.—If the rules for the distribution of Police be already determined, there must also be fixed rules for the enrolment of Police:—of what nature should these rules be?

DRAFT REPLIES TO THE QUERIES CONCERNING LOCAL POLICE AFFAIRS.

Clause I.—Upon consideration of the estimates for police expenses for 1874, it is found that the amount disbursed in one year comes to somewhat more than 830,000 *yen*—the Tôkiô *Fu* being excepted,—and upon examination into the proportion of this amount charged to the Government and to the people, it is seen that 380,000 *yen* were paid by the Government, and 440,000 *yen* by the people. Out of the latter sum there has yet to be paid by instalments 163,861 *yen* 73·8 *sen*:—Of these expenses furnished by the people some jurisdictions give as much as several ten thousands of *yen* each, others as little as one hundred *yen*, and there are a few that furnish no contributions whatever from the people. It being desired at present to make the Police arrangements strict, if the expenses of the monthly pay and the clothing of the officials and subordinate police posts, as also of the stations guard-houses, and branch guard-houses, &c., be calculated, they will come to many times more than those of the last year. We consider that if this amount be charged, as in previous years, to the people's expense, it will not come within the compass of the people's power. Consequently, supposing at present that the police expenses of one *Ken* come to 30,000 *yen*, then ⅔ of this amount,—20,000 *yen*, —should be charged to Government, and ⅓,—10,000 *yen*, —charged to the people.

Clause II.—The numbers of the police officials and subordinate policemen should be determined according to the wants of the locality, but still an approximate decision should be arrived at as to their number. Thus, in all localities, except the two cities of Yedo and Ozaka and the three ports of Kanagawa, Hiôgo, and Nagasaki, about every 10,000 inhabitants should be portioned off to every police office, one official and 50 policemen should be stationed there, and 7 guard-houses and 8 branch guard-houses also established in such district, where the men should be posted and remain on duty in turn. Besides this, 2 officials should be placed at the Head office, to take general charge of the police affairs of the local jurisdiction.

Clause III.—None should be appointed to the duty of police save those who are of good character and of robust frame. If, in their enrolment, there be not any rules observed it is impossible to avoid the evil of reckless selection. They should consequently be enrolled according to the following table of regulations.—

TABLE OF REGULATIONS FOR ENROLMENT.

1. Age to be from 25 to 45 years.
2. Frame to be robust, and height 5 feet and upwards.
3. To be able to read without difficulty ordinary writings.
4. They must be able to undertake to serve for three years.
5. To be free from syphills or constitutional disease.
6. To be of quiet and forbearing temper, and not addicted to drink &c.
7. To be of reputable birth, and to have two or more guarantees,
8. To have previously committed no disgraceful action or theft.

The President again said:—

If you have any questions to ask with regard to the above Queries and Draft Replies, the official who is charged with this measure is here present. Ought the second meeting for the consideration of these Draft Replies to be forthwith opened to-day, or shall we hold it on a future day? This may be arranged in accordance with what seems suitable to the members.

Shibawara Kadzu said:—These Draft Replies have already been perused and understood by all the members, whose opinions on the various points must be already formed. As, too, (the assembly) is only to remain in session for 20 days, the second sitting should at once be commenced. As, however, it is now almost noon, I propose that the second sitting should take place in the afternoon.

Yasuöka Yoshisuké said:—As the careful discussion of these Draft Replies is a matter involving a great deal of calculation, I think it would be best for opinions to be expressed later on.

Watanabé Nobori said:—If there be any points in connection with these Drafts, upon which it is desired to put questions to the official charged with the affair, such questions should be put at once. Should there not be any such questions to be put, the second sitting should forthwith be proceeded with.

The President said that the question as to whether the second sitting should be held immediately or in the afternoon, should be decided by a majority,—and explained that the suggestion offered by Yasuoka Yoshisuké as to making a written statement should on account of its coming under the head of the rules for the proper operation of the clauses of the Draft Replies, be deferred for a while to a later date. Upon the members being caused to rise, those who agreed about the second sitting being opened in the afternoon were 43 in number, and so the matter was decided by the majority.

Watanabé Nobori observing that he had some question to put, in connection with these Draft Replies, to the official charged with the matter, the President beckoned to an official of the Home Department and caused him to take his place in the seat specially set apart for the official whose business it is to give explanations. This person was Ishii Kuninori, an Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Question.—By Watanabé Nobori:—

For what purpose are there to be stationed, as shown in Clause II. of the Draft Replies, the two officials at the Head Office?

Answer—To exercise general supervision regarding the daily statistics, accounts, and regulations, in connection with the Police affairs of the local jurisdiction.

Q.—By Watanabé Nobori:—Then, whether the population of one *Ken* be 10,000, or whether it be 1,000,000 is the number of officials to be limited to two?

A.—It is.

Koga Sadaö said:—Though, in these Draft Replies, it is stated that a proportion of the police expenses is to be charged to the people, still in places like my own prefecture of Miodo, the people do not possess the means of

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furnishing this, and therefore I am desirous of stating the rules that I consider preferable instead.

The president, however, replied that as such rules had to do with the people's contributions, they should be stated after the matters of the police expenses had been duly discussed.

Q.—By Shimayama Shigénobu:—What is the estimated expense for each policeman per annum?

A.—In forming an approximate estimate there are two rules, one being to calculate the total and so arrive at a knowledge of the items, and the other to add together the items and thus ascertain the total. It is estimated that there will be an expense of about 2,620,000 *yen* incurred in connection with the establishment of a police system, at present, throughout the whole of the country. Out of this it is desired to make the sum of 1,800,000 or 2,000,000 *yen* chargeable to the people. Again, the pay of the police is divided into four classes, and there are differences of rank, but on an average 130 *yen* odd are necessary for each man per annum. As this, however, is merely an average, there may no doubt be more or less variation when the system comes into actual operation.

Q.—By Nakashima Nobuyuki:—In clause II., there are mentioned seven guard-houses and eight branch guard-houses. What is the difference between these?

A.—The police are divided into four classes, and the name guard-house is given to the place where directions are given, through the first-class police, to those of the 2nd, the 3rd, and 4th classes; while those places where directions are given, through the 2nd class police, to those of the 3rd and 4th class, are called branch guard-houses.

Q.—By Nakashima Nobuyuki:—What is the number of police stationed at each branch guard-house?

A.—In point of fact, their numbers, both at the guard-houses and branch guard-houses, vary; but on an average three policemen are allotted to each branch guard-house.

Q.—By Koteda Yasusada:—Is the salary of the officials also to be paid jointly by the Government and the people? and again, of what grade of rank are the two officials placed at the Head Office?

A.—The officials are as a rule confined to those of from the 9th to the 14th grade. The monthly pay of the police subordinate to the officials, and the cost of their clothes, daily allowances, travelling expenses, and outlay on stations are charged to the Government; the remaining expenses for guard-houses and branch guard-houses are levied from the people. Thus, then, the people are not required to provide for the monthly pay &c.

Q.—By Kotéda Yasusada:—The police expenses being extras, are they not required to be paid from out of the fixed allowance of the *ken* office?

A.—Just so. The custom is that the expenses down to the station-house in, say, each single district, are all defrayed by the Government, but in the case of such matters as the minor guard-houses and branch guard-houses, these are all charged to the people, seeing that they were desired by the people.

Q.—By Shibawara Kadzu:—Then, the pay of the officials and their subordinates being all charged to the Government, is the establishment of the seven guard-houses and eight branch guard-houses, and posting and relief of the men to be charged to the people, as having been desired by them?

A.—As I replied to Mr. Kotéda, there is no intention of charging, on an average, more than one-third to the people; of course, according to the poverty or wealth of the locality, the difficulty or ease of furnishing this sum will naturally vary. There are localities where more than one-third is furnished at the people's expense, and again there are localities that cannot furnish this.

Q.—By Shibawara Kadzu:—Upon what is stated in the text of the Draft Replies, I am of opinion that there ought to be a separate regulation other than that charging the sum to the people.

A.—That is a matter that is submitted for the discussion of the members.

The President explained the tenor of the Draft Replies, for the benefit of the members, and stated that the idea of the Government was to fix, for instance, the present police expenses of one *Ken* at 30,000 *yen*, and that it was intended, chiefly, to levy about one-third from the people.

Q.—By Nabéshima Takashi:—Have the stations, guard-houses, and branch guard-houses been already established, or have they not yet been constructed?

A.—There are some localities in which they have not yet been constructed.

Q.—By Kanda Takahira:—Mention has been made of portioning out a population of about 100,000 persons to one district, and of placing therein one official and 50 police. Has this been decided in regard to the proportion of the population, or according to the size of the locality?

A.—Although these Draft Replies are but approximate estimates, the proportion has been decided upon the double grounds of the population and the size. In case of a wide district, where the population is but scanty, attention is given to the size and one guard-house constructed for about every 5 *ri*; while in the case of a place that is small, but has a large population, attention is given to population and one policeman is allotted to about every 2,000 persons.

Q. by Kanda Takahira:—What is the approximate number of the population throughout the whole of Japan? and again,—What is the approximate extent of the area of Japan?

A.—Although the investigation into these matters has been concluded, still I am unable now to give an immediate answer.

The President observed that when the time arrived for the opening of the Minor Assemblies or General Minor Assemblies selected for the purpose of discussing the regulations (for police), the documents of reference relating thereto should be forwarded to the Assembly by the official in charge thereof.

Watanabé Kiyoshi remarked that as the written documents containing remarks upon the regulations were to be furnished at the second sitting in the afternoon, there would not be sufficient time for that purpose, and enquired whether there would be any objection to discussing their suitability or otherwise by word of mouth, without sending in the written documents. The President replied that this would be sufficient.

Yasuba Yasutoshi observed that as this matter of the police affairs was one of grave importance to the people, the second sitting ought to be convened after the various members had given the subject their full consideration. As time for the second sitting had been already fixed, there appeared no means of obtaining delay, but he was desirous that the reply should be given after all possible consideration. The President explained that as the opening of the second sitting had already been fixed by the assembly for that afternoon, this could not be deferred.

Tanaka Mitsuyoshi refuring to Clause II of the Regulations for the assembly, enquired whether if at the 2nd meeting in the afternoon, no objection was made for 30 minutes,—*i. e.* half an hour,—after the Draft Replies had been read aloud, would the Draft be considered as approved.

The President replied that it would.

The President then turned to the members and said that if there were no further questions to be put to the official in charge of the matter, the second meeting would be held in the afternoon. The Assembly broke up at 11.40 A.M.

We have also received, a communication, describing the sitting in the afternoon of the same day.

At one o'clock P.M., the second sitting was held and a careful discussion took place regarding Clause I., of the Draft Replies, when the opinions of the members varied considerably and took three lines of argument. The first of these was that the original Draft should be accepted,—the second contended that the whole of the police expenses should be paid out of the Government Treasury,—while the third held that two-thirds of the police expenses should be furnished from the Government Treasury and the remainder levied from the people according to the circumstances of each locality, and that therefore one-third ought not to be fixed upon beforehand. Upon a vote being taken upon these views, the third view was approved by a vote of more than 30 members. The assembly then broke-up, at half-past three in the afternoon.

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SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

The Provincial Assembly and the Press.

Nichi Nichi Shimbun,
20th June, 1875.

The day before yesterday being the 20th instant the long expected opening of the Assembly of Local Authorities at last took place, and on this auspicious occasion, the Emperor in person conducted the opening ceremony. Not only, however, have we and our fellow editors been without exception simply refused permission to attend the meetings, but we were also unable to witness this ceremony. (The publishers of this paper have been particularly disappointed in this matter of attendance at the meetings, and the public will be informed of it on another occasion). We publish in our miscellaneous column of this date an account of the proceedings derived from the reports of persons who were present, but of course we cannot help feeling some irritation and regret. What we most regret, however, is not so much that we were unable to witness the opening ceremony, but that we cannot attend the meetings of to-day and all the future meetings, and report the proceedings in this journal. And why? This opening ceremony derived all its importance from the presence of the Mikado, while for the rest, granting that it was conducted in great state, and according to the laws of etiquette, there was after all nothing but mere ceremony. When the ornaments opposite the throne have been described as splendid, and the pretty effect of the gold lace of the glittering uniforms of the high officials has been referred to, there is nothing more to be said. Practically it has no important concern for Japanese subjects.

This cannot be said of the ordinary meetings of the Assembly. On account of the intimate acquaintance with the feelings of the people possessed by the chief authorities (or their deputies) of the three *Fu* and sixty *Ken*, they have been consulted on five points, and it is most desirable that the whole Japanese nation should learn without an hour's delay what views they hold, and what arguments they set forward. Now whether this can more conveniently be done by means of private communications from the Auditors or interviews with them, or by allowing the newspapers to become eyes and ears for the nation, is evident even to a child.

The newspaper editors, in order to respond to the earnest desires of the people, petitioned for leave to be present at the sittings, but all, viz, the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, the *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Akebono Shimbun*, and ourselves received refusals. As these sittings are of course sittings of the Government, the refusal of the Government to allow strangers to be present is much like saying "I am only refusing to show what belongs to myself. Why should I care for any body?" Strangers have no right to insist on being admitted as spectators, and so we were obliged to content ourselves with this answer.

We have therefore refrained for the present from taking any further steps in the matter, but we cannot help considering what can be the reasons of the Government for disliking to admit the newspapers as spectators. After mature reflection, we believe that the only reason why the newspapers have been excluded from the debates is simply that it is wished to screen inexperience. This is in other words nothing more than a fear of public discussion. Owing to the anxiety of the high officers of State to maintain the tranquility of the minds of the people, the present assembly of Local authorities is radically different in its constitution from the elective assemblies of Europe and America. It is an official meeting of a special character, and it by no means follows, when they have decided for or against a measure, that their conclusion will be carried into practice. Besides, the members have had no experience and will probably fail to observe the order of the debates. The Government probably thought that if the reporters were allowed to note everything down freely, it might be feared that the members of the assembly would perhaps incur the ridicule of the country or bring upon themselves the dissatisfaction of the people, and they were therefore at the trouble to form this resolution and confirm it with the lesser seal, viz, that it would be better to exclude the newspapers, alleging as a reason the inconvenience of having incorrect reports published and the smallness of the space.

Now some writers for the public press, hearing of the refusal to admit the reporters, have already had recourse to ridicule, and have already become dissatisfied. Some of them even go so far as to hold the opinion that it may be inferred from the circumstance of the exclusion of the newspaper reporters, who are the eyes and ears of the nation, that this Assembly has been opened, not in order to benefit the people, but to meet the convenience of the Government. We believe that this is certainly not the case, but on logical grounds this argument is unassailable.

Some writers have objected that if there were not space to spare, why were the assessors from the provinces allowed admittance? To this we would reply by saying that these assessors are the representatives of the people, but we are met with the sarcastic rejoinder "Do not allow "servility towards the Government to induce you to adorn "their faults with fine phrases. The assessors from the "provinces are present by their own desire, and not as "Representatives. The answer received by the Kenrei "of Chiba when he addressed an inquiry to the Home "Office respecting their travelling expenses shows this "clearly. He was told that these travelling expenses "must not be made a charge on local funds. You have "already expressed your opinion on this point, and have "also had before you the observations of the Kenrei. "How can you now be so inconsistent! I am convinced "that the real reason why the presence of the Assessors "is allowed is that they are quiet and peaceable men and "not fond of discussion, but the newspaper writers are "blunt outspoken fellows whose forte is logical argument, "and it would consequently be mischivous to allow them "admittance." We cannot see how this argument can be replied to and are obliged to remain silent.

It is stated that the Government have selected a literary gentleman as secretary, and that it is their intention to publish his reports of the debates. We are doubtful, however, whether such a journal will be a detailed report of the proceedings such as is prepared for European newspapers, or whether, as we fear, it will be a meagre out-line in the style of other official documents.

The Government may, perhaps, really fear the publication of incorrect reports. But if our writers should unfortunately be unable fully to seize the drift of the arguments of the members as they appear in the official journal, we shall be obliged to ask for explanations from the assessors. The Government cannot surely close their mouths. Besides, we have not been prohibited from listening to reports from the assessors, or from publishing their written communications. Now, which is more likely to be correct, a direct report, or a report at second hand? It really seems as if the very means taken to avoid erroneous reports were about to become a cause productive of them. The Government may be desirous of preventing discussion of the debates in the assembly by the editors of newspapers, or by contributors to the press, but if they are allowed to express their views formed from the official reports or from those of the Assessors, will the Government go so far as to scheme how they may control our inestimable liberty of argument, or will they in carrying this scheme into effect, at last snatch the pen from the editor's hands, and prohibit the publication of the effusions of his contributors.

We are plain commoners, and this newspaper is only a private undertaking. If we break the law, we are subject to its penalties; there are police to arrest us, prisons in which to confine us, and courts to try us. It would be easy for the Government to gain the accomplishment of their wishes in a moment. But if they did, the Yokohama newspapers, the *Herald*, the *Mail*, the *Gazette* and the *Echo* would throw open their columns, and pen in hand would joyfully welcome the writers for our native press to a common occupation with them of the field of free expression of opinion. In that case the Government would find that not only had they not accomplished their wishes, but that on the contrary they had drawn into the field against them a mighty enemy that they little expected.

Considering the matter in this way, we are unable to discover, looking at it from the east or looking at it from the west, what possible advantage the Government can derive from the exclusion of the press from the meetings

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of Assembly. But the strangest circumstance of all is that some foreigners who had asked permission were allowed to attend. Supposing now that these foreigners had been newspaper editors or reporters. What would have been the result?

After all, however, our Government is a body of wise and capable men, and there must certainly be some advantage gained by excluding the press and not allowing them to be present at the meetings of the Assembly. No doubt we ourselves are alone to blame for not being able to discover it.

The Assembly and the Press.
(Nisshin Shinjisshi.)

I am the editor of a newspaper and sincerely anxious by any means in my power to advance the welfare of my country. With this view, as the assemblage of the Governors of the different *kens* was to take place, I sent in a memorial requesting permission to attend the debates, but it was not granted to me, on the ground that we are liable to fall into mistakes. Now, this Assembly has not been constituted solely to further the views of the Government, but the interests of the people as well, and I thought that the officials of the Assembly would be pleased to have the steps they took recorded. These officers are afraid that we shall make mistakes, and this sounds as if the reporters for newspapers alone were liable to error. But hearing and seeing is the business of the newspapers, and they have to hear what others have not heard and see what others have not seen, and thus the nerves of the eyes and ears of the reporters are stronger than those of the officials. It is superfluous to observe that if the discussions cannot be reported correctly by those who have the stronger nerves, much less will the reports of those who have weaker nerves be correct. Although it is said that the reports are to be published, we greatly regret that we are unable to give our own report to-day, for on the morrow it will be impossible, and besides that we cannot give a full description of all the circumstances.

On this the first meeting of the Assembly, even foreigners have been admitted; but the newspapers, which are doing all they can to advance the welfare of the country, are excluded. This seems like a retrogression upon the steps to which we have been accustomed of late years. No! no! I suppose that for some good reason or another the officials have acted as above, and I therefore leave the matter as it stands.†

The Freedom of the Press.
(Choya Shimbun.)

The words 'civilization' and 'enlightenment' are in every body's mouth and whenever tongues are put in motion these words are heard. But, if we look abroad, we shall find that they are mere words and there is neither civilization nor advancement. The only advance made is by the newspapers.*

It is but a few years since newspapers were started, and now they have become a great power, because by their means the people have been able to express their views freely, the Government not repressing this. The newspapers reflect the mind of the people and the Government to each other, and this is a very important thing on both sides. Among the advantages gained by this means have been the establishment of the *Genroin* and *Daishinin*, which have originated in the demand of the people for a House of Commons; the dissolution of the various sects of Buddhists and Shintoists which had been forced into union by the Kiobusho (Department of Religion). Again, the newspapers urged that cremation should be permitted, and this was done. These are evidences of the results brought about by a free expression of public opinion, results brought about by the power of the Press.

Newspapers having produced these results, further freedom of writing should be permitted in the interests of the Government and the people. But we have lately heard that some discussions have taken place in the Cabinet about restrictions upon the newspapers, though we have not heard what changes are to be made. But we do not believe that our Government is such a bad one as to repress the views of the people, so that we do not experience the slightest anxiety on this head. Should there be in any country a ruler so atrociously wicked as to deprive his people of the right of expressing their opinions, it would be like the damming up of a stream, and the people certainly would not be satisfied by expressing their views only by their eyes. We have no doubt that those who have spirit in their hearts would unite and oppose themselves to the oppression of so bad an administration.

† This is but a feeble ending. The writer should have argued out his point. In advance or support irony is a fair enough weapon, but it is wretched in retreat. The point at issue is of great importance in the political education of the nation.

* "There is nothing like leather, gentlemen!"—Ed. *J. W. M.*

The Schools of Kagoshima.
(Hioron Shimbun.)

It was stated in No. 11 of this journal that there were about 30,000 stout scholars in the schools of the Kagoshima *ken*. It is now reported to us on very good authority that the power of the schools has greatly increased of late and that there are 50,000 scholars studying in them, among whom are many of the soldiers of the Imperial Guard who left Tôkiô the year before last, and many of the soldiers who were in the Formosa expedition. The private school called the reward-school which affords instruction in military drill, is supported by the pensions given by the Government to those who had done noble deeds in the late war. Sharakusai says:—The *Kadzuku* and *Shizoku*, without any duty to perform, are supported by the common people, and, besides, are deficient in intellect, so that they cannot support themselves, and among them there are many who have no idea of work. We think, therefore, that they ought zealously to bestir themselves like the people of the Kagoshima *ken*, and unite their minds and powers so as to become good soldiers.

But, Oh! we cannot understand by what department of the Government these schools are controlled.

扶桑耳袋
FU SO MIMI BUKURO.
A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Mythological and Legendary.

In the days of Senka Ten O (A. D. 636) there was war with Chosen and fighting going on at Shinran and Mimana. Sate-hiko, the son of Otonomo Kane-mura set sail from Hizen to join the warriors of Japan, and as the vessel which bore him away from his native shores receded from view, his loving wife Sayohime ascended the hill Matzoura to obtain a parting glimpse of her beloved lord and master and to offer up prayers for his safety and speedy return victorious. Such was the intensity of her thoughts and gaze that she became transformed into stone, and ever since Matzoura Sayohime has become an expression for devoted affection.

About A.D. 732 the daughter of the Dai-jin Tan-kai-ko was given in marriage to Gen-so of the To (Tang) dynasty of Kara (China), and the father sent, amongst other valuable presents, a crystal containing an image of Shaka, the features of which, turned in whatever way, could always be seen and hence called *Men-ko-fu-hai*. The vessel bearing this precious jewel (*tama*) was wrecked. Tan-kai-ko, anxious to recover such a treasure, went to the fishing village of Shido-no-ura, in Sanuki, in the Island of Sikoku, and there fell in with an *ama* (a female-diver) who became his concubine. She, being a notedly good diver, was confided after a few months by Tan-kai-ko with the story of his loss, and volunteered to risk her life to recover the treasure from the deep, if he would vow to make her yet unborn child, should it prove a male, his heir. Then, fastening a rope of great length round her person and placing a small keen blade in her girdle, she disappeared below the sparkling waves, diving down to Riugu (the Dragon-shrine), where among temples and pagodas built of *Shipo*—seven precious jewels—*gold and silver, she found the *tama* enshrined in a temple guarded by fierce dragons. Unable to find an opportunity of ab-

* The seven jewels are *Sango* (pink coral), *Rotaku* (Amber), *Shako* (Mother-of-pearl), *Ruri* (Emerald), *Meno* (Agate), *Shinju* (Pearls) and *Suisho* (Chrystal): *kin* (Gold) and *gin* (Silver) are both usually included in the term.

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stracting the prize she saw and sought, it occurred to her that in Riugu dead bodies † were abhorred, and she made a deep incision under her left breast, and then, snatching the the jewel, concealed it there. Then, violently jerking the line attached to her, as a signal to those waiting for her on the shore, she feigned death and was hauled to the abodes of mortals unmolested, to all appearances dead. On an examination of her body the coveted jewel was found, and then her still warm corpse was delivered of a male child, who, at the age of thirteen became a Dai-jin and was named Fusa-saki. Wishing that due respect should be paid to his mother's memory and that proper funeral rites should be performed over her body, he went to Sanuki, and there, walking on the shore, he met an old woman whose appearance denoted great poverty, and who, accosting him, said she was the spirit of his dead mother. Expressing her joy at his high position she then explained to him the means by which she had recovered the jewel, thereby earning for him the right to be his father's heir, and then vanished. He caused prayers to be celebrated in the temples for the repose of her soul and remained a prosperous man until his death.

At the beginning of the ninth century Ono-no-yori-kase was absent from his mistress for an unusually lengthened period, and she, fearing he had deserted her, drowned herself in the Yodogawa near Otokoyama Kito. He returned but a day too late to save her, and, burying her and erecting a tablet to her memory, daily visited her tomb. Over her grave grew a golden flower that bent its blossoms towards the mourner, but resumed their natural position when he departed; it was a hitherto unknown plant, and he named it Omi-na-meshi (the Maiden's flower). After the period of mourning had expired, he desired to follow her to her home in paradise, where he hoped she had become *Jobutzu* (an angel), by his prayers and by the same path by which she had preceded him, and on the same spot drowned himself.

Tawara Tôda Hide-sato, a celebrated leader of the warriors of the day and ancestor of the Fujiwara family, was an expert archer. Once on a time, about the year A. D. 938 he was journeying through the province of Omi, and near the bridge of Seta was accosted by a lovely woman attired in *jiu-ni-shi-to-ye* (twelve robes and an upper robe, worn by the Imperial ladies) who begged of him as a loyal warrior to protect her from her enemy, who destroyed the produce she raised for the support of her family. He could not but consent, and said that having but one shaft in his quiver, he would go for one or two more and return speedily, when she should conduct him to the lair of her foe. Having returned with his arrows, she conducted him to the mountain of Tonami, and by this time night had overtaken them. Tawara's attention was suddenly directed to what appeared like two moons glaring down from the heights upon him, and, discharging a shaft at one of them, it suddenly faded. He sent another shaft at the other, when it too disappeared; but bethinking himself that this must be the great centipede (*O mukade*) he touched the head of his remaining shaft with his tongue ‡ and with a huge effort sent it at the hideous reptile whose faint outline he could but just perceive. That the swift messenger had gone surely on its errand was immediately apparent, for the struggles of the mortally wounded reptile caused the most horrid noises which were weirdly echoed by the surrounding hills. It proved to have coiled itself seven times round the mountain, such was its great length. The lovely woman expressed her unbounded gratitude and wafted him off to the paradise beneath the surface of the *Omi no midzu Umi* (Lake Biwa), § where, before being sent back to earth once more, were given him to robes of silk, sacks of rice, jars of wine, a sword and a bag of money. These were so enchanted that the silk was endless, neither the rice sacks nor the wine jars could be emptied faster than they would refill themselves, the sword was invincible and the money-bag inexhaustible.

† The horror of the gods of the sea for the dead is said to be the cause that the bodies of the drowned invariably float ashore if not speedily devoured by fishes.

‡ Centipedes abhor human saliva. These insects are said to die if the head is kept wet with saliva; it kil's the young ones certainly, hence the allusion to spitting on the arrow-head.

§ This lovely creature was the *Ja* (serpent) of Riu zu and supposed to be the same as that deified as Tchikubu Shima no Benten in Omi.

In A. D. 935 at the Kitano no Tenman Gu, the spirit of Sagawa appeared to the *Kannushi* (keeper of the shrine) and told him that henceforth he would watch over the devotees at this place, in testimony whereof one thousand pine-trees should grow around the shrine. This occurred, and the Ten O Murakami hearing of it, ordered that thenceforth the posthumous name of Sugawara Michizane Ten man (heavenly-endowed) should be given the affix *Dai-ji-zai ten-jin* (great fertile heavenly spirit).

Ume waka maru, the son of Yoshida-no-sho-sho of Kiôto was kidnapped ‖ and carried off to the north, but when arrived at Sumidagawa, where Yedo now stands, the boy, who was about thirteen years old, was so worn out with fatigue and cruel usage that he was abandoned in a ditch. A charitable farmer found him, but he was too far gone to be restored, but lived long enough to give his name and tell where to find his friends, and, as a dying wish, asked that a willow ¶ tree should be planted on the mound over his grave. A year after, to a day, his mother arrived on the spot, and the spirit of her lost child appeared from the tree: then, after mutual explanations, joined with prayer for the peaceful rest of his spirit (*jobutzu*), it disappeared.

In the temple-grounds of Mokuboji at Mukojima (a suburb of Yedo) on the banks of the Sumida may yet be seen the tree on the grave.

Raiko (Minamoto Yorimitzu) went hunting in the forests of Sagami. At Ashigara yama he met a boy in a lonely spot who had round him a number of wild animals, evidently on very friendly terms, and was at the moment amusing himself by wrestling with a young bear. The lad conducted him to where he saw a woman, the boy's mother, who appeared to have once possessed great beauty. He was desirous to obtain the boy who showed so much courage, in order to adopt him, but succeeded only by allowing the mother to accompany them. It subsequently turned out that she, since known as Yamauba (old woman of the hills), had been the wife of Sakata no Toki yuki, a warrior of the Genji party, and when he died the mother and child fled to the hills of refuge from their enemies. The father is known in children's stories as Kintaro, the son as Kintoki; and common pictures represent him in company with his mother and beasts of the forest. He afterwards became known as Sakata Kintoki and a famous warrior. This occurred about A. D. 1,004.

Several years afterwards the Ten O Ichi-jo ordered Raiko to subdue the wicked *Shui ten do ji*, the ghouls that appeared at the *Ra-sho-mon* and others *Tsuchi gume*. He took with him the four strongest of his followers, first of whom was Kintoki, the others being Watanabe, Usuie and Urabe. Their adventures form the foundation of numerous legends.

About 1084 a priest named Rai go ajari died, and it is related that his spirit transmigrated into a rat, and that the vermin went to Kiôto and eat or destroyed all the prayer-books and other temple furniture of Hiyesan.

Taira Kore mochi of the Heike family went to Taka o san for pastime to view the maple trees. He saw a group of maidens pic-nicing, and, dismounting from his horse, would fain have passed without alarming or disturbing the fair nymphs. But the queen of the party ordered him to be invited to join them, and he, nothing loth, accepted the wine-cup, which had but just been touched by her own sweet lips, from her fair hands. What with the wine he drank and the feminine charms around him, he soon became fairly intoxicated and went off to sleep, but he was aroused by the violent trembling of the earth to see before him a gigantic *Oni* who was fain to devour him. But quicker than thought, the trusty steel was drawn from its sheath as he bounded erect, and, almost with the same spring, reached the ghoul and slew him.

‖ Kidnapping boys and girls to be sold for the basest purposes was not uncommon; these thieves were called Kado-mukashi.

¶ Willows are very commonly planted over graves as emblems of the grief of the departed, in strange contradistinction to our idea of them as betokening the weeping of the sorrowing relations.

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THE KIOTO EXPOSITION OF 1875.

The project of an annual Exposition of Japanese Industries, to be held at Kiôto, the former residence of the Mikado, originated in the desire to supply a partial remedy for the declining prosperity of that ancient capital, whose material welfare had been seriously disturbed by the abrupt removal of the Court to Tokio, immediately after the revolution of 1868. Although there was little likelihood that the city would ever again become the seat of government, there were sufficient reasons why it should not be suffered to full into decay. It was not fitting that the traditional distinctions of what had been the Imperial dwelling-place for nearly eleven hundred years should suddenly perish; and, apart from sentimental considerations of this sort, the practical interests of great numbers of faithful adherents of the old régime were identified with the fortunes of the locality. Most of the higher class of nobility, known as kugé, were in a degree dependent upon their scanty possessions in the neighbourhood. Although they were generally allied by direct descent with the family of the sovereign, their resources were, as they had always been, extremely limited, and it was important that the value of the little they retained should not too rapidly decrease. Kiôto was not without solid advantages of its own. It was the centre of the best tea production of Japan, and in the manufacture of silks it was still preeminent. But it had formerly enjoyed a prosperity outside of that which it claimed by its commercial operations. As the home of the Mikado, it had been the scene of important political gatherings at regular periods. Numerous officials of high rank, with profuse retinues, from various parts of the Empire, were permanently quartered there. It was the resort of pilgrims, pleasure-seekers and amateurs of antique lore for a score of generations. Its "floating population" was thus exceptionally large, and of a great part of this it was forever deprived by the migration of the Court. It was no longer the recreation ground of the whole nation. All its business began to droop, and its property to sink in a way that rendered the future outlook of the residents, especially owners of real estate—excessively uncomfortable. Among other devices for its relief, that of attracting new crowds of visitors, during several months in the year, by collecting and exhibiting industrial products from the various provinces, was conceived. It was first put into execution in the spring of 1872, and the result was as happy as could possibly have been hoped for. Kioto had never before been so thronged with excursionists of every degree. Foreigners were admitted for the first time, and it was found that they did not abuse the privilege to a greater extent than, on the whole, had been expected—although it was discovered to be necessary to hold them to good behavior by bonds registered in the Consulates of their several countries. The financial condition of the old capital was once more rosy and blooming, and the whole experiment was so successful that its repetition every year was decreed forthwith.

The first three Expositions were held in the grounds and buildings of various temples. That of 1875 is remarkable in the circumstance that its locality is no less imposing a place than the actual former Palace of the Mikado—the great "Dairi," the precincts of which had hitherto been, since the erection of the first mansion in the year 794, accessible only to the Imperial "descendants of the gods" and their loftiest followers. Probably no more striking evidence of the radical overthrow of conventional forms and effete superstitions in Japan has ever been given than the surrender of this spot, with which the most sacred and romantic mysteries were once associated, to the prosaic purposes of utilitarian progress. Whatever readers at a distance may *not* know about Japan, they are probably at least aware that the reverence attached to the person and name of the Mikado was of a nature that infinitely exceeded every other sense of humility and devotion. In the eyes of the multitude he was literally a god. To the enlightened, he was the impersonation of a Majesty which time and faith had so consecrated as to lift it far beyond the measurement of ordinary human standards. The blind abasement of the populace was not a particle more sincere than the profound conviction of the statesmen and scholars. All the forms of divinity that hedged this sovereign were sanctified alike by the cherished traditions of the masses and the loyalty of the ruling classes to a system that had lasted unbroken for at least twenty-five hundred years. His name could not be uttered by the people. His countenance could be seen only by those who most nearly approached him in rank. When he moved from place to place in his closed and guarded car of state, the highways were deserted, the houses sealed, and the region over which he passed was hushed in a silence like that of death. His very dwelling was invested with such attributes that its name, (Dairi) had for ages been identical with the monarch's actual personality. Its gates were approached with significant demonstrations of homage. Only its exterior and official chambers were known to even the highest of the subjects. The interior apartments were familiarly visited by none, and, once completed by the artisans, were never visible except to members of the Imperial family. When the Court was transferred to Tokio, it was natural that the glamour of the abode should begin to fade. But it did not entirely disappear until a very recent date. In 1872, as an especial and almost unprecedented concession, I was allowed to enter this former refuge of impenetrable secresy, and it was curious to observe the reverential dread with which the attendants even then regarded the vacant corridors, blank walls and abandoned moveables. This was likewise the case in 1873 and 1874; but in the beginning of the present year, it was determined to devote the wasting space to a profitable use. Perhaps it was supposed that the privilege of penetrating the old palace grounds would be an additional attraction to many—as it certainly is to foreigners. Whatever the motives, the doors were unfastened, the halls were cleared, the gardens opened and the shrine of immemorial pomp, glory and spiritual supremacy was converted to a bustling repository of industry and trade. The extremes of old and new Japan met in the one sanctuary which, it might easily have been imagined, would have remained forever free from the invasions of progress and reform.

The Exhibition opened on the 1st of March, but, as in previous years, reached its highest point of attraction only in May when the season for excursions fairly sets in. About the 1st of that month, the experienced providers of public amusements—theatre managers, impresarios of the ballet, acrobats, jugglers, funambulists and Homeric minstrels of history and romance—began to assemble in force and to spread their allurements before the community which is most devoted to diversions of any in the world. Then the inns, which had already been replete for two months, overflowed with occupants for whom no sufficient accommodation could be found, but who, with the characteristic good nature universal in Japan, accepted such comforts—or discomforts—as could be supplied them, without a murmur. Civilization has not advanced so far in this country as to create that rage of defiance and hostility between hotel-keepers and their guests which is inseparable from Western institutions. The streets became more picturesquely gay than before with bright varieties of costume, and more tumultuous with incongruities of dialect—for the provincial diversities of speech in Japan are as marked as in England. The whole city was like a vast fair. From the earliest dawn until close upon midnight, day after day, it seemed as if the entire multitude, residents as well as strangers, had abandoned all thoughts of the serious avocations of life. The shops were open and in brisk activity, but it was not difficult to fall into the illusion that their transactions were simply a part of the general merry-making. The merchants wore a benevolent air of continuing their operations solely from a sense that to interrupt the liveliness of traffic at this period would be throw a gloom and a restraint over the spendthrift spirit of the moment. The contagion of mirth was universal, and it was a marvel to me, as it always is in a Japanese jubilee of whatever kind, how any observer could avoid yielding to it and heartily sharing the generous and exuberant, but invariably gentle and decorous enthusiasm that prevailed. But, as I have said that foreigners were admitted to Kioto for the occasion, I need hardly add that there *were* lookers-on who not only took no part in the merriment, but even frowned upon it as the flighty ebullition of a frivolous race. Some of these, the typical tourists

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of more than one continent, stalked in stately grandeur, not only miserable themselves, but the cause of misery in others. Wherever these miracles of stolidity appeared, they were treated with a respect that manifested itself by an absence of familiarity which was none the less impressive for being involuntary. As they travelled the length of a thoroughfare they produced upon the body of the citizens an effect not unlike that which might follow the passage of a procession of icicles along the human spine. Of course they never enjoyed themselves—they were too superior for that; but day after day they wandered forth with elaborate pretence and ceremony, to seek new motives for fault-finding and to revel in detraction; and at night returned to their hotels to compare notes and to wonder why the Japanese do not adore foreigners.

Excepting on rare occasions nobody can go to Kiôto, and, consequently, everybody wants to go. The beauty of the place, its charms of legend and poetry and its host of historic associations count for little. Strangers are excluded, as a rule, and they are determined to get in whenever they can, but experience has taught the Japanese that the privilege must be accompanied with precautions. Foreigners are therefore required to obtain passports countersigned by their consuls, and to give bonds in a considerable sum as security for their proper conduct. This condition is a necessity which the consular authorities are prompt to recognize and enjoin. The Japanese would gladly waive it, for the moment, if they could do so with safety. They do, from time to time, make little efforts to relax the severity of their regulations, but the results are not encouraging. Sometimes a week or two may go by without any instance of rudeness or impropriety being reported. Then the system is relaxed. Tourists may pass from point to point without surveillance, and with no demand for their passports. They may even go beyond the defined limits of visitation, and take short trips to the places of interest that surround the old capital. But suddenly some spirited excursionist exhibits his appreciation of the newly bestowed freedom by some act which gives just offence to the people of a village. Complaints are useless in such cases, and, unluckily, the Japanese have only their own amiable weakness to blame, for allowing the range of travel to be extended beyond the stipulated boundaries. Then follows a sudden renewal of the original requirements—passes to be examined at each station, no person to set foot outside the authorized lines, and so forth. Visitors submit without a murmur to these rules—as of course they should do under any circumstances,—until they discover that their predecessors of a few days before were exempt from them. Learning this, and without waiting to inquire into causes, they proclaim themselves injured and outraged, and write to the newspapers that they are trampled under the iron heel of a Pagan despotism. But still they continue to invade the unknown regions, growling harmoniously as they go. If they do nothing worse than growl, the natives with whom they come in contact are truly fortunate. And thus it is that the many perfectly well-conducted foreigners suffer for the behaviour of the few less well-conditioned.

And yet it would seem as if there were here as few incentives to bad humor and at least as many stimulants to rational content as in any part of the world. The journey from Kobe, which is the point of foreign departure for Kiôto, is full of attraction and variety. The little railway line that stretches to Ôsaka is a capital piece of mechanical work, and possesses novelties of construction which are not common in other places;—such, for example, as the passage under the beds of no less than three mountain streams. The appointments of the road are so neat and convenient that it is a pleasure to look upon them. There are no prettier first-class carriages anywhere to be found, and the way-stations are models of their kinds. From the great city of Ôsaka, which in itself is an object of interest from its political pre-eminence in past times and its great commercial importance in all ages, the route to Kiôto may be either by the river, on which steamboats are constantly plying, or over land, by means of the popular vehicles of the country, *jinrikisha*. The latter transit is usually preferred, as it affords a wider range of observation, the banks of the river being so high as frequently to shut in the view from those who are upon its surface. For many miles the road runs through a rich and level plain, less diversified than most regions of Japan, but with noble vistas of mountains and valleys at a distance. The course from Ôsaka to Kiôto is about thirty-five miles in length, and it is accomplished, with a couple of men to each *jinrikisha*, in about six hours, without the least sign of exhaustion or even fatigue. There is nothing particularly noticeable in the demeanor of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Ôsaka, but as soon as the radius of foreign influence has been passed—and I regret to say that, in its effect upon the manners of the natives, influence is too nearly synonymous with contamination—the winning courtesy that is natural to the race shines out.

Of Kiôto itself it is, fortunately, unnecessary to speak in minute description, for, once, upon the topic, I could not answer for my own reticence. It is unquestionably the most most beautiful city in Japan. It had the advantange, originally, of being built "to order." The location was chosen by the Mikado Kuanmu, the fiftieth of his dynasty, about the year 792, after a careful examination of the whole surrounding country, not by himself alone but also by a commission of military, civil and religious officials. Up to that time the Imperial residence had been fixed in no one spot, but had been shifted, generally with each reign, to different towns in the province of Yamato or its neighbors. The whole of the year 793 and the greater part of 794 were occupied in laying out the plans for the new capital, building palaces and temples, planting parks, and making it ready in all things for occupation at a moment's notice. As a result of this elaborate preparation, Kiôto possesses a symmetry and a regularity which are not found elsewhere in the cities of the Empire. But the regularity is never formal or oppressive. The union of practical convenience and picturesque effect seems to have been successfully achieved. I have in my mind a certain capital which was similarly selected and constructed with determination aforethought; but I do not think it has fulfilled its purposes, in the nineteenth century, so satisfactorily as the seat of Kwanmu did, in the eighth. But Kiôto was not built by Congressional contract, and experience has shown that in matters of architectural or other municipal embellishments, an arbitrary autocracy goes a great way. Moreover, the situation of Kiôto gives it unparalleled advantages. It lies in a basin formed by a circle of mountains which embrace it so closely that their sides often form a part of the actual decoration of the city. Many a nobleman here has an Alpine acclivity rising from his garden, and the Sintoo prophets might mount to the clouds from the doors of their own temples.

The dwelling place of seventy successive Mikados is conspicuous only by the walls of yellow tinted plaster that surround it. It occupies a considerable, though not excessive, space, and is by no means so imposing in appearance as many of the religious edifices in its neighbourhood. The ancient military stronghold close at hand, which was built by the warrior Nobunaga, in the sixteenth century, and afterward held by the "Taikuns" of Yedo, is far more majestic and striking. Within the palace walls are clustered numbers of houses of various dimensions, in some of which the sovereigns formerly executed the highest official duties of the Empire, residing, with their families and closest attendants, in others. They are mostly of extremely simple form, and their exterior is so plain as to present no appearance whatever of intentional decoration. Some of them, however, are adorned within in the highest style of Japanese art; with elaborate and costly paintings, carvings and tapestries, all specially wrought for the Emperors' use, and of a character that is nowhere else reproduced. But these apartments are not yet opened to the public view. Neither are the great halls of state, like the *Si Sin Den*, where the monarch was wont to receive visits of homage and submission from his mightiest vassals. The buildings given up to the exposition are of a comparatively inferior class, and anciently served for the transaction of business of minor consequence or as halls of diversion, or, in some instances, as residences for guests of exalted rank,—princes of the Imperial House or high *kugés*. They are connected by corridors and covered passages, and a temporary path-

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way has been laid through them, so that visitors may proceed from one end to the other without the chance of omission or repetition. The course is about two miles in length, of which perhaps three-fourths are occupied with the various articles collected, while the other fourth runs through the gardens. About eight thousand persons seek admission every day, and the number has once or twice reached twelve thousand. The entrance fee is only five cents, so that the humblest may enjoy the privilege as freely as the richest. Five cents for the right to ramble without restraint in precincts which, ten years ago, no human power could have penetrated, and which, to the popular mind, were as inaccessible as Heaven itself, being in fact, nothing less than a section of divine territory, temporarily established for supreme and inscrutable purposes in the heart of this land of the gods!

The Exhibition is interesting, without offering any especial features of brilliancy or variety. Its chief merit is in the opportunity it affords for mutual examination and comparison of the products of different and widely separated provinces. Until a very recent time there had been no interchange of ideas upon these subjects. There was no general intercourse among the people, and the workmen of one district were quite ignorant of the methods employed and the results attained by those of another. The feudal system planted not only social and political barriers, but also held the growth of industries in artificial restraint. That is now all changed, and in these annual expositions are gathered the evidences of what can be accomplished by the intelligence and energy of diverse sections, working independently and often under totally opposite conditions. Nothing is more noticeable than the eagerness with which the artisans from one quarter investigate the achievements of those from another. Processes are discussed and the details of manufacture scrutinized with laborious care. It is a common thing to see groups of workmen who have met by chance and who have come from regions so far apart that they can hardly make their speech understood by one another, engaged in earnest consultation over a piece of pottery, an implement of agriculture, or a strange device of labour-saving machinery. These debates sometimes last for hours, the parties adjourning from the thoroughfare of the show to the tea-houses in the pleasure-grounds. As the articles contributed are almost exclusively Japanese, the Exhibition has, in this respect, a more practical value than if foreign wares were largely displayed. There is less to marvel at but a great deal more to yield material advantage. A classified list of the entire collection would not cover many pages. There are specimens of the vegetables—not yet numerous—that Japan has learned to produce, with abundant supplies of seeds for distribution; various kinds of woods; all the known articles of national food; the animals of the islands, also limited in number; minerals in profusion; manufactures in different stages of progress—porcelain, silk, tobacco, lacquered wares, bronzes, etc.; altogether a miniature epitome of the industrial capacities of the country. Of course it must be understood that, although the names of the contributions may be briefly stated, there are infinite variations in kind. The different qualities of porcelain and silk and delicate wooden wares may be counted by hundreds. The extent to which these modifications are carried can be understood by the fact that of paper alone there are not less than one thousand different sorts. The display is enlivened at intervals by objects which more directly recommend themselves to the pleasant senses—priceless works of art from the Imperial stores, now visible to the public for the first time; relics of antiquity brought forth from the treasuries of religious houses, where they have been jealously guarded to this day; and a multitude of articles of inexpensive luxury, always tasteful and ingenious, and in which the Japanese take great delight. Prominent among these latter are the supplies of toys for children. There is no land like this for toys. It seems as if every resource of invention had been exhausted for the amusement of the young, and the charm of them is that results which seem amazing even to adult eyes are accomplished by appliances so simple as to make them doubly marvellous. Among the historical gatherings are weapons of several periods, the most curious of which are breech-loading cannon of nearly three centuries ago. There are likewise models of the ships of war in which the Japanese accomplished their venturesome expeditions to Corea, Formosa, Luzon, and even Siam, almost before the country was known, by Western nations, to exist. These vessels were evidently of formidable bulk and power, and certainly not inferior to the best Spanish craft with which they were contemporaneous. They were not very different from the largest English ships of a hundred years past. Their antiquity is attested by the fact that by a decree of the third Shiogun, early in the 17th century, when the principle of national seclusion was resolved upon, they were all destroyed, and a form adopted which would make distant voyages impossible. This form has never since been changed. The old models have been carefully preserved in the Kiôto temples, from which they now emerge after a concealment of three centuries or more. Side by side with these emblems of ancient prestige are collected a few tokens of modern prowess—arms and other trophies the sight of which transported me suddenly, in imagination, to the fiery wilderness of Formosa, where I had witnessed their capture in the summer of 1874. Far more agreeable to contemplate than any of these are the pretty achievements of the pupils of a philanthropic society recently established in Kioto "for the encouragement of female labour." The women who are thus brought together and invited to turn their hands to useful work, are, I believe, social outcasts. Under ordinary circumstances, having once entered upon their dreary career, there would be no possible reclamation for them, as they are unskilled in reputable methods of self-support; but the plan of the institution is to give them instruction in different kinds of needlework, chiefly ornamental, and to find a market for all that they produce. Embroideries of the most ambitious description are exhibited in this department, and if the attention they attract be any assurance of success, the society has a fair prospect of accomplishing its designs.

With all the merits of the exposition, judged from a Japanese stand-point, it must be admitted that to strangers, (outside of the *nil admirari* class) the paramount attraction is in Kiôto itself, its natural charms, the beauty of its environs, and, at present, the multitudinous sea of light-hearted humanity that overflows it. Perhaps it may not be easy to picture an assemblage of fifty thousand excursionists gathered compactly together without a thought of anything but mutual good feeling and amiable regard for the common comfort and content. Such a state of things may be ideal in other lands, but in Japan it is a literal reality. Individual discourtesy is never seen, because it is never cultivated as one of the elements of success in the pursuit of happiness. Disorder or turbulence would be the cause of a far greater astonishment than the most startling curiosities of the Exhibition could create. The tidal wave of merriment has nothing vicious or destructive about it. The main object of the mass of visitors is amusement—free as their fancies can conceive and unlimited as their finances will allow. Those whose means are very narrow roam incessantly by day and night, as gay as any, and never appear to be burdened by reflections upon the superior opportunities of others. Those who have funds to spare are embarrassed only by the multiplicity of channels through which they may disburse them. It is a continuous carnival, with no affectation of flesh-forsaking significance, to be sure, but with a comfortable absence of the envy, hatred and malice and all uncharitableness that Christian nations pray to be delivered from but do not invariably succeed in getting rid of—not even in the gigantic World's Fairs of Europe and America. If success, in an enterprise of this nature, consists truly in attaining the desired end by the most engaging means, and securing the completest gratification to the interests of all concerned at the least appreciable cost of exertion and constraint, then that of of the modest and unpretending Industrial Exposition of Kioto may be pronounced as nearly perfect as ordinary human calculations are ever likely to achieve.

E. H. H.

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A STUDENT'S VIEW OF FUTURE SERVICE.

THE following extract from a letter written by a student in America is interesting as an example of the ease and fluency in English expression that has been attained, not only in this instance, but also in many others that have come to our knowledge, and as showing the consideration that is given to the material necessities of Japanese development, even by those from whose youth and whose delicate culture the avowal of such practical theories could hardly be expected. The writer eighteen years of age, is the son of an officer of the Kanagawa Kencho, was for two years a scholar in the Kai Sei Gakko of Tokio, and has resided for about the same period in a New England city. It is perhaps fair to say that his letter was a hasty communication to a private friend, and that its slight deviations from strict accuracy of composition would doubtless have been avoided if it had been supposed that greater care was required. We print it, without alteration from the original. Respecting the views which it sets forth, it is unquestionally true that great numbers of the rising generation might well serve their country in the manner indicated; but a doubt will probably arise, in their case, as to whether the special intellectual qualities which the style and method of thought seem to demonstrate would be most profitably employed in such a direction. At least the deficiency of "mind," which is naïvely asserted by the modest reviewer of his own capacities, will not be apparent to others.

"As I was the other day deeply engaged in various thoughts as to what I should do in my future life, and in what capacity it would be that I could best serve my fellow countrymen, the idea struck me of becoming a farmer, and it has not forsaken me since. Should you be surprised to see me turn farmer? At first the idea was repugnant to me, and the very word "farmer" sounded insignificant and even mean. But as I thought more on the subject, I was soon reconciled to it; and moreover, I argued that there was nothing disgraceful in the profession, and no more so to those who pursue it. I also know this, that one profession is as honorable as any other, and that a man can make himself useful among his people as a farmer, quite as much as in some other calling; and honour is always with him who performs his branch of labour faithfully and effectually. No doubt, the *Sangis* and the *Kiôs*, and such others soar high in the social world, enjoying several privileges and artificial honours, if I may so express myself, which must needs be withheld from the more modest class of men, farmers. But what is that to me? I have no ambition to aspire to high ranks or dignities, nor am I envious of the luxuries and splendor of a Court. Perhaps I misinterpret my own meaning to say this. I also am a human being, and am far from despising the situations of these officials, who, filling high ranks in various departments of the Government, play their parts on the great political stage, and influence the people's minds. I admit there are grandeur and nobleness in all these. But I must not forget that those who expect to lead such lofty lives, and to shine forth above their fellows, must, in the first place, possess minds and proper qualifications. I, for my part, have no mind, and not having the foundation, the good I derive from education in this direction will go only a little way. "No," I say, therefore, to myself, "I cannot, I will not be one of those people; but will study Agriculture, while I am in this country, and when I go home, I will carry back the knowledge with me and teach and practise it among my countrymen."

Now, do not mistake my meaning. I do not mean that when I finish my education and go back from here, I shall confine my existence and labor within the limited societies of the poor, ignorant farmers; much the less am I willing to have myself numbered among the common "water-drinking" class. My object is, and I hope it is a worthy one, to endeavor to introduce the foreign system of farming as fully as possible into our country, and to contribute with my best ability to the improvement of the land; causing such articles to be produced there as the natives have not seen, and as will soon be appreciated and used by them. It is quite needless to remind you of the importance of real scientific agriculture; and this is nowhere more needed than in Japan. It is true, the natives are skillful in this art, nay, they even excel other nations in some particular branches, such as cultivating rice, &c.; but then their knowledge is limited, and nobody will question but that they will be improved by additional instructions to a great extent. Moreover, a fast change is now taking place among the people at large in social views; and they are at this moment gradually adopting European manners and of living, and are beginning to use various animals' flesh for their diet. And it is evident to me that in not many years rice, fish, and vegetables will cease to be our universal food, and your mode of living will be practiced on a large scale. This will cause a demand for domestic animals, and then the proper methods of grazing will become necessary.

And again, lately, on the part of our government, many assiduous efforts have been made to open the island of Yezo for human habitation; and in spite of various obstacles, which the settlers have met with there, I have no reason to think the people's zeal on the question has in any degree abated—but, on the contrary, it is likely the Kuaitaku-shi will push this piece of work right straight on. And here, too, in the course of a few years, a man, educated for the profession, who knows how to adapt proper ways of cultivation to the nature of the soil, will not be an unwelcome assistant in their labors, and his service is not likely to be rejected.

All these I have here recounted somewhat at length, not because, as I said before, I wished to point out to you the importance of fitting up some of us for this rural science, but because I hoped to have you understand my ideas about this matter, and to let you know my willingness and desire to volunteer for the service.

Of course, I will write to my father this time in full, and let him know my opinion, and will ask his counsel, too. I hope my parents and my friends at home will have no objection to my choosing this profession. Although, as you know, we are remarkably quick in throwing away many unreasonable prejudices, and in adapting ourselves to new ideas, yet there remain a great mass of people still fostering many old fashioned notions. Particularly among the women, partial respects are made to family pride and dignity, and should their husbands or brothers propose to step down from their family-rank and become farmers, they might yet incur their displeasure. However, my mother is too much enlightened for this,—she is above this, and I have no doubt, if my thought be intimated to her, she will soon be reconciled to it, and will perhaps come finally to approve of it. As to my father, I know, he is altogether too liberal minded to oppose my inclination. I am thankful I am not living in those old times when we were not allowed to select callings to our own liking."

Law & Police.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq, Acting Consul.

June 22 1875.

Samual Topping, carpenter of the British barque *Spirit of the Age*, was charged by Mr. John-on, master of the barque, with assaulting him.

The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty."

Richard Johnson, master of the *Spirit of the Age*, swore that the accused shipped as carpenter and seaman, and that he soon discovered that he was not up to his work as carpenter. He could not even handle his tools, and was put to seaman's duty. On the morning of the 19th April the prisoner was reported by the chief officer for disobedience of orders, and was reprimanded, when he became violent and abusive, and used bad language. The witness ordered him off the poop, and on his refusing advanced to compel him to go. The accused then struck the witness with his fist a heavy blow on the head, and retreated from the poop An entry of the assault was made in the official log-book.

John Stansfield, chief officer of the *Spirit of the Age*, deposed to having witnessed the assault by the accused upon the captain. The witness signed the charge in the official log, and at that time the accused said he had not committed the offence. The prisoner had not been on board the vessel six hours before his incompetence as a carpenter was evident. He was either not a tradesman, or he had not chosen to show his ability.

To the Court: The accused made a royal yard in a manner to convince any experienced person that he was not a carpenter. In small vessels it is usual for the carpenter to assist in washing the deck When he assaulted the captain he struck him on the head with his right hand. His work was always done reluctantly and once when called up at night he would not turn out, on the ground that the cook was not turned out too.

The prisoner denied having committed any assault upon the master, and called.

Charles Harris, steward of the vessel, who was sworn, and said that on the morning in question he heard the mate order the carpenter to wash decks. During breakfast the mate told the captain that he had disobeyed orders. After breakfast the captain called the carpenter on to the poop, and asked him why he had refused duty, to which the carpenter replied that he had not done so. An altercation ensued, and the captain told accused once or twice to leave the poop, adding that if he did not go he would throw him off. The captain went to execute his threat, pushed the accused, who

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fell, and in trying to break his fall threw up his hand, striking the captain on the head, evidently unintentionally. The captain's hat was knocked a little on one side, and he shouted out, "Did you see him strike me?" to which the mate answered "Yes." Next morning, after breakfast, the accused was brought to the cabin by the captain's orders. Witness was in the pantry, and heard the captain threaten to below the man's brains out if he came down stairs to do anything. Witness saw the captain take his revolver from his room and put it under a bench in the after cabin.

To the prosecutor: I saw all that occurred on the occasion of the alleged assault. I was standing on the companion ladder and the disturbance took place at the break of the poop.

The captain said that a man standing on the companion ladder could not see what happened at the spot indicated.

His Honour animadverted upon the conduct of the prisoner. Though he did not quite credit the statement of the last witness, yet there was a doubt as to the assault having been committed, and as the accused denied all intention of striking the captain, and there was no specific charge of refusing duty against him, he would be discharged.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General.

June 21st, 1875.

W. L. CLARK v. STAPLES & WHITNEY.

This was a claim for $2,119.25, with interest from the 1st April last. The amount claimed is made up of $2,100 commission on the lease of the Occidental Hotel and premises, and $19.25 expenses incurred by plaintiff.

Mr. Clark deposed to having been engaged by the defendants after their arrival in this settlement, to procure for them the lease of the hotel premises at No. 18, lately under the management of Captain Purvis. After some delay, occasioned by the necessary negotiations, he brought the matter to a head, and arranged with Mr. De Rosa on behalf of his clients to lease the place for ten years, at a monthly rental of $700. He had arranged, he said, to charge 2½ per cent. on the amount of the lease and contended that he meant, and was understood by the defendants to mean, on the *whole* amount of the rent, which would be $84,000. He had repeatedly applied for the money, and was told by the defendant. Whitney that he would settle up with him early in June. When this promise was not redeemed, plaintiff threatened to bring an action to recover the money due to him and Mr. Whitney told him to "go ahead."

Mr. James Winstanley, of Messrs. Bourne & Co., was called by the plaintiff, and testified to 2½ per cent. being a customary rate of commission. For an ordinary lease, his firm would charge 2½ per cent. on the gross rental. In a ten years' lease, they might make a reduction. They would probably charge a commission of 2½ per cent. on the rent for the first five years, and make a reduction on the amount for the remaining five.

Mr. Whitney, one of lessees of the Occidental Hotel, was examined, and did not deny the liability. He said, however, that he understood that commission was only to be charged on the first year's lease.

James M. Staples, the senior partner in the firm of Staples & Whitney, was sworn, and said that he was privy to the engagement with Mr. Clark, who was to charge 2½ per cent. commission. Witness had not heard any time mentioned on which commission was to be charged. He supposed, though, that the same custom prevailed here as in the United States, where commission was charged on the first year's rental, unless a special agreement were made to the contrary.

His Honor remarked upon the apparently enormous extent of the charge. It was evident, however, that an agreement had been made: the bill was sent and in had not been disputed. He would pronounce his decision on the case to-day (Tuesday).

22nd June, 1875.

The following judgment was delivered by the Consul-General this evening:—

This action is brought to recover the sum of $2,119,25, amount of commission and expenses claimed by plaintiff for procuring for defendants the lease of the premises known as the Occidental Hotel, in Yokohama. It clearly appears from the evidence that the plaintiff was employed by defendants to procure the lease of the property, and that the same was so obtained by the procurement of the plaintiff. That the lease, as executed, provided for a tenancy of ten years, at $700 per month, with the privilege of terminating the same by the lessees in five years, upon a previous six months notice to the lessors; that the plaintiff stated his terms before entering upon his task to be 2½ per cent. commission, which terms were ageeed upon by the defendants; that nothing at that time was said about the gross sum upon which said 2½ per cent. was to be paid,—whether upon the rental of ten years, or any other period, the plaintiff testifying that he understood it to refer to the gross ten years' rental, one of the defendants, that he supposed it to mean only the amount of one year's rental.

In April, however, it appears that plaintiff presented his account to the defendants for the sum of $2,119.25 on ten years' rental, and $19.25 expenses.

To this bill defendants never made any objection, but on the contrary defendant Whitney repeatedly promised to pay it.

The charge is evidently disproportioned to the labour performed; but the defendants, with the singular recklessness that seems to have characterised all their financial proceedings in this country, promised to pay it without the slightest demur or remonstrance, which, if properly presented, would probably have resulted in a reduction of the same by the plaintiff.

By the lease, however, it appears that the defendants had the right to terminate the tenancy in five years. In fact, it was terminated within three months. When the defendants promised to pay the bill, I am at liberty to presume they did so under the intention of continuing in possession of the premises for the whole term of ten years. Having, however, given the same up within a few months, it appears to me equitable to hold their said promise as binding only for the per centage upon the rental for five years.

It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the plaintiff do recover from the defendants the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars, being commission at the rate of two and one-half per cent, upon $12,000, the rental for five years, and nineteen dollars and twenty-five cents expenses, being for the gross sum of one thousand and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents, and interest from the 1st day of April last, and costs of suit.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul-General.

June 21, 1875.

W. H. Scriggins was charged with being drunk and incapable.

This man, whose real name is Livingstone, was asserted to be a deserter from the *Lackawanna*. He was discharged, and ordered to eave the port within ten days, otherwise he would be tried on the charge of desertion.

1 E. Scott, a seaman of the U. S. S. *Saco*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. The evidence of the police showed that he was very violent. The consul expressed a wish that the police would complain against the low grog houses in town. At many of these places decoctions were sold of the vilest description, manufactured expressly to kill sailors. If the police would show good grounds of complaint against any of these houses kept by American citizens, he would shut them up immediately. Sergeant Perceval promised to lodge a complaint in due form and course.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before the Chancellor.

June 21, 1875.

Louis Gaugroe, a seaman of the French iron-clad *Montcalm*, was drunk and disorderly yesterday. He was brought before the French Consul this morning, who ordered him to be sent on board his ship for punishment.

GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

The following is the translation of the judgment in the case of Simon, Evers & Co. *versus* Dau, of which we gave the purport on the 21st inst.:

"It is hereby made known and declared that the judgment of this Court is that the defendants are to pay the costs of this suit, and are to pay to the plaintiffs for the damage done to the 27 bales of pilot cloth and 299 rolls of felt the sum of 2,820 dollars and 31 cents, together with interest on the same at the rate of 5 per cent. from the date of the arrival of the *Mathilde*.

Consul for the defence has notified his intention to appeal against this decision.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

J. MAMMELSDORF and H. FRANCKE, assessors.

Friday, 25th June, 1875.

K. OKURA & Co. *vs.* BUSCH SCHRAUB & Co.

This was a claim for the recovery of 1,000 *yen* damages, together with 1,000 *rios* deposit money and interest, paid on a contract en-

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tered into with defendants in July, 1874, for 60,000 pairs military drill gaiters, to be ordered from home.

Mr. Motz, of the Judicial Court of Kanagawa, appeared for the plaintiffs, and stated that in July, 1874, the plaintiffs entered into a contract as above. There was a clause in the agreement to the effect that in case of its non-fulfilment by the defendants, that they were to pay 1,000 *yen* damages. 1,000 *rios* were paid as deposit money.

Defendants, in answer, admitted having made the contract, and having failed to fulfil it on account of the high price ruling at home for the article; but stated that the contract was made with a partner of the plaintiffs' firm named Yokuyama, who had since gone to London. He had consented, before leaving, to an amicable arrangement of the matter, by which they were to return the 1,000 *rios* paid as deposit, and pay plaintiffs 400 *yen* as damages.

This defendants failed to prove, and the plaintiffs having sufficiently shown to the Court by documents that this was not the case, judgment was given for the plaintiffs as follows: 1,000 *yen* damages, to be paid by the defendants as in the contract, and the 1,000 *rios* bargain money to be returned, together with interest on it, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 24th July, 1874.

THE LATE ECLIPSE.

(The Saturday Review.)

It has been well said that when, in the distant future, the scientific history of the present century comes to be written, the wonderful advances in our knowledge of the constitution of the sun, and therefore in our knowledge of star-structure generally, will occupy a large, if not the foremost, place. We believe this opinion to be correct, because, although to many persons the generalizations of Darwin or Thomson, and such practical successes as the electric telegraph, seem to dwarf the revelations of the spectroscope; in the case of the latter instrument the ground is only just broken, and many of the results already acquired, marvellous as they are, are as yet but imperfectly understood; while physicists and chemists have not yet realized, as they must shortly do, that in the various stellar bodies which give us light, not only is matter to be studied under conditions impossible of realization upon the surface of this planet, but its laws can be investigated under the most simple conditions in celestial laboratory experiments upon the most stupendous scale. Be this, however, as it may, it is satisfactory to remember that, when the history of scientific progress in our time comes to be written, the efforts of the English Government and of English Scientific Societies will have to be recorded. The Government, however niggardly it may have been with regard to other scientific questions, has never refused aid to observe total eclipses of the sun. Since the importance of the use of the spectroscope in such observations was demonstrated by the discoveries made during the eclipse of 1868 we have had three such expeditions aided by Government. In 1870, 1871, and in the present year, observers have gone from England, armed with all the appliances of modern science, to meet at their stations friendly rivals from other civilized countries. Both in 1870 and 1871 great advances were made, necessitating more or less complete changes in the method of attack to be adopted when a subsequent occasion presented itself, until, in the observations made on the eclipse which was visible in the Islands in the Bay of Bengal, in Burmah, and in Siam on the 6th of the present month, eye observations have been abolished altogether. The telegrams which have arrived during the present week from the observing parties in the Nicobars and in Siam tell us that, although the weather proved treacherous—the eclipse itself generating a cloud over the stations at Camorta in the Nicobars which prevented all observations during totality, and the sky being hazy in Siam—valuable results have been obtained, and in one of the telegrams sufficient details are entered into to enable us to form an idea of the kind of new knowledge which has been obtained.

To show in what this consists a few preliminary remarks will be necessary. The first application of the spectroscope to the sun by Stokes, Kirchhoff, and Angström showed, as might have been anticipated, that the materials of that luminary and of our own planet are similar, the main difference between the two bodies being one of temperature. Our earth, which must once have shone out as the sun itself, though of smaller mass, has cooled down so completely that, with the exception of the gases, oxygen and nitrogen, of which the atmosphere is at the present epoch chiefly composed, all the other chemical elements as a rule have combined to form the solid crust of the earth and the various organisms which occupy its surface, such combinations having been rendered possible by the cooling. In the sun we find a very different state of things. In consequence of its tremendous temperature, its atmosphere is mainly composed, not of cool metalloids as ours is, but of incandescent metals, such as iron, magnesium, and the like. The detection of this atmosphere was one of the first triumphs of the spectroscope. In the last century the sun as it is familiar to us was supposed to be all the sun. It was thought that the bright surface was due to a stratum of clouds at the extreme upper limit of the atmosphere of a cooled globe like our own; we now know that it lies at the base of an incandescent atmosphere at least half a million of miles high, and surrounds a nucleus which must be hotter than itself. But we know very much more than this; we know the chemical constituents of the lower part of that atmosphere, and in this study we have come across the very remarkable fact that the various chemical constituents are not equally mixed up, but that they thin out, so to speak, in such a manner that although all are present at the surface of the bright layer, or photosphere—that is, at the boundary of the sun as ordinarily visible to us—the atmosphere becomes less and less rich as we ascend, so that at length we reach a region where only one chemical element—namely, hydrogen—is present among all the known substances with which we started at the bottom.

The constituents of the sun's atmosphere, taken as a whole, have recently been thus classified by Professor Prestwich:—

1 Permanent Gas	Hydrogen.		
2 Metals of the Alkalies	Sodium.	Potassium.	
All the Metals of the Alkaline Earths ...	Calcium,	Strontium	Barium.
3 Metals of the Zinc class	Magnesium.	Zinc.	Cadmium.
All the Metals of the Iron class	Manganese.	Cobalt.	Chromium.
	Iron	Nickel.	Uranium.
2 Metals of the Tin class	Tin.	Titanium.	
1 Metal of the Lead class (probably)	Lead.		

To the metals of the alkalies in this list may now be added Lithium, which Mr. Lockyer has recently detected.

It will be seen that the metals of the tungsten, antimony, silver, and gold classes are entirely unrepresented, while, if we accept the metallic nature of hydrogen, there is not a single metalloid on the list, although they have been diligently searched for. But even this is not all. It has been remarked that the order in which these metallic vapours thin out, in the manner we have before referred to, is that of the old atomic or combining weights, and not that of the modern weights; this is indicated in the following statement:—

	Old Atomic Weights.	New Atomic Weights.
Hydrogen	1	1
Magnesium	12	24
Calcium	20	40
Sodium	23	23
Chromium	26	52.5
Manganese	27	55
Iron	28	56
Nickel	29	58

Aluminium is not included in the list, because its order in the layers has not yet been determined by observation, but the principle referred to would place it between magnesium and calcium.

So much then for the chemical constitution of the lower regions of the solar atmosphere. It was found during the eclipse of 1871, observed in India, that while the spectroscope and photography quite agreed in their records of this part of the atmosphere, they parted company, so to speak, when the higher reaches of the atmosphere, called by Janssen the "coronal atmosphere," were in question. Photography gave us great extension, exquisite details, and a rugged boundary. Spectroscopy gave us small extension, no details, and a perfectly circular outline. Hence the terms "photographic corona" and "spectroscopic corona," then introduced to represent the idea that, while the light from some of the materials was more competent to impress itself upon the photographic plate, that from the hydrogen chiefly came to the eye in the instrumental arrangement employed. This important conclusion gave a new incentive not only to eclipse observations and laboratory researches, but also to an examination of the solar spectrum from a new point of view. Since 1871 some evidence has been communicated to the Royal Society in support of the suggestion that the metalloids or non-metallic elements as a group lie outside the metallic atmosphere. This, if it were established, would at once explain the difference between the photographic and spectroscopic corona; while fortunately, later researches have shown that, if the metalloids did exist there, the spectrum they would give would probably have considerable photographic action, which would be denied to them lower down, because, as they descended, by the breaking up of their particles, their light, instead of being confined to the

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blue end of the spectrum, would be distributed over the whole of it, while in addition it would be enfeebled, owing to mixture with the other gases and vapours in the lower regions.

We believe we shall not be far wrong in ascribing the anxiety of the Royal Society to secure observations of the present total eclipse, and their appeal to the Government for aid, to the great interest which attaches to the question to which we have referred not only from an astronomical, but from a physical, a chemical, and a geological point of view. Of course there were other questions which would be settled by the way, but the paramount ones were—(1) Is a cooling star surrounded by strata, so to call them, in which complexity of molecular structure, whether due to compounds of the same or of different elements, increases as the distance from the greater heat at the centre increases? and (2), Near the centre where the molecular structure of the so called elements which can withstand the dissociating force of that most highly heated region is necessarily of the simplest, what is the exact order in which these molecules of strictly comparable physical constitution sort themselves out by the action of gravity? Could a definite answer be given to the first question, speculations as to the origin of the crust of our earth would be enormously simplified and kept within a certain fixed boundary, while it is clear that the second question has to do with both physics and chemistry; for in the lower region of the sun's atmosphere we are in presence of a continuous experiment on a gigantic scale on the relative vapour densities of at least twenty metals—an experiment, be it remarked, in which the temperature affords us a guarantee, and the spectroscope a proof, that the vapours are all in similar molecular conditions. To answer these questions the Royal Society looked to photographs of the spectra of both the upper and lower parts of the solar atmosphere, especially in the ultra-violet region, such that the difference between the photographic and spectroscopic corona observed in 1871 might be explained, and the variour heights to which the vapours in the lower atmosphere extend could be demonstrated.

Now Dr. Schuster, the chief of the Eclipse party in Siam, has apparently succeeded in photographing the spectra both of the upper and lower parts of the sun's atmosphere. To explain his telegram, we may state that the arrangements adopted by the Royal Society with infinite skill and care were such that each particular kind of vapour in the sun's atmosphere would register itself on a photographic plate; so that, if it extended all round the sun, as in point of fact we know they all do, we should get a ring—a thin one if the vapour extended only a short way above the photosphere, one of considerable breadth if the vapour extended from the photosphere high up into the atmosphere. Further, while in the case of those vapours which we know to rest on the photosphere, the interior diameters of all the rings would be the same, however great the breadth of the rings might be, if there were any vapours which existed at a higher level but did not extend down to the photosphere, and which therefore form no part of the lower atmosphere or enter into the composition of the prominences, these rings would have a greater interior diameter, and in this way clearly indicate the different position in the atmosphere of the vapours which gave rise to them. Dr. Schuster tells us that "the prismatic camera shows the rings with protuberances at the edge of the sun, and at least one more ring towards the ultra-violet without prominences." It is not too soon therefore to state that one of the fundamental questions put to the eclipsed sun has been answered, and although we may regret that either some unexplained delay, or a haze, or both, prevented some of the more delicate work being done, enough has been secured amply to repay those on whom the labour of love has fallen of planning the various expeditions.

The photographs, the fruit of so much labour, will soon be in this country, and if the careful examination of them justifies the hopes raised by the telegrams, the results obtained during the present eclipse will not soon be forgotten, while the methods employed will doubtless supersede all former ones until new successes have been achieved and the various problems have been pushed still further towards solution.

Judging from a piece of news which appeared on the 27th of May in the *Singapore Daily Times*, there is some probability of our having extra concerts in Shanghai, next season. The paragraph is as follows:—"We understand that the prima "donna Signora Maria Palmieri, assisted by Signor Fito (?) "Palmieri and Signorina Alice Persiani, will visit Singapore "in a few days, on her way to China and Japan, and intends "giving two concerts here. She has been giving very "successful concerts in Australia, and is at present in Java." —*The Celestial Empire.*

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 18th July 1876.

Further Failures.

Messrs. Young Borthwick & Company, Bill Brokers, Messrs. John Strachan & Company of Bishopsgate Street, J. C. Fowlie, Leadenhall Street, Messrs. John Anderson & Company of Philpot Lane, J. P. Westhead & Company of Manchester and many other minor failures.

Shanghai, 18th June, 1875.

The American Consul and his wife have been insulted at Chinkiang by soldiers. Some disturbance followed but subsequently quieted.

Mr. Medhurst and Mr. Seward in the *Thalia* and *Palos* respectively have proceeded to Chinkiang.

London, 17th June, 1875.

Further Failures in London.

Messrs. Robert Benson & Company of Kings Arms Yard and Messrs. Rainbow Holderton of Saint Helens Place, have suspended payment and further failures are expected.

London, 15th June, 1875.

Marshall MacMahon has reviewed 25,000 troops.

A Terrible Earthquake has occurred at Cucuba (sic) in New Granda. The loss of life has been very great.

Messrs. Alexander Collie of London and Manchester have suspended payment. The liabilities are estimated at three millions.

Bombay, 12th June, 1875.—The Sassoon Wet Dock was successfully opened on the 9th instant. Steamer was docked on the occasion.

London, 12th June, 1875.

ASCOT HUNT CUP.—Thuringian, 1 Prance, 2 Whitebait, 3.

GOLD CUP.—Doncaster, 1 Aventurière, 2 Mongol, 3.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has arrived in London.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 20, *Volga*, French steamer, Nomdedeu, 960, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M Co.

June 20, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,685, from Shanghai, &c., General, to M. B. S. S. Co.

June 20, *Spirit of the Age*, British barque, Johnson, 347, from Liverpool, General.

June 22, *Great Republic*, American str., H. C. Dearborn, 3,881, from Hongkong, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 22, *Auguste*, British schooner, Watt, 210, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Order.

June 23, *Ascold*, Russ. flag ship, Tartoff, 2,016, from Hakodate.

June 23, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai and Ports, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 23, *Peter*, German brig, Holm, 241, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.

June 26, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,660, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 20, *Cheviot*, British steamer, Watt, 764, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Kniffler & Co.

June 22, *Gaucho*, British barque, Crighton, 379, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.

June 23, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

June 24, *Otto*, German brig, Adamson, 231, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

June 24, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,880, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

June 24, *Victoria*, British barque, Briscold, 748, for Vancouver Island, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

June 24, *Oxfordshire*, British steamer, Jones, 1,640, for Hiogo, General, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

June 25, *Annie Braginton*, British barque, Smith, 413, for New York, Tea, despatched by Cornes & Co.

June 26, *Niigata Maru* Japanese steamer, Walker, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Niigata Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. S. M. Sato, A. Thomas, M. Nickel, A. Helm, Blakesly, Sutton, Kon-kee, Weintraub, Goldstand, Capt. Hubbard, Duncan, Glover and 6 Japanese in the cabin, and 102 Japanese, 11 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Volga* from Hongkong.—Madame Steckens, Captain Stevens, Messrs. R Negre, Whitall, and 14 French mariners.

Per P. M. S. S. *Great Republic*, from Hongkong:—For Yokohama.—Baron Francois Seillien, J. Lumsdaine and Servant, 1

European in the Steerage and 1 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Rear Admiral A. M. Pennock, U. S. N., Mrs. Capt. D. B Harmony, Lieut. E. L. Amory. U. S. N., Dr. T. W. Leach, U. S. N., John S. Stodder, U. S. N., Walter Moffett, Richard Devens, Alexander McLeod, D. M. Forbes, 3 Europeans in the Steerage and 938 Chinese.

Per P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai and way Ports: For Yokohama.—Rev. J. Davison and Wife, Rev. D. Green and Wife, L. W. Kiss and Wife, Mr. and Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Captain Stevens, Baron D'Anéthan, Messrs. Schnell, S. J. Morris, Ching Chu, F. A Wheeler, E. L. Reed, Beasley, Tanigaya, W. Buscott, G. Abell, J, Potida, Captain Hashian. For San Francisco.—Miss J. J. Mansfield, Paymaster C. H. Thompson, U. S. N.

Per P. & O. Steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—Dr. Morehead, Mr. Newbigging, Major Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Taro, Aubo and H. Wagner.

Per American steamer *Great Republic* for San Francisco.—Capt and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Harmony, Rear-Admiral Pennock, U.S.N., Lieut. Amory, U.S.N., Dr. T. W. Leach, U.S.N. J. J. Mansfield, W. Moffat, A. Everson, D. Morita, F. Jones, C. Wagner, R. Deven, J. Stodder, U S N., E. H. Nicholl, C. C. Blakeslee, A. S. McLeod, D. M. Forbes, and 938 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Niigata Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Frousad, Pryon, Benson, Kumoshiro, Kogiro, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Bennet, Walker, Hukeyu, Yoshimaga, Pauncefort, Wagner, Henry, Ota, Kujimura, Torii, Yasui Ito, Yoshikawa, Fujiimoto, Tamayaki Chiyo, Matsuwo, Matsuyoi, Shee Yak Po, Chong Tak Cha, Kam Kee, See Jee Jee See, Lee Chong Kui.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong: Miss Gibbs, from Singapore; Mr. Oishi and 18 Chinese.

CARGOES.

Per P. & O. Steamer *Bombay*:—
Silk for England, 60 bales; France, 45; Italy, 10.

Per P. & O. str. *Malacca* from Hongkong:—

Overland Cargo.

18 Boxes Dollars value £3,038.
118 Packages General cargo.

Local from Hongkong.

Sugar	10,208	Packages.
Wine	184	,,
Tea Mats	78	,,
Vermillion	30	,,
Tin	60	Slabs.
M'dse	54	Packages.
Leather	39	B'dles.
Sundries	133	Packages.
Cigars	2	Cases.
	10,778	Packages.

REPORTS.

The *Otto* reports pleasant weather and light wind till off the Kii channel on the 8th, when they experienced a very heavy westerly gale.

The *Spirit of the Age* reports experienced some heavy weather in the Atlantic, called at the Cape for water and some repairs, left there on the 10th March, came up through the Eastern passages, and had generally fine pleasant weather.

The British schooner *Auguste* reports S. W. winds and moderate weather throughout.

The Russ. flag ship *Ascold* reports experienced light southerly winds and fine weather.

The *Gaucho* which left on the 21st put back last night, through stress of weather.

The *Peter* reports fine weather till coming on the coast of Japan; the last two or three days very stormy.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* reports left Hongkong on the 20th June, at 0.30 p m., experienced light southerly winds with smooth sea and fine weather to Yokosima, from thence to Oosima light variable winds and overcast, from Oosima to Rock Island thick misty weather with drizzling rain, from Rock Island to port, same thick weather with fresh N. E. wind; arrived and anchored at 4.50 p.m., 26th June.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York	Mora	P. Heinemann & Co.	
Shanghai	Nevada	P. M. S. S. Co.	26th June.
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	30th June.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Ajax" str.
FROM LONDON.—"Glenyon" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Oleander." "Duke of Abercorn."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Satsuma";
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"B. Sewell."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM LONDON FOR [illegible]—"Kuhlgar."
FROM [illegible]
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Abano"; "Thornaby" s. s.; "Vichna;" "Shalimar."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas O. Leary"; "Ukraine". For Hiogo.—"Armenia;" "Rainbow"; "Ugo"; "Cremona"; "New Republic"; "Robert Kelly"; "Rishd. Lattley."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO —
FROM ABERDEEN.—"Esmeralda" str.
FROM HAMBURG.—"Catharina."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Sarpedon;" "Menelaus" str; "Belgic" str.; "Gaelic" str; "Priam" str.; "Ulysses" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Galley of Lorne" str; "Erl King" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Flying Spur," "Punjaub," "Coulmakyle"; "Cathaya"; "Formosa;" "Albuera."
AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai"; "Sophie."
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Jessie Jamieson"
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Benj. Sewell."
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
AT GLASGOW FOR Do. "Argyle" str.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Costa Rica	Connor	Shanghai.
Massilia	Rand	
Nevada	Williams	Shanghai.
Naruto	DuBois	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Tanais	Reynier	Hongkong 30th inst.
Volga	Nondedeu	
Washi	Hescroff	

SAILING SHIPS.

Auguste	210	Watt	
Hants County	641	Cochrane	
Iris	213		
John McKean	194	Christenson	
Myrtle	85	Poley	
Mora	620	Angel	New York.
Peter	241	Holm	Chefoo.
Spirit of the Age	374	Johnson	Kobe.
Tori	100	Jordan	
Thos A. Goddard	682	Smith	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

Russ. flag ship	Ascold	Tartoff
French Ironclad	Montcalm	Admiral Krantz
French gun-boat	Volta	Captain Floucaud
H. M. Corvette	Charybdis	Captain Smith
American gun-boat	Saco	Comdr. C. S. McDougal
H. B. M. S.	Audacious	Captain Collum, at Yokoska
U. S. Sloop of War	Kearsarge	Captain Lewis

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ...	11 A.M.	5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,.....	11 ,	
French Church,.....	8.30 ,,	10 A.M.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,,	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

NOTICE.

WE have opened a BRANCH at HIOGO under the same firm name, as at NAGASAKI.

ALT & Co.

No. 122, Foreign Concession,
HIOGO. 2ws.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—With the exception of 7 and 9 lbs. Grey Shirtings there is no demand for cotton fabrics or yarns and prices continue to show a tendency to weaker rates.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.92½	to $2.12½	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.40	to	2.60
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „	2.20	to 2 50	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75	to	0 97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „ 39 in. „	2.22½	to 2.52½	Black Velvets	8.00	to	9.15
9 lbs.	„ 44 in. „	2.60	to 2 90	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.25	to	3.40

Yarn:—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	31.00	to 35.75	No. 28 to 32	per picul	37.00	to 39.00
Reverse	nom.	nominal		„ 38 to 42	„	41.00	to 45.00

Woollens.—No improvement is to be noted in these goods in which business continues to be extremely restricted.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 25	to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0 25	to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4 50	to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.32	to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0 25	to 0.36	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	1.00	to 1 30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6 00	to 7 00	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.75	to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18 50	to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45	to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00	to 14 50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70	to 0 85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18	to 0.19½	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.45	to 0.48

Nominal.

Iron and Metals continue in a very depressed condition. There have been but few transactions and those of an unimportant character.

Iron flat and round	per picul	$3.80	to $4.40	Iron hoop	per picul	4.50	to 4.75
„ nail rod assorted	„	3 80	to 4.30	„ pig	„	$2.10	to 2.25
„ small size	„	4.20	to 4.40				

Sugar.—Stocks of *Formosa* have been increased by the arrival of two vessels. The market continues steady at last quotations: little change has occurred in *Canton* kinds. We quote:

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.60	to 4.75	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	5.00	to 5.60
in Basket	„	4.50	to 4.65	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4 40	to 4 80
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.10	to 8 30	Swatow	„	3.40	to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.30	to 7.90	Daitong	„	3 40	to 3.70
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.70	to 7 25	Japan Rice	„	3 25	to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.70	to 6 20	Kerosine Oil	per case	3.25	

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our fortnightly report dated 24th inst. was to the following effect:

"Cocoons have been brought to market in some of the Hanks' districts and the quality is reported to be better than last year. As, however, fair specimens of new silk can scarcely be expected to make their appearance here before August, it is prudent to suspend one's judgment on this all-important point. From the quality and size of the few musters of new Hanks hitherto submitted for inspection, it would appear that the Japanese intend reeling their inferior Cocoons in view of the native market where low silks are likely to pay better than in the foreign.

Settlements since the 10th inst., are 175 bales leaving a stock of about 200 bales. The shipments of the fortnight are 286 bales making the total export to date 11,803 bales against 14,511 last year for the corresponding period."

Since then no business has been done worth mentioning. Last year, the first parcel of new Silk reached this market on the 26th June. This year the crop is later and none but insignificant musters have as yet made their appearance.

	At Exchange 4s. 2¼ in London.	At Exchange 5.35 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.		At Exchange 4s. 2¼ in London.	At Exchange 5.35 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.
Hanks—			Oshiu—		
Medium No. 2½	390 to 410	15s. 4d. to 16s.	frs. 42 to 44	Best Nominal 530 to 560	20s. 3d. to 21s. 5d. frs. 56 to 59
Common No. 3 / Inferior	330 to 370	13s. 4d. to 14s. 6d.	frs. 36 to 40	Good ... 490 to 510	18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d. frs. 52 to 54
				Medium ... 460 to 480	17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d. frs. 49 to 51

Tea.—The demand for this staple continues active, settlements amounting to same 10,000 piculs since last overland market report. Purchases have run principally on "Good Medium" to "Fine" classes and, so far, the supply of both "Medium" and "Common" grades has been small and prices asked relatively dear in comparison with better descriptions.

Supplies just suffice to meet the demand, and native dealers seem determined to keep stocks in Yokohama at a low figure.

Prices to-day rule rather weak but yet far too high to induce free operations, guided by last accounts from New York: the following are about current quotations.

Common	Nom.			Fine	$37.00	to	40.00
Good Common	$27.00	to	31.00	Finest	41.00	to	45.00
Medium	32.00	to	34.00	Choice	46.00	to	49.00
Good Medium	34.50	to	36.00				

The *Stillman B. Allen* will have despatch for New York on 26th inst.; the *Annie Brayton* and *Mora* will quickly follow; rates of freight still continue £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates are easy with but little doing since the departure of the American mail.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2d¾.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	¼ per cent. pre.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1¼d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ „ dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2¼d. to ⅜.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100½
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.20	30 days' sight Private	103
„ „ Private	5.35	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	100
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72¼	30d. s. Private	103
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	72¼	Gold Yen	¾
		Kinsats	

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

WILL OFFER FOR SALE

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

14th July, 1875,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.,

The Land and Buildings on the Bluff

Formerly occupied by

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

THE PROPERTY has been divided into Five Lots, as follows:—

No. 241, containing 1028 Tsubos, together with a Two-storied Dwelling House, measuring about 179 Tsubos, divided into fifteen room.

No. 242, containing 537 Tsubos.

No. 243, containing 920 Tsubos.

No. 244, containing 1840 Tsubos, together with the large two-storied house located thereon, measuring about 324 Tsubos, divided into 21 rooms.

No. 245, containing 689 Tsubos, together with a large stable, measuring 109 Tsubos.

The Yearly ground Rent will be Twelve Mexican Dollars per 100 Tsubos, payable in advance.

A Guarantee Deposit of Two Hundred Mexican Dollars will be required from each purchaser when the lot is knocked down; if not immediately paid, the lot will be put up again and re-sold.

The Conditions of Sale will be the same as formerly notified.

The Sale will take place on the ground.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Municipal Office, where a Plan of the Property can be seen.

C. A. FLETCHER & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Yokohama, June 26, 1875. D&W td

THE
Nikko Guide Book.

MAY be had from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
„ F. S. WETMORE & Co.,
„ BERRICK BROS.

Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, May 20, 1875. tf.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be rigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as
MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.
Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.	Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Donkey Engines.	Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
Distillery Engines.	All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Air-pump Engines.	Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.	
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.	Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Cane-juice Pumps.	Dippers and Cranes.
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.	Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.	Cane Punts.
Granulating Pans of every description.	Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
	Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,
and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 27.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The champion race for the larger class of canoes took place on Wednesday last, the weather being unusually favorable for the sport with a pleasant breeze blowing from the southward. Four out of the six entered appeared at the starting point, and a start was made punctually at 5 p.m. opposite the Club, the course being, under sail to the wreck of the *America*, then paddling with all sail down to the *Emilie* powder-hulk, again setting sail, outside the *Vigilant*, round a boat off the P. M. S. S. Wharf and finishing off the Club—a long and arduous course. The *Abunai* (Mr. J. Dare) was the first to get away, but was overtaken and passed by *Club Law* (Mr. James) before she had proceeded 100 yards. The *Skerry Vohr* (Mr. Hamilton) was some time in getting her canvas set, but when fairly underweigh quickly overhauled the others, and succeeded almost in rounding the first point with *Club Law*, the *Abunai* being third and *Cape Pigeon* (Captain Sedgwick) bringing up the rear. Sails were now lowered and the *Skerry Vohr* took the lead in paddling, closely followed by the *Abunai*, *Club Law* falling hopelessly in the rear. Sail was again made when off the "*Emilie*," but the *Skerry Vohr* ran off before the wind, evidently ignorant of the position of the next turning-point, and thus yielding the leading position to the *Abunai* which was the first round the "*Vigilant*" closely accompanied by *Cape Pigeon*. It was now a dead beat to windward, and *Cape Pigeon* at once took the lead, holding it to the turning-point off the P. M. Wharf with the *Skerry Vohr* close behind her, notwithstanding that she had lost a good deal of ground in consequence of her mistake when off the "*Emilie*." The wind had now fallen very light, and it was a free run to the Flag Boat, but the *Skerry Vohr* quickly passing *Cape Pigeon* shot well ahead and won the race by more than two minutes. The position of *Abunai* in the race promised fairly for the third place, but both this canoe and *Club Law*, which followed her, retired from the contest before rounding the boat off the P. M. S. S. Wharf.

Another race between the two leading boats will probably take place ere long. We are inclined to augur favourably for the success in any contest of the present champion, who, but for his oversight, would undoubtedly have secured a less close success than that which fell to him on Wednesday.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

The race for the championship of the smaller boats came off on Saturday last, at 5 p.m., the time appointed for the start. There was not a breath of wind stirring, but seven out of the nine entered presented themselves at the post, and as it appeared as if a light air from the eastward might be expected they were started paddling to the buoy off the Pacific Mail Wharf shortly after the time appointed. The *Pom Pom Maru* (Mr. Tripp) went off with a 'spurt' and quickly gained the lead which it held half way, when it was overtaken and passed by the *Devastation* (Mr. A. H. Dare) who was the first to pass the buoy, the *Pom Pom Maru* being second and the *Pirate* (Mr. Amsden) third. The order was then given to cease paddling and set sail; and as there was scarcely a breath of wind moving this was virtually a fresh start as the last boats paddling reached the turning point before the first had proceeded twenty yards. A light breeze, however, came up from the eastward, and the *Devastation* and *Pom Pom Maru* gradually drew away from the rest, the former leading till within two hundred yards of the next turning-point (the spit buoy), when the *Pom Pom Maru* took the lead and, rounding cleverly, went away as if she had a screw at her stern, finishing off the Club, a long way ahead. The *Devastation* came in second, only just saving its place from the *Viking* (Mr. Hunt) which was fast overhauling it. The rest were "nowhere." The *Pom Pom Maru*, therefore, holds the champion flag till beaten. She is, however, liable to be challenged, the race in such case to come off a fortnight after the challenge has been given.

THE officers of the Kens, constituting the new *Chihokuan Kuaigi* were permitted to bring with them to the capital certain of the people of their districts, some of these being elected by popular suffrage while others were nominated by themselves. Referring to the latter, the *Hochi Shimbun* says that they have exhibited neither ability nor force, while the elected of the people are in nearly all cases men of judgment and good sense and urge the necessity of granting their full rights to the people. A few days since some thirty of these representatives attended a meeting of the *Jijosha* (or self-help club) and evinced much soundness of judgment in the discussions which they participated in. It is noticed that the Hiroshima, *Ken* has contributed the largest number of these representatives, while the Satsuma, Saga and Itaraki *Ken* have sent none.

Real Admiral Ryder, commanding the China Squadron, arrived here on Sunday last in H. M. S. *Vigilant*.

THE *Akebono Shimbun* writes: It is rumoured that the supervision of the newspaper press has been at length transferred to the Naimusho department, and that the writers of certain articles, said to possess an objectionable tendency, will be put upon their trial. How dreadful! adds the newsman.

ANOTHER sitting of the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi* took place on the 27th instant and was attended by H. I. M. The Mikado who arrived at half-past eight o'clock. The subject of discussion was the road system, but it is understood that no change from the existing mode of administration is contemplated.

WE read in the *Choya Shimbun*: The Government has dismissed Archibald King paying him the salary due to him. King's

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agreement, which was for three years, was entered into in August, 1874.

Messrs. C. A. Fletcher & Co. sold the hulk *Emilie* by auction yesterday for $4,800.

We are informed by the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. that all lines are now in working order.

From the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, we learn that the contents of the temple of Nikko may be inspected by the Public from the 15th July, when it will open, to the 15th September.

We learn that the Japanese newspaper laws have been to some extent modified but have failed to learn the nature of the change.

The Consular Offices of the German Consulate have been removed to 81, Main Street.

The Messageries Maritimes Steam-ship *Menzaleh*, with the mails to the 23rd May from Marseilles, left Hongkong for this port on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

On the authority of a native newspaper we stated that the usual display of fire-works in celebration of the opening of the Sumida river at Yedo would be dispensed with this year. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, however, says that they will be exhibited on the 10th instant as usual.

We have received for publication the following statement of the accounts of the Private Fire Brigade of Yokohama:—

From June 1872 to June 1873.

Expenditure.

June 1872 *to June* 1873.

To purchase of Fire Engine from Yokohama Fire Brigade	$200.00
„ purchase 2 Extincteurs	78 25
„ Building Engine and Coolie House	46.25
„ 10 Fire Ladders	45.00
„ 67 Coolies Jackets	67.00
„ Ribbons and Scarves f r Officers and Members	41 25
„ 9 Fire Helmets and Belts	27.00
„ Fire Bell and Gong	17.00
„ Hand Saws, Hammers, Pincers &c.	15 50
„ 10 Fire Axes	22 00
„ Repairing Leather and Canvas Hose	47.00
„ New Hose	85.00
„ 5 Pairs Coupling for Hose	30.00
„ 6 Canvas, 12 Galvanized, and 36 Wooden Buckets	53.25
„ Fixing Iron Work on Engine and Hose Box	45.00
„ 5 Brass Lamps and 5 Hand Lanterns	35.00
„ Hook and Ladder Waggon	82.00
„ Fire Hooks, Beams &c.	54.50
„ Rope, Chains Shackles &c.	85 67
„ Hook and Ladder Stand	12.00
„ Painting Sundry Repairs &c.	95.40
„ Ground Rent from January 1873 to June 1873	25 00
„ Watchman's Wages	60.00
„ Coolie hire for attendance at 8 Fires	56.60
„ Printing and Advertising	50.75
	$1,376.42

July 1873 *to June* 1874.

To repairing and enlarging Engine House, &c.	$41.00
„ 2 Ladders for Engine House	37 00
„ 5 Wooden Ladders	25 00
„ 5 Brass Nozzles	20 50
„ 70 Coolies' Jackets	70.00
„ Advertising	9.00
„ Painting and Repairing Engine	26 50
„ „ „ „ Hooks Ladders, &c.	25.00
„ Oil, Candles and Sundry Repairs, &c	73.35
„ Ground Rent	60.00
„ Watchman's Wages	60 00
„ Coolie hire for attendance at 11 Fires	146.25
	$593.60

July 1874 *to June* 1875.

Removing Engine House from No. 83 to 49	$64 00
Repairing Hose	96.75
Coolies' Jackets, Oil, Sundry Repairs &c.	96.41
Ground Rent	60.00
Watchman's Wages	66 00
Coolie hire for attendance at 10 Fires	167.75
	$550 91

The Private Fire, Hook and Ladder Brigade in Account Current with H. W. Hohnholz, Sec. and Treas.

Dr.

To Expenditure as above, to 30th June, 1873	$1,376.42
„ „ „ to 30th June, 1874	593.60
„ „ „ to 30th June 1875	550.91
	$2,520 93

Cr,

By Subscriptions received at time of starting Fire Brigade	$575.00
„ Subscriptions received at time of starting Hook & Ladder Brigade	317.00
„ Special Subscriptions received	385.00
„ Monthly Subscriptions to June, 1873	481.00
„ Monthly Subscriptions to June, 1874	460.00
„ Half-yearly Subscriptions to December, 1874	252.00
	$2,470 00
To Balance due Secretary this date	50.93
	$2,520.93

E. & O. E.

H. W. HOHNHOLZ,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Yokohama, 30th June, 1875.

I have examined the above by the Vouchers and Books of the above Brigade, and found it correct.

JNO. W. HALL,
Accountant.

On the 1st instant a meeting of the chief newspaper editors of the Capital was held at Yedo with the object of discussing the action of the Government with regard to the recently issued press regulations. The available space being limited, the meeting was, much to its regret, unable to invite the attendance of the officials.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Patients treated during June, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained from May.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained June 30th.	Total Treated.
1st	1	3	0	0	4	4
2nd	1	2	3	0	0	3
3rd	7	9	6	0	10	16
4th	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charity	2	3	0	1	4	5
Total	11	17	9	1	18	28

E. Massais, M.D.,
Surgeon in charge.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 27th June, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c	$6,814.61
Merchandise, &c	$ 416.13
Total	$ 7,230.74

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1874.

Passengers, Parcels, &c	$6,050.23
Merchandise, &c	$ 475.71
Total	$6,525.94

Miles Open 18.

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 21th June, 1875.

Passengers Amount	Yen 4,271.865
Parcels	„ 121.153
Goods	„ 201.33
Total	Yen 4,594.348

Corresponding period for last year, Yen 3,904.306.

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FINANCIAL.

WE strongly think that it is the duty of the foreign journals published in this country to give as full and accurate information as possible to the public at home regarding the financial condition of the Empire. The stream of intelligence and comment furnished by them has, in no inconsiderable measure, been instrumental in inducing European capitalists to lend money to Japan, and to that intelligence they look for guidance in selling or retaining their stock. The reputation of a nation differs from that of an individual in this important respect, that it cannot bring an action for libel against a person who wilfully asperses it, or ignorantly writes that which tends to bring it into discredit or contempt. Credit is so delicate a thing that the greatest possible reticence is observed in any comments upon the action of individuals or commercial houses which might directly or indirectly affect it, and the law rigidly enforces such reticence. People cannot be deprived of freedom of speech, and it is quite open to any blockhead to say in private conversation that ROTHSCHILDS or BARINGS are hopelessly insolvent. Against such idle and harmless folly there is and can be no law. The *consensus* of mankind makes and unmakes credit, and it rarely comes to false conclusions on the subject. But the financial condition of a nation is not protected by any such laws as those which apply to individuals. It is quite open to any ignorant or malignant person to take the yearly Financial Statement of a country in hand, and argue in public speech or writing that it is one tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, that the country is ruined and bankrupt, and that any investor in its stock had better sell his securities at any sacrifice and get out of them. He renders himself of course liable to public contradiction, and to the discredit, in case he is wrong, of being considered an ignorant and light-minded man, without insight, judgment, or any such qualities as extort the respect of mankind. The world will soon estimate him at his real value, and probably the only person he will harm is himself. But the law will take no notice of him, and it is wise and right that it should not do so.

It seems to us, however, on this very account that writers who treat such subjects as that of the financial condition of nations should be as careful as possible in their statements and inferences. The pivot of human affairs is now undoubtedly a pounds-shillings-and-pence one. No nation, civilized or semi-civilized, can now go to war, or raise a loan, or construct railways, or erect telegraphs, or inaugurate improvements in its internal economy, without a debit and credit statement of its affairs, and its credit and status in the world will largely depend upon the fulness, accuracy, trustworthiness and demonstrated results of such a statement. Japan has wisely recognised this necessity for making public the condition of her finances, and submits it openly to the world for comment and criticism, trusting that public opinion will eventually come to sound conclusions regarding it. Nor have her securities suffered from this course. On the contrary, indeed, they have steadily risen in public favour, while an opportunity has been given to investors to estimate for themselves their stability and consequent value. The public comments made upon them have of course varied considerably. Both careless and careful writers have attacked and defended them. One of the local journals, in its mail summary, lately stated, without a word of surprise, suspicion or apparent hesitation, that the year's surplus was 18,000,000 *yen*. (We have not the authority or figures at hand to verify the exact sum.) Of course, statements of this kind demand no contradiction or comment. No one pays attention to the gabble of the village idiot, and we only refer to the fact as demonstrative of the entire want of that sense of responsibility to investors at home of which we shall now adduce another far less glaring, yet still not unimportant, instance.

A letter signed A. B. C. appeared in the edition of the *Japan Herald* of the 28th ultimo, in which the writer comments upon the financial condition of this country in a manner which seems to call for some short comment.

After referring to the statistics of the trade for 1874 just published by the Japanese Bureau of Revenue, and to the fact that $16,776,238 went out of the country in the shape of coined money or bullion, he says, "A year or "two ago it was computed from the Mint returns that "there was something like $40,000,000 in bullion in the "Treasury, but according to the last budget this has "dwindled down to $14,000,000. It only requiries another "year more at the present rate the Government is spending "the national finances to drain the country of what little "bullion is left in it, and, unless another foreign loan be "contracted another fresh deluge of paper currency will, "I suppose, take place."

Now, the error of the writer here is clear and is absolutely without justification. He assumes the amount which has been coined at the Mint to be bullion in the Imperial Treasury, in other words, the cash balance of the nation. It needs hardly be said that no such sum ever existed in the Treasury, or has even been asserted to exist there. The Mint coins bullion for private persons and for the Government, and makes no distinction, in its returns of the work done, between the one and the other. A large proportion of the precious metals which pass through it is no more the property of the Government than is the gold which the Bank of England sends to the English Mint and which it has just bought with its own notes from the Australian or Californian merchant. How any one can deliberately sit down with the Budgets of 1873, 1874, and the half-yearly statement of 1875, accessible to if not open before him, and make a blunder of this kind, is to us inconceiveable.

A little further down, after some addition and subtraction sums, the items of which have as little real relation to each other as the amounts just commented upon, or as the name of a ship's captain to her tonnage, we come to this statement....."there remains a "further sum of $11,590,127. This money the Govern- "ment has expended—the greater part of it probably in "Embassies and expenses of students sent abroad, the For- "mosan Expedition, Legations, and the interest on and "portion of the principal of foreign loans contracted for "railways and other purposes." In the first place the amount of $11,590,127 is arrived at by an arbitrary process, but let us suppose it real. The Formosan Expedition cost between five and six millions of dollars, minus the value of several steamers now at work on the coast and between this and China. But let us say six millions, which leaves a balance of five millions and a half for the purposes enumerated. The interest and principal of the foreign debt to be repaid amount to $1,295,801, the estimate for Legations abroad, (reduced from $363,235 in 1874) is $250,000, and if we put down $100,000 for special embassies, the balance $3,944,326, is left for the students to play with. Now, the students sent home by the Government have all been recalled, and a score or two only are now sent home by way of special reward for marked merit in the pursuit of their studies. Say there are fifty, (which there are not) and give them a thousand dollars a

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year a-piece—more than the sons of thousands of gentlemen at home receive—and we have a sum of nearly four millions of dollars unaccounted for. We ask the writer, in all good humour, is this sober writing upon such a grave matter as finance? Then again; surely the amounts which represent interest on and part of the principal of money borrowed for railways is not money thrown away? It now belongs to capital account. There we have the railways—as much as there is of them—the rolling stock and all the necessary buildings and apparatus. Think for a moment of the moral value to this Government which these little lines, expensive though they have been, have proved to the country. What was really the main difficulty of Japan six years ago? To bring the people into harmony with the policy of the Government on foreign questions. We shall hardly be wrong in saying that the the railway between Yedo and Yokohama has done more towards this than all the proclamations and edicts and foreign travel and despatches of the last six years. Whoever may be the Japanese officials who pushed this matter to an issue, in the teeth of the violent opposition which it certainly encountered, they saved their country millions of money and years of strife.

Again the writer says:—"The Government last year paid away $16,000,000 odd more than the country produced, and to meet this drew it out of the specie reserve." Now the Reserve Fund last year, after deducting the estimated subtractions from it, amounted to $21,029,841, part of which,—we do not know how much—was gold, and part notes. This year the balance is $15,935,303, *after deducting* $2,300,000 for vessels of war, and of this balance we have the assurance of the FINANCE MINISTER, who issues his accounts to the country through the PRIME MINISTER, that $14,390,700 of this cash balance or Reserve Fund consists of gold and silver. To such preposterous conclusions do careless or ignorant men come when touching questions with which they are unfitted to deal. The whole letter is of a piece. "Once more," says the writer, "I say that this country does not produce this "gold and silver which is constantly ebbing away." Perhaps he will explain then whence it has come. If $40,000,000 of gold and silver which a country does not produce have gone through its Mint, and $16,000,000 of this have run away, there is no great harm done. We regret the expert of gold and shall be pleased to see such an extension of the silk and tea trades as will stop it. It is certain to our mind that it will very soon stop. People who do not consider or understand the real sources of national wealth are always in such fearful distress when gold begins to run away. The fallacy underlying this terror is that gold is the only representative of wealth, that nations only grow rich when they import it, and that the nation which exports it is necessarily growing poorer proportionately to this export. Do not all nations grow more wealthy by their trade? and, if so, now that the whole mind of mankind is set upon truck and traffic, can they all import gold? Who in that case is to export it? The gold-producing countries? But they do not produce in one year a tithe or a twentieth part of the value yearly added to the world's wealth. Whence is it then to come? The fallacy disappears the moment it is touched.

As for all the fustian and stuff at the end of the letter, to which we may refer our readers—for we are not concerned in it—about "ruin" and "mad career" and "candle at both ends," and all the stock silliness and notes of exclamation which belong to this school, whose twaddle should of course never be admitted into the columns of a respectable paper, we may leave that to those who can read it and be frightened by it. If writers on financial questions wish for a model on which to form the style and quality of their comments let them read the *Economist's* article entitled *The present State of Peruvian Finances* in its issue of the 24th April. It is really lamentable to turn from this admirable specimen of statement, analysis and advice to the silly letters and the senseless cackle about circulation and advertisements which have lately brought a just measure of more than usual contempt upon the evening papers of this place. To anything like scientific finance this country is yet a stranger. But it is yearly dealing with its money matters in a more systematic manner; it is publishing its accounts; reforming its coinage and currency, and making a strong effort to reduce the latter from a paper to a metallic form. Unfortunately, the most prominent foreign advice which it sought on this subject of paramount importance, was worthless, and worse than worthless, because it stood in the way of better obtainable advice. In this piece of disinterested friendship, the American Government—possibly we should narrow matters to a point by saying President GRANT and President GRANT alone—is to blame,—certainly not the instrument of his indecent nepotism. But, meanwhile, it is the duty of the foreign Press so to shape its comments that it may encourage the Japanese to a perfectly frank and accurate statement of their financial affairs, in view of the importance to them as a rising eastern nation of submitting to, and standing firm under, the tests which the conditions of modern finance and the theories of national stability, impose. It is not the business of that Press to encourage the anonymous vapouring of boobies whose vanity dictates letters every sentence of which proclaims their incapacity and ignorance, and in doing so lowers its own influence both in the eyes of foreigners and natives.

THE NEW PRESS-LAWS.

THE laws regarding the Press have been recast, but without much appreciable alteration in their spirit. Their scope and intention, however, are more accurately defined, and the loose wording of the old laws, which enabled transgressors to plead all kinds of excuses for evading them, has given place to closer and clearer forms, less susceptible of different interpretations and therefore more certain guides both to judges and journalists. This is well. There is ample scope within these laws, a translation of which will be found elsewhere, for all purposes of practical discussion, and in the present condition of affairs in this country it would be folly to enlarge it. Whatever may be the value of good newspapers, and we do not think this can be over-rated, the Press is by no means an unmixed good. Those who are attracted towards it by admiration of the power it wields and the good it may effect, and who have known no more of it than can be learned in its highest walks or from observing it in its most perfect developments, cannot long remain undisgusted with the lower manifestations of it with which they are soon brought into more or less immediate contact. Nothing but a firm faith in the moral order of the universe, and an attentive consideration of the lower forms of animal life from a teleological point of view, could reconcile a political philosopher to the apparently eternal necessity for maintaining haunts for all manner of noisome creatures and a machinery for giving their voices utterance—for bad newspapers are nothing better than these. But the trader who deals in human flesh or human

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vice does not degrade the honourable merchant, any more than the Houndsditch attorney, who makes law a bar to justice, detracts from the merit of the honourable advocate who spends his life in procuring and maintaining it. It lies within a man's own self whether journalism becomes in his hands a high calling or a dirty trade. Upon his motives and habitual attitude of mind it depends whether he will be a blessing or a curse to society, whether the interests of our race will be advanced or retarded, howsoever little, by his exertions. His profession is one which permits at least, though it does not demand and rarely enjoys, the possession of every faculty of the mind of which man is and ought to be proud. If a merchant gives the rein to his imagination or adduces even the most apposite historical parellels to justify operations which leave a loss, his correspondents will vote him a fool and most probably close their mutual relations. The young or even old official who should think about Plato or Shakespeare between the hours of ten and four, so far at least as to permit traces of their wisdom to appear on his foolscap, would be irretrieveably ruined. He might possibly under extraordinary circumstances be permitted to relieve the weight of a report by a quotation from Mill or Ricardo, but the chances are wholly against the success of his experiment or the safety of repeating it. The clergyman rarely dares to exceed the bounds of a dull and decorous conventionality in his sermons. He may appeal perhaps to astronomy, because it is a celestial science; and of late years he has timidly ventured upon some of the best known household words of Shakespeare; there are no prohibitions against his use of Milton, though the bulk of his congregation would never recognize the quotation. Since Charles the Second's time, even since Swift's, wit and humour have been banished from the pulpit, and Swift himself discouraged it by severe precept and example. The familiarities of Mr. Spurgeon and the Sankey and Moody school appear to us in odiously bad taste, and rather than go giggling and grinning to Heaven, we should make some other election. The priest is thus rather confined in his orbit, though we are bound to say that ordinary pulpit dulness is not referable to this cause. In his speeches the lawyer may sweep over the whole range of wit and wisdom; he may take parallels from history, aphorisms from Bacon—as Basil Montague did—images from Dante, metaphysics in verse from Cowley or in prose from Hamilton. But he has weary work in his office with his "quiddits, his quillets, his cases, his tenures, his tricks, his actions of battery, his statutes and fines and recognizances, his double vouchers, his recoveries and indentures." But the journalist is under no such limitations, provided always he uses his books or his memory to illustrate, enliven, or enforce his arguments. The Sacred Scriptures are not closed to him because his Shakespeare is always open. He may, like Gladstone, if he only can, bring the wealth of a well-stored mind to enliven a discussion on a Budget or a Poor-law; his wit may be all the sharper for having borrowed an edge from Aristophanes; his pleading on a legal question all the closer and loftier for the study of Erskine or Plunket; Cervantes and Molière never come amiss; "Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too light." The whole world of politics, morals, science, art, literature and religion is, or may be, his, and he may roam freely in each of them at his will. This is no small prerogative, and assuredly it possesses attractions which are not to be disregarded. The world's literature is its most unfading glory, and he who marches, in whatever humble capacity in the same army of conquest as that of which Shakespeare is, and for ever will remain, the generalissimo, may always be proud of his mission and his weapon.

Not the less, however, must the true journalist be practical in his views. It is no excuse for an ill-fitting coat that it is beautifully shaped and tastefully embroidered. The world is a work-a-day one, and we have all to conform to its eternal conditions. We have to obey the laws imposed by the State and those imposed by our consciences. We must be just, fearless and honest, taking success or reputation as accidents. Though often wrong and sometimes unfair, especially to individual opponents, losing the higher sense of duty in the lower emotion of anger or wounded vanity, our fault is venial if acknowledged, regretted and atoned for. A thousand examples in bigraphy, sacred and profane, show us that it is not the sin, or even the crime, committed in passion which demoralizes, undermines and gradually destroys our nature. It is the mean and unjust bias of mind which does this, the unchecked harbouring of malignant feeling, the vile habit of studied detraction, the jealousy of superiority, the contempt rather of that which is weak than of that which is bad and wrong, the worship rather of what is powerful than what is worthy of worship.

These reflections, which are but platitudes to our foreign readers, may not be without some value to our Japanese brethren, the new laws for whose guidance have been issued this week. By their own acknowledgement, as we hear, and by general consent, they are very liberal and sensible. The discouragement of anonymous writing we look upon as an excellent thing, taking all things into consideration. It is indeed against the traditions and feeling of the English press, but the tone of English life is generally so healthy, and the character of the Press in England so high, that no Editor of an English journal would insert an anonymous letter which he would not himself write, presuming he held the views it embodies. Of a Press in the hands of Englishmen, in which, as here, any masked villian or any fool may discharge his dirty and poisoned arrow at his betters and sneak away in the dark, the respectable classes in England know nothing, and of this we may confidently assure the Japanese. Where there is discussion there will often be high words and bitter feeling. But the English Press never lends itself to these for the personal purposes of anonymous writers. It may be observed too, that even in England, the habit of signing communications to newspapers, magazines and reviews is becoming more common than in former years, though there are fair arguments against the practice, while the generally manly tone of the English mind and the limitation of most unportant discussions to public questions of general interest, greatly obviate the necessity for it.

It seems to us a very remarkable thing that the Government should have conceded to the Press, so early in its history, so large an amount of freedom. But it is possible that the explanation may be found in two sources: first, the paternal nature of the Government, which wishes to place no 'mute' upon the voices of its children if properly and respectfully raised; and second, a sound appreciation of the vast part played by the Press of the Western world in the education of the people, and in what may be somewhat indolently termed 'the general economy of things.' It is certainly an evidence of honesty of purpose towards the people, which the Press should acknowledge and respond to by its judgment and moderation. This freedom has not been extorted by political

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It has been almost spontaneous, so much so, indeed, as to inexplicable except on some such theory as we have ventured to suggest. In view of the revolution of opinion which is going on in the country, and which brings new difficulties with every new advantage, we trust the Press will pursue its work with a proper sense of those difficulties. He who listens attentively to the opinions expressed around him will observe that they are generally entirely wrong at first, but gradually become far more sound as time goes on. It is as much so in estimates of persons as of things. The errors gradually, sometimes very slowly, evaporate, and leave a deposit of truth, or something approximating to truth, behind them. The mind is an engine which turns out better or worse work as it is better or worse put together. With some men the work is done so quickly and so well, the engine is so exquisitely constructed and works so beautifully, is so little disturbed by heat, is so *clean* and so regular in its operations, that its conclusions are arrived at as if by intuition and are rarely at fault. But such minds are extremely rare, and this perfection of mechanism is only acquired by incessant and perfectly regulated motion, by watching the errors made, removing the causes which tend to produce them, and seeing that they are never again permitted to intrude themselves into the machinery. The mind has to be cleared of its own 'idols,' and of those external to it, before it will do this beautiful work and can be relied on to do it. And this should be a warning to all public writers how they express dogmatically opinions hastily formed, and often so formed on a knowledge of only half the facts of the case. The temptation to do this, and the danger of it, must be well known to all who have been forced to formulate their judgments rapidly; they must have yielded, often unconsciously and quite honestly, to the temptation, and fallen into the danger. The cure can only be arrived at by a steady education of the faculty of judgment. It may be their duty all their lives to make and act upon conclusions thus rapidly formed, and unless they can improve their mental machinery, they will wander for ever in the dark regions of error.

It only remains for us to hope that these laws will conduce to the greater efficiency of the Government, the improvement of the Press and the increased welfare of the country. They are unquestionably creditable to the Council of State, and will be acknowledge as such by the western world.

If we have appeared of late to pay excessive attention to this question, it is because we are strongly impressed with its paramount importance, and with the fact that on a wise solution of the points it raises, much of the future quiet and orderly progress of this country depends.

From private sources we hear that besides the two hundred soldiers stationed on the hills near the Customs-house at Pagoda Anchorage, which is mentioned in our Foochow gleanings elsewhere, a force of three thousand men was sent to the village where the piratical smugglers lived. On their approach, a few hundred abandoned the village and took to the adjoining mountains; the remaining inhabitants remained quietly at their homes, and were not molested by the troops. Nor, indeed, did the latter make any very earnest attempts to molest the fugitives. They entered the village as the smugglers left it; but contented themselves with occupying it, and contemplating the departure of the offenders to a mountainous region where apparently they have no desire to follow. They remain in occupation of the village; and the fact that no complaints by the villagers of any excesses have reached us, speaks well for their discipline. There was no fighting at all.—*Celestial Empire.*

THE TEA SEASON 1874-75.

WE now submit to our readers our usual annual report on the past season's tea crop, and more especially that portion of it which finds its way to the Yokohama market.

The encouragement given to natives to increase the area of their tea plantations by the high and lucrative results obtained by the growers has created a marked and steady increase in the amount of leaf produced and cured, and at this moment it seems difficult to fix any limit to the production of tea in this country. The improvement of inland roads, and increased facilities afforded by coasting steamer, not only lighten the cost and risk of transit, but also enable the produce to reach this market in less than one-sixth of the time occupied prior to the establishment of the coast lines, and thus the grower speedily enjoys the fruits of his labour, while the risk to the middle-man of shipwreck or fire in course of transit is greatly diminished. The foreign buyer, also, benefits by receiving the leaf in a fresh and sound condition, and the teas fire much better early in the season than later on, when perhaps they have been, as in old times, lying for six weeks or two months weather-bound in a native junk.

Our Season 1874-75 opened, as we noticed in our last Annual Report, very early, and by the middle of June some 18,000 piculs had been settled, prices averaging for the month $15 to $46 per picul, and during this period only three or four small lots of very inferior and ragged mixed leaf were sold under $40 per picul. With the commencement of June it became possible to grade parcels, and prices, which had rather steadied, ranged at $38 to 40 for "good medium," $41 to $44 for "fine," $45 to $49 for "finest," and $50 to $55 for "choice," "medium" and lower grades being entirely wanting. Prices during the month of June tended slowly downwards, and later on in the month some parcels of lower grade teas made their appearance; settlements were on a most extensive scale and from the 10th June to the 1st July 10,000 piculs had changed hands. For all July a brisk business was done, total purchases for the season to the middle of that month amounting to 42,000 piculs, and by the close exceeding 55,000 piculs. About this date the cheapest period of the season, considering the quality of the goods offered, may be noted. With the commencement of August full arrivals came in of "medium" and lower grade teas, and as the results of the few limited parcels of these grades shipped earlier in the season were telegraphed across, shewing relatively much more profitably than shipments of better classes, they at once commanded attention, and the bulk of the business, amounting to 25,000 piculs for the month, was done in these. Our market being supplied with all grades, the following is about the scale of prices current on August 15th;

Common	$26 @ 28	Good Medium ...	$36 @ 38
Good Common ...	29 @ 32	Fine	40 @ 43
Medium	33 @ 35	Finest	45 @ 48
		Choice	50 and upwards.

Stocks as usual were not allowed to accumulate, supplies being kept light, and sellers had decidedly the best of the market during the latter part of the month. The total export from Yokohama to the end of August was seven and three-quarter millions pounds, to which Kobe added nearly three and a quarter millions, making the total export from Japan, exclusive of some small amount from Nagasaki, about eleven millions pounds to 31st August.

Business continued active during September, though rates ruled rather irregularly, and at the close of the month appeared rather weak; settlements amounted to 14,500 piculs consisting of various grades. In October

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a greater inclination to buy became apparent and prices hardened. Some whispered rumours of a possible re-imposition of duty in the United States induced speculative operations, although at this period the likelihood of such an eventuality was not much considered on this side.

Towards the close of October and during November the market was rather inactive, the only feature worth noting being the appearance of a good many parcels of "finest" to "choice" teas, which found buyers at from $45 to $49 for the former and $50 to $57 for the latter; full figures considering the late date in the season. The month of December opened quietly, but, the duty excitement reviving, a brisk business was done, although the number of firms operating was rather limited. Settlements amounted to 10,000 piculs for the month, and prices, which were decidedly firm, ruled as follows.

Common	$23 @ $27	Fine	$41 @ $44
Good do	$28 @ $31	Finest	$46 @ $50
Medium	$33 @ $35	Choice	$53 and upwards.
Good Medium	$38 @ $40		

Our shipments from Yokohama and Kobe to the 31st December 1874, amounted to 18,253,614 lbs., or, according to figures obtained from the American Consulate in Yokohama, 13,743,096 lbs., and from Kobe, 4,510,518 lbs. the latter amount not including 866,751 lbs. which was forwarded ready packed and fired to this port for shipment and invoices of which were certified at the Yokohama U. S. Consulate.

For the balance of the season there is but little of interest to comment on. The market continued to rule very irregularly—being occasionally without any demand whatever and at other times exhibiting fitful revivals; prices fluctuated somewhat, but on the whole kept at a figure far above the value of the class of goods offering.

The total export for the Season 1874-75 closed on the 30th April with an aggregate of

From Yokohama for the United States ...		*16,546,289
„ Kobe „ „ „ ...		4,292,159
„ Nagasaki „ „ „ ...		643,704
		22,182,152
From Nagasaki for London about		400,000
		22,582,152

We may now consider the result of last season's crop in the interior, deriving our information from the most trustworthy sources accessible. Tea farming not being a very laborious pursuit and the crop not more hazardous than most other products, has attracted much attention, especially among the disbanded *samurai* class, and the fruits of their labors for the past two or three years must have proved very satisfactory. A steady and regular increase in the amount of leaf brought to the foreign centres has been perceptible for the past three years, and as the younger plantations come into full bearing, we may find their yield further augmented. Strennous efforts are being made to establish tea plantations along the north-west coast, but the weather there is rather inclement, and it is doubtful whether the planters can compete successfully with their more favored brethren in the south-east. The defective means of transit is also another obstacle, Niigata being the centre to which the growers bring the leaf, whence it comes either overland on horses—a long journey of fourteen days—or has to await the infrequent and uncertain arrival of a coasting steamer.

The following is a return of the produce of the principal tea districts for the past season:—

Province.	No. of pcls. produced.
Yamashiro	22,000
Inshiu	23,500
Goshiu	9,000
Surunga	26,000
Isé	28,000
Mino	9,000
Shimosa / Kadsusa	6,000
Adsogee	3,000
Yamato / Kawatchi / Kawami / Inga / Kishiu	12,000
Echino / Echisen (North west coast) ...	3,500
Tamba	5,000
Kiusiu (Nagasaki leaf)	20,000
Sundry small unenumerated districts	5,000
Total piculs.	172,000
Against similar return last season ...	149,000

The bulk of this, as our export figures show, has come to the Yokohama market.

Our export table, with an addition of 9 per cent. for loss in firing, would give us a total of nearly 184,000 piculs as the crop; but it is very difficult to get accurate returns from native sources and we therefore submit the figures as furnished to us.

An idea appears to gather force amongst certain classes of Japanese that they can fire and pack teas for the foreign markets in the country in the same manner as the Chinese, but this is a question which must be deferred for years. The experience of silk inspectors as to the various frauds endeavoured to be perpetrated in the delivery of an article, which the native seller must know cannot fail to be easily detected by an expert in silk, would be sufficient to prevent the purchase of tea packed for shipment, and which could not be thoroughly inspected without great detriment to the leaf and repacking in fresh leads; besides which, the leaf should be packed warm and elastic to reduce its breakage to a minimum. The Chinese from long intercourse with foreigners have found it almost without exception to their interest to sell their teas fairly up to muster through the whole chop of black tea, or series of lines in greens; but the commercial integrity of the Japanese tea market would require a marked improvement before the foreign inspectors could be satisfied with the percentage of sampling customary in China, and to increase the same here would seriously affect the good condition of the chop to be bought. On the whole, the expectations of the Japanese tea-men to sell their produce on the same terms as the Chinese will hardly be realised for years to come, and, even then, it is doubtful whether they would be actual gainers in pocket although their self-respect might be raised. They should, however, steadily keep this important end in view.

The general out-turn of last year's crop was of more than average good quality, and so far appears to have been better than the bulk of arrivals received this season. The principal features for comment were the short supply of low-grade leaf and the very inferior quality of parcels grading from "low medium" downwards.

Our season 1875-76 having fully opened we append a few remarks on operations so far, and venture our own

* This includes about 950,000 lbs. packed, shipped from Kobe but certified to in the United States Consulate, Yokohama.

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conjectures as to the probable course of the tea-market within the ensuing three months.

Early as the tea season 1874-75 opened, it has been far surpassed this year, and our market was in full swing by the middle of May. Supplies poured in freely, and if the same extreme rates for first arrivals did not obtain for as long this season as last, the amount of business done in "new crop" up to the 30th June this year exceeds that of the corresponding period last season, by fully one third; the amount of the export, from Yokohama alone, being nearly half a million in excess in comparison with figures at the same date last season, while from Kobé a similar state of affairs is reported. A check, however, seems imminent, and how far Japanese merchants will accept the necessary reduction to meet the present condition of affairs in the American markets, remains to be seen. Should the tenor of recent telegrams be fully confirmed by letters, a temporary suspension of trade will probably ensue before a sufficient reduction can be established to even cover cost, still less to leave a mercantile margin of profit. It depends much on what may be the views of the merchant in the States: whether his instructions are concise and exact as to limit of cost and standing of grade of goods shipped; or whether, having made a lucky hit in receiving teas of doubtful standard, and assisted by the speculative movement based on a possible re-imposition of duty and his shipments proving profitable, he, being more or less indifferent to classification, is thus induced to renew his orders without any strict understanding either to laying-down cost or standard grade of goods bought. With "new crop good medium" quoted by a recent telegram at 34 c gold per lb, and with a market weak and declining at that figure, we can only look forward to an all but suspended market and a suspension assuredly of reckless "plunging." It is to be hoped that this year will see a safe scale of prices established, bearing in mind the ever-increasing amount of tea this country is capable of producing; and that at length this staple export from Japan may rule at rates which will return the shipper a fair and remunerative profit—a circumstance which has not occurred for the last few years—without having to accept the concomitant risk of a heavy if not a disastrous loss.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The New Press Laws.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun, June 30th.)

Notification No. 101.

It is hereby notified that the Newspaper Law published by Notification No. 352 of October 1873 is now repealed, and the following accompanying new law ordained in its stead.

(Signed) Sanjo Saneyoshi,
Daijo daijin.

28th June, 1875.

Newspaper Law.

I.—Whenever it is wished to publish a newspaper or periodical magazine, the proprietor, or, if a company, the director, must send in a petition to the Home Department through the office of the *Fu* or *Ken* for permission to do so. In any case of publication without such permission a charge will be laid against the offender before the Judicial Authorities,* the publication will be put a stop to, and the proprietor or director as well as the editor and printer will severally be punished by a fine of one hundred *yen*. Any one who falsely describes himself as having obtained permission will be fined not less than 100 *yen* and not more than 200 *yen*, and his types and machinery will be confiscated.

II.—The following particulars are to be inserted in the petition.

1. The title of the proposed publication.
2. The time when published, whether daily, weekly, monthly, or at indefinite times.
3. The name and residence of the proprietor, or if a company, of the director or directors, exclusive of persons having only a share in the newspaper.
4. The name and residence of the editor, or where there are several editors, of the principal editor.
5. The name and residence of the printer. If the editor and printer are the same person, this should be stated.

Any false declaration with regard to the above five particulars will be punished by the stoppage or suspension of the publication, and by a fine of from ten to one hundred *yen*.

III.—In the event of the death or resignation of an editor or chief editor, the publication may be continued with a provisional editor or chief editor, but the name and residence of the new editor or chief editor must be reported by the proprietor or director to the office of the *Fu* or *Ken* within 15 days at latest, counting from the day after the death or resignation. If a report is not made within this time, the publication will be suspended, and the proprietor or director will pay a fine of one hundred *yen*.

If any change should occur in any of the other particulars mentioned in clause II., the proprietor or director and editor or chief editor should report it jointly within at least fifteen days after. Failure to report within the time specified subjects the proprietor or director and editor or chief editor to a fine of one hundred dollars each.

IV.—No other persons than Japanese subjects can be proprietors or directors, editor or chief editors.

V.—The proprietor or editor may himself be also the editor or chief editor.

VI.—Where there are two or more editors one shall be selected and made chief editor.

The names of the editor and printer shall be inserted at the end of each number or volume, and where there are several editors, of the chief editor. If the editor or chief editor is ill, a substitute should be provided, and his name published instead.

An infraction of this rule subjects the editor, chief-editor or substitute to a penalty of not less than 100 *yen* and not more than 500 *yen*, and the printer to a fine of 100 *yen*.

VII.—If anything contained in the number or volume infringes the prohibitions of Clause XII and the following clauses, or if an offence is committed against the law of slander, the editor will be considered the principal, and the writer an accessory, and if the proprietor or director is cognizant of it, he will be considered as if he were the responsible editor.

VIII.—With the exception of the ordinary paragraphs of news, the writers of articles in newspapers or magazines (in which contributors are included) must sign their names in every case where the discussion turns upon foreign or domestic politics, finance, the feelings of the nation, the aspect of the times, learning or religion, or matters affecting the rights of officials and people.

The writer who signs a feigned name subjects himself to imprisonment for thirty days and to a fine of ten *yen*. If he signs another man's name he subjects himself to imprisonment for seventy days and to a fine of 20 *yen*.

Either or both of the above-named punishments may be inflicted. The same rule holds for the punishments mentioned below.

IX.—When articles are translated from foreign newspapers or magazines, the translator, except in the case of ordinary paragraphs of news, must sign his name to them, and if such articles infringe the prohibitions of Clause XII and the following clauses, or if they offend against the law of slander, the responsibility of the translator is the same as that of the writer in Clause VII who is considered an accessory.

X.—If the editor only is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence, the proprietor or director may appoint an act-

* The *Fu* and *Ken* authorities will act as prosecutors in the case of offences against this law.

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ing-editor or a new editor and continue the publication, except it has been at the same time suspended. If the publication is continued without an editor having been appointed, it will be suspended.

XI.—If in any newspaper or magazine, any public office, company or private individual is mentioned by name, the newspaper or magazine must publish in their next issue after receiving it any explanation or correction which such public office, company or person may furnish to them. An infraction of this rule subjects the editor to a penalty of not less than 10 *yen* and not exceeding 100 *yen*.

XII.—Any person who in a newspaper or magazine incites to the commission of any crime will be considered equally guilty with the person who has been caused to commit it, and if his inciting has not resulted in any offence being committed the penalty is imprisonment for not less than five days and not more than three years and a fine of not less than 10 *yen* and not exceeding 500 *yen*.

Any one who incites to riot a number of evil-disposed persons or who stirs up to a violent attack upon the authorities will be considered equally guilty with the ring-leader. If his persuasions do not result in causing a crime to be committed he will be punished as above.

XIII.—Any one advocating a revolution in the Government or the subversion of the State, or who attempts to stir up rebellion, is subject to imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than three, and in the case of crime committed (owing to such instigation), to the same punishment as the principal offender.

XIV.—Any one who reviles existing laws, or confuses the sense of duty of the people to observe them, or who by perverted reasoning attempts to justify offences plainly contrary to the criminal law, will be punished with imprisonment for not less than one month, and not more than one year, and with a fine of not less than five *yen*, and not exceeding 100 *yen*.

XV.—It is not allowed to publish the preliminary proceedings in Criminal Courts before sentence has been publicly delivered, nor the deliberations of the judicial officers respecting the trial. Any breach of this rule is punished with imprisonment for not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and a fine of not less than 100 *yen*, and not exceeding 500 *yen*.

XVI.—Memorials and petitions may not be published without the sanction of the *In*, *Shô*, *Shi* or *Chô*. Any breach of this rule subjects the offender to the same penalties as in the preceding clause.

Additional Regulation.

Any person who has already received authorization to publish a newspaper or magazine before this law was notified need not send in a fresh application, but he should report to the Home Department, through his *Fu* or *Ken*, within ten days counting from the day following his receipt of the notification, the five items specified in clause II. If after ten days have elapsed, this report has not been sent in, the *Fu* or *Ken* will suspend the publication. Fresh application must follow the rule laid down in clause I.

When there have hitherto been several editors but no chief editor, a chief editor or provisional chief editor must be appointed within two days, counting from the day following the receipt of the notification.

If after two days, the newspaper or magazine continues to be published without the name of any chief editor, the *Fu* or *Ken* will suspend the publication. Fresh application should follow the course described above.

The New Press Law.

(A leading article from the *Chiyo Shimbun* of June 30, 1875.)

The article opens by stating that the New Press Law and the law for libel have been perused by the writer, who testifies his great surprise and satisfaction with their leniency.

"As" continues he "these Regulations are Regu-"lations issued by the ministry of our Government, "whether they are good or whether they are bad we "must obey them with submission, and how much more "imperative upon us is this obedience when these "Regulations are liberal, lenient far beyond our ex-"pectations! We hail with profound satisfaction the "intention of the Government not to cramp and re-"strain free discussion amongst the people, and we trust "that all right-minded persons will be careful not to trans-"gress these new laws, and will observe rectitude in argu-"ment and propriety in discussion."

Still, in spite of having read these laws over some three times the writer is unable to comprehend fully and exactly their purport. He must therefore devote himself carefully to a closer attentive consideration of them, and if after having exhausted all his reasoning faculties he then still fails to understand them, he will seek instruction on the point from the highest officials of the Government.

But he has a word to say to writers and critics.

The 11th article of the new press laws ordains that all criticisms or explanations furnished to the papers, whether supplied from the Government offices, from private companies or individuals must be inserted in the succeeding number of the paper to which they are sent under the penalty of a fine.

The writer therefore begs that anything sent to the papers may be sent as early in the day as possible.

Again by the 8th Article of the Press laws it is made compulsory upon writers to furnish their real names and residences, and persons giving false names or borrowing other people's names will be subject to imprisonment or fine.

He begs that attention be paid to this.

In conclusion it is pointed out with regard to the law for libel that the present state of morals and the conduct of people in general has of late years deteriorated greatly, and that the press, by exposing the bad and holding up for eulogy the good, has exercised a considerable influence for the better upon society at large. If this power be taken from them what means do the Government propose to take to supply the deficiency thus created by the restrictions in this respect placed on the press? With what will they replace the influence thus exercised by the paper? In future all articles appearing unsigned may be known as written by some one on the staff of the paper, and not by an outsider.

The Japanese Law of Libel.

The following is a translation of the newly instituted Law of Libel which possesses significance in connexion with the revised press regulations which have been simultaneously issued

Article 1.—Any statement, whether it be intrinsically true or false, which tends to injure the character of the individual is a *zangen** and that which tends to give him a bad reputation is a *soshiri*.† Whosoever shall exhibit, sell, or paste up books, manuscripts, pictures or likenesses for the purpose of disseminating *zangen* or *soshiri* will be punished in the manner hereafter described.

Art. 2.—Should the object of slander be of Imperial rank the offender will render himself liable to imprisonment for not less than three months and not exceeding three years, or shall be, in lieu thereof, subject to a fine of not less than fifty and not exceeding one thousand *yen*.

Art 3.—Should the object of slander be a *kodzoku* (member of the imperial family) the offender will render himself liable to imprisonment for not less than fifteen days and not more than two years and a half, or in lieu thereof may be fined a sum not less than fifteen, nor exceeding seven hundred, *yen*.

Art. 4.—Should the effect of the slander be to bring into contempt any official, the punishment to the offender shall be not less than ten days imprisonment nor more than two years; or a fine not less than ten *yen* nor exceeding five hundred; the offence of *soshiri* being punishable with imprisonment for not less than five days and not more than one year, or with a fine of not less than five nor exceeding three hundred *yen*.

Art. 5.—Such as may slander *Kadzoku*, *Shidzoku* or *Heimin* render themselves liable to imprisonment for not less than seven days nor more than one year, or, in lieu thereof, may be fined not less than five nor exceeding three hundred *yen*.

* *Zangen* is a libel which may or may not be susceptible of proof.
† *Soshiri*, a libel which is substantially true.

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ART. 6.—Should information tending to bring to justice guilty persons be laid before the officers of the Government or of Justice, then shall the first article of these laws be without force. But a false accusation shall be punished as the law directs.

ART. 7 provides that prior to investigating a charge of slander the alleged criminality of the accused shall be fully enquired into. If substantiated, then he shall be punished for such offence as the common law of the land shall take cognisance of, and the charge of slander against his accuser shall lapse. Should the offence, however, be not proved the charge of slander may be proceeded with.

ART. 8.—Unless an accusation be laid against offenders in the cases provided under the Articles 4 and 5, the Government will take no cognisance of such offence.

FALSE ANALOGIES.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

Some few of our politicians have assumed a joke of foreigners that Japan is the England of the East, to be true, and are extremely vain of it. To our own mind there is nothing either in the way of administration, customs or works of art analogous in the condition of the two countries. The only point of resemblance is in their shape and insular position. This being the case, we see nothing for us to be vain of. But the resemblances between ourselves and the Turks are not few. The absoluteness of the administration, the low form of religion, the deficiency of education, the methods of transacting business, the state of the arts and customs, all present analogies with Turkey. Japan, therefore, is not the England but the Turkey of the East.

A newspaper called the *British Mail* came into our hands a short time back, and from it we learned that it is not only in customs but in our national debt that we resemble Turkey, as may be seen from the following translation (Translation from the *British Mail.*) After reading it we cannot but feel anxious about our own position. True, our financial affairs are not so bad as those of Turkey, but in the growth of our national debt we resemble it very much. If we take good care for the future we can avoid the dangers with which that country is threatened, but if we persist in our present course affairs will be as bad here as there.

THE PRESS REFUSED ACCESS TO THE *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi.*

(Choya Shimbun.)

The *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi*, the Assembly so long and so anxiously awaited by us, is at length sitting. I have been told that the various newspapers had requested permission to attend the meetings but that permission was refused with them. Now what is the value of newspapers? It is clearly their duty to ascertain all that is passing and to publish for general information such intelligence as may possess interest for its readers. The wholesome spirit of rivalry between competing publications secures to the latter the earliest information from the public prints. Such being the case, I conceive it to be the duty of the Government to afford the newspapers the fullest opportunities to hear and report such proceedings as those of the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi.*

I have, indeed, felt at a loss to account for permission being granted to hold the present Assembly while leave to attend its proceedings is refused to the Press, through whose instrumentality they may be disseminated. But I think I have discovered a reason which is intimately related to our eastern habits. The language of our Government is very impartial, liberal and open, but its conduct is far from being equally praiseworthy. It avows its desire for civilisation while many of its acts may be styled barbarous. For instance, we are told that the freedom of the press is to be cancelled because, *on dit*, the Kiobusho required certain statements to be denounced by the Press as unjust which were nevertheless just and proper. Of this last we have had more than one example.

It is impossible but that officials should show more or less of the selfishness of human nature, and the language of the Press has no doubt raised sentiments of anger against it in the minds of many of this class. Hence, no doubt, the prohibition to the newspapers to attend the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi.* This is certainly bad, and should our Government allege that the habit (selfishness) is inalterable we should not have a word to say. But if we claim the character of a civilised nation our actions must be consonant. Now a civilised Government would assuredly not adopt repressive measures against a free Press.

It may perhaps appear rashness in me that I should say any thing against our Government, but I trust my words may find a hearing as the language of a patriotic heart, and I hope the prohibition to the Press may meet with a prompt revocation.

It may perhaps be alleged that the Government has refused this permission to the newspapers because it is intended to publish the transactions of *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi* as soon as its sittings have come to a close. But, notwithstanding this, a long time must elapse before the intelligence can reach those who are at a distance, and I think the daily publication in the newspapers a much more eligible course, especially when accompanied by such editorial comments as the subject may seem to suggest.

What think you?

ON GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

A distinction must of course be made between expenditure by the Government and by the People, although as the means for the former has been in the first instance obtained from the people there is in reality but little difference between them. The Government has not of itself the power to create capital, and its expenditure is made from the funds contributed by the people and placed in its hands for proper administration. Therefore, the Government can only spend money which the people have entrusted to it.

We Japanese have been led astray by this distinction, and forgetting that our governmental expenditure has been furnished by the people, speak as if the Imperial Treasury were filled with gold from heaven. Ignorance of, or inattention to, the source of our national income has bred indifference to the manner in which it is spent in the minds both of the people and Government, the former imagining that it is a matter which concerns the Government alone and not themselves. But when the Government repairs a bridge or mends a road at its own charge the people exclaim, "How good of our Government to do so much for us" and tears of gratitude fill their eyes. But let the cost of such repairs be demanded from the people directly, and the eyes which were overflowing with tears of gratitude turn round and stare with surprise, and feelings of bitterness rise in the heart towards the Government, and people exclaim, "Such work as this is unnecessary; repairs to our bridges are not a pressing matter." And thus, although in each case the money proceeds from the same source, the people seem absolutely indifferent to the expenditure of that which has once entered the Treasury, and are greatly delighted, indeed, to witness its use for the repair of a certain road or bridge. This truly is strange!

This may be compared with a father who presents to his three sons 100, 80 and 50 *yen* respectively as their yearly allowance. They usually exhaust this allowance, and at the end of the year there is but little left. If one son should buy a handsome hat the others will surely envy him its possession and will follow his example, so also with boots &c. In this vain way they generally spend their allowance, and desire even more in order that they may add another suit of clothes to their wardrobes. It is not only in domestic life that the unwise spirit of rivalry is to be observed: it penetrates society, and may be met with in town and country alike; in the citizen and in the peasant.

Our Government departments assuredly offer no exception to the custom. Let us suppose, for instance, that any one of our public offices causes a handsome stone building to be erected for its accommodation. No sooner are its officers lodged in their new quarters than some other department discovers that it, too, requires a new suite of offices; the country is recklessly pledged to a needless expenditure by this insane spirit of rivalry,

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and the people, already miserable enough, are further taxed to provide for the extravagance and ill-judgment of their rulers.

On the other hand we have the promise of the Government that it will assist the people by constructing large poor-houses for their reception. This is the work of a short-sighted people, who indeed can only see that which is immediately under their nose. I earnestly hope that instead of spending so enormous a sum as 1,000,000 *yen* upon poor-houses the Government will limit its outlay for this purpose to half that sum.

It is our duty as a people to watch narrowly the manner in which the money we contribute to the State is laid out by the Government, since, whether we spend such money as individuals, or confide its expenditure to a governing body (who are, so to speak, the trustees of the nation), it comes alike from our pockets.

The happiness and wellbeing of this country depend, I am convinced, upon the proper administration of the national revenue. And it is for the people from whom this revenue has been obtained to see that the expenditure of its finances is conducted with care, prudence and economy.

(THE SAME No. 2.)
(Hochi Shimbun.)

As we live in the capital we know but little of what goes on in the country, and on this account can only speak of it indefinitely. The circumstances of the different *ken* vary greatly, so that recommendations made for one might not suit the other. But thinking that were we permitted to attend the *Chikohokuan Kuaigi* we should have a fine opportunity of learning what is required in the various *ken*, and discussing the questions to which their demands give rise, (because this information could be gathered from the governors or vice-governors of these sixty provinces) we made a request for permission to attend these discussions regularly, but as this has been refused us, we will comment on the subject as it were from a distance.

On looking over the reports of the meeting of the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi* which took place on the 22nd inst., certain doubts had arisen in our mind. On that day the Governors and Vice-governors of the *Ken* and *Fu* discussed the question of the government paying two-thirds of the police expenses and the people paying the other third, the object of the discussion being to bring the people peace and contentment. But during the course of the discussion its original object seemed to be lost sight of.

On the 30th May we wrote upon the question of the expenditure by the Government and that by the people, and yesterday the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has treated the same subject, and coincides with us in saying that these two expenditures are practically the same. It seems well therefore now to advance the question another step.

One of the debaters of the 22nd instant said —"The burdens now borne by the people are so great as not to admit of any increase at present, and the expenses of the Government are also very great. Of the disbursements incidental to the police the people should only pay one-quarter, the remaining three-quarters being paid by the Government, and if the people cannot pay their full share, the Government should make up the difference." Now, as in these views, from beginning to end, a distinction is made between the money of the Government and that of the people, it is impossible to determine who is right and who wrong. The whole basis of the discussion is vain. Does not all the money, whether disbursed by the Government or by the people, come out of the people's pockets? As we have said before, the Government has not one cent which can be said to be its own capital, and all the money it uses comes from the people. From this point of view it matters not who pays these expenses, which eventually all come from one pocket.

If the people pay for protection and get it, this is giving a dollar for a dollar's worth. There is neither profit nor loss in it. It is merely that they get something done for them which they cannot do for themselves.

Among the ordinary dues and taxes paid to the Government, there is a certain proportion paid for protection. But should this be insufficient for the end in view, there is nothing for it, but to give more, and if the people cannot do it, it merely shows that they cannot afford to pay for efficient protection. To speak accurately, if the whole of the expenses of police is to be borne by the Government, it will say, "so much of the dues or taxes paid by you have gone towards the maintenance of the police, but it first went into the Treasury and was thence disbursed for that purpose." If the whole expense is to be borne by the people, then all the funds taken by the Government for police purposes must be specially set aside and collected under the name of a protection-tax. If the people refuse to pay for efficient protection, the question arises whether they really cannot do so. If not protected they cannot live contendedly and peacefully, therefore protection must be given to them. But if they have not money enough the question arises, What should the Government do? If the people cannot remain in peace the country cannot maintain its independance, and the Government should limit some of its vain expenditure and bestow this upon more efficient protection. It is therefore a question whether the Government is using its funds vainly or not.

If we argue the questions out in the above manner it seems useless to make these imaginary distinctions between the expenditure of the government and that of the people. This being the case, it does not seem unreasonable to take taxes or duties from the people in the ordinary way, and tell them at the same time that such and such part of their money was devoted to their protection. This would abolish the distinction between the disbursements of the government and those of the people. As we have before said, all comes out of one pocket, and it is idle to regard one as more precious than the other or to debate further upon the question.

The Japanese ruling party has thought that according to ancient custom the taxes and duties taken from the people could be used as its pocket-money; while the people, thinking they were destined to pay cared not for the manner in which their money was spent. This idea must exist more or less in the minds of our present rulers, or they would not raise such questions, because if it was understood that all the expenditure of the Government was to be devoted to the people, and the people paid their money for protection, the uselessness of such discussion would be obvious.

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

The semi-annual meeting of the Race Club took place this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms. Amongst those present were Messrs. Abbott, Dodds, W. J. Cruickshank, T. Cruickshank, Strachan, Kingdon, Cope, Fraser, Watson, Harries, Mollison, Mitchell, Bennett, Pinn, D'Iffanger, Hay, Molesworth, Urquhart, Reimers, and Wilson.

Mr. Kingdon was voted to the chair.

The Hon. Sec. (Mr. Cruickshank) read the minutes of the last meeting, and also a statement of accounts for the last half year, showing a balance in favour of the Club of $2,055.59; but it was stated that the sale of tickets at the spring meeting this year had been $500 less than at the same time last year.

Mr. Bennett proposed and Mr. Dodds seconded, "That the letter addressed by several of the pony owners to the committee previous to last meeting be read."

This was carried, and the letter was accordingly read.

Mr. D'Iffanger then proposed "That the Committee be increased from five to seven."

Mr. Abbott seconded this, but suggested that the two extra members should consist of a President, and of the Governor Yokohama, who should be invited to act as Vice-President.

This proposition was lost.

Mr. Abbott then proposed, and Mr. Kingdon seconded, "That programmes be issued three months prior to the races."

This was also negatived.

A desultory conversation then took place respecting the letter, etc., addressed to the committee, but there being no substantial proposition brought before the meeting

Mr. Harries proposed, and Mr. Reimers seconded the adjournment of the meeting.

After some further conversation, in the course of which Mr. Fraser said that the Committee, as a whole, were responsible for the programme, and not any particular members of it, and that any complaint should be made against the whole body, Mr. Harries' proposition was carried and the meeting adjourned.

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BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HIOGO AND OSAKA FOR 1874.

BRITISH CONSULATE.
Hiogo 16th June, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you Report of the Trade of the Ports of Hiogo and Osaka for the year, 1874, together with the following Returns :—

HIOGO.

I.—Return of the Import Trade.
II.—Return of the Export Trade.
III.—Return of all Foreign Shipping entered and cleared.
IV.—Return of the duties collected on Imports and Exports, and of Shipping dues.
V.—Return of the Import and Export of Treasure.
VI.—Return of Foreign Firms and Residents.

OSAKA.

VII.—Return of the Import Trade.
VIII.—Return of the Export Trade.
IX.—Return of the duties collected on Imports and Exports, and of Shipping dues.
X.—Return of the Import and Export of Treasure.
XI.—Return of Foreign Firms and Residents.
XII.—Return of all Foreign Shipping entered and cleared.
XIII.—Statement showing the total of the Trade and shipping of the Ports of Hiogo and Osaka.

Before proceeding to compare the Trade of Hiogo and Osaka for the past year with that of 1873, and to comment upon it, I consider that a few remarks are necessary in explanation of the differences to be observed in the quantity of many of the articles in the Import Table attached to this Report as compared with the quantity of the chief Imports touched upon under the heading of Imports.

The entries in the Table of Imports show the actual quantity of goods laid down in Hiogo, and which have passed through the Custom House during the past year,—whereas the statistics of the trade of these two ports as published by the Chamber of Commerce show the actual business done during the same period, and which in some instances considerably differ from the quantities in the Import Table. Take for instance camlets. The imported quantity, according to the Custom House return, amounted to only 9,775 yards, valued at $2,643, whereas the business done in this sort of woollen for the past year amounted to 1,924 pieces, valued at $33,320. Again, take cloth. The Customs Returns give 13,333 yards and $17,370 against 29,308 pieces and $49,465 being the deliveries and value of cloth as stated by the Chamber of Commerce; and this will apply to many of the other articles of Import.

The value of the deliveries in 1874 amounted to $6,588,926, showing an increase over 1873 of $383,722.

HIOGO.

The import and export trade of Hiogo for the years 1873 and 1874 exclusive of treasure, has been as follows :—

Imports.		Exports.	
In 1873.....	$5,911,386	In 1873.....	$2,435,271
In 1874	6,030,239	In 1874.....	4,956,724
Increase of....	$ 118,853	Increase of	$2,521,453

The large excess in the export trade of last year is almost entirely to be attributed to the considerable quantity of Tea which left this Port. 7,091,165 lbs. of Tea, to the value of $2,506,179, were shipped off, nearly all to America,—showing an increase in this staple alone over 1873 to the extent of 2,402,895 and 1,260,032, in dollars.

Notwithstanding the increase which both the imports and exports give, yet the trade of Hiogo for the past year has been a most unhealthy one. Large quantities of stocks had to be disposed of, generally at a considerable sacrifice, as merchants could no longer afford to keep goods on hand. Shipments to Europe and other countries, generally met with serious losses, and none more so than the considerable speculations made in rice, which turned out very disastrous to the exporters of this grain. In no former period were stocks so heavy, especially of woollens. The import trade has been highly unprofitable, but the worst is said to be now past, as manufacturers and shippers at home have by this time correctly gnaged the consumptive capacities of the country, and are therefore not likely to repeat the mistakes of former years.

There is an article of import, however, which I consider worthy of the attention of the English manufacturer. I mean mousselines de laine, of which deliveries were made during the past year to the extent of 103,760 pieces, valued at $654,200. This article has hitherto entirely been imported by French and German firms, and finds a ready market in Japan. An imitation of mousseline de laine, which could be laid down at a cheaper rate than the real fabric, would be, I am of opinion, largely purchased by the Japanese.

IMPORTS.

The deliveries of cotton goods during the last season compare favorably with those of the preceding year. The most noticeable feature in this department of our import trade is the great falling off of direct shipments for England, which have, however, been more than counterbalanced by importations from China. This remark applies chiefly to Grey Shirtings, Grey Drills, T.-Cloths and Turkey Reds, Cambrics, the chief importers of which are Chinese, who throughout the year successfully competed with direct shipments from England. For this class of goods, this market will, it is expected, continue to draw its supplies from Shanghai, as the telegraph wires and increased shipping facilities enable houses here, particularly Chinese firms, to speedily avail of these sudden spurts which from time to time visit this as all other Eastern markets. Another feature deserving of notice is the introduction of Indian made yarn, several parcels of which have recently been sold in this market. The quality is favorably spoken of, and a little improvement in the manner of packing is all that is required to place it on an equal footing with home-made yarns.

I may point out that since the quality of Manchester goods has so greatly deteriorated the Japanese have become quite as particular when making their purchases as the Chinese, which here, as elsewhere, prejudicially affects trade by curtailing business. The consumptive powers of these ports for cotton goods is remarkable, for hardly a native steamer arrives from Yokohama without bringing purchases of some kind or other made in that market, many of the Osaka merchants, unfortunately for Importers here, having reverted to their old custom of replenishing their stocks from Yokohama, where they consider there is always a greater field for selection.

The trade in woollens fell considerably short of the expectations of importers, partly owing to the policy of the Japanese Government in ordering direct from Europe the anticipated requirements of the army, and partly to the embarrassments caused by the failure of two of the leading native Banks, which calamity for a time quite disorganized all departments of trade, and seriously restricted enquiries for woollens at a period of the year when in former seasons they have commanded most attention. In cloth more than in any other article the Japanese have displayed their characteristic unstableness; their taste of late having been so varying that the past year witnessed the return of large shipments to England, and as many more sacrificed by public auction.

Blankets met with a steady demand until the settlement of the Formosan difficulty, when the enquiry gradually subsided, but the highest prices paid during the excitement produced by impending troubles failed to cover cost, though it is well known that the Government purchased through an agent in Yorkshire upwards of 100,000 pairs, at four cents per lb. beyond what they could have been bought for on the spot.

It is curious to notice that, notwithstanding the importance of the trade in plain, figured and printed mousselines, as evidenced by past and present returns, which places them second in importance on the list of imports, this branch continues to be monopolized by French and German houses, which is the more surpris-

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ing considering the number of years Japan has been opened and the opportunities which have been afforded to British manufacturers for competing with their French and German neighbours.

Latterly the business that has been transacted in imports has, however, been upon a more satisfactory and healthy basis, as the speculative furor to import clothing, cloth and fancy articles (which the Japanese readily bought up, when the first extraordinary change was made in the native costumes) has been checked by the business being largely overdone, and by the consequent very heavy losses to all interested. And since the attention of importers has gradually returned to more legitimate and less speculative business.

The principal Imports are Cotton Yarn, Shirtings, Drills, Chintzes, Turkey Reds, Velvets, Taffachelass, Camlets, Lastings, Lustres, Mousselines-de laine and Victoria Lawn, also Iron, Sugar, Raw Cotton, Kerosine oil, Safflower and Medicine.

Most of the former find their way from England, although some few, and, as before-mentioned, mousselines-de laines, principally come from the Continent. Sugar, Raw Cotton. Safflower, and Medicine are imported from China, and Kerosine oil from the United States.

Grey Shirtings.—Sales are reported at 485,407 pieces, representing a value of $1,166,134, and showing a falling off, as compared to the previous year, of 80,000 pieces. These goods constitute the principal staple article of import and 8¼ lbs are the most saleable weight, the best chops of which ruled at 2^{75} in January, declining gradually until 2^{55} was reached in May, when a slight improvement brought the value up to 2^{65}. This rate was, with occasional fluctuations, maintained until November, since which date extreme weakness prevailed, and at the close of the year the prospects of the trade were most unfavourable, the dealers being oversupplied with common goods. 7 lb. cloth is consumed to a less extent; other weights meet with little or no enquiry. A considerable proportion of the trade is in the hands of Chinese, who purchase largely for the market at the Shanghai auctions.

Cotton Yarns.—The outlet for these goods is small, in consequence of the preference given by the native wearers to Japanese Cotton, which is largely grown in these districts, and probably suits their looms better than foreign yarn. Total deliveries for 1874 amounted to 8,385 piculs, against 7,013 for 1873. Owing to a scarcity of number 28 32 the value of this article advanced in December to $128 per bale for best chops of water twist. Number 16 to 24 has declined steadily throughout the year, and for the last six months has been saleable to a limited extent only. There is no market for number 38 42.

T. Cloths.—Although the consumption has increased from 9,700 pieces in 1873 to 29,308 pieces in 1874, it is still so insignificant as to be scarcely worthy of notice. Imports have been principally by Chinese.

Turkey-Red Cambrics.—Deliveries have increased from 40,000 pieces in 1873 to 66,250 pieces in 1874. In consequence of heavy arrivals in June and July prices sustained a considerable decline at that period, but subsequently recovered, and at the end of the year good colors were quoted at from 90 cents for 3 lbs. to $1.05 per lb. for 2 lbs.

Black Velvets. (Cotton) A large and increasing trade is done in these goods, deliveries of which amounted to 19,960 pieces, against 17,185 for the previous year. Prices ruled with extreme regularity until August, when reduced stocks gave rise to an advance, quotations reaching $10.50 for good quality. This rate was fairly maintained with slight fluctuations until the end of the year.

Victoria Lawns.—81,750 pieces have been taken during the year against 23,820 pieces for 1873. Prices were fairly maintained throughout, and reached a maximum of $1.12½ in October, contrary to former experiences of the course of the market, which has usually declined towards the cold weather. These goods are evidently in favor with native consumers.

Drills.—Principally English, were purchased to the extent of 31,163 pieces, as compared with 16,470 pieces for 1873. The increase in consumption is probably due to the requirements of the troops during the Formosan expedition, as a large proportion of the deliveries was without doubt for Tokio.

Chintzes.—Total deliveries of all descriptions were 46,514 pieces, a large portion of which was composed of importations by Chinese from Shanghai of common qualities and sold at about $1.50 per piece or lower. A small proportion of superior goods was also taken, and for special patterns $3.50 was paid.

Taffachelass.—The consumption of these goods, which has for some time been falling off, has during the past year recovered a little, the figures for the period under review reaching 42,820 pieces.

The demand has been confined almost exclusively to single weft, double weft being entirely neglected, and quotations for the former make ranged between $2.60 and $3.00 per piece.

Handkerchiefs.—Sales of these goods which in 1873 were reported at only 7,200 dozen, increased during 1874 to 23,250 dozen.

Miscellaneous Cotton Goods.—In addition to the articles enumerated above there has been a limited consumption during the year of white shirtings, brocades, spots, satins, and some fancy goods, which do not call for any special notice.

Mousselines de laine.—These goods continue to hold a prominent position in the list of woollen imports, total sales reported at 103,760 pieces representing a value of $654,200 showing, however, a decline as compared to 1873 of 23,000 pieces. Supplies are furnished exclusively by French and German manufacturers, who have adapted colors and patterns to the native taste with considerable success, and the business of the past year, in this class of goods, is said to have been profitable. With so great a variety of qualities it is impossible to give particular quotations. Prices appear to have gradually improved during the early part of the year, reaching their highest point about August, and remaining without much change until the close.

Plain Black Lustres or Orleans.—A large business was done in these articles especially during the month of September, when the best chops of 42 yards were quoted up to $8·15 per piece. These high prices naturally attracted considerable supplies, which weakened the market to some extent, although at slightly reduced rates and also continued upon a satisfactory scale during the rest of the year. Imports have consisted mostly of goods measuring 40 to 42 yards, but latterly 30 yards appear to be coming into favor.

Camlets.—The business done in Camlets during 1874 amounted to 1,924 pieces, valued at $33,320, against 1,730 pieces, and $30,631 in 1873. The favorite colors for this article are scarlet and black.

Black Lastings.—Deliveries have increased from 3,775 pieces in 1873 to 10,410 pieces in 1874. During the first three months of the year the market was entirely bare of stock, and considerable sales for arrival were made, up to $15.50. Prices have since fluctuated between $13 and $14, and at the end of the year were steady with a moderate demand.

Italian Cloth. The consumption of this fabric showed a decrease of nearly one half as compared to 1873. The lowest prices ruled during the month of January, and again, in July. Subsequent to the latter date a gradual improvement took effect, and a fair demand existed at the close of the year. Black is the principal color used.

Cloth.—Although the deliveries for 1874 were rather larger than in 1873, the result of the business of the year was eminently unsatisfactory. Between the months of March and September no sales whatever were effected, but with the approach of the winter a demand set in, and during the next three months 130,000 yards were delivered. The consumption was confined principally to Unions and Sealskins, and holders as a rule were eager to clear their stocks, although the prices offered showed a heavy loss. The current quotations at the end of the year were 35 cents per yard for Sealskins, 75 cents for Presidents, 50 to 60 cents for Unions and Pilots, superior goods being entirely nominal.

Blankets.—Deliveries for the year amounted to 31,000 pieces. The principal business done was during the month of October, when prices for best assortments of 7 lbs. reached 48 cents per lb., but the demand subse-

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quently slackened and the year closed with a decidedly downward tendency.

Miscellaneous Woollens.—These consisted of Long Ells, Alpacas, Fancies, Merinos, Figured Orleans, Corded Orleans, Barathea, Flannel, the deliveries of which in the aggregate form an important item, although the individual articles call for no special remark. Under this head may also be inclined foreign clothing, consisting principally of singlets and drawers, which figure in the list of deliveries to the value of $25,000. These goods have been placed, principally by public auction, having been imported in considerable excess of demand, at unremunerative prices.

Metals.—The trade in Iron largely increased, deliveries of all descriptions being stated at 42,200 piculs against 24,200 in 1873. The bulk of the business has been in small sizes of nailrods, the quotations for which in January reached as high as $6 per picul. A gradual decline was experienced throughout the year, and in December this description was valued at $450 with increasing stocks, composed largely of inferior quality. The consumption of other metals is too limited to require particular notice.

Sugar.—Deliveries had increased from 31,800 piculs in 1873 to 55,500 during the past year. The bulk of this consisted of Formosa and Swatow kinds, and the business is conducted principally by Chinese. The lowest quotation for Formosa was $360 in July, the market gradually improving until November, when $5.25, for the same quality was reached. Considerable quantities of sugar are produced in Satsuma, resembling in appearance Swatow black, but possessing superior saccharine qualities, and in consequence realizing higher prices than the imported article.

Cotton.—Deliveries were 17,400 piculs, against 1,400 piculs only in 1873. A partial failure of the native crop created a demand for China staple, which advanced to $1,625 per picul during the month of October. The market was, however, quickly supplied by considerable importation, and has since been in a languid state. A prejudice appears to exist against the employment of imported cotton, as the native staple, which is little, if at all superior in quality to the best Ningpo, invariably sells at a very much higher price.

Kerosene Oil.—The trade in this commodity promises to be a most important one, and the consumption has increased to 28,300 cases against 19,600 in 1873, and 4,200 in 1872. Prices ruled between $3.25 and $3.60 per case, with some firmness towards the end of the year. Petroleum is known to exist in many parts of Japan, and the increasing demand will probably cause some attention to be paid to making it available for use, and thus in time dispense with the importation of foreign oil.

Sundry Imports.—Amongst these Umbrellas figure to the extent of $29,900. Dyes of various kinds $57,000, Safflower $116,432, Medicine $71,000. Boots and shoes have been sold to the extent of $6,420; these are now largely manufactured in the country, and imported goods are almost entirely superseded. Arms to the value of $25,000 have been delivered, in consequence of a demand from China, which completely cleared the market. In addition to the above goods, is a long list of unenumerated imports valued at $953,200, which includes all articles imported for the use of foreigners, besides a variety of commodities, such as window-glass, cement, toys, furniture, liquors, &c., sold to Japanese, which do not come under the denomination of staple goods.

Exports.

The total value of exports for 1874 is estimated at $5,751,155 against $3,477,537 in 1873, showing an increase of $2,273,618, for the two ports.

Tea—has continued to form the chief export from this district, and the total shipments for the year amounted to 7,091,165 lbs., valued at $2,506,179, against 4,688,270 valued at $1,246,147 in 1873.

With the exception of 28,700 lbs. to London, and 507,000 lbs. to Yokohama, the whole of the above export was made to the United States and Canada.

The new teas commenced to arrive on the 11th May, and were brought forward in much larger quantities than usual, 9,500 piculs being settled during the first month. The market opened at extreme rates, which, however, were not long maintained, owing to unfavorable advices from New York, and the bulk of the purchases were made at reasonable prices. From that date a comparatively large business was done until the end of October, when a check took place, and purchases for the rest of the year fell to about 1,500 piculs per month.

With the exception of a short period at the beginning of the season, when fine teas commanded temporarily extreme rates, prices have ruled throughout with unusual regularity. The following table shows the price of good medium, which may be considered the standard quality, throughout the year.

January,	old.....	$34 to $38, per picul.
February,	„	$34 to $38, „ „
March,	„	$34 to $38, „ „
April,	„	$34 to $38, „ „
May,	new.....	none.
June,	„	$35 to $38, per picul.
July,	„	$36 to $38, „ „
August,	„	$36 to $37, „ „
September,	„	$37 to $38, „ „
October,	„	$37 to $39, „ „
November,	„	$36 to $38, „ „
December,	„	$36 to $38, „ „

The general quality of the crop of 1874-75 was superior to that of 1873-74, and the proportion of fine teas larger than usual. This attached an exaggerated value to the lower qualities, and to make up for the scarcity of the latter, the tea plants appear to have been subjected to an extra picking late in the year, which threw a large quantity of very inferior leaf upon the market. The result will probably be that the first crop of next season will be of superior quality, but of limited extent.

The production of tea in this district will no doubt steadily increase, as a considerable stimulus has within the last three years been given to the cultivation of the plant, which returns a most profitable result to the farmer.

Rice.—This article was next in importance to tea, having been exported to the extent of 318,556 piculs, valued at $796,390, of which 243,700 piculs were shipped to London. At the beginning of the year prices ruled at $2.30, but in consequence of disturbances in the country joined to an apprehension of war with China, rapidly advanced to $2.90, which precluded further shipments on foreign account. In June the quotation for best grain was $3.40, and since that date the value has steadily declined. In August the Government took the ill-advised step of prohibiting the exportation of this grain, being apparently under the mistaken supposition that the high prices had been caused by foreign demand. This prohibition was withdrawn on the 1st April last. Although the extreme rates current had some time previously led practically to the same result, it was felt that such interference with trade is most mischievous and contrary to all sound commercial rules. Shipments of Japan rice had left a heavy loss to exporters, but on the other hand the grain had been introduced into the London market with such results as gave hopes that a valuable trade had been inaugurated, and that with nominal prices ruling on this side shippers might eventually recoup themselves. The action of the Government has not only destroyed this chance, but has left the uncomfortable feeling that in the event of the trade being re-opened at some future time, a succession of further losses will be sustained, with eventually a like useless result. That the export of rice has had no injurious effect upon native consumers is evident from two significant facts. First, that the bulk of the purchases by foreigners was made under contract at from $2 to $2.25 per picul, and the higher price paid was for a small quantity at $2.20, whilst the market value continued to rise for some months after shipments finally ceased, and eventually reached $3.40 per picul. Second,—that no demand existed for foreign grain, only one cargo of Saigon rice being imported during the year, which realized $1.50 per picul, whereas in 1870 the importations of this grain amounted to 893,000 piculs. It should also be remarked that between January, 1872, and April 1873, the Japanese Government exported on its own account to foreign countries no less than 2,000,000 piculs, or 120,000 tons.

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If this operation could be conducted without danger of causing a scarcity of food in the country, the export might safely have been left in succeeding years to be governed by the usual laws of supply and demand.

Copper bronze &c.—Total export 17,532 piculs, against 24,428 in 1873. Prices were at their highest in May, when best slabs and fingers were quoted at $24.50. The market thence declined to $22 in October, when an improved demand set in which continued until the end of the year. A few small settlements of rough Copper were made at about $21. The supply of bronze and gun metal appeared to have been exhausted, and for the limited quantity on offer during the year extreme prices were asked.

Tobacco.—Shipments for 1874 were 9,649 piculs, against 10,440 piculs, in 1873, the whole of which was taken for the London Market. This trade is capable of considerable development, and the native growers would find it to their interests to prepare the leaf by cutting and sorting before bringing it to market, thereby commanding a higher price. Heretofore the foreign exporter has had to purchase the tobacco as it comes from the field, often imperfectly dried, with stalks attached, and good and bad leaves mixed. These defects have to be remedied, as far as possible, before shipment, but they greatly detract from the marketable value, and the dampness of the leaf besides causes fermentation during the voyage, the result of which is that a very large proportion of the tobacco imported from Japan is sold in London as "country damaged." These circumstances, which are entirely under the control of the native grower, have up to the present time made the trade highly unsatisfactory and subjected those engaged in it to wholly unnecessary risk.

Camphor.—A large increase is shown in the export of this commodity, the figures being 7,455 piculs in 1874, against 2,588 piculs in 1873. Of this quantity 4,455 piculs have been taken for London, 2,000 for New York, and the remainder for China. Prices have fluctuated between $13.50 to $15 throughout the year. The quality of the produce of this district is good, and fetches a higher price in London than that imported from China.

Vegetable Wax.—A very marked falling off has taken place in this produce, the export for 1874 being only 7,410 piculs against 12,301 piculs in 1873. The cause may be looked for in the state of the London market, which declined from 98 shillings per cwt. in January 1873, to 64 shillings in January 1874, and to 55 shillings in June in the same year. Prices on this side have fluctuated between $14 and $9.50, the lowest price having been reached in August. After that date the market became stronger, and in October $13 per picul was again asked. The dealers say that this article cannot be produced at a lower cost than $11 to $12 per picul, as in its unrefined state it goes largely into native consumption at at the equivalent of this price.

Curios.—Exports under this head, which comprises fans, lacquered ware, bronzes, and the like, amounted to $129,500, of which $84,500 worth was sent to London, and $45,000 to New York.

Rugs.—The quantity exported, principally to America, amounted to 1,328 piculs. The high freight that ruled throughout the year checked business in this direction, and the unsatisfactory result of shipments to London has apparently entirely stopped export to that market.

Remaining exports were principally in the hands of the Chinese, and consisted of Seaweed, Medicine, Sulphur, Isinglass, Ginseng, Rapeseed oil, Cuttle fish, Sharks' fins, Mushrooms, &c, &c. 3,079 head of cattle. valued at $82,960, were exported to Yokohama for the consumption of the foreign troops and residents.

(To be Continued.)

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Law & Police.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Consul.

June 29, 1875.

Alfred Brown and Charles Lover, seamen of the British ship *Abana*, were charged with refusing duty at sea, and pleaded not guilty.

David Mathias, master of the *Abana*, sworn, deposed that on the 22nd April the second mate complained to him that the prisoner Brown had refused duty. He called him aft and asked the reason, when the prisoner told him that the "second mate was working him up, and that he would do no more duty." He then refused to go to relieve a man on the lookout at the topsail yard. The other prisoner, Lover, refused duty the same day, and his excuse was that he was ordered to pull on ropes when he could not get an inch of them. He went forward and refused duty until such time as Brown, who had been put in irons should be released. This he repeated to the witness when called aft.

David Williams, the chief officer of the *Abana*, was sworn, and gave evidence corroborative of that of the captain.

William Williams, second officer was also sworn, and deposed to the insubordination and misconduct of the prisoner. He denied to the Court having ever called the men by abusive names, or having "worked them up," or given them anything to do beyond their ordinary duty, or having ever thrown a belaying pin at any of the men. He had once slung a belaying pin out of his hand.

To prisoner Brown: Witness had never said that he wished the belaying pin had knocked a man's brains out. Henever told the third mate to throw belaying pins at the men.

To prisoner Lover: Witness had never, to his knowledge, called this man bad names.

Andrew James Ross, third officer, was called and sworn. He corroborated, so far, the testimony of the previous witness, that the prisoners had been insubordinate and insolent. Brown was punished by having extra duty to perform. Witness had once been ordered by the second mate, when one of the men was asleep on the fore-castle, to takea belaying pin and to heave it on to the forecastle. He did so, and did not know whether the order was to the effect that he should heave it at the man asleep or on to the forecastle. It hit the foresail, and fell on the forecastle. After some questions asked by the prisoners, the witness said to the Court that sometimes the second mate appeared to have a "down" on the prisoners and himself.

Captain Mathias, recalled, said that he had not known anything of the extra duty said to have been imposed on the men. They had never complained to him.

His Honour, having read letters from the two prisoners attempting to exculpate themselves, but failing to do so, ordered each prisoner to be imprisoned for two weeks, and to be sent on board ship at the expiration of that time, or sooner if the vessel should leave before its expiration.

The Acting Consul reprimanded the captain for irregularity in keeping his log.

The second mate was also rebuked by his Honour for irregular conduct in the discharge of his duty. The discipline of the ship was endangered by his conduct.

Edward Baker, Henry Allens, and Thomas Young, seamen of the ship *Abana*, complained to His Honor of the state of the water and provisions on board. His Honor promised to inquire into the matter.

June 30, 1875.

David Williams, chief officer of the British ship *Abana*, was charged by Richard Lebor, a seaman of the ship, with striking him on Saturday last. He admitted the charge.

Richard Lebor was sworn, and said: Last Saturday the chief officer ordered the men to wash decks. He afterwards came to the forecastle and asked me what we were doing there. I told him I was putting my sea boots on, when, after having threatened to kick me if I did not make haste, he knocked me down. The second mate interfered, and took me clear of the chief officer.

In reply to the accused, witness said that he (witness) was kicked by the former when he was lying down. Witness did not kick the mate.

Edward Baker, seaman of the *Abana*, was next sworn, and corroborated the previous witness' testimony. On Saturday the crew were called to wash decks, and went forward to put their sea boots on. Some of the men got aft before the others, and the witness was seized by the second mate, who pushed him roughly

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along. He saw the mate strike Lebor on the nose with his clenched fist. Lebor fell down, and the mate kicked him. Witness told the mate he was unmanly to hit a man half his size. The second mate interfered and carried Lebor away. Witness told the mate that if he wanted to fight, he was a better match for him than Lebor. The captain interfered then, and threatened to confine the witness. The crew resumed work. The captain was on the poop and saw the whole affair.

In answer to the accused, this witness said that Lebor was marked by the blows given him by the mate. He had his nose swollen and lips cuts, and on his ribs was the mark of the toe of a boot.

Thomas Young, a seaman of the *Abana*, was called. His evidence was corroborative of that of the other witnesses, and he stated positively that he had seen the mate kick Lebor in the scuppers.

Charles Lover, also a seaman of the same vessel, who was sentenced yesterday to two weeks' hard labour, deposed that he saw the mate strike Lebor, who fell. The mate kicked him when he was down, and kept hitting him and kicking him for about a quarter of an hour. The captain was in his cabin. He came on deck after the mate had left off hitting Lebor. The mate challenged the whole watch out to fight. Witness did not see Lebor strike or kick the mate.

The accused having been called upon by his His Honor for his statement, denied having kicked or struck Lebor "in the manner the witnesses said," and called

John Thomas, boatswain of the *Abana*, who swore: I signed articles at Cardiff. I was sitting at dinner, and heard a row on the port side. I could not see on that side. Presently I saw the chief mate and Lebor pass to the starboard side, fighting. I saw Lebor kick the chief mate, and the latter knock him back. The starboard watch came up, and each of them wanted to fight with the chief mate. They said they would fight as long as they could, and did not care what they did when fighting was commenced.

To Lebor: I did not see how much fighting you did on the port side. I saw you when you came starboard.

To the Court: This is the only row the mate was in on board

William Williams, second officer of the *Abana*, testified that a row had taken place on board and explained the circumstances which led up to it. From his evidence, it appeared that the watch turned to reluctantly. When he came aft, he saw the first officer and Lebor fighting. The first officer told the witness that Lebor had given him check. He saw Lebor, when on his back, kick at the officer. One or two of the men took Lebor's part, and stood in a fighting atitude, and said they would as soon fight as work. Witness took Lebor away from the mate, and persuaded him to go to his work. The captain then came out of the cabin, and said he would have no fighting on board. The men went to work.

To the accused: I saw Lebor, when on his back, kick you. He had on sea-boots. I did not observe what you had on your feet. The weather was fine.

His Honor remarked that if the case before him had happened on shore, he would not attach great importance to it; but the responsibility of officers on board ship was great. After animadverting on the evident want of judgment among the officers on board, His Honor fined the accused $20 and costs. A charge preferred against the second mate by one of the seamen is to be heard to morrow at 11 a. m.

July 1, 1875.

W. W. Jones, a seaman of the *John McKean*, was charged by Yasu, a Japanese seaman of the same vessel, with assaulting him on board the vessel whilst at work.

Accused pleaded guilty.

From the evidence it appeared that prisoner and complainant were at work cleaning out a tank, when the second mate gave some order to Yasu, which he did not obey, and the chief mate gave him a push. He fell off some spars on which he was standing, and said something in Japanese, whereupon the prisoner gave him a slap across the face.

His Honour said he would fine the prisoner $3 and costs. There was some excuse, as they were working at the time.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

William Williams, second officer of the British ship *Abana*, was charged by Richard Lebor, a seaman of that vessel, with assaulting him whilst the ship was at sea.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

It appeared by the evidence that one morning, whilst the ship was at sea, the accused ordered [illegible] to be squared and that, whilst this was being done [illegible] laughed and mimicked the officer's orders, and got pushed off the poop. Complainant never reported the case to the captain, so it was not logged.

His Honour dismissed the case, at the same time commenting severely on the number of cases that had come before the Court in connection with the vessel.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. T B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

THE "KANKE MARU" *vs.* P. M. S. S. Co.

This is an action brought by the owners of the Japanese junk *Kanke Maru* and her cargo against the P. M. S. S. Co. damages for the alleged sinking of the junk and cargo by the defendants' steamer *Oregonian*.

The facts proven show that between 4 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of February, 1873, the steamer and junk came into collision in a portion of the Inland Sea of Japan known as the "northern passage," one of the narrow straits of that sea. The steamer was on her trip from Yokohama to Shanghai, her nearest objective point being Kobe, a Japanese port. The junk was proceeding in an opposite direction.

This action was not commenced until the 9th day of September, 1874, for the reason given by the plaintiff that he was ill for a long time after the collision, and failed to ascertain the name of the steamer.

The steamer carried the usual lights; the junk carried no light whatever. When the junk was first seen from the steamer, upon which a proper look-out was kept, she was a little on the starboard of the steamer, holding a direction across her bows, and supposed to be about an eighth of a mile distant.

To avoid the collision it was the duty of the steamer to put her helm a-port, and of the junk to do the same or keep on her course.

The steamer did so port her helm, but the junk, instead of porting or keeping on her course, put her helm a-starboard. This made a collision inevitable, without a change in the direction of the steamer, the helm of which was immediately starboarded to avoid the collision if possible. The change, however, occurred too late, and the junk struck the steamer on the starboard side, just forward of the wheel-house, and drifted along her side until clear. Had the helm of the steamer not been starboarded, she would have run the junk down.

At the time of the collision the wheels of the steamer had been stopped. A strong current was running against the steamer, and high lands were on either side about an eighth of a mile distant.

Preparations were made to lower the boats of the steamer, but they were not lowered, for the reason given by the officers that the steamer's interpreter, on calling to the junk if assistance was required, was understood to be answered in the negative: that from the steamer boats were seen coming to the assistance of the junk, and that the swiftness of the current and the proximity of the land made launching the boats difficult if not dangerous.

One man from the junk at the time of the collision clambered on board the steamer, and the remaining two were rescued by a junk which, hearing cries for help, came to their assistance.

The junk, which was then very near the shore, was described by the plaintiff Chuski as being in a sinking condition, and was abandoned without the slightest effort being made to get her to a place of safety. She was not seen to sink, but some hours afterwards search was made for her without success.

From these facts, the Court is of the opinion that the parties on board the steamer did everything under the circumstances that, could be done to avoid the collision, and that the same was brought about by the junk in starboarding her helm, and in not carrying lights.

It is undoubtedly the duty of steamers passing through the intricate passages of the Inland Sea to watch with great care that they do no injury to the numerous small craft that ply in those waters, in many instances the property of poor men, to whom their preservation is of the utmost importance; but it is equally the duty of these smaller craft to carry the proper lights at night, showing their position and character,—a duty the Government should see strictly enforced.

The Court is not fully satisfied from the evidence in this case that the commander of the steamer was justified in making no effort whatever to render assistance to the injured vessel after the collision.

Courts of Admiralty have always held the preservation of life at sea an imperative duty, not to be neglected except in cases of extreme danger to the rescuing vessel.

The judgment of the Court, therefore, is, that the complaint be dismissed, and that the defendants pay the costs of this action.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul-General.

We, the undersigned assessors, agree to the foregoing judgment.
J. MENDELSON.
G. P. SPOONER.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 26, *Vsadniek*, Russia corvette, Novosselsky, 1,069, from Hakodate.

June 27, *Abana*, British ship, Mathias, 1,278, from Cardiff, Coal, to P. & O. Co.

June 27, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,160, from Shanghai and ports, General, to M. B. Co.

June 27, *Curlew*, British gun-boat, Capt. Church, 660, from Nagasaki.

June 27, *Vigilant* British Despatch, Capt. H. C. D. Ryder, 835, from Kobe.

June 27, *Curacoa*, Netherlands frigate, Capt. Vandervelde, 1,800, from San Francisco.

June 28, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,010, from Hong kong. Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 29, *Frolic*, British gun boat, Captain Buckle, 464, from Kobe.

July 1, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914 from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

July 3, *Ukraine*, American barq., Melcher, 709, from New York, Kerosene, to Order.

June 3, *Duke of Abercorn*, British ship, Dalrymple, 1,050, from London, March 10th, to Kniffler & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 27, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

June 30, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

June 30, *Stillman B. Allen*, American barque, Taylor, 586, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

July 1, *Auguste*, British 3 m. schooner, Watt, 210, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

July 3, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,130, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 3, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per P.M.S.S. *Alaska*, from San Francisco.—For Yokohama—Paymaster Jordan U.S.N., Mrs Jordan and 2 children, Marshal Basing, H. Takase, Major C. F. Powell, H. Comstock, Dr. G. Koenigs, Max Liebecke, S. Carrington, P. S. Dowson. Steerage—E. S. Fowler. For Shanghai—Hon. W. A. Richardson, wife and daughter, S. S. Gilbert.

Per *Taka ago Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. E. Girault, E. C. Fail, R. Hardman, E. Cordoza, R. Wyper, W. Holkam, Spahe, Von Siebold, Captain Bonger, and 14 Japanese in the cabin, and 132 Japanese and 8 Chinese in steerage.

Per *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—Dr. Antisell, A. B. Glover, F. Waters, W. A. Sturrock, W. G. Howell, E. C. Kirby, Frossard, Piron, Geo. Batchelor, Benjamin Fatsin, Ashikawa, and 17 Japanese, and 230 in the steerage.

Per *Tanais* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Philips, Bochard, Bouxin, Bienaimé Orange, F. Feliciano, Germain Sico, Marcelo Magno, Tonias Dionisio, John Powilco.

Per *Oregonian* from Shanghai and ports.—Lady Howard de Walden and servant, The Hon. Miss C. Ellis, R. Robertson and servant, T. Kemperman and servant, E. De San and servant, T. Haki, Mr. Howell Mr. Hori, F. Da Ro a, Nagano, A. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harron F. Howlden, Major T. G. O'D Hervey, Dr. McMurtrie, U.S.N, Sawato Yano, Yashikawa, Okawa, Saito, Kamura, Matsua, Nanto, Hwai, Fourteen Japanese and 119 in the steerage.

Per *Takasago Maru* for Shanghai and way ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Sakada, Tak Sing, Emamura, Okusera, Mr. and Mrs Matsuda, C. Molsen, G. Abell, Mr. and Mrs Yoyamura and child, Kawashima, Ihiye, C. R. Hardman, Shimadzu, and servant, Yenoshi and servant, Yamada jur and servant, Tashiro jur., Tashiro and servant, Yamada, Arkijeki, Konishi and servant, Huchiye, Tada, Tai, Mr. and Mrs. Matsumoto, a Japanese Officer, Takagaki, Takashi, and 2 Europeans, 3 Chinese and 192 Japanese in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Lomas, Whittall, Col. Browne, F. Mayers, W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs Goddard, F. S. Jacobs, H. Ferries, and 11 Japanese.

CARGOES.

Per *Tanais* for Hongkong.—
Silk for Marseilles ... ... 16 bales.
London ... ... 7 „

Per *Oregonian* from Shanghai and ports.—Treasure value $1,243.

Per *Takasago Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure $5,100, *yen* 5,631.

REPORTS.

The British ship *Abana* reports heavy weather after leaving Cardiff, latter part of the voyage pleasant weather, light winds and calms in the China sea. Spoke the *Ukraine* in Straits of Sunda bound to this port.

The British gun-boat *Curlew* reports had much rain, coming through the inland sea.

The Netherlands Frigate *Curacoa* reports: in Ocean 10 months from home, calling at Falmouth, Lisbon, Rio Janeiro Monte Video, and passing the Straits of Magellan; called at Valparaiso, on her way to San Francisco from which port sailed on the 10th May. Passing through the Sandwich Islands experienced, light easterly winds, between 18° and 19° North latidude. May 13th spoke the American ship *George Moon* from San Francisco to Manilla.

The *Ukraine* reports: Rough weather at commencement of voyage: latter part pleasant with light winds. Were detained outside for a week, on account of calms.

The *Duke of Abercorn* reports, pleasant weather throughout the passage: passed the 3 masted schooner *Jessie MacDonald* in the China Sea, bound to this port.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York	Mora	P. Heinemann & Co.	
Hongkong	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	7th July.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Massilia	Rand	
Naruto	DuBois	
Oregonian	Harris	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Volga	Nondedeu	
Washi	Hescroff...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Abana	1278	Mathias...	
Duke of Abercorn	1050	Dalrymple	
Hants County	641	Cochrane	
Iris	213	... ...	
John McKean	194	Christenson	
Myrtle	35	Poley	
Mora...	620	Angel	...New York.
Peter...	241	Holm	...Chefoo.
Spirit of the Age ...	374	Johnson... ...	...Kobe.
Tori	100	Jordan	
Thos A. Goddard ...	682	Smith	
Ukraine	709	Melcher...	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

Russ. flag ship ...	...Ascold	...Tartoff
French Ironclad	...Montcalm	...Admiral Krantz
French gun-boat	...Volta...	...Captain Floucaud
H. M. Corvette ...	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith
American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
H. B. M. S. ...	...Audacious	...Captain Collum
U. S. Sloop of War	...Kearsarge	...Captain Lewis
British gun-boat	...Curlew	...Captain Church
Netherland frigate	...Curacoa	...Captain Vandervelde
Russia Corvette...	...Vsadniek	...Captain Novosselsky
British gun-boat	...Frolic ...	...Captain Buckle
British Despatch	...Vigilant	...Captain H. C. D. Ryder

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„ Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1, 26 ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—The demand for 9 lbs. *Shirtings* continues: 7 lbs. are wanted, while other weights remain neglected. *Yarns*, especially low qualities of 16/24, of which there is a considerable stock, are neglected.

Prices in general have a lower tendency, and are more or less nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.92½ to $2.12½	60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce. 2.40 to 2.60
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom.	2.20 to 2.50	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb. 0.75 to 0.97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„ „	2.22½ to 2.52½	Black Velvets			7.90 to 9.10
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2.57½ to 2.87½	English Drills	15 lb.	40 yds,	30 in. 3.25 to 3.40

Yarn:—

No 16 to 24	nom.	per picul	30.00 to 35.50	No. 28 to 32	nom.	per picul	36.75 to 39.00
Reverse	nom.		nominal	„ 38 to 42	„	„	41.00 to 45.00

Woollens.—With the exception of plain *Mousselines*, which have been enquired after to some extent, *Woollens* are entirely out of demand. Rates are wholly nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds	32 in.	0.25 to 0.36	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.00 to 7.00	Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in	18.50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Union	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in,	0.18 to 0.19½	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Sugar.—Stocks of *Formosa* are unchanged, as there have been no further arrivals: no sales are reported. Prices of *Formosa* and *Canton* kinds are steady at quotations.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.70 to 4.80	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	5.10 to 5.60
in Basket	„	4.50 to 4.60	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4.40 to 4.80
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.20 to 8.40	Swatow	„	3.40 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.60 to 8.00	Daitong	„	3.40 to 3.75
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.80 to 7.40	Japan Rice	„	3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.90 to 6.50	Kerosine Oil	per case	3.30

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The first few bales of new Silk made their appearance in the market on the 28th ultimo. They were Joshiu Hanks, apparently reeled from *bivoltini* cocoons, and fetched at $355 to $370. Prices for silks of the same description opened last year at $400 to $430 and shortly after rose to $460, We hear that the Japanese crop is not larger than last year; but the report is confirmed, we are glad to say, that the quality of cocoons is much better.

Since the 24th ultimo arrivals are 62 Bales, and delliverles about 100 piculs,

Tea.—Since our last issue a considerable amount of tea has changed hands, settlements for the closing week amounting to 4,000 piculs.

Several wire despatches have been received reporting the American tea market as completely panic-struck, and prices there almost nominal; a state of affairs which will not be improved by the receipt of statistics of shipments to the United States to date, which, with the departure of the steamers *Belgic* and *Oxfordshire* will shew a considerable excess, in comparison with similar figures at a corresponding date last season.

Our market is nominally some $1.50 to $2 per picul cheaper than quoted last week, but should settlements continue on such a scale as reported yesterday viz, 1,120 piculs we must look for a recovery in quotations rather than the requisite decline to meet recent valuations as reported from New York.

Stocks on hand are ample say 8,000 to 10,000 piculs.

Another sailing vessel, to follow the *Mora*, is reported likely to be laid on; freight at present £3 per 40 cubic feet.

Common	Nom.	Fine	$35.50 to 38.50
Good Common	$25.50 to 29.50	Finest	39.50 to 43.50
Medium	30.50 to 33.30	Choice	44.50 to 47.50
Good Medium	33.00 to 34.50		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates are again easier with but little doing in either Bank Bills or Private paper. *Gold Yen* are again higher and continue very scarce.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2d⅛. to ¼	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	⅛	per cent. pre.
„ „ Sight	4s. 1d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	⅛	„ dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2⅛d. to ⅛.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100½	
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.18	30 days' sight Private	103	
„ „ Private	5.34	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	100	
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72½	30d.s. Private	103	
„ „ Private Bills 1[illegible] sight	72½	Gold Yen	409	
		Kinsatz	435	

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
WILL OFFER FOR SALE
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY,
14th July, 1875,
AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.,
The Land and Buildings on the Bluff
Formerly occupied by
THE BRITISH LEGATION.

THE PROPERTY has been divided into Five Lots, as follows:—

No. 241, containing 1028 Tsubos, together with a Two-storied Dwelling House, measuring about 179 Tsubos, divided into fifteen room.

No. 242, containing 537 Tsubos.

No. 243, containing 920 Tsubos.

No. 244, containing 1840 Tsubos, together with the large two-storied house located thereon, measuring about 324 Tsubos, divided into 21 rooms.

No. 245, containing 689 Tsubos, together with a large stable, measuring 109 Tsubos.

The Yearly ground Rent will be Twelve Mexican Dollars per 100 Tsubos, payable in advance.

A Guarantee Deposit of Two Hundred Mexican Dollars will be required from each purchaser when the lot is knocked down; if not immediately paid, the lot will be put up again and re-sold.

The Conditions of Sale will be the same as formerly notified.

The Sale will take place on the ground.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Municipal Office, where a Plan of the Property can be seen.

C. A. FLETCHER & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Yokohama, June 26, 1875. D&W td



ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipeint decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," A ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama July, 3, 1875. 10ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH, undertaken.

Address **M.**, Care of

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

BILLIARD TABLES.
THURSTON & Co.,
CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
BILLIARD TABLE
AND
Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52 ins.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
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Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 28.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst., at the English Legation, Yedo, in the presence of H.E. Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Japan, by the Rev. Wm Ball Wright, M.A., HERBERT A. W. ST. GEORGE, only son of the late Frederick St. George, Esq., of Worcestershire, England, to AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of W. Ellis, Esq., Belfast, Ireland.

Notes of the Week.

A difficulty, we regret to learn, has been experienced in procuring the services of a Minister for Christ Church pending the arrival of a successor to the Revd. Mr. Syle, and some alterations in the service will for the present be inevitable. We are requested to say that the Revd. C. J. Corfe, Chaplain of H. M. S. *Audacious*, has kindly consented to take to-morrow's service, which, for this occasion, will be at 9 o'clock, morning. There will be no afternoon service.

A correspondent has drawn attention to the use of the word *yatoi* by Japanese officials in reference to foreigners in the employment of the Imperial Government. The term he maintains, is of offensive signification and he strongly urges its abolition. So far as we can learn, however, the absolute opprobrium of the term may very fairly be doubted, as it would seem customary to apply it to all Japanese who, though officially employed, have not as yet received definite rank. The development of the new government has of necessity largely increased this class of persons, which existed formerly we believe to only an inconsiderable extent. Probationers are at present more numerous, and pending their appointment to any of the fifteen classes are designated *yatoi*, being necessarily subordinate to those upon whom a status or official rank has been conferred. It follows of of course that foreigners who occupy government posts, but who possess neither local nor official rank, are comprehended in this classification, and this has certainly provoked irritation on more than one occasion within our knowledge. If, unlike the Governments of Egypt and Turkey—which employ foreigners largely and distinguish them by elevation to the highest position attainable by subjects—the Japanese are unwilling to allow local rank to their foreign employees, there can be little doubt that they should discard a term which, rightly or wrongly, and possibly from mistaken analogy, has come to be associated with a position of inferiority in the minds of certain of the latter.

Sir Charles Dilke in his "Greater Britain" would seem to be to some extent responsible for the eulogistic term "Britain of the East" which has occasionally been applied to this country as a substitute for the time-worn "Land of the Rising Sun" and is no doubt equally figurative. But the analogy which a native writer, whose lucubrations we published last week, has found in the dominions of the Sultan is, if less flattering, more completely capable of illustration in many of its points of approach, and notably so in the skill which the people of the Levant would seem to have exhibited in the imitative art. The British Consular Trade Report relates that spurious trade marks are largely forged in Constantinople, and that, through the Levant, the foolish people are deceived by all sorts of adulterated commodities, purporting to be the genuine product of some famous manufacturer.

"In the hardware trade" says the *Pall Mall Gazette* from which we quote "an article bearing the stamp of crown is considered by the ignorant natives to be of British manufacture; the consequence is that this mark is impressed in Galata on all descriptions of base and inferior goods. In German and Belgian, however, the Levantines go further, and similar inscriptions to that of L. Nomill and Sons, Schemfield, are to be found in abundance. In the sale of Hennessy and Martell's cognacs, British ales, Jamaica rum, pickles, &c., a large business is done, either with forged labels, or by the purchase of bottles bearing intact the original label, and the placing therein of an adulterated compound. The abuse becomes really of vital importance when, as is the case, it is extensively applied to medicines. Quinine, or a bitter preparation containing but a small percentage of the alkaloid, is eagerly sought for, especially by the purchasers of supplies for ships, and even by captains themselves, the advantage being that it is bought at a price lower than that at which quinine could be purchased wholesale in England. French wines are extensively, and in taste tolerably successfully, imitated in Constantinople. A deleterious mixture, of which native wine is the foundation, is made to pass for "Medoc" or "Chateau-Margaux," by the bottles which contain it being furnished with capsules and labels ostensibly belonging to a firm in France, but really manufactured and to be obtained to any extent in Galata. The skill of the Levantine lends itself with great facility to these and similar fraudulent practices.

The practise of forging brands in repute, is, we are satisfied, in the absence of repression likely to increase here. The only trustworthy remedy is the institution of international treaties for the protection of trade marks, and until this can be carried into effect, or some local government act can be brought into force, the home manufacturers must be satisfied to suffer from the abuse of their reputable names.

In treating the subject of Japanese newspapers, the *Globe*, one of the oldest of the London papers, the traditions of which extend back at least as far as the early part of this century, writes as follows:—

It may be doubted whether, so far as the internal condition of Japan is concerned, the influence of newspapers is altogether healthy. They are not sufficiently restrained in their judgments by a sense of responsibility, or by the conviction that all reform, if it is to endure, must be cautious and temperate. When a country is in such a position that in the course of a few years a sovereign, once considered almost a demigod, falls so low in public esteem that he is scarcely observed when he drives along the street, it seems time to reflect whether it is not somewhat too rapidly changing one set of social ideas for another.

The wisdom of these views becomes all the more apparent when contrasted with the blatant claptrap of part of the local foreign press.

We publish this week the only translation from the native press which has reached us in time for our present issue. The *Herald*, indeed, insinuates that our translations are garbled and that they are selected to suit some undisclosed purpose,

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Now a gift horse, we are told, should not be looked at too curiously in the mouth, and as it has suited that journal to do us the honour to copy our "garbled" selections it were but gracious to abstain from questioning their authenticity, even if there were any ground for suspecting it.

It may be well, however, to state that our translator is under no restriction whatever as regards the choice of the articles selected for translation, and that we have never in any case withheld from publication any article of interest or importance on account of its tone or bias. The critical vigour of many of these articles is an ample refutation of the captious and puerile charge made against the selection.

We reprint elsewhere from the *Pall Mall Gazette* an article which appears in its issue of 21st May, on the attitude of the Indian Government with regard to the native press, to which an unrestrained freedom of comment has to the intense chagrin of Anglo-Indians been so far permitted. It must appear anomalous that a license of discussion which is promptly suppressed in Ireland—where seditious Editors are even now very unceremoniously locked up—should be allowed to an inferior coloured race in another portion of the British dominions, and we have the assurance of the European Press of India that this freedom has been most unwisely granted. How far it may be prudent or safe to entrust a free press to a people unfit for free institutions has been determined in no equivocal manner by Anglo-Indians, and the rulers of other Asiatic countries will be wise if they decline an experiment which a reasonable experience of its operation under the most favourable circumstances has up to this point shewn to be disappointing and dangerous.

We publish this week a further instalment of Mr. Consul Annesley's exhaustive report on the trade of Hiogo and Osaka in 1874. The accompanying tables will be published next week.

At two o'clock this afternoon the new American Mission Church for Native Christians which has for sometime past been in course of construction was opened with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Verbeck of Yedo in the presence of a large congregation of foreigners and Japanese. Addresses were subsequently delivered both in English and Japanese by the Rev. Mr. Ballagh, the Rev. Dr. Brown, (who briefly sketched the sources of contribution and the history of the church) and some native gentlemen, being followed by prayer and hymns. The building which had been erected from the plans of Mr. J. Smedley is in the early decorated style but in simple treatment. It is constructed in solid brick, resting upon concrete and granite foundations of great solidity. Its interior area is 73 by 39 feet, with an entrance porch of 14 feet which is surmounted by a bell-turret 43 feet in height. The roof is of the open hammer-beam design and covered with American red pine. The windows are at present only partially glazed with stained glass. In time, however, and as funds shall be available for this purpose, it is intended to introduce it in all the windows by which the general effect will be very largely heightened. The church, which is provided with abundant means for ensuring effectual ventilation through the roof, is calculated to accommodate a congregation of about 400, and though erected for the native Christians will be at the service of other congregations.

Our attention has been drawn to an error of some importance in the deductions from the report published by the Lyons Union of Silk Merchants into which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been led by the incorrectness of certain of its figures. From the following table with which we have been obligingly furnished, it will be observed that the production of Italy is 30.63 per cent of the total harvest, while that of China is 39. 40 or, together, a fraction over 70 per cent. The *Pall Mall Gazette* assumes the relation to be 80 per cent.

List of Silk produced in Europe and imported into Europe of the harvests of 1874.

	Kils.	Total.	Per cent.	Total o/o
France	731,000	—	7:82	—
Italy...	2,860,000	—	30:63	—
Spain	140,600	—	1:51	—
Greece	13,000	—	0:14	—
Turkey in Europe... ...	369,000	—	3:95	—
EUROPE	—	4,113,600	—	44:05
Turkey in Asia	170,700	—	1:83	—
Georgia ... ... }	400,000	—	4:28	—
Persia ... ... }				
Calcutta, India	425,000	—	4:55	—
Japan	550,000	—	5:89	—
Shanghai	3,290,000	—	35:22	—
Canton	390,000	—	4:18	—
ASIA	—	5,225,700	—	55:95
GRAND TOTAL Kils. ...		9,339,300		

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

The following address was delivered by H. I. M. The Mikado on the opening of the *Genro-In* on Monday, the 5th instant:—

Some short time since We issued Our proclamation ordering the institution of the *Genro-In* with the view to the enactment of laws for this realm.

For this purpose you have been been nominated *Gikuan*, and We confide in your wisdom and discretion for the due execution of the important functions of your high office, which, if conscientiously discharged, cannot fail to redound to the happiness and well-being of Our subjects.

Understand, therefore, Our object and aid us.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that there is, in a village called Daiju in the Mioto *ken*, an old woman by the name of Soye who is 101 years of age. She has a son aged 78, who has a son aged 47, who has a son aged 24, who has a son aged 7.

Shortly after midnight of the 3rd inst., a fire broke out in the *Naimusho* and destroyed part of it and many adjacent buildings. Fears were entertained for the *Okurasho*, but it was saved together with the newer parts of the *Naimusho*. Many among the firemen were wounded. Among other valuable records destroyed in the conflagration, the whole of the recent survey maps of the city and suburbs of Yedo, upon which the foreign staff of surveyors has been engaged for the past three or four years, has perished.

The anniversary of National Independence was observed by the American element of the community on the 5th inst., with the usual demonstrations, although, owing to the circumstance that neither of the two United States war-ships in harbour were saluting vessels, no salutes were fired. Fireworks were let off during the day and evening with the customary profusion. The Hon. Mr. Bingham and Mr. Consul-General Van Buren received their friends in Yedo and Yokohama in the evening.

KIDO, the *Gicho* or president of the *Chihokuan Kuaigi*, was prevented by indisposition from attending the meeting of the 3rd inst.

We briefly adverted to the accident which had occurred to the *Kanagawa Maru* (*Madras*) in our yesterday's issue. The attendance of some boats from the shore allowed of the discharge of a quantity of her cargo, lightened of which she was extricated from her awkward position and able to proceed on her way.

We have been requested to give publicity to the accompanying testimony of the passengers by the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Kanagawa Maru* to the discretion and ability evinced by Captain Allen Moore under the circum-stances described.

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S.S. *Kanagawa Maru.*

At a meeting of the passengers of the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Kanagawa Maru* held on board that ship July 4th, 1875 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be inserted in the Yokohama newspapers.

Resolved

That the meeting constituted of the passengers of the S.S. *Kanagawa Maru*, while returning thanks to Almighty God for His providential care on the morning of the 4th of July, and while regretting the unfortunate circumstances which have led to that vessel running on shore, do hereby tender to Captain Allen Moore their sympathy, and express their high sense of his readiness and activity in his efforts to prevent the vessel being injured by running on a rocky shore under the conditions of darkness, fog, and adverse tides which then prevailed.

Resolved also

That the efforts of Captain Moore in his attention to the care and comfort of the passengers, not only after the accident but during the whole voyage, entitle him to their warmest thanks, and they do hereby assure him that should circumstances require them to travel on this line again, they would very willingly take the ship which he might command.

Signed on behalf of the passengers,

THOMAS ANTISELL, M.D., *Chairman.*
WILLIAM W. PORTAL, *Secretary.*

July 4th, 1875.

THE *Eiri Shimbun* relates that a native of the province of Oshiu, has been recently preaching Christianity at Suruga Dai, Yedo. The congregation was subsequently addressed by the Père Nicolas, whose exhortations drew tears from his hearers. The discourse of Oshiu man was, on the other hand, in parts somewhat obscure.

THE 6th instant, say the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, being a holiday of the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi*, the deputies of some thirteen *ken*, who had accompanied the governors, assembled in Kofuku Anzén Hall in Ginza, Yedo. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration many subjects for which the brief period allowed for the sittings of the convocation did not permit the full discussion. Of the twenty days allotted to the Assembly more than one-half had already passed, and only two subjects had received consideration. The meeting decided upon addressing a memorial to the Government, praying that in view of the brief interval available for discussion, the question of a popular assemblage, as the most important subject to be dealt with, should be at once taken into consideration.

WE take the following from the *Hochi Shimbun*:—

At 9 o'clock a.m. on the 7th instant, the *Fuku Gicho* of the *Genro-in* was honoured with an interview by H. I. Majesty at the Imperial Residence.

Addressing His Majesty the *Fuku Gicho* (Vice-President) said "On the 5th instant Your Majesty was pleased to open "the sitting of the *Genro in* with a speech in which Your "Majesty expressed your wishes. It shall be our aim to give "them full effect, and so to discharge the duties for which Your "Majesty has been pleased to summon us together as to "promote in the largest possible manner the material prosperi- "ty and happiness of Your Majesty's subjects and this Em- "pire."

There was a very large attendance at *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi* on the 8th instant, albeit, says the *Nisshin Shinjisshi*, it was raining heavily all day. The question under discussion was that of popular assemblies and the debate was listened to with considerable interest.

A notification has been addressed to all Government officials by the Prime Minister, forbidding their communicating to the press anything having reference to their several departments. An exception is of course made in favour of official notifications.

ON the 2nd and 3rd of the month, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, an unusual rainfall occurred in the Niigata Ken. The banks of many of the rivers were washed away and the neighbouring villages destroyed by the violence of the deluge. The postal service has been so far interrupted as to prevent the communication of more exact intelligence.

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* relates that an order has been given to a Japanese kite-maker by a foreign house for 50,000 *Tombi-dako* (or hawk-shaped flying kites) which is now in course of execution. The export of kites and paper fans is, it seems, largely on the increase.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. S. S. *Malacca*, despatched 7th July.

	France.	Italy.
Sundries	54	9

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 4th July, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,248.59
Merchandise, &c.	$ 457.08
Total.	$7,705.67

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,069.93
Merchandise, &c.	$ 566.70
Total.	$7,636.63

Miles Open 18.

KOBE AND OSAKA.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 21th June, 1875.

Passengers.	Amount...Yen	4,271.865
Parcels.	„	121.153
Goods	„	201.33
Total.	Yen	4,594.348

Corresponding period for last year, Yen 3,904.306.

WRITING on Tuesday last, a correspondent states:—"Reports from Ningpo and also from various places in the interior "express fears that the protracted and excessive rains of the "past few weeks will prove detrimental to the crops. Already "all the rain has fallen that is considered advantageous; so far "as the barometer can be taken as a guide, I see no prospect "of an immediate suspension."—*Celestial Empire.*

We hear that a meeting of tea buyers and tea tasters was held on Tuesday evening at the Club, to consider what steps should be adopted with regard to the new conditions of sale imposed on foreign buyers by the native dealers; but that, following the usual course of such deliberations in Shanghai, no conclusion was arrived at and the Chinese are to be allowed to have their own way. This result might have been expected Tea-meetings are not generally productive of great effects either in Shanghai or elsewhere.—*Celestial Empire.*

We are informed by the United States Consul-General that the U. S. Consul at Amoy advises him that the Export duty on coal shipped from Formosa has been reduced from $1—to one mace per ton.—*Celestial Empire.*

We learned with much regret on Wednesday that telegrams had been received in various quarters announcing that Messrs. Russell & Co.'s premises in Hongkong were early that morning destroyed by fire. Only the books and papers were saved,—*Celestial Empire.*

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FINANCIAL.

IT is a new pleasure to sit down to reply to a letter so temperate as that signed X. Y. Z. which appeared in the *Japan Herald* of the 6th instant in answer to the article headed 'Financial' in our own issue of last week. There are indeed two or three paragraphs in it which are not quite fair to ourselves personally, and others where our meaning is wholly perverted—doubtless unintentionally, but certainly from more careless reading than is justifiable in a letter which begins "It shall be my task to reply" &c.—but we shall only touch upon these incidentally as we go along, not deeming them greatly relevant to the discussion.

We shall not doubt the writer's entire sincerity when he says that he desires the welfare of this country; we only wish he would give others credit for the same feelings. He seems to refer to us in his opening paragraphs, and perhaps as he alludes to our views on the subject of the Press-laws he will do us the favour to read the remarks we have made elsewhere this week on the subject. As to "throwing stones at those who do not draw the most favourable and rose-colored conclusions from the Budget," we are profoundly innocent of any such act. We have certainly on a late occasion explained what seemed an erroneous inference made elsewhere in regard to the Budget; but we did so by a statement of facts never subsequently impugned, and we are entirely persuaded that our explanation was a correct one. As to "the untold wealth of this country," which we appear to be charged with extolling, we have always flattered ourselves that we were the first to show how entirely destitute of accumulated wealth it is and the causes for this deplorable fact. No one has so constantly reiterated it as ourselves. No one has used it more repeatedly as a key to many of the problems the country presents, or pressed it so warmly as an argument for economy and wise commercial legislation.

X. Y. Z. says that the sole cause for the importation of gold into this country is the money borrowed from abroad. Surely he forgets that during the early days of the trade the precious metals flowed into Japan abundantly. It is true that this tide has turned during the past two years, but the Mint returns prove that a quantity of bullion has passed through it since its opening, in relation to which, the export, as we said on Saturday last, is not very formidable.

As regards the foreign loans being a source of such impoverishment to the country, we cannot see the force of X. Y. Z.'s argument, and thus his censure of journalists who neglect to draw the attention of the Government to this fact falls but lightly on us. The expediency of a foreign loan entirely depends on the use to which the the money so raised is put, and the conditions on which the loan is made. Two loans have been contracted by this country; one of £1,000,000 at 10 per cent, the other of £2,400,000 at about 8 per cent. The first was for the purpose of making railways, and we have yet to be informed on good grounds that we were wrong in thinking that the expenditure of the money in this manner has not been of great advantage to the Government and the country. The second loan was raised for the purpose of extinguishing the pensions of the nobles and *samurai*, a scheme of which no one has ever doubted the prudence, but the details of which found many severe critics, none more so than ourselves. But the money was, or is being, spent in purchasing perpetual and terminable annuities very cheaply, and as a mere financial operation this is an excellent one. Could all this money have been raised in this country? What is the normal rate of interest here? Twelve per cent. But the average rate of these loans is less than 8¾ per cent. and the second of the two is put out at about 17 per cent, an advantage apart from the political gain of the measure in furtherance of which the loan was contracted.

Regarding the amount ($30,000,000) which X. Y. Z. says might be borrowed by Japan on the Customs' revenue and that of the two lines of railway already constructed, (forgetting apparently that these securities are under lien for the first loan), we cannot find that they would, even if free, avail for so great a sum. The Customs' Revenue amounts to about $1,500,000, and the net earnings of the railways cannot be much more than ten per cent. of the amount spent on them (say $5,000,000). This makes together $2,000,000, a revenue assuredly insufficient to offer as security for a loan of $30,000,000.

That the making of roads is more important at this moment than the making of railways we do not doubt. No one has so constantly drawn attention to the fact as ourselves. But in view of more general political considerations referred to last week, we are persuaded that the introduction of railways has been more than justified by the result, and, at the time they were made, they were more important even than roads.

The following sentence of the letter is so curious that we must quote it as it stands:—

> Notwithstanding what the *Japan Mail* may say, it is nearly certain that the paper money has displaced the greatest part of the metallic currency, and if we judge from the experience of all those who know Japan, the only estimate of the amount of coins existent in Japan, at least approximately, is the amount turned out by the Mint, less the amount exported. Considering all these figures, the cash balance of the Treasury absorbs the greater part of the metallic coins, as far any foreigner or even native can make calculation.

Our reply must be taken from the words of our own article touching on financial affairs dated the 3rd April, 1875.

> As this inconvertible currency issued by the Government *not only superseded much of the coin in circulation, but also exceeded it in amount*, it led to a rise in prices which has always at first a very stimulating effect upon trade. Subsequently, however, this inflation subsides, and a stagnation sets in during which, though the foreign trade of the country is not affected, the exchanges are, *and the gold begins to run away; and if we mistake not, it is in this condition that we find Japan at this moment.*

We could point, were it necessary, to half-a-dozen passages of precisely the same tenour in our columns during the past two years. It was partly on this account that we were so grieved and alarmed at the expenditure necessitated by the Formosan Expedition, which absorbed the $5,000,000 destined to reduce the paper currency; and on this account that we hailed with so much satisfaction the expressed intention of the FINANCE MINISTER to appropriate $9,000,000 this year to a redemption of the paper currency. But it is rather hard that we should be accused of saying what we did not say, and censured for not saying that which we have repeatedly and consistently said. The remaining part of the sentence is equally erroneous. The amount of bullion coined by the Mint has been set down in this argument at $40,000,000, and the amount exported at $16,000,000. The balance, $24,000,000, is said by the writer (as above) to be absorbed in greater part by the Treasury. Now the Treasury only professes to have $14,390,000 in bullion, and from this must certainly be deducted the difference between £2,400,000, the amount of the last loan, and £1,600,000, the proportion of it already disbursed. This would give nearly $4,000,000, and leave $14,000,000 for the circulation of the country. The amount is doubtless small, but this does not affect the erroneous nature of X. Y. Z's. conclusions.

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It is said that we regard axioms of political economy as truths of universal applicability, and that we fail to see that what is good for England may be bad for Japan. In the instance in question we believe we were right in our *reductio ad absurdum* of last week. But, speaking generally, we have long come to the conclusion (whether rightly or wrongly) that axioms of potitical economy are certainly not of universal truth and applicability, and we are persuaded that the condition of a country and the character and powers of the race which inhabits it must be estimated before the terms of the equation can be fixed in which the politico-economical problem presented by that country can be fairly stated.

X. Y. Z. says that we ridiculed the *Herald's* correspondent for saying that this country does not produce the the gold and silver it sends away. We must be pardoned for saying that we did nothing of the sort. We ridiculed him for saying that the country was steadily growing poorer while he acknowledged that it had a large quantity of gold in it, which, by his own statement, it had never produced. We asked, whence then has it come? X. Y. Z., therefore, far from "silencing" us on this head, passes his sword through the air at our side, wholly mistaking our position. He does precisely the same thing in the following sentence, and betrays an extreme inaccuracy either of reading or of memory when referring to our remarks. Thersites tells how his salutation of "*Good-morrow*, Ajax," was met with the reply "*Thanks*, Agamemnon." X. Y. Z. would certainly have done better in a letter avowedly written as a reply, to pay more attention to the statements he took upon himself to refute. Here is the paragraph :—

> The *Mail*, in impugning the figures of your correspondent "A. B. C.," gives the expenses of the Government as between five or six millions of dollars for Formosa, then the interest $1,300,000 for foreign debt, besides $350,000 for embassies, and then finds that the remaining $1,000,000 not accounted for, were expenses incurred by students. It is to be wished that they were incurred for such a laudable object; but we have reasons to think otherwise. Besides the Formosan affair, its legations and students, &c., the Japanese Goverment is spending money in Europe for many other objects too.

Now what we said was that A. B. C. wholly failed to justify his charge that the Government had squandered over $11,000,000 in the manner which he specifically detailed. We said that, on his own showing, after taking $1,300,000 for the foreign debt, $250,000 for legations (not $330,000 for embassies—another serious inaccuracy, the more so that a separate charge of $100,000 was allowed for special embassies) and $6,000,000 for the Formosa Expendition, he failed to account for $4,000,000; and as he only had the expenses of the students in Europe unprovided for among the items he enumerated, these $4,000,000 could only be set down to this charge, which we showed was wholly absurd. Far from saying that this enormous sum was spent in this manner, we proved that it was *not* so spent, and that A. B. C's statement in this respect, as every other statement which he made, was idle and untenable. We did not say that a great deal of money was not spent which might be saved; but we said that A. B. C. utterly failed to prove his specific allegations, which were manifestly and demonstrably untrue. His calculation regarding the quantity of the precious metals Japan actually produces in any given eighty years, may or may not be accurate. It is wholly impossible to verify this, or to reckon the yield of one year as the average yield of all years. It is certain that in old times the Dutch carried off yearly large quantities of silver*, so that X. Y. Z's assertion that the country was hermetically sealed is wholly erroneous, and unless account is taken of the large sums of money poured into the country in the early days of the foreign trade of the past fifteen years, all statements on this subject are at best but plausible conjectures.

The last few paragraphs of the letter seem to us to demand a few words which may clear away some misunderstandings in regard to our criticisms which seem to exist in the mind of a writer who certainly does not show himself intentionally unfair, though he is as certainly reprehensibly careless.

It is manifest that the foreign journals in this country do not write from exactly the same stand-point as journals written in the language of a country where they are published with a view to influence the policy of its Government. What we have constantly in view here is to give to foreigners in Japan, and to readers at home, as fair a view as we can of what is taking place here, and as fair a criticism as is possible upon it. That this criticism has some influence upon the Government is very possible, and we must acknowledge to finding ourselves, more and more, year by year, writing in the hope of impressing the minds of the Japanese with foreign views applicable, or presumed to be applicable, to their condition. It is this, indeed, which constitutes the chief, if not the only, pleasure connected with journalism in this country, a pleasure which writing for foreigners alone could never give. There may be something, possibly there is much, of illusion in the thought, that, in a small but still appreciable degree, we are assisting the Japanese to solve the great problem on which they are at work. As to "an indiscriminate praise of everything done by this Government," we can conceive nothing more unjust if the expression is levelled at ourselves. It has been our endeavour to hold as even a balance of praise and blame upon the course of the Government as our knowledge, often extremely superficial, enables us to do. Purely party writing is so common at home and even here, and readers are so accustomed to it, that they cannot understand the attempt of a journal which tries to dispense praise or blame justly as the occasion may seem to demand. They call this blowing hot and cold, and are constantly disappointed to find their own adverse or favourable views opposed *in toto* in a journal the last read article in which was entirely to their mind. To all such party writing in this country we are greatly opposed. We think it does more harm than good, inasmuch as it must produce a sense of injustice in the Japanese mind. Perpetual blame and abuse defeat their own ends. Men grow callous to them. But when encouragement alternates with censure, and it is felt that there is at least an endeavour to be just, good may be done even by those whose access to all the facts is not always sufficient to enable them to discuss fully and exhaustively the problems under consideration. None, too, but those who are very regular and attentive readers of any given paper,—and no paper can expect to have many of these—can follow its judgments with sufficient care to assess them with anything like real accuracy. An indifferent reader will throw down in irritation an article which opposes his own conclusions, and remembers and blames that which disturbs him far more than he remembers and praises that of which he approves. All such accusations as "getting over the stumbling-block of awkward figures by an array of splendidly worded phrases," pass by us like the idle wind. We have neither the one art nor the other, and we can promise X. Y. Z. that if he will convince us of any errors

* Vide Dr. Geert's paper on Japanese Metallurgy read before the

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ment to that effect. There may be a point here or there in his letter to which we have not replied, but none, we think, at all vital to the issue on which he has written, with an ability and moderation—if he will accept our compliment,—to which we are, unfortunately, but too little accustomed in this place.

THE NEW PRESS-LAWS.

WE should be sincerely sorry if the gentlemen connected with the Japanese Press misunderstood the grounds of the views we have recently expressed very decidedly upon the laws recently issued for their governance. We do not know that we are in any danger of being thus misunderstood; we have been told on good authority that the majority of the Editors of the native papers think that the laws are fairly liberal; and we are sure that nearly all foreigners capable of understanding the real bearings of the question at issue agree with us, though individual authorities, to whose opinion we attach great weight, oppose us. But we have lately devoted so much attention to this question, and think it so important, that we wish to record the reasons for our conclusions. If we are wrong in this matter we can the more easily be proved so by a refutation of our arguments.

In the first place, then, a free press is one of the latest fruits of the slow and orderly growth of freedom. When those in whose hands it is have breathed this atmosphere from their childhood, when all political and social relations have been based upon this freedom for ages, and all the economy of life has been conformed to it, there is a light but equal pressure, so to speak, round all men and all things, and a perfect adjustment of life to its surrounding conditions. But where this previous adjustment does not exist, disruption ensues. You are liable under these circumstances to something like the phenomena, referred to by Professor THOMSON a few weeks back, which are exhibited by the fish brought up from great depths of the ocean. The customary pressure being removed, the animal tissues give way and an explosion ensues. With us law and liberty are correlated. The Sovereign has no more power than the law gives him, and the freedom of the people is defined and controlled by the same power. Nothing controls the Sovereign in this country but opinion. There is no statute-basis for the foundations of society. It exists solely in virtue of an undefined prescription, and if this is undermined by opinions which act upon it as powerful solvents, it falls to pieces.

If the question is closely analysed it is manifest that an absolute form of Government and a free press cannot co-exist. The idea involves a contradiction in terms. You might as well talk of hot-cold or north-south, of a despotism under which the people are free, of a point which has magnitude, or of two straight lines enclosing a space. There are no such things; nor can there be a free press under a despotism. You cannot begin to build a house with the roof. You must lay foundations, and at least carry up your structure with beams and joists and uprights, even if you do fill in your walls subsequently, as is done in this country. A free press is the crown, not the foundation, of liberty.

Again: with what are we all so constantly reproaching the Japanese? The imitative desire of adopting unsuitable ready-made institutions, forgetful that these are with us the flowers and fruits of trees of slow growth and endless cultivation which cannot be gathered and stuck upon trees of an altogether different species. We are for slow reform and transformation, which, [illegible] guidance, we think are possible and may be permanent. But we dread conjuring tricks in the affairs of nations. A free press in this country would in a year or two be like a powerful steam engine set in motion in a drawing-room. In an hour there would not be a whole article of furniture left, and by the end of the day the room, if not the whole house, would be in ruins.

This nation is now awakening from a long sleep of implicit faith in a thousand superstitions, nearly all of which are destined to disappear; and many of its rulers, being men of mature age, and placed in office by the circumstances of a revolution which has brought them into power, have not had the time and opportunity to acquaint themselves with the forces and new beliefs which will eventually mould the mind and future polity of the nation, and which, believing in their efficacy, these men are now introducing here. At the same time the Government, as a body, far from being behind the people, or rather, perhaps, we should say, behind the best national thought of the age, is fully abreast, if not far ahead, of it. If it has sometimes been justly reproached with meddling too much, such meddling has arisen apparently from an impatience that the people will not advance at its own pace, and that if any soft place can be found where the spur would cause a twinge and a start it should be availed for this purpose. Looked at from an European stand-point, we all thought it an absurd thing that the whole nation should be ordered to cut off the *queue* in which the hair was formerly tied, and dress the head in the European fashion. But it cannot be doubted that this very regulation has helped to abolish that order of things which it is now sought to replace with a new order and economy. But is a nation to whom it was possible to issue such an order in a ripe state for a free press? Surely not. When our ancestors wore the points of their shoes half a yard or a yard long, and the Government curbed the extravagance by special laws directed to that end, would it have allowed the wisdom and justice of its order to be canvassed by a thousand writers each of whom would have disputed its authority? It is not so very long ago that JAMES the First tore up in their faces some presentment of the members of the House of Commons, declaring that they had no powers which they did not hold of his gracious will. It is no answer to say that he would not have done so had there been a free press, because the condition of our liberties was at that time such that the act was quite possible, while the existence of such a press was impossible. Yet our liberties have been worked out in spite of this. If any English Sovereign now followed his example, the Throne would be in commission in a week, and the very monarchy itself might not survive the event. But it might occur in this country to-morrow under favouring conditions, and things would go on precisely as before. Before *we* had a free press, the whole body of our liberties was formed, had grown up, and had acquired vigorous muscle and sinew. It had not indeed attained its full development. But the present limitations to the royal prerogative had been fixed. The king was restrained by law; the dispensing power was abolished; Parliament had its own constitution and its order; every man's house was his castle into which the King himself could not enter uninvited without the warrant of a magistrate who could only be removed by petition of Parliament, and who thus did not hold his office at the pleasure of the King. But here men have no rights and liberties save those which custom and opinion bestow on them, and to begin

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with full liberty of the press would make government impossible.

The nearest analogy for a despotism which can be found in a constitutional country is the method under which an army is governed. But just imagine what would become of an army if every regiment had a newspaper, and the power, authority, the orders, regulations and acts of the Commander-in-Chief were liable to daily attack and criticism. In four-and-twenty hours it would be a disorganised mass of incoherent atoms.

We are well aware that in reply to our arguments against the liberty for which some would contend, it may be urged that the most perfect press in the world, beyond cavil or comparison, is that of England, which is absolutely free. But, granting the fact, those who urge this argument must be prepared to face the condition of the press in America. Admitting its great improvement since the time when DICKINS wrote his "Notes," and making every allowance for honourable exceptions, which we do most unaffectedly and fully, we still incline to regard it as doing quite as much harm as good, possibly more harm than good, indispensable though it may be to the existence of modern free political life. It is all very well to call it a safety-valve. But the analogy is a false one. When the constituent elements of which this Empire is composed have been brought into something like the orderly relation of the various parts of a steam-engine, each of which is subordinated to the other, it will be time to talk about safety-valves. But they do not stand in any thing like this relation. They hold together by force not by contract; by the strong hand of the Government, which the press has a tendency to paralyze, and not by laws which define and enforce the relations of each to the other. In countries where the relations of the various parts of society are the products of law, this law begins to mould men from their childhood into certain shapes which have fixed relations to every thing around them. Here men are not products of law, but of arbitrary regulation which keeps them in order indeed, but does nothing more. The true analogy for newspapers here is not the safety-valve but a bottle of powerful acid, acting as a solvent to everything it touched. If a nation is fit for a free press, it is a blessed thing of altogether incomparable value and utility. But if not, it renders Government simply impossible. After a hundred years of our rule in India, fifty years of which has been of as wise, tolerant, enlightened and benevolent rule as the world has ever seen, the natives, who are at least equal to the Japanese in average mental calibre, have had a free press granted them, which works so badly that the gravest doubts are entertained in regard to the policy which granted it. But this fitness can only be produced by long preparatory processes, and to begin with a free press is to begin at the wrong end. It is an inversion of all natural order. We have always expressed astonishment that so much liberty of this nature was accorded here to the press; and we have always said that it should be accorded carefully. When the political philosophy of the West gets well into the mind of a large number of these people, some relaxation in the newspaper press laws may and must be made. But this philosophy must be learnt and understood, and this demands time.

The true mode of untying the present knot, for such it is, is to remove the censorate from the book-press, as we very fully pointed out two years ago—to grant so far the boon of "unlicensed printing"—but to retain the present newspaper-press laws. The national mind will be informed, persuaded and raised by the first process, and thus enabled later to bear without undue excitement the larger liberties it may be wise to extend to the daily press hereafter. It should not be forgotten that the condition of this country is and must yet be for many years one of danger, from the fact that it has broken too suddenly and rapidly with its past, and that the Government itself is one far more closely allied to the proletariat than to the aristocracy. Its leading spirits are new men, who ever look forward and are more inclined to hope for improvement from radical change than to trust to the quickened virtues of ancient institutions. There is no longer an ancient nobility upon which the insolence of inferiors may break before it reaches the Throne. The liberty reserved to the press in these laws is enough for the purposes for which, and the time when, they have been given. The press is essentially a democratic power, and there is not the slightest guarantee that it will continue to possess the virtues and the moderation which alone can make such a power a safe and beneficent one. Let the Japanese heed what a great English master of state-craft said. "To give moderate liberty, for griefs and disappointments to evaporate, (*so it be without too great insolency and bravery*) is a safe way. For he that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations." This 'issue' the press, under the present laws, may fairly represent, and be most useful and valuable in this capacity. Give it undue power, in the present condition of affairs, and it will serve only to breed those very humours which, rightly employed, it should carry off.

The Government has to consider not what is agreeable to the editors of newspapers, but what is good and wise for the country *in its present condition*; not what is good for England, but what is good for Japan; not what may be said down here about the liberty of the Press, but what would be the inevitable result of granting any full measure of that liberty to the people in their present state.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

ON PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

To every thing both a collective and a single name is assigned; thus "man" is a collective name which when analysed is found to represent a being of mind and body, just as the collective name "nation" comprises both government and people. In analysing the conditions of each two opposing principles are disclosed, and we propose to deal with these principles with some minuteness.

When a man employs his mind in the acquisition of knowledge he will, without doubt, gain universal respect, honour and wealth. This is the result to his mind. But he may also incur physical injury, and probably run the risk of shortening his life, which is undoubtedly prejudicial. On the other hand, should a man content himself with exercising his limbs he may succeed in developing the power of his muscles and in laying the foundations of a long life, but it will be assuredly at the expense of his mind, which will suffer from neglect and be incapable of reasoning correctly. This also is prejudicial. And thus it is with nations. When the authority of a government is extensive, and feared by the people, it commands their obedience to all its mandates, and this unquestionably is well for the government; while the people, on the other hand, being oppressed and unable to secure their just rights suffer in the same measure as their government prospers. But if the people be free, their disabilities removed, and they themselves permitted to elect their own officials and to increase or diminish the amount of their taxation, it is obvious that to this extent the power of their rulers is abridged, and the force of the governing body curtailed.

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Thus, a low scale of taxation is to the advantage of the the tax-payer, and a high scale of taxation to the advantage of the government; and whether it be a good or an oppressive government it matters nothing, for every government delights in having a large revenue.

This may be compared with borrowing and lending. The borrower wishes to borrow at high and the lender to lend at a low rate of interest. No matter how virtuous men may be, no man will be found who will look for a borrower for his money at low interest, or a lender at a high rate of interest. And in buying and selling all men are found equally desirous of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market available to them. Considered from this point of view a nation that should desire a good and capable government, administering its affairs justly while exacting only a light taxation, resembles a person who should endeavour to discover some one willing to lend his money or sell his goods below the current market price: such lenders and sellers are not easily met with. Hence it is that from ancient times good rulers and good systems of government have been few, while bad, and illiberal administrations have been numerous.

Now, if this be true, is it possible to have a good system of government without the exercise of popular pressure? And can a people rely upon a government to grant its rights and readjust its taxation spontaneously?

In all matters we find two opposing interests: that of the State, in which the public weal alone is consulted, and that of the citizen which regards the individual alone and takes no account of the trouble that may be occasioned to a community by its prosecution. Now, society is based upon a principle which requires that, while advancing our own welfare, we should do nothing to prejudice the welfare of our fellow-beings, and thus, in all fairness, the lender is bound to consider the interests of the borrower and the seller the interests of the buyer. By too exclusive regard to our private purposes, and by devoting too little regard to the interest of the state, it is not improbable than even the former may in time suffer.

The term nation comprehends the governing principle and the governed, and that which is prejudicial to those in authority cannot fail to injure in like manner the masses. So with a human being: a frame debilitated by disease or excesses reacts upon and weakens the power of the mind, while a shattered intellect affects the vigour of the body. Is it then wrong, as has been stated, that the pursuit of the public welfare is hurtful to the individual, or the profit of the individual a disadvantage to the state? Surely not. In what does the public interest consist? In the wealth, power, peace and honour of a nation, and to secure this all its efforts should be exerted. Should a government exact an unfair degree of taxation such arbitrary conduct cannot fail to lessen the national well-being, while, on the other hand, a people desirous of the largest share of prosperity in its institutions must be satisfied to contribute liberally to the necessities of the state. And a government conducted upon this principle of mutual consideration cannot fail to be productive of a great measure of prosperity.

In semi-civilised countries the power of the Government is very extensive, comprising as it does the ablest men of the nation. The masses are, on the other hand, weak, and thus while eight or nine-tenths of the power is in the hands of the government the people possess only a slight voice in the administration. To equalise these conditions, so as to give a perfect equipoise to the constituents of the nation, it is not sufficient that governors and governed alike should be satisfied to yield up one-half of their power. It would be necessary, rather, that the government should divide its power with the people.

A natural right of self-government may be assumed to be fundamentally and inherently the right of humanity, not a boon to be petitioned for and grudgingly allowed. Judged from recent events our government would seem to appreciate this truth fully, and if so we may fairly infer that it will not attempt to repress the natural growth of a sense of popular rights and a desire to see them acknowledged. But if the masses be careless about the exercise of their natural privileges, and in their indifference rely upon their government to take action for the extension of their influence, who can say how long they may have to wait? Is not this a fitting moment for the people to call attention to their undoubted claims?

The Press-Laws.

On the 28th of last month, eight years after our present Mikado ascended the Imperial throne, the laws for newspapers were altered, and the fact has been notified throughout the Kingdom; and such is the influence wielded by the newspaper press that when our future history is written this day will be appealed to as fixing a noteworthy era in our progress in civilization.

Towards the end of May rumours first obtained currency that a change was imminent in the regulations for the press. Some looked forward to a period of still greater freedom than that hitherto enjoyed, while the greater number gloomily anticipated greater stringency, and lamented the loss of that freedom of discussion to which the press had been accustomed. Now, can it be said that the new laws permit us our former freedom of language, or do they impede the full liberty of discussion? According to first of these alternatives the enlightenment of the people through the press will be possible, but from the latter point of view we must feel the laws to be oppressive. Those who are not wilfully blind may from a single perusal fully estimate their significance.

Our Government being upright and our ministers sagacious men, we have no reason to fear that these severe laws will be fully put in force. The regulations only refer to the leading points and from these it would seem that it might be difficult for a writer to criticise any action of the government without violating them. If this be the case the perplexities of the newspaper writer will be indeed onerous. He will be afraid to express himself on any subject and argument and power will alike be wanting in his writings. But as our Government is anxiously addressing itself to the work of civilization it is impossible that they can desire to restrict fair discussion by punishing as violators of the law such as may have ventured to canvass the questions of the day. There are certain of these regulations which, we regret to say, we have failed to apprehend, and we have in consequence memorialised the Government to the following effect:

"In article No. 17 of Notification No. 111 concerning the laws for the regulation of the newspaper press it is stated that those who *soshiri* * the laws should be fined a sum which shall not exceed 100 *yen*.

What are the laws here referred to?

Again, what is the meaning of obstructing the observance of the national laws?

Now as our government is composed of wise men, solicitous for the national welfare and honour, its legislation is naturally adapted to our national character and genius, and it may be supposed that all acts of our government have this in view. But is it to be understood that if a new law should seem to invite unfavourable criticism such criticism is *soshiri* of the law? Or drawing an illustration from the past, may we take for granted that the arguments used by us last year in discussing the institution of a House of Commons, or the separation of the Shinshu sect, in no way infringed the law just promulgated?

It is highly important that the conductors of newspapers should be fully informed on those points: Pray therefore afford us an ample and speedy explanation."

We do not yet know what reply the officials will vouchsafe; but a few brief lines to tell us whether the Government has abolished free discussion or not will suffice. In the meanwhile we shall do well to await the reply which the Government will not fail to make to our enquiries.

On Uniforms.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

It has been said that the uniforms worn by our officials should be composed either of our native silk or native cotton and not made from material which is grown and manufactured in foreign countries, and a letter expressing these views may have been observed in the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* a few days since. The subject has not only been attentively considered by our most prominent men but has largely engaged the notice of the Press. It is a

* Vide *Japan Weekly Mail* page 573.

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question upon which the thoughts of all earnest and patriotic men must be exercised, and we venture to add some views of our own to those which have already been placed before the Public by other writers.

It is no doubt reasonable and wise that we should if possible use such material as our own country produces, rather than send away our money to other lands for the purpose of procuring it. But this is only good as a general principle. For, should we push it to so extreme a point as to cause the present uniforms of European fashion to be made of our native cloth—however good and serviceable—we should be acting absurdly. Some, indeed, may allege that to send our money abroad for the purchase of foreign products affects our internal economy, and that we must therefore disregard appearances; or if it be ridiculous to wear clothes of foreign shape, but our of own material, we would do better to return to our former fashion of dress altogether. Now this is all very well, but, supposing the recommendation to be acted on, what result might we expect? I have read in some newspaper that at a meeting of Ministers held in Russia the Turkish Ambassador made his appearance in a dress different from that of his confrères and thus exposed himself to ill-suppressed ridicule. The paragraph adds that had the Japanese envoy been dressed in the old-fashioned native dress he, also, would doubtless have attracted ridicule, or at least criticism. Before this had happened, it will be remembered, Iwakura and other members of the Embassy to foreign countries had written from San Francisco to point out the advisability of altering our official dress and this was very generally notified.

Should we, as is recommended by some writers, cause our official dress to be formed from native materials the effect would, we conceive, be worse than a return to our old official costume. On the other hand the value of the materials for which we are indebted to other countries for this purpose is comparatively trifling.

I think there must be many other and better ways of protecting ourselves from a drain of money and for much better reasons; but I shall nevertheless be glad to see our large tracts of wild land covered with sheep. Then we shall be able to manufacture our own native-grown wool which will be better than planning how we shall exclude the importation of foreign growths. Wool, undoubtedly, will enable us to have much handsomer and more useful clothing than can be made from silk and cotton, but this is the least of the many advantages of employing our waste lands for the growth of this valuable and comfortable fibre.

The long-continued rain seems to be doing a deal of damage in the country. Rice has gone up three mace per picul here, and the water on the paddy-fields is now on a level with the creek. Traffic between Shanghai and the country is seriously interfered with, owing to the rains having swollen the creeks to such an extent that the majority of the boats are unable to pass underneath the bridges and great alarm is felt in Foochow respecting the fate about the second tea-crop—at least, we don't know whether it is necessarily *sad* news for those interested in tea—to the effect that at Sunghiong and Yung-lo-ting the picking of the second crop will not be more than half the usual quantity. The leaf too is blighted with worms; and the quality of the leaf that has been already picked is extremely poor. This report is borne out by the appearance of the two or three chops which have already come down. Prices are high, Tls. 25 to 26 having been paid, and Canton tea-hongs are buying very little. The disastrous consequences of the weather are also making themselves felt in Hupeh and Hunan, where the cotton crop is suffering grievously, and the yield of which districts is only half an average one, or, or 150,000 piculs less than usual.—*Celestial Empire.*

Monday's *Shun-pao* informed us that recruiting is going on at Nanking, to raise a force to be sent to Formosa which will take the place of those who have lately succumbed to the valour of the 'aborigines.' Several hundred are to be raised and shipped off at once.—*Celestial Empire.*

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HIOGO AND OSAKA FOR 1874.

British Consulate.
Hiogo, 16th June, 1875.

(Continued from our last Number.)

Shipping and Navigation.—The number of Foreign vessels that entered the Ports of Hiogo and Osaka during the year 1874, amounted to 196, aggregating 239,972 tons, showing a decrease of 76 vessels, and 48,660 tons against 1873. 204 American, 139 British, 44 German, 4 French, and two Danish vessels entered and cleared during the past year. The American Pacific Mail Company's coast line supplied as before a large proportion of tonnage, amounting to 174,620 tons, out of the 182 649 tons under this flag. The principal portion of the oversea trade was carried on in British bottoms. Eighteen British vessels, two German, and one American loaded for the United Kingdom, and five British and one German for New York, during the year.

The most important feature in the trade is the local traffic between this Port and Yokohama, on the one side, and Shanghai on the other. The Pacific Mail Company had practically enjoyed a monopoly of this since 1868, but it is now being contested by two Japanese lines, supposed to be largely subsidized by the Government, and which have reduced freights to absurdly low rates.

Currency.—The intended removal of the Mint at Osaka from under European superintendence was notified during the latter part of the year, and has since been carried into effect by the retirement of the Director and the greater part of his foreign staff. The coinage will in future be under the absolute control of native officials, with the assistance of three or four foreigners who have been retained for the present. I am informed that the establishment works well under the control of the Japanese officials, and that the number of coins struck has augmented rather than diminished.

The number and value of coins struck from the 1st January, 1874, to 31st January, 1875, amounted to:—

Gold, 2,414,874 pieces, of five, two, and one *yen*, Value in dollars	$9,850,827
Silver, 29,563,977, of one *yen*, 50 *sen*, 20 *sen*, 10 *sen*, and five *sen*, Value in dollars	$4,205,813
Copper, 61,630,947 of two *sen*, one *sen*, one-half *sen*, and one *kin*, Value in dollars	$ 499,841
Total	$14,556,551

There is a marked falling off in the coinage of gold, which was to be expected, for not only has the rate of exchange ruled against the advantage of coining gold, but the total amount in circulation may be considered equal to about $1.50 per head of the entire population of the country, and it is scarcely probable any large increase will be necessary.

I observe in the Osaka Mint report for 1874 the following observations relative to the silver coinage.

On the 17th March last, the Government issued the authorization for the coinage of a new silver one *yen* piece, of improved design, the weight to be 416 grains Troy, and the fineness ·900, with the value clearly indicated thereon for the guidance of foreigners as well as Japanese. A considerable number of these coins have gone into circulation.

The Government of the Straits Settlements recognized the new coin as a legal tender, and it was also accepted at other places on the coast of China. But although the Japanese silver *yen* as then proposed was the precise equivalent of the Hongkong dollar, the application for the Japanese *yen* to be proclaimed in that colony as a legal tender was, at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, refused. Strange to say, however, the Canton Government immediately proclaimed the coins for acceptance.

The new silver *yen* has been, so far, well received, but serious objections were raised as to the weight of 416 grains, whilst the Trade dollar of America weighed 420 grains.

The Government have it under consideration how fa

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it may be desirable to assimilate the weight of the Japanese *yen* with the American Trade Dollar.

Cost of the Osaka Mint.—From the Commissioner's Accounts, it appears that the total cost of the Mint establishment, from the commencement of the works in 1868, to 31st July, 1874, amounts to $1.960,075.

This sum includes the original mint buildings, the additions and enlargements for coinage of copper, the bullion offices, residences of officials, and workmen's barracks, gas works, cokeovens, store and coal sheds, in fact all buildings and appliances of whatever kind, machinery imported and manufactured, stores from Europe and Japan, coals, etc., as well as all salaries, wages and all the contingent expenses. The appropriation of portions of the sum to capital account, and current expenditure presents the usual difficulties, large additions to the machinery having been constructed on the premises, which, with endless other appliances, are, in the accounts referred to included in current expenditure.

The following division is a fair approximation of the total under the two headings viz :—

Capital accounts.....	*Yens* 1,500,000.
Current expenditure, to 31st July, 1875.....	*Yens* 460,075.
Total.....	*Yens* 1,960,075.

For this time outlay of $1.500,000, the Government possesses a most efficiently appointed mint, complete in itself, and capable of producing 300,000, to 400,000 coins of mixed denominations, or 100,000 dollars, per diem.

Dimension of the Mint.—The following statement of the floor area of each division of the Mint will convey an idea of the extent of the establishment :—

Divisions of the Mint.	Superficial Feet.
Assay Department	1,638
Melting-rooms, gold, silver, and copper	8,308
Rolling Mills	10,568
Coining Department	10,355
Annealing furnaces, &c.....	5,360
Weighing Department	1,200
Die Department	2,124
Engines, and boiler space	5,150
Copper refinery	2,112
Fitting shop, foundry, smithy &c	14,350
Total area of Departments	61,165

The gross earnings or receipts of the Mint.

The gross receipts of the Mint from the commencement of the coinage in 1871 to July 31st, 1874, are as follows :—

Gold, Seignorage, premelting and assay fees.	*Yen.* 475,636
Silver, Seignorage, premelting and assay fees, and profit on subsidiary coins ...	1,543,141
Copper, Estimated gross profits on copper coinage	143,141
	Yen 2,158,777

Estimated Annual Expenditure.—The estimated expenditure for the ensuing year, including salaries, wages, stores, coals, &c., may be taken as follows :—

Directors Department.—Pay of European officials, 36 Japanese sub-officials, and cadets, and 331 operatives	*Yen.* 102,540
Probable value of stores, coals crucibles, stationary	51,000
Commissioners Department.—Pay of 16 officials, and 108 sub-officials, and servants	62,000
Total.....	*Yen* 215,540

The above-expenditure will now be considerably reduced by the removal of the European staff of officials.

Public Companies.—The Hiogo Gas Company completed the erection of its plant in September, upon a piece of ground leased from the Government, adjoining the foreign settlement. The Municipal Council made a contract with the Company for the lighting of the public lamps, which is being satisfactorily performed, and is a very great improvement on the former Kerosene oil lamps. Many private houses are also supplied.—Offers have been made by the Company to light the native town, Government offices and Railway Stations, but the central Government refuses to allow pipes to be laid under the streets, and the matter is therefore in abeyance. The Gas produced is of excellent quality, and supplied to private consumers at $4 per 1,000 feet.

The Japan Paper Making Company, Limited, is likewise an English undertaking, with a head office in London, formed for the purpose of converting rags and other materials in pulp or "half-stuff" for the use of paper makers in America and Europe. Japan rags have hitherto failed to remunerate the shippers owing to the high cost of freight and the quantity of extraneous matter with which they are mixed, and the theory of the Company is, that if freed from all foreign substances and compressed into a small space, a great saving in freight will be effected, and the product will be offered to purchasers in a more saleable form. The Company, after considerable opposition from the local authorities, has succeeded in procuring a site in the neighbourhood of the settlement, where it is now engaged in erecting works of large extent.

Mines.—Coal of good quality, as well as gold, silver, copper and other minerals, is known to exist in this neighbourhood. The mines in this district number, according to a return furnished me by the Local Government, fifty-nine mines. Out of this number only six mines are worked, and with the exception of two coal-mines, which are at present not worked, their yield is gold, silver and copper. At Ikouno in this neighbourhood a gold and copper mine is worked by Foreigners (Frenchmen) on account of the Japanese Government, and the value of the yield, I am informed, amounts to from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars per month. As soon as the European machinery is in working order the yield of that mine will be considerably larger. It is to be regretted that as the Japanese Government will not permit the employment of foreign capital, these sources of wealth remain at present undeveloped.

Railways.—The railway from Kobe to Osaka (20¼ miles) was opened for passenger traffic on the 11th May, 1874, so that the line has not yet been a year in operation. Parcels and goods have been carried for shorter periods, and the receipts show a steady increase amounting by the latest published returns to about £50 per mile, per week. The competition by steamers, for passengers especially, with the Railway between Kobe and Osaka is rapidly declining according as the people of the country become more sensible of the advantages of time and punctuality. The line is worked with great credit to the Japanese and all concerned, and no accident causing injury to a single passenger has occurred since it was opened.

Most of the subordinate officials are Japanese. The engine-drivers, but not the firemen and foreman platelayers are foreigners. The works of the line, which include large river bridges, three short tunnels, and some heavy earthwork appear to have been constructed with care and soldity. They are reported to have stood the action of heaving floods last year without injury or interruption of the traffic.

From Osaka to Kiyoto (27 miles) the works begun last year are now in active progress, and it is believed that, notwithstanding the large number of rivers to be bridged over there is a fair prospect of the line being opened up to Kiyoto during the year, 1876.

With the object of connecting the Port of Tsuruga on the North Coast with Kobé and the Bay of Osaka, surveys have been made, and the proposed line of railway marked out round the Eastern side of Biwa Lake, from Kiyoto and Otsu to Shiotsu and Tsuruga. I am also informed that further surveys are in progress from the lake towards the interior with the view eventually to the joining of Kiyoto and Tokio by a central trunk line,

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which will open up largely tracts of country now sorely in need of improved means of communication.

Traffic from May 11th to December 31st, 1874:—

Number of passengers, 505,733, Receipts for same	$ 135,440
Parcels and luggage,—number of Parcels, 15,771 Receipts for same	$ 3,115
Goods weight, piculs 1,981 Amount for same	$ 233
Total Receipts	$138,800

This Railway was opened for passenger traffic on the 11th May, 1874. and for goods on 1st December, same year.

Telegraphs.—A Telegraph Office was opened at Otsu, the head of Lake Biwa, at the beginning of this year. It is contemplated to connect Sakai, near Osaka, with the other portion of the Telegraph system. The line to Hakodate has been recently opened, and some very quick answers to telegrams forwarded from Kobe to that port have been received.

Other extensions are pending but have not yet taken definite shapes.

The charges have not been altered since last year when it was fixed at $1.50 to either Nagasaki or Yokohama. A charge of one and a-half cents for delivering messages to within a certain radius from the Telegraph office has recently been advertised by the Department, the sender having to prepay the charge. The lines are largely availed of both by natives and foreigners, the charges for Telegrams forwarded by Japanese being considerably disproportionate to foreign written messages. The earnings for the past year amounted to over 115,000 yens. The Japanese appear to be becoming much more skilful in the receiving and forwarding of messages. This is especially so as concerns native work.

Post Office.—During the first quarter of the present year there were despatched from the Hiogo Post Office 178,620 native letters, papers, etc., and about the same number were received. Letters, papers, &c., can be posted for any part of the world having postal communication. Stamps and envelope cards were sold during the past three months to the amount of $4,190.12. Postal cards worth one sen are considerably used by Japanese in their local communications. Money orders can be obtained up to 30 yen, available in Japan only. A fee of ten sen is charged on an order for 30 yen. Savings banks are about being established. The denominations of the postage stamps are of one sen, two sen, four sen, six sen, ten sen, twelve sen, fifteen sen, twenty sen, thirty sen, and forty-five sen.

Public Works.—Sanda Road—A new road has been constructed leading from Kobe to Sanda, the former residence of the Daimiyo Kuki Yamato no Kami, and almost the largest town in this neighbourhood. The road runs north-east over the hills, and ends at Sanda.

The construction of good roads all over the country would materially tend to augment the prosperity of the people, and would bring to choose of the inhabitants of Inland towns and villages many of the necessities of life and foreign importations at a far less amount than it is now possible to convey them on the backs of pack-horses along narrow pathways.

The Minato-gawa leads to the sea just between the Bay of Kobe and that of Hiogo. It is generally dry but in rainy weather drains off the water from the hills just above the valley through which the Sanda road runs. The road passes along the West bank of the river. The embankment of this river is built of massive stones of sufficient strength to resist the heavy rush of water which during the heavy rains flows down this river from the mountains. Fine old trees line each bank of this picturesque watercourse.

Barracks have been constructed at Sakamoto-mura, in the rear of the town of Kobe, which is garrisoned by about 200 horse-artillery, and has eight field pieces.

The new Custom-House was completed early in 1874.

A Lock Hospital has been successfully inaugurated by Staff-Surgeon Hill, R.N.

A small-pox Hospital has likewise been opened by the subscription of the foreign community at Kobe, and patients have already been received into it.

A large Post Office and a new Telegraph office have been built by the Japanese Government.

Department of Imperial Government Works—Seirakurio (Hiogo).

Through the courtesy of Mr. C. G. Wilson, A.J.C.E., Chief Engineer, I am enabled to give the following interesting report on these works.

The works under the superintendence of Mr. Wilson, belonging to this Department of the Imperial Government, are situated on the South West side of the harbor, and command an eligible and important position on the Bay, for engineering purposes at this Port, both in regard to the Harbor, and also to the terminus of the Imperial Government Railway. These works have been and are being gradually enlarged and improved by additions to the buildings and machinery therein. Also a patent slip has been constructed, and is now completed. It measures from end to end six hundred and fifteen feet, capable of receiving on frame a vessel of about one hundred and ninety feet with draught forward of thirteen feet at ordinary high tide.

In connexion with this, the superintendent has prepared designs for Government, of a seawall and masonry piers, to protect the slip and vessels from the disturbing action of the sea, the currents being here very strong when the winds are from the South-East, causing the surf to beat up with considerable violence. The sea wall will run in a line with the works facing the sea,—and the two breakwater masonry piers will extend out three hundred and twenty-eight feet, to a depth of thirty feet at high water, enclosing the slip on each side. One end will carry sheerlegs, capable of lifting fifty tons, the other will be supplied with a five-tons travelling crane to move thereon. Both piers will be laid out with rails, three feet six inch guage to shore end, carried through works and join by siding of about one hundred yards, the Railway terminus at Hiogo.

These masonry piers being nearly vertical, will form quay walls for vessels lying alongside for loading and discharging cargo, which may be turned to valuable account both for commercial purposes, and in times of war, for rapid shipment or debarkation of troops, military stores and other material.

The object of this Department of Public Works is to foster and establish means in this country for constructing and repairing every class of engineering works.

The production or work carried on during the past year is as follows:—Constructing slip, capstans, piling foundations &c. construction of mining apparatus for Mining Department, making of castings in iron and brass of many descriptions; constructing boilers and small steam engines; repairing marine engines and boilers. The number of hands employed has been limited this past year, amounting to two hundred and fifty workmen and coolies. This number will be very much increased and give employment to a large number of hands.

Saké.—The district between Osaka and Kobé is the most famous for *saké* throughout the whole of Japan. Itami Saké is best known, and is largely exported by junks to Yedo.

Saké is brewed from rice, and in its formation two kinds of rice malt are used. These are afterwards mixed with other rice, at different times, and a certain quantity of water being added (20 to 25 gallons to 23 lbs. rice), the whole is left till a sort of fermentation takes place in about nine or ten days. The liquid is boiled down according to the quality and quantity of the saké to be produced, and is then placed in tubs of immense size and kept well closed until required for use. The rice from which the saké has been manufactured is called "Ros", and is used as manure, and also after having been dried in the sun it is employed in making cakes much liked by the Japanese. Some of the rice employed in the brewing of saké comes from near Okashi, some fourteen miles west of Kobé, but the better kinds come from the province of Kaga. The making of saké here gives employment to large numbers of labourers from the neighbouring provinces of Tamba and Tango, who assemble in large numbers at a fair held annually at

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Nishinomiya at which places the owners of saké establishments engage their employees for the ensuing season. The season commences in the early part of January, though the preparations for the malt, cleansing of rice, &c, go on some time before that. The export annually takes place in the summer.

OSAKA.

Business at this port, both as regards Foreigners and Japanese, during 1874, was in every respect worse than in 1873, owing principally with the latter to the failure of several large Japanese Firms, particularly the Ohno Bank, many merchants having deposited money in this concern, which it is very doubtful if they will ever recover.

The Japanese trade with the Inland Sea by steamer has greatly increased since the opening of the Railway, all the boats formerly runing to Kobe with passengers, now taking cargo to and from various ports. In fact nearly all Japanese produce, with the exception of rice, which is still shipped in junk, comes by steamer. The large regular steamers to Yedo continue to take hence considerable quantities of sugar, paper, metals, oil, seaweed, &c., &c.

A new regulation has lately been made by which all Japanese steamers here have to enter and clear at the Custom House in the same manner as foreign vessels, and foreigners are offered greater facilities by the Custom authorities in shipping coastwise by them than by Foreign-owned vessels; not having to deposit duty being I think one of the greatest.

The changes for the better, above-mentioned, in the transit of Japanese produce does not unfortunately benefit foreigners at this port, and with the exception of occasional purchases of tobacco and vegetable wax, little or no business is done. The Chinese seem to increase in numbers, and do a considerable trade in produce for China such as isinglass, seaweed, awabi, &c, &c.

On the Foreign Settlement no change of note has taken place. The only new building is a boot manufactory.

A new bridge with iron piers and hand-rail has just been completed by the Osaka Authorities over the "Hiak kenbori Kawa," and a contract been entered into with a Yokohama firm to erect one over the Kidzu-gawa, to replace the old bridge to Kanei-bashi.

No mines have to my knowledge been recently opened in this neighbourhood, but many Japanese are very anxious to have the country opened, in order to get foreign assistance in working some already used, and deplore the shortsighted policy of the Government is not doing this.

I give a list (from Japanese statistics) of produce usually offered for sale here and at Kobé. Silk and tea are omitted, as the former is scarcely ever purchased by foreigners at this Port, and the latter is invariably taken to Kobé.

Tobacco.—Bungo and Hiogo produce about 5,000 bales, equal to 3,000 piculs yearly, of which about 2,000 piculs is purchased by foreigners.

Bichiu, a similar quality.

Tosa, about 2,000 to 3,000 piculs which is nearly all consumed by the natives, the color of the leaf not being liked by foreigners.

Owari, about 3,000 piculs, about 1,000 piculs finding foreign purchasers.

Vegetable Wax.—The annual produce is about 30,000 piculs, the greater portion of which is used by natives in making candles &c.

Camphor—Tosa. 10,000 tubs yearly; other districts, 15,000 to 20,000 tubs.

Copper.—Iwo 10,000 piculs yearly; other districts 15,000 piculs, about 10,000 piculs of which is generally exported.

Isinglass.—17,000 piculs yearly; about half being purchased by foreigners and Chinese.

Long Seaweed.—Shipments to China about 10,000 *kokus*, yearly: produce uncertain.

INDUSTRIES.

Paper manufactory.—This machinery is calculated to make one ton of paper per day, or six tons per week. The quality of the paper at present made is of a coarser kinds, such as would be used for packing and wrapping papers. Paper is also made suitable for new-papers. Rags only are used for the making of paper fit for printing newspapers, rags and straw for wrapping papers,—the proportions being about 50 per cent of each. It is contemplated to obtain additional machinery in order to produce a better and finer class of paper. This establishment in under foreign supervision.

Sugar refinery.—The object of this refinery is to refine raw Japanese sugar, which material is obtained from Satsuma. This machinery is estimated to refine four to five tons sugar daily. I am informed that the quantity of foreign matter and acidity in the native-grown sugar, owing to imperfection in its manufacture render a subsequent perfect granulation very uncertain, and until improved machinery for the production of sugar from the cane is adopted in the East, a refinery plant will scarcely be found to pay. A small steam plant for crushing the cane was imported at the same time as the machinery for the refinery, for use of the sugar growers in the interior, but I am informed that the Japanese have determined on setting aside this machinery untried, which cost them $6,000. This refinery when in complete working order will produce about two tons of loaves weekly.

Cotton spinning factory, by steam, at Sakai, near Osaka, newly imported from Europe, is now in good working order, but as yet produces but coarse thread. No. 13 to 24 chiefly, the cost of which, however, is equivalent to the same kind of cotton yarn imported from England. There are 24 looms, some of which have 75, whilst others have from 120 to 250 spindles.

Cotton Yarn and Cloth, and cotton knitting are now bleached to perfection after European fashion by Japanese, and with great advantage. Dying yarn and raw cloth, Turkey Red in imitation of foreign patterns, have been tried here, but as yet the color of Turkey Red has not attained the proper qualities of a solid dye.

Knitting machines are regularly bought up and made use of pretty considerably by the Japanese in the making of underclothing, shawls, scarfs, and stockings in cotton and wool of all colors. The natives work them very cleverly, and particularly so in Kiyoto. The most suitable of these knitting machines are Lambs' Patent, long model, and Bickfords' Patent, round model, both American.

Carpet weaving has been introduced and the Japanese make some handsome specimens of carpeting made of cotton and mixtures, of straw-fibre and coir-fibre, after European patterns, very solid and cheap.

Manufactories of Hats, cloth and straw, and of caps of cloth of any kind, of velvet or silk after foreign style have been started in Osaka with great success, and the trade becomes a very lucrative one for the enterprising Japanese. One manufacturer, for instance, makes 1,000 dozen of hats and caps monthly, and has besides large orders on hand. The caps made by Japanese are equal in shape and finish to the newest fashion and best make of foreign countries. The well known Prussian flat cap is worn in Osaka and neighbourhood by thousands of the natives and appears to be the favorite shape.

Clothing.—Of all description after foreign patterns, as well as shoes, are made here on a large scale and of excellent finish; indeed so well made are these articles on the spot, and sold at such moderate prices that foreign importation of this class of goods is scarcely saleable. The wearing of foreign clothes by Japanese is steadily on the increase.

Sewing Machines.—Are in great use, and the Japanese tailors know well how to handle them. The imported sewing machines are now very difficult to sell, partly owing to the extensive stock in the hands of the merchants, and also because the Japanese themselves are making sewing machines now, perhaps not exactly as perfect as foreign made machines, but they are made so much cheaper that most of the natives prefer to invest their money in a cheap imitation than in a solid and good imported article.

Glass Manufactory.—This establishment has been greatly improved, and the Japanese now make very fine glassware of all descriptions, except window-glass, and these articles are sold at a much lower price than those imported.

Chemicals and Drugs.—The Japanese in Osaka and Kiyoto have commenced to manufacture chemicals from

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imported drugs, and although they show little proficiency in this industry, yet their attempts to imitate foreign-made chemicals have tended to keep down the market for this class of goods.

Firebricks.—Of common quality made of common sand and clay, and of superior quality, and of better make than the celebrated "Schamot" bricks, are now being manufactured in Osaka by a gentleman from Swansea, Wales, on a new system and of better quality, it is said, than any as yet imported.—This establishment, I am informed, is prepared to make in one cast 20,000 bricks, one laborer making 1,000 bricks a day.

Revolvers and guns are now made here and in Sakai after foreign patterns. They are made cheap, and tolerably well finished.

Bread beer, (an imitation of German light beer,) liqueurs, and confectionery are made in Osaka, Kiyoto and its neighbourhood by Japanese. They also make soda-water, lemonade and other aerated waters. These drinks are much consumed by the natives. The Japanese have attempted to make cigars, but in this they have not been so successful, owing to their not understanding the method of preparing the tobacco before it is manufactured into cigars. I have, however, seen cigarettes made by Japanese very neatly finished.

I will conclude these remarks on the trade, etc., of Osaka by stating that a short line of Railway has been opened to and from the Osaka terminus and Ajikawa River, and close to the Foreign Settlement, for the conveyance of passengers and goods. This arrangement will no doubt prove of great convenience to the foreign public.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant.
(Signed) A. A. ANNESLEY.

(To be Continued.)

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A numerously attended meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday, 30th June 1875, at the Imperial College (Kai sei Gakkô) in Yedo. The Revd. S. R. Brown D. D., President of the Society, occupied the Chair.

A number of Japanese gentlemen were present and appeared to take much interest in the proceedings, and several ladies graced the meeting with their attendance.

The Chairman stated that the first business was to read the minutes of the last meeting; but the Corresponding Secretary explained that the minute book was in the custody of the Recording Secretary who resides in Yokohama and that the reading of the minutes must be postponed till the next meeting in Yokohama. Mr. Dallas was then requested to act as Recording Secretary for the meeting.

Mr. W. G. Aston then read a paper "On an ancient Japanese Classic," at the conclusion of which the Chairman remarked that the Society was much indebted to Mr. Aston for his paper, as being quite different to anything that had hitherto been laid before this Society. The light thus thrown on the manners and habits of Japanese nearly a thousand years ago was most valuable; but one point that had particularly struck his attention was the touching manner in which the writer of the diary referred to the loss of his daughter, while the dry humour running through so many of his comments shews that he was not a morose nor a melancholy man, but one who could turn even annoyances into pleasantry.

In reply to Mrs. Chaplin Ayrton Mr. Aston explained that the Go-hei are the strips of white paper to be seen in all the Shintô temples, and that they are usually taken to be an emblem of purity; but professed himself unable to satisfy Mr. Ayrton as to the meaning of the twist in the strips of paper.

Mr. Syle inquired whether there was any satisfactory evidence that the Go-hei were symbolical in the way mentioned, and also as representing, in their form, the appearance of lightning;—yet further, if there was any play on the word *kami*, as used to mean Deity. If so, then the Japanese had attained to a felicity of symbolism very remarkable, by expressing Purity, Fire and Deity, all combined in a simple form.

Mr. Aston remarked that as the Go-hei were originally made of cloth not paper, he thought it improbable that any emblematic meaning was to be found in the fact that the word for paper, *kami* is also the word for deity.

Sir Harry Parkes pointed out the value of Mr. Aston's paper as introducing us to a very important unexplored branch of study—the ancient literature of Japan—one that must be studied if the history of Japan and even if the present scheme of administration were to be understood. He begged Mr. Aston to give the meeting some account of this literature.

Mr. Aston explained the chief characteristics of the old language and literature as compared with those of modern times, and recommended strongly the study of the Japanese ancient classics which, he said, far surpassed in value anything which Japan has produced in later times.

Mr. W. E. Grigsby then read a paper "On the Legacy of Iyeyasu."

The President in expressing the pleasure that the two papers had given him, remarked on the contrast of the latter, which was of comparatively modern origin, with the sketch of ancient life which Mr. Aston had presented.

Mr. Aston thought that a warm welcome should be given to Mr. Grigsby's paper. It was the first instance that he was aware of, of a scholar having given this Society the benefit of his attainments in his own special subject as applied to the kindred subject among the Japanese. He considered that the production of this paper argued well for the future of this Society, and hoped that it might be the precursor of others.

Sir Harry Parkes was disposed to question the authenticity of the so-called Legacy of Iyeyas and its legislative value. He believed the Japanese, in earlier days before power was usurped by the military class, had done better things in the way of law-making.

Mr. Syle remarked that the problem was an exceedingly interesting one which was presented by the actual national character of the Japanese—so permeated with Chinese ideas (as shewn in the Legacy of Iyeyas,) and yet continuing so little affected by it that the general result has been a type of character very unlike the Chinese—in some points, strongly contrasted with it. There must have been some very strong original element to have resisted the foreign influence so resolutely; and it will be a matter of great satisfaction if such investigations as we have in both the papers just read should lead to the ascertainment of what that element was. Mr. Syle then proposed that the special thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Aston and Mr. Grigsby.

Sir Harry Parkes and Dr. Murray rose simultaneously to second the motion which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Syle announced that the Society was extending its relations in Europe, and that he had received from Italy, Austria and the United States, valuable exchanges for the Society's Journal. He also suggested that as the library of the Society was constantly increasing, additional facilities be given to members for obtaining access to it.

Mr. Grigsby supported the suggestion and gave an amusing account of his failure on a recent occasion to gain admittance to the library, even at an hour when it was supposed to be open.

Mr Syle moved that the Council be invited to consider the desirability of making the meetings at Tokiô monthly, and added that it might be a question whether it would not be well to have a Local Secretary.

Sir Harry Parkes thought this was much too important a matter to be left to the Council. The Annual General Meeting to receive accounts &c., would shortly be held, and he considered that this would present a suitable opportunity for the discussion of this question.

M. Aston suggested that the advertisement of the meetings should also state the heads of the questions to be brought forward.

Mr. Ayrton repeated the suggestion he made last year that notice of the meeting should be printed on post cards and sent to every member.

Sir Harry Parkes said that the Council had considered this

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suggestion, which was a very excellent one, but that besides the labour of having 150 post cards addressed there was the question of what it would cost to have them printed. The Society is neither numerous nor rich. The members of the German Society pay $10 entrance and $25 a year, while those of this Society pay no entrance fee and only $5 a year.

Dr. Murray thought that the time had arrived to increase the subscription. He considered it impossible and absurd to attempt to carry on this Society with a subscription of only $5. He therefore proposed that in future the subscription be fixed at $10.

Mr. Aston seconded this motion, which will be brought before the Annual Meeting already referred to.

Some discussion then took place about the date of the next Meeting, but it was decided not to change it from the fixed date, namely 14th July.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Law Report.

H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before His Honor C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

July 10, 1875.

REGINA *ats* JAPANESE GOVERNMENT *vs.* G. BOOTH, AND T. FORD.

Charge: Damaging two jinrikishas, and assaulting the Japanese police at Hodongiya whilst in the execution of their duty, on the 19th June last.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

Tamoura Isematsu, a Kanagawa jinrikisha coolie, cautioned: On the 19th June last, at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I was drawing my jinrikisha along the road (Tokaido) when a carriage came along from the direction of Yedo. As it was coming I saw it collide with another jinrikisha, the wheels of which got locked with those of the carriage. I went to the assistance of the other jinrikisha man, when one of the accused, who was in the carriage, struck me with a whip. The accused then whipped up their horse, and the carriage collided with my jinrikisha, which was broken by the collision. When I went to the assistance of the other jinrikisha I drew up my jinrikisha against a gate. The carriage then drove on, and I ran after it. At the police station at Hodogaya I reported the affair to the police. The police followed the carriage and caught it. I accompanied the police. The police arrested accused, together with the betto.

Accused had no questions to put to this witness.

Ozaka Tsako, a policeman, cautioned: I am one of four policemen who are in the police station at Hodongiya. About half-past 3 o'clock, on the 19th June last, I was on duty with the three other policemen when the last witness came running very quickly and said the carriage had broken his jinrikisha, and asked that it might be stopped. I went out of the station with another policeman, and the carriage just then pased. I made signs to the people in it to stop, when the taller of the accused (Booth) said "*Nanda, Nanda?*" and struck me with a whip. The carriage was then driven on at a very fast rate. Two of the policemen were off duty, and I told them to take a short cut across the country and pursue the carriage. These two men who made the short cut were in plain clothes. I and the remaining policeman followed the carriage in jinrikishas The two policemen in plain clothes got ahead of the carriage, and shortly afterwards I came up in my uniform. The accused then became quiet, and I took them and the horse to the police station. Accused gave no trouble in being taken to the police station.

Accused did not desire to ask this witness any questions.

Take Shiutaro, a policeman, cautioned: I was one of the policemen who were ordered to take a short cut and arrest the carriage. I was off duty and in plain clothes at the time. I saw the carriage coming when I regained the Tokaido. I motioned the accused, who were in it, to stop, but they did not do so, and I caught hold of the horse's head. Accused beat and struck me repeatedly with the whip. The horse went on, and I was dragged along the road about five *ken*. The horse trampled on me, and I received two injuries to my legs. My face was very swollen from the blows I received with the whip. The accused got out, and I was struggling with one of them for sometime. We were rolling about on the ground. The struggle lasted about ten minutes, and then the other policemen come up. I was boxed and kicked during the struggle.

Question by his Honour: Did you make known or show any authority when you attempted to stop the carriage?

Witness: I could not make the accused understand me, as I am unable to speak English. When the other policemen came up, the accused went quietly to the police station. During the struggle I had my plain clothes torn in two places.

Accused desired to ask no questions.

His Honour asked accused what they had to say in defence.

Booth then gave a long-winded version of the affair, to the effect that he and Ford, on the Saturday afternoon in question, left Yokohama at 3 o'clock in a trap for Katasi; when they got to a narrow part of the road, against a bridge, a jinrikisha stood in the way, and he shouted to the man to move on; at the same time he turned the horse's head to the right to clear the jinrikisha, which he would have managed to do, only the jinrikisha man suddenly dragged his conveyance right across the road, and the carriage collided with it. He stopped the carriage and looked at the jinrikisha, but he could not see that any damage had been done to it. He knew nothing about the other jinrikisha being damaged; it was not even touched. They drove on quickly, and saw a man running a head but took no notice of him, as it was quite a common thing to see coolies running along the road. This man went into a police station; a policeman came out and caught hold of the horse's head. He jumped out and was caught by the throat and thrown down, and his knees were cut. His friend, seeing him being badly used, pulled off two or three men from him. When he got up he saw his friend was down, and being badly beaten and ill-treated. He went to his assistance, and pulled off some men who were beating him badly. He then appealed to one of the police in uniform, and they were taken into the station, and from thence the police took the trap and horse to Yokohama, to the head station, where a preliminary inquiry was held by the Japanese officer in charge, who said that the jinrickishamen were in fault. The European sergeant released them, telling the Japanese officers he would be responsible for their appearance if called for.

His Honor said he must dismiss the case. The other jinrickishaman had not appeared to give evidence, and the one who had had said that he placed his jinrikisha up against a gate, and in a place of security. He did not believe this man's tale. If officers in plain clothes, and without producing any authority, attempted to stop a carriage, and detain it, it was to be expected that they would get into some kind of a row. When the officer in uniform appeared, accused had behaved quietly.

A. MICHEL *vs* A. HEARNE & Co.

This was a suit brought to recover $76 50, for 18 casks of soda sold and delivered to defendants.

Defendants disputed the claim.

It appeared from the evidence that defendants bought a cask of the soda from Mr. L. Davis for $4.50, and it was sold to a Japanese, who supplied a ship with it that left the same day. Mr. Davis told defendants that if they wanted more it could be had from plaintiff, Mr. A. Michel. Defendants went and bought the balance, 18 casks, at $4 25 a cask, and it was delivered. They sold six casks to a Japanese soap maker, who immediately brought it back, and said it was not the same as ordinary washing soda; and defendants then wanted to return it, but plaintiff refused to take it back, hence the present action. It appeared that it was a lot of 19 casks of sulphate of soda put into auction by Messrs. J. Hartley & Co, and described and sold as "soda crystals" to plaintiff, and that Hearne & Co. simply asked plaintiff for "soda,"—meaning that they wanted carbonate of soda, and he sold them it as such; neither parties being chemists discovered that it was "sulphate of soda." [Sulphate of soda is used for making bottles, and is quite useless for making soap or washing purposes, as it makes the water hard.]

His Honor reserved his decision till next week, but he at the same time expressed his opinion that the mistake arose through the ignorance and inexperience of defendants.

We are informed that the *Glenartney* has passed the Suez Canal; and judging from the date of the telegram (Monday) conclude that she must have arrived there on Sunday last; which would be thirty days from Woosung.—*Celestial Empire.*

A Reuter's telegram says the Burmese difficulty is settled. That is, we presume, the King has given up the Karennee frontier question and promised to behave better in future. Will it be too much to hope that something may now be done in the Yunnan affair?—*N.-C. Daily News.*

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THE SILK HARVEST OF 1874.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE Syndicate of the Lyons Union of Silk Merchants has just published a report on the silk harvest of 1874 available for European consumption. The countries included in the report are, in Europe—France, with its dependencies Corsica and Algeria, Spain, Italy, Turkey, and Greece: and in Asia—Turkey, Georgia, Persia, India, China and Japan. No attempt is made to estimate the total crops of India, China, and Japan, but only to ascertain the quantity exported to Europe.

Of European countries Italy is far the greatest silk producer; but the report being drawn up in Lyons, it is natural that most attention should be paid to the state of the industry in France. We find, then, that in the matter of production 1874 was as favourable to France as it was in regard to corn and wine, but the quality was inferior to 1873. A slightly smaller quantity of eggs was hatched than in 1873; but their yield was very much more productive. Of the eggs about 47 per cent. were of French origin, the remainder foreign, chiefly from Japan. The native eggs are chiefly produced in the Western Pyrenees, in the Var, the Lower Alps, Corsica, and Algeria. In these districts there is little or no production of silk, the industry being almost confined to the rearing of eggs. And it is curious that the eggs as produced are turned to account only in the extreme south, the more northern departments being supplied for the greatest part from abroad, and especially from Japan. The season opened most favourably, but the frosts of the first half of May did some damage both to the worms and the mulberry trees. However, the fine warm weather of the last fortnight of the month repaired much of the injury, and the result was that the quantity of cocoons produced rose to 11,071,694 kil., being an increase upon the previous year of 2,711,052 kil. The quantity of raw silk yielded was 731,000 kil., being an increase on the previous year of 182,000 kil., or over 24 per cent. The number of sériciculteurs was 198,043, of whom 133,086 were cultivators on a small scale, and 64,957 on a large. The large cultivators are most numerous in the three departments of the Gard, the Vaucluse, and the Drôme. The industry is almost confined to twenty-one departments, the Western Pyrenees the Dordogne, Corsica, and Algeria engaging in it only to produce eggs for sale.

The season in Italy was very similar to what it was in France, and the Italian crop, like the French, was abundant in quantity, but not equal to that of the previous year in quality. The total quantity of raw silk yielded was 2,860,000 kil. being nearly four times the outturn in France. The production of Spain amounted to no more than 140,600 kil., or about one-fifth of that of France. The production of Greece was 13,000 kil., or less than one-tenth of that of Spain; while the production of Turkey in Europe amounted to 369,000 kil., or nearly half the out-turn of France. If we add Turkey in Asia, the whole production of the Turkish empire was 539,700 kil., or over two-thirds of that of France. It will be seen from the above figures that the total production of raw silk in Europe last year amounted to 4,113,600 kils., of which Italy yielded not far short of three-fourths and France not much more than one-sixth, but France and Italy together yielded about seven-eighths. The production of Georgia and Persia combined reached 400,000 kil., somewhat more than that to Turkey in Europe, and more also than half the crop of France. The exportation from the port of Calcutta reached 425,000 kil., which did not greatly exceed one seventh of the Italian crop. But of course, the Indian crop must have exceeded the exports from Calcutta. The exports of raw silk from Japan amounted to only 550,000 kil., but a trifle more than the production of the Turkish empire. The exports from China, however, reached 3,680,000 kil., or not very far short of the entire production of Europe; and of these exports 3,290,000 kil. were from Shanghai, and 390,000 kil. from Canton. It appears, then, that the total exports from Asia amounted to 5,225,700 kil, or about one-fourth more than the total production of Europe, and of these exports China furnished somewhat more than three-fourths, and Japan little more than one-tenth. The total supply of Europe, whether raised by herself or imported from Asia, amounted to 8,339,300 kil, and of this supply Italy produced over one-third, or to be more exact, 34.3 per cent.; while China furnished a fraction over 44 per cent. But both together gave nearly 80 per cent. In other words, China and Italy supply four-fifths of the silk used in Europe.

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THE NATIVE NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Attention in England has been during the last day or two directed to a subject with which Anglo-Indians have long been only too familiar. The conduct of the native newspapers in India and the kind of writing which is to be met with almost daily in them has for some time past afforded matter for grave consideration to those who are best acquainted with India and its people; and the question is already being asked in many quarters whether the Indian Government is wise in permitting the wholesale dissemination of sedition among the Queen's Indian subject without any effort to check it. Lord Northbrook's decision in the Gaikwar's case has given an additional stimulus to writing of this sort. It may be remembered that we published some time back an extract from an Indian vernacular newspaper, in which the writer pretty plainly hinted his opinion that small blame would attach to the Gaikwar even if the attempt on the life of Colonel Phayre were brought home to him, and that the act alleged against Mulhar Rao was, after all, only the natural and proper way for a native Prince to deal with a troublesome British Resident. This was written while the trial was pending, but the comments which have appeared in the native press since its termination, though of less moral enormity are perhaps of greater political danger. The *Indu Prakash*, a Mahratta journal, has published an article which has been more than once quoted by English newspapers, and in which the writer boldly denounces as a fallacy the claim set up by the British Government to be the paramount Power in India. The British Power is merely, he contends, *prima inter pares*, and the native States which it protects are its equals. The Gaikwar of Baroda was thus an independent Sovereign and the pretension of the Viceroy to depose him is openly condemned. We can well understand the impression which, according to the *Daily News*, the publication of such articles as these leaves upon the minds of Anglo-Indians. "They are irritated, anxious for the future, and unable to understand why the Indian Government does not at once interfere and peremptorily forbid all discussion of the nature and extent of its authority, especially with reference to the claims of native States. Arguments like that of the *Indu Prakash* are, it is said, published in hundreds of native journals," and "thereupon the question is asked, What is the Government going to do?" Such questions, however, are much more easily asked than answered, and there are certain political junctures when an answer is more than usually difficult to find. It may well seem intolerable to some minds that a licence of treasonable writting which we have rigorously checked in Ireland should be permitted in India; and no doubt a distinction may, and indeed must in the last resort, be drawn by every Government between mere disaffected railing at its policy or character, and downright denial of its authority and claim to rule. But the question of occasion is of the highest importance in any interference with the expression of public opinion, and we cannot conceal from ourselves that there could be no worse occasion for such interference than the present.

The truth is that the Indian Government has by its own unfortunate acts precluded itself from adopting a new and more vigorous policy just at present, since the gains of doing so would be less than the immediate loss. The effects of Lord Northbrook's blunder are, in fact, continuing, and the Indian Government are even now reaping only its first fruits. They have given to a violent and seditious press a plausible ground of attack upon them, and to whatever excesses those attacks may be carried, it would only make matters worse if the Government, unless under pressure of immediate danger to the public peace, were to enter upon any active course of retaliation. Already they have given the native newspapers an excuse—not just, indeed, but unfortunately far too specious—for saying that the Indian Government formed the deliberate design of crushing an obnoxious native prince; that they attempted to wrest the forms of law to this end; and that, having failed in this, they had recourse to a pretext for ruining him, which involved a distinct breach of the Imperial faith. This is what the Indian Government have put it in the power of the native newspapers to assert, and they must bear as best they may the consequences of their own errors. To lay the strong hand upon native newspapers just at the moment when we have furnished them with what will appear such legitimate grounds for hostile remark would merely be making bad worse. It would be said that under pretence of repressing seditious writing we were attempting to silence damaging criticism, and that the liberty of expression which we profess to concede to Indian opinion was as unreal and illusory a privilege as the right to a fair trial on the English system which we professed to concede to the Gaikwar. The

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practical conclusion of the *Daily News* on the whole matter is one which, though not perhaps for the same reasons, we are forced to accept. It is undoubtedly better for us at present, at any rate, to "look boldly at our position as strangers and conquerors in India and to acknowledge that expressions of dissatisfaction are evil, which should not surprise us, but should be patiently borne with, until we have had time to reconcile the people to our rule." The situation is not a little humiliating, as that of a Government always is which has to bear with indignities because it is not able to resent them; but it is true enough that the "patient" attitude is the only one at present possible to us. It might be gratifying to the Viceroy to attempt to correct the effects of an act of weakness by an act of vigour; but it must be remembered that it is not much as an act of weakness that the Baroda blunder presents itself to the imagination of the natives of India. To them it has had too much the appearance of an act of unscrupulous policy such as they are familar with among their own princes, but have never in recent times had a pretence for imputing to their English rulers; it has impaired our reputation for strict justice in our dealings with native subjects and feudatories; and a reputation of that sort is not to be retrieved, but is only likely to be more deeply compromised by a sudden return to the methods of "strong government," of the autocratic kind

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN VENICE.

(Spectator.)

There must be some great quality in the present Emperor of Austria, if it be only tenacity of a rather unusual kind. He has been the most luckless man in Europe, so luckless that the Hanoverian Minister who wrote "For Sceptre and Crown" hints that he half believed himself to be the evil destiny of his Empire, yet no man has ever been less humiliated by his lucklessness. Called to the throne while still a boy to save a House that seemed about to perish in the storm of 1848, he has three times been engaged in great campaigns, and three times disastrously defeated. His war with Hungary ended in a supplication to the Czar to pour in Russian troops, to do the work to which the native King had proved himself unequal The work was done, and done completely, but the mode of doing it, the appeal to foreign bayonets to put down a domestic trouble, discredited the Imperial House more than the Hungarian revolt had done. His war with Napoleon ended in the bloody rout of Magenta, the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont, the expulsion of all the Italian branches of his House from the Peninsula, and the formation of a free and united Italy, the power which the House of Hapsburg least desired to exist. His war with Hohenzollerns ended in his open expulsion from Germany—where his family had been first for four centuries—in the cession of his last Italian province, in the restoration of all her liberties to Hungary, and in the surrender of his own carefully cherished power. Twenty-six years of sovereignty twelve of autocratic power, have left Francis Joseph still in the prime of life, but with a third of the territories of his House stripped away; with the hereditary leadership of Germany transferred to his hereditary foe, with the last hope of regaining the throne of the Western Empire shattered, and with his own claim of Divine Right to rule laid compulsorily aside. Any one of his defeats would have discredited a reign. Any one of his losses would have marked an era in the annals of his dynasty. Any one of his humiliations, his supplication to Russia, his defeat in Napoleon's tent in 1860, his signature to the treaty which made him no German, would have impaired the reputation of a Charles V. And yet this week the Emperor of Austria glides into Venice a guest of Victor Emanuel, and one of the greatest monarchs of the world, and no man looks on him as less, or thinks of him as the failure of his House, or offers him that pity of the historian which marks an irreversible descent. Even in Italy this is no discrowned Bourbon, no beaten Guelph, no cast-down Napoleon, but a Monarch of the first class, whose whispers to his host may affect Europe, to whom a cause as wide as that of the Papacy may look hopefully for succour, who stands among Kings at least the equal of any man he may encounter in the list. It is a triumph for a nation that he is its guest; an event even for Venice, where events have been innumerable, that she gives him a reception; a subject of speculation for the proudest statesmen that he and the King of Italy can chat together in private over the future of the Papacy, and the designs of Bismarck, and the reversion of the hundred heritages of the still Sick Man. Italy resounds with acclamations because the Hapsburg drinks a health to her prosperity. No ruling man in yesterday's history, save Napoleon III, has lost so much, no one has suffered [illegible] no one would seem to have been so persecuted by fo[illegible] in Europe holds a prouder place with a more impre[illegible]

The position of the Emperor of Austria, after all his defeats, and all his failures, and all his concessions, is the more noteworthy, because it has not been justified, before the world at least, by any exceptional grandeur of intellect or any unusual loftiness of morale. No historian could call Francis Joseph a great soldier, a great statesman, or a great sovereign, without writing a volume to prove his words, which when he had written it would still be doubted; and no moralist will ever place the prefix "good" before Francis Joseph's name. He never won a battle. He never retrieved a rout. He never framed a Code. He never devised a policy. He never discerned a counsellor of the Bismarck or even of the Metternich class. He governed Hungary while still a lad most cruelly. He tortured Italy with taxation imposed for torture. He conceded nothing till he was compelled. He repaid Russia for her services with an ingratitude which the Romanoffs will never forget. He pardoned the desertion and the execution of the Archduke Maximilian, received his betrayer as an honoured guest, and negotiated with Juarez. He abandoned the Papacy, while still convinced, as the world supposes, that the Papacy is divine. And yet he stands there in Venice the honoured guest of the insurgents who spurned his rule, unscorned by a world so ready to heap scorn on the unsuccessful. What is the secret of of it all,—of the tolerance the world retains, as it were for this man alone, of the grandeur which adheres to a crown as often trodden in the dust?

We believe the secret is that the world recognises, often unconsciously, a certain majesty both in the throne and in its present occupant; that the Emperor has succeeded by patient dignity, by assuming his position to be immutable and above assault, in preserving it intact through all defeats and many humiliations. His Empire is still a great factor in the European system—a necessary factor, Mr. Gladstone once said—he still controls a very great army, and he still affects by every movement all the Continents States. He still, though not the fanatic he is popularly supposed to be, holds in some indefinable way an indescribable, but still very powerful position as the first lay Catholic in the world. He still, though only a "constitutional" Monarch, as constitutions go on the Continent, remains his own Premier, guides the machine, and gives to all officers in his Empire binding instructions. His prerogative has been limited, but not lowered. He still, if the circumstances required it, could step forward beyond the constitutional frontier as direct ruler,—could issue orders which, until his policy had failed, would be implicitly obeyed. He still carries out his own foreign policy, his own military policy, his own policy on all that dangerous group of new questions which we call the Ultramontane dispute. He is still the only man in Central Europe who at all counterbalances the Hohenzollern, and he still in all his acts and words retains that air of calm superiority to meaner mortals which befits the Cæsar of the West. He drinks to the prosperity of Italy, after declining to visit any Italian city from which a Hapsburg has been ousted either by battle or insurrection. He has made huge concessions, but always to necessity, always royally, always without higgling or pecuniary bargains. He has suffered three defeats, and has always acted after them as if defeats or victories were but transactions in the daily business of Hapsburg life. He in his own eyes is the fixed datum, all else but modifying conditions. His aim, whatever it be—and we fear it is no loftier one than the grandeur of his House—has always been a single one, fixity of purpose has been majesty even in his failures. He surrendered Lombardy as if it were an estate, gave away Venetia as if it were an Imperial Order, resigned Hungary to herself as if he had been but her trustee. This air of serene authority, which has always been characteristic of the Hapsburgs, is said in the present instance to be the result of strict self-discipline, a piece, in fact, of statecraft, but it is never laid aside; and if it is acting, it is acting so perfect that the idea of anything histrionic in the performance is wholly wanting. The Emperor was dragged to Hungary to be crowned, as it were, by moral chains, and must have felt himself a captive to his own subjects; yet as he rode up the Hill of Coronation at Presburg, and with drawn sword dared the four quarters of the world to dispute his title to the throne of Hungary, his bearing was that of an heir who has at last obtained an eagerly expected inheritance, and seemed to obliterate even the recollection of the life-long struggle. It is the same in Italy. There is no resentment for defeat in his pose in Venice, no menace of a future revenge, no under-current of sarcastic comment,—a great monarch is but visiting a slightly inferior neighbour, with whom it pleases him to be on the best of terms. That profound sense that etiquette is reality which induced him after Sadowa to embrace the King of Prussia, to compliment an inferior, as it were, on a great achievement,

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Emperor of Austria with a permanent dignity which, artificial though it may be, has served to himself, to his House, and to his Empire as a shirt of mail. It is possible to be above insult, as well as below it, and to an Emperor of Austria the act of a Napoleon, even if that act is the betrayal of his brother, is, when policy demands, but an act like another, to pass away even from memory. If Italy is lost, Austria remains, and is great; if Germany departs, Austria still remains, and is great. Reduced to the limits of its ancient county, the House of Hapsburg would still bear itself and for years be treated by the world as a great and a legitimate power.

It is useless as yet to speculate on the political object which may underlie the courtesy of the Emperor, for no information has appeared, and the data for guessing are very few. That the Emperor desires to conciliate his kinsman is evident, and it is reasonable to suppose therefore that his object is to obtain his assistance in some Italian affair, and as the only Italian affair at this moment of international importance is the situation of the Papacy, it is probable that communications may be exchanged upon that subject. But of the character of those communications it is impossible to form an opinion, until we know whether or not the Hapsburgs have renewed the Holy Alliance. If they have,which is most improbable, for Austria and Russia can never sympathise in the East, the visit may bode ill for the freedom of the next Papal election. If they have not, which is most probable—for the Hapsburgs, whatever their freedom from fanaticism, can scarcely sympathise with the Falck laws—Victor Emanuel may derive from his great kinsman's presence new courage to resist the pressure he is feeling from Berlin. In either case the visit may be of importance, and in neither case will the world know its meaning during the lifetime of the Pope.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to N.-C. Daily News.)

London, 26th June, 1875.

The Commons have negatived the motion of Mr. Stewart for the gradual relinquishment of Opium Cultivation. Hamilton showed that the stimulant was best suited to the habits and necessities of Eastern nations. It was maintained that the Government was not responsible for its use. The effects of opium smoking were said to be exaggerated. The proposed alteration would increase the evils tenfold and lead to increased taxation.

The details of the inundation at Garonne are heartrending. 215 corpses have been found.

There was immense destruction of property. 20,000 persons are left destitute. Marshal MacMahon has gone to Toulouse to afford succour.

London, 25th June, 1875.

The River Garonne at Toulouse has caused a disastrous inundation. 100 persons were drowned.

The Court of Appeal has convicted Count Arnim of unlawfully removing documents and sentenced him to 9 months' imprisonment.

London, 23rd June, 1875.

The German Government in a note cordially thanks Belgium for the investigation into the Duchesne affairs and for the supplementary legislation to which it gave rise.

The Public Powers Bill has been read a second time in the Assembly.

The Burmah difficulty is settled.

HONGKONG, 23rd June, 1875.

The steamer *Japan*, being towed to Wanchi to discharge cargo of coal, went on the rocks and the after-compartment filled with water; efforts are being made to float her.

It is reported that the steamer *Carisbrooke* is to be released, security being given of the value of the ship, pending reference to Peking.

Messrs. Russell & Co.'s offices were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22nd. The fire commenced in the stables belonging to Messrs. Melchers & Co., part of whose premises was also burnt.

St. Petersburg, 2nd June.

The Telegraphic Conference opens here to-day.

London, 3rd June.

The troopship *Serapis* is fitting out to convey the Prince of Wales to India.

The War Office announces alterations in the regulations in gaining commissions whereby successful candidates at be commissioned, but must enter Sandhurst for one year's instruction as cadets, after which time, if qualified, they will be gazetted. The first examination under this system takes place in December, 1876.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

July 3, *Hertha*, German frigate, Capt. Knoor, 2,400, from Hongkong.

July 3, *Courier*, Russia steamer, Lemascheffsky, 495, from Nagasaki, Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co

July 4, *Oxfordshire*, British steamer, Jones, 1,228, from Kobe, General, to E. Fischer & Co.

July 4, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Moore, 1,325, from Shanghai and ports, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

July 4, *Galley of Lorne*, British steamer, Burgoyne, 1,389, from Hongkong and London, General, to E Fischer & Co.

July 6, *Catharina*, German schooner, Clausen, 275, from Hiogo, General, to Simon, Evers Co.

July 6, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

July 7, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008 from Hongkong, Mails and General, to Messageries Maritimes.

July 7, *Volta*, French gun-boat, Captain Floucaud, 900, from a Cruise.

July 9, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 1,716, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

July 9, *Colorado*, American steamer, Connel, 3,727, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co

July 9, *Walton*, British barque, Shield, 541, from Kobe, Tea, to Wilkin & Robison.

DEPARTURES.

July 5, *Volta*, French gun-boat, Capt. Floucaud, 930, for South Seas.

July 7, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,693, for Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O Co.

July 10, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,612, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 10, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,916, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per M. B. S. S. Co. *Kanagawa Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.:—Mrs. A. Moore and Child, Miss McLean, Mrs. H. B. S. Usill, J. F. Usill, J. Calder, C. W. Da Silva, Uchida and Wing Chong, from Shanghai and Nagasaki, 7 Japanese gentlemen from Shimonoseki, Mrs. Berry, Miss Guthrie, Dr. Rein, W. W. Portal, C. N. Mancini, Miss Crosby, Dr. Berry, Mr. Hall, Dr. Antisell, M. Mansfield and 6 Japanese in the cabin from Hiogo, 172 in the Steerage.

Per *Golden Age* from Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. G. B. Glover, Mrs. Robert Hart, Mr. James Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Dreyer, Miss Wilsons, Miss Payson, Dr. H. H. Winn, W. T. Clark, F. Wheeler, H. E Genl. Raasloff, Danish Minister, Lieut. Schultz, Lieut. Smith, James McGuire, Daniel Turner, American Consul, A. C. Otatts, F. Human, N. A. Sturrock, W. K. Board, jnr., W. P. Andrew, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Harr, J. A. Lindo, Mr. Frossard, Mr. Piron, P. Rouley, Tuck Sing, Mrs. Remedios, Mr. Yobashi, Mr. Otomi, Mr. Tashiama, Mr. Kinzue and wife, Mr. Hashi, Mr. Eschikawa, Mr. Hodi, Mr. Yamaoka and wife, Mr. Nada, Mr. Kuito, Mr. Fugiko, Mr. Yokudami and wife, Mr. Owokuma, Mr. Tokio, Mr. Hami, Mr. Ueskawa, Mr. Kumero, Mr. Obu, Mr. Ohra and wife, Mr. Gudui and wife, Mr. Hori, Mr. Tami, Mr. Codawa and wife, Mr. Taki, Mr. Yodo, Mr. Kobashi, Mr. Nami, and 165 in steerage. For San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Captain Crowell, P. Robertson, Mr. R. Stephenson and one in the steerage.

Per *Malacca* for Hongkong.—Dr. Lumsdaine, Lt. G. M. Brooke, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child and 1 Chinese.

Per *Menzaleh* from Hongkong.—Captain Jourdain, Lieut, Billet, M. Raud, M. Akermann, Madame Akermann, Mr. Hard, M. Sata, Gonsalves, Madame Moosmé, and M. Sicard.

Per O. & O. steamer *Belgic*, from Hongkong: For Yokohama.—Dr. James Vanderpool, Senor Jacobe and Gobel. For San Francisco.—Dr. J. B. Parker, U.S.N., Mrs. J. E. Fischer and 596 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, from San Francisco: For Yokohama.—Messrs. Geo. Hurlbut, Max Wegner, Geo. W. Sensener, U.S.N., J. Inasaki, H. Montel, H. H. Berger, Mrs. H. M. Miller, Samuel Hort Thomas Rouatt, Carl Illies and Wife, A. Desperandien, H. W. Richards. For Shanghai.—J. W. Harding, G. D. Hamill and James Rogers. For Hongkong.—Miss Ellen Dunn.

Per *Kanagawa Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Rejault, Charleson, Rosenthal, Panaka, Ofuje, H. Peum, Mrs. Yakenouchi, Messrs. Horada, Gutmann, Steel, Ball, Whybrow, Edwards, Fraser, Youngson, Leycester, 302 Japanese, 9 Chinese, and 1 European in the steerage.

Per *Oregonian* for Shanghai and Ports.—Mr Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Poer and 2 children and servant, C. N. Mancini, C. A. Newman, A. Heard, G. D. Heineman, G. Royer, J. W. Harding, W. K. Board, and 8 Japanese in the cabin, and 252

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CARGOES.

Per *Malacca* for Hongkong:—
Silk to France ... ... 54 bales.
Italy ... ... 9 "

Per *Kanagawa Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, $7,442 *yens* 9,388.

REPORTS.

The O. & O. steamer *Belgic* reports fine weather throughout latter part cloudy with slight rain: anchored last night at 10 p.m.

The P. M. S. S. *Colorado* reports left San Francisco, June 15th at 12 15 p.m. To June 30th had light variable winds and smooth sea. July 1st at 6 30 a.m., Lat. 36 10 N, Long. 176 39 E. exchanged signals with H.B.M.S. *Challenger* steering East. Thence to July 5th light winds from South and fine weather, and thence to Yokohama fresh gales from South to S.S.W. with heavy rain and fog. Arrived July 8th, at 10.15 p.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York	Mora	P. Heinemann & Co.	
New York	T. A. Goddard ...	Mourilyan & Co. ...	
Hongkong	Menaaleh	M. M. Co.	14th July.
San Francisco ...	Belgic	O. & O. Co.	12th July.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Belgic	Metcalfe... ...	...Stn Francisco.
Courier	Lemasoheffsky ...	
Galley of Lorne	Burgoine ...	...Kobe.
Golden Age	Coy	...
Massilia	Rand	...
Monzaleh	Pasqualini ...	...
Naruto	DuBois	...
Oxfordshire	Jones	...New York, via Amoy
Sea Gull	Aefort	...
Volga	Nondedeu ...	...
Washi	Heseroff... ...	...

SAILING SHIPS.

Abana	...1278	Mathias... ...	...
Catharina	... 275	Clausen... ...	...
Duke of Abercorn	...1050	Dalrymple ...	...Hiogo.
Hants County ...	... 641	Cochrane ...	...
Iris	.. 213	... ...	...
John McKean ...	... 194	Christenson ...	...
Myrtle	35	Poley	...
Mora...	... 620	Angel	...New York.
Peter...	... 241	Holm	...Chefoo.
Spirit of the Age	... 374	Johnson... ...	...Kobe.
Tori	... 100	Jordan	...
Thos A. Goddard	... 682	Smith	...New York.
Ukraine	... 709	Melcher	...
Walton	... 541	Shield	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

Russ. flag ship ...	...Ascold	.. Captain Tartoff
French Ironclad	...Montcalm	.. Admiral Krantz
H. M. Corvette ...	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith
American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
H. B. M. S. ...	...Audacious	...Captain Collum
U. S. Sloop of War	...Kearsarge	...Captain Lewis
British gun-boat	...Curlew	...Captain Church
Netherland frigate	..Curacoa	...Captain Vandervelde
Russia Corvette...	...Vsadnick	...Captain Novosselsky
British gun-boat	...Frolic ...	...Captain Buckle
British Despatch	...Vigilant	...Captain H. C. D. Ryder
German frigate ...	...Hertha	.. Captain Knoor
French gun-boat	...Volta ...	...Captain Floucaud

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—
FROM LONDON.—"Glenlyon" str.
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.—"Argyle"

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Jessie Macdonald"; "F. C. Clarke;" "Oleander"; "Coulmakyle"; "Punjaub"; "Formosa."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Satsuma"; "Erl. King" str.;
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"B. Sewell."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thornaby" s. s.; "Vienna;" "Shalimar."
FROM NEW YORK.—"China C. Leary". For Hiogo.—"Armenia;" "Rainbow"; "Ugo"; "Cremona"; "New Republic"; "Robert Kelly"; "Richd. Lucy."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—
FROM ABERDEEN.—"Emeral

LOADING

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Menelaus" str.; "Gaelic" str; "Priam" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Paraguay" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Flying Spur," "Cathaya"; "Albuera."
AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai"; "Sophie."
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Jessie Jamieson"
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Benj. Sewell."
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
AT GLASGOW FOR Do.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.
WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.
FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
" Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.
who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

THE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
WILL OFFER FOR SALE
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY,
14th July, 1875,
AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.,
The Land and Buildings on the Bluff
Formerly occupied by
THE BRITISH LEGATION.

THE PROPERTY has been divided into Five Lots, as follows:—

No. 241, containing 1028 Tsubos, together with a Two-storied Dwelling House, measuring about 179 Tsubos, divided into fifteen room.

No. 242, containing 537 Tsubos.

No. 243, containing 920 Tsubos.

No. 244, containing 1840 Tsubos, together with the large two-storied house located thereon, measuring about 324 Tsubos, divided into 21 rooms.

No. 245, containing 689 Tsubos, together with a large stable, measuring 109 Tsubos.

The Yearly ground Rent will be Twelve Mexican Dollars per 100 Tsubos, payable in advance.

A Guarantee Deposit of Two Hundred Mexican Dollars will be required from each purchaser when the lot is knocked down; if not immediately paid, the lot will be put up again and re-sold.

The Conditions of Sale will be the same as formerly notified.

The Sale will take place on the ground.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Municipal Office, where a Plan of the Property can be seen.

G. A. FLETCHER & Co.,
Auctioneers.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—Our market continues dull, and prices in most cases exhibit a further appreciable decline. Low qualities of yarns are quite unsaleable, but some transactions are reported to have taken place in good spinnings of 28/32 though at low rates. For *Grey Shirtings* there is some demand, though sales can only be effected at the full decline reported. No other descriptions of cotton goods demand mention.

Grey Shirtings:—			White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.92½ to $2.10	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom per pce.	2.25 to	2 45
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „ nom.	2.20 to 2 45	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75 to	0 97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„ 39 in. „ „	2.20 to 2.50	Black Velvets	7.75 to	9.00
9 lbs.	„ 44 in. „	2.55 to 2 85	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.25 to	3.35
Yarn:—					
No 16 to 24 nom. per picul		30.00 to 35.50	No. 28 to 32 nom. per picul	36 00 to	38.25
Reverse nom.		nominal	„ 38 to 42 „ „	40.00 to	45.50

Woollens.—The market is almost stagnant and business is wholly nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 25 to 7 75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25 to 0.28	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4 50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.32 to 0.36	
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0 25 to 0.36	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1 30	Nominal.
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6 00 to 7 00	Presidents	54 in to 56 in.	0.75 to 0.85	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in	18 50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55	
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13 00 to 14 50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.45 to 0.48	

Sugar.—The market for all descriptions of Sugar may be reported quiet, being steady at undernoted rates.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.60 to 4.80	China No 5 Kong fun	per picul	5.10 to 5.60
in Basket	„	4.50 to 4 60	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4 40 to 4 80
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8 20 to 8 40	Swatow	„	3.40 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.60 to 8 00	Daitong	„	3 40 to 3.75
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.80 to 7 40	Japan Rice	„	3 25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.90 to 6 50	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.80 to 2 95
Iron.—					
Iron flat and round	per picul	$3.50 to $4.00	Iron hoop	per picul	4.50 to 4.75
„ nail rod assorted	„	3 50 to 4 00	„ pig	„	$1.50 to 2.00
„ small size	„	3.80 to 4.20			

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The total export for the season ended on the 30th ultimo, is 11,941 bales against an average of 14,470 for the three previous seasons. This decrease is to be accounted for by the bad yield of the cocoons of last year's crop and the low range of prices during the past season, which allowed native manufacturers to come in for a larger share in the consumption of the staple.

A few bales of new silk has reached this market and has found buyers at from $355 to $380 (say 14/ to 14/10 or frc. 39 to 41); they were mixed Joshiu Hanks, apparently reeled from *bivoltini* cocoons.

Settlements since 1st July are about 50 bales, including a few parcels of Oshiu which were bought at previously quoted rates. The unsold stock is estimated at 200 bales and is composed of old silks, for the most part of inferior quality.

The new crop seems as far as quantity is concerned to be no larger than last year; but the report that the cocoons are of better quality has, we are glad to say, received fresh confirmation.

Tea.—The almost univeral receipt by tea houses here of telegrams either restricting purchases or reducing limits has somewhat affected our market, and rates are easier though barely as much as requisite considering the rapidly declining quality of the leaf both in appearance and cup which is more than usually apparent this season.

Another feature to be mentioned is the short supply of really desirable parcels. It appears that the producers do not pay the required attention in picking and curing the leaf, alleging that the cost is too high to procure the necessary skilled labor. In this the Japanese would do well to take warning from China, as the first step which brought Japan teas into such popularity in the United States was the fraudulent admixture in China Oolongs of dust and lie tea. One certain fact is that this season's crop—especially if judged by recent arrivals—compares unfavorably with last season's.

Our prices close weak, stocks in Yokohama being full; and unless better advices reach us from America a still further decline may be expected.

Common	$20.00 to 23 00		Fine	$35 00 to	37.00
Good Common	24.00 to 26 00		Finest	38 00 to	40 00
Medium	27 00 to 30.00		Choice	50 00 very scarce	
Good Medium	31.00 to 34.00			[and quotation nominal.	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the past fortnight has been small both as regards Bank Bills and Private Paper, with steadily drooping rates. At the close some first-class credits have found buyers at 4/2⅛ 6 m/s., but the bulk of the Private Paper had been placed previously at higher rates.

Gold Yen are getting very scarce at higher quotations which are all but nominal.

Rates close as follows:—		On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	¼ per cent. pre.
On London, Bank, 6 Months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	⅜ „ dist.
„ „ Bank Bills on demand	4s 0½d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	99
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 2⅛d. to. ¼	30 days' sight Private	102
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.23	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	98½
„ „ Private	5 32	30d. s. Private	102
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72½	Gold Yen	408
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	72¾ nominal.	Kinsatz	415

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

Nikko Guide Book.

MAY be had from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
„ F. S. WETMORE & Co.,
„ BERRICK BROS.

Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, May 20, 1875. tf.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52 ins.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO 2/9

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.
ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER
FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO.
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipeint decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," A ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama July 3, 1875. 10ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as
MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.
Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.	Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Donkey Engines.	Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
Distillery Engines.	All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Air-pump Engines.	Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.	Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.	Dippers and Cranes.
Cane-juice Pumps.	Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.	Cane Punts.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.	Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Granulating Pans of every description.	Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S.

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,
and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, July 1, 1872. 12m

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 29.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, at No. 53, Bluff, the wife of EMILIO DE OJEDA, Esq., of a son.

At the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokei, on the 12th inst., the wife of HENRY DYER, Esq. of a son.

Notes of the Week.

The *Choya Shimbun*, publishes the following notification from the *Naimusho* to the *Tôkiô Fu*.

The following rules are for guidance in the treatment of foreigners who may have occasion to travel in the interior whether for health, or for examining our mines, or for other purposes. It has been observed that many innkeepers are unwilling to ask for, and many foreigners unwilling to exhibit, their passports. The regulations annexed must however be observed.

Innkeepers will bear in mind that on the arrival of a foreigner in their houses it is their duty to examine his passport and to write down particulars of name, nationality &c., so that there may be no mistake discovered on the examination of their books. Bearers of passports must be treated according to their rank. Notify this to all inns and post-houses with the addition of a form of passport.

(Signed.) OKUBO TOSHIMICHI.
Minister of Home Office.

July 2nd, 1875.

As the examination of the passports by *Kucho, Kocho*, or police would occasion considerable inconvenience it is only in certain indispensable cases that they are to be submitted to them.

RULES.

(For the guidance of foreign travellers)

1.—All foreigners must conform to the regulations of the district in which they are travelling.

2.—They must set out on their journey within thirty days from the date of their passports.

3.—In case the holder of a passport should be unexpectedly prevented from returning within the time allowed he must make this circumstance known to the representative of his country who will communicate it to the Foreign office.

4.—Passports are to be sent back to the *Gaimusho*, within five days after the return of the traveller. But in the case of distant towns, such as for instance Nagasaki and Hakodate, the passports will first be returned to the Representative of his country who will transmit them to the *Gaimusho* within thirty days.

5.—Passports must be exhibited to all innkeepers, and, on demand, (even though it should be on the road) to *Kucho, Kocho* or the local police. Should the passport not be displayed the traveller will be prevented from continuing his journey.

6.—Passports are not transferable.

7.—Holders of passports may not trade or enter into business engagements.

8.—Holders of passports are not permitted to lease houses in the interior from Japanese subjects with the view of remaining in them for any length of time.

9.—The holder of a passport is not permitted to use fire-arms, even though he should be furnished with a shooting license.

10.—Should a traveller be compelled to return prematurely or without completing his object he is not permitted to use the passport again, but must obtain a fresh one before resuming his journey.

11.—Should any passport holder contravene these regulations the same will be brought to the notice of his Representative by whom his compliance has been guaranteed.

We allot a considerable space this week to a translation of recent proceedings in the assembly of Provincial Notables, less from regard to the nature of the subject—though that is possessed of a certain interest—than with the view of informing our readers of the attitude of the native mind in such a position. The speeches appear to be characterised by directness and simplicity of expression and good sense, and if a considerable space of time has failed to show a correlative result we must allow for the novelty of the situation in which the members found themselves. It is worthy of remark that the proposal to maintain the roads to the shrines in their former condition was negatived as unpractical.

That there is some energy left in the muscular section of the community was fairly evidenced by the enthusiasm with which two boats' crews were found to enter the lists on Thursday last, despite the discouragement of the close and sultry weather. The object of the contention was to test the fleetness of the "Will o' the Wisp," a six-oared gig of high local reputation, as compared with outriggers of lighter build. In order to render the experiment more complete each boat was manned by a staunch crew, the outrigger (a new boat built by Messenger of Teddington) apparently enjoying the advantage in this respect. Its crew comprised Messrs. Jeyes (stroke), Davidson, Kilby, C. P. Hall (bow) and Devine (Cox.), Messrs. Hamilton (stroke) Dodds, Henderson, J. Dare, Melhuish, Thurburn (bow) and Glennie (Cox.) being allotted to the older boat. The course, which ended at the English Hatoba, was a short mile. A good start was made shortly after 6 p. m. and in about 100 yards the gig had obtained an advantage which she succeeded in improving until she had completely cleared her competitor. But in passing the Grand Hotel it was felt that she was clogged in some manner, and before the cause had been discovered and remedied she was overtaken and passed by the outrigger. The gig rapidly regained her lost ground, but too late to prevent the outrigger from winning which she did by about a length. The result of the race, it is contended, does not displace the "Will o' the Wisp" from her position.

We publish a letter from a Japanese on the subject of the word *yatoi*. Whatever the true force of the term may be it is obvious that it bears with it no such expression of dignity as the Chinese have been careful to confer upon their foreign servants: *e. g.* "Honoured Guest" "Learned Teacher" "Brave Leader" &c., while on the other hand the word *yatoi* is, to say the least of it, equivocal. There must surely be some middle term between the flowery honours of the Chinese and the doubtful compliment of the Japanese phraseology, the use of which would avoid the possibility of affronting a susceptible nature.

The Report of the Silk Association of America for the Season 1874-5, speaks thus of the quality of Japan Silk.

The quality of the Japan silk, or rather the reeling, has been much complained of everywhere, and does not, for the small export, for we do not hear of a short crop even in Japan. It is unfortunate that so little success has thus far crowned the endeavors of the Japanese to

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regain their lost prestige. But doubtless success will wait on continued effort, and the sky is often "darkest just before the dawn."

The report also notices the comparative poverty of the yield of the cocoons imported into Europe. While the crop of cocoons was 20 per cent. more than that of the previous year the harvest of silk, according M. Duplat, a high authority, exceeded it only by ten per cent.

The import of raw silk into the United States would seem to be on the increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1873-4, while the manufacturing branches are described as prospering and orders abundant. The report deals at some length with the prejudicial consequences of smuggling to which the high tariff lends so many inducements.

To such a point has this disarrangement of their business reached in the past year, that on every hand merchants are found complaining that the legitimate business of importing has been ruined by the ready sale in open market of the identical goods for which they supposed themselves to be sole agents, at prices far below what their own goods cost them, duty paid. To the credit of the Collector and other officers of the Government at this port be it said, that a systematic investigation has been instituted by them for the purpose of ascertaining the manner in which such fraudulent importations were carried on. While there had been at various times partial success in detecting frauds of comparatively small amounts, it was still felt that the great source of fraud had not been reached. Finally, in January last, a seizure of some $10,000 worth of silk goods was made, which has led, it is believed, to the development of the plan of operation, and the detection and arrest of some of the persons engaged in these frauds. The modus operandi forms a very interesting chapter in the history of frauds on the revenue.

This apparently irrepressible smuggling would suggest the advantage of a return to a lower tariff on manufactures, but the Silk Association is a staunch body of protectionists. Their "infant industry" is not likely to suffer except from over-nursing.

THE Church Services at the usual hours will be resumed tomorrow. The Revd. Mr. Fyson will officiate.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

We are informed by the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the communication by the Amoy and Hongkong Cable is interrupted.

Owing to the severe floods in the Niigata *ken*, says the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the price of rice, barley and all cereal crops has largely augmented in that district.

THE *Kaitakushi*, or colonisation department of Yezo, is making further efforts to bring about the settlement of that portion of the island to which its experiments have been hitherto directed. A large party of labourers has been despatched to the colonial head-quarters at Sapporo where they will be employed in farming operations.

THE native newspapers refer to a prevalent mania for suicide which they attribute to the heat of the weather.

THE usual monthly number of the Japan Punch published yesterday is scarcely equal to the average of merit of the artist's performances. It is clear, however, that suitable matter has been wanting and there is no making of bricks without straw.

THE anniversary meeting of the members of the Temperance Hall was held at the Hall on Monday night. A large number of sailors from the ships of war in harbour was present and vocal and instrumental music contributed to the evening's entertainment.

A Superior Court, we learn from the *Nisshin Shinjisshi*, was opened at Fukushima on the 2nd instant. Another will be opened at Nagasaki on the 28th.

FURTHER discussions on the subject of the popular assemblies (we learn from the *Choya Shimbun*) have taken place in the *Chikuhokuan Kwaigi*. The object of debate has been to determine whether the people shall be represented by the *Kuchos* and *Kuchos*, owing their appointments to the Government, or by members of their own body elected by themselves. On learning that the question had been decided in favour of the former the deputations from the Kens, who had accompanied the Governors, met together at the *Kofuku Anzen* Hall in Yedo and there determined to petition the Government against this resolution, expressing a strong conviction that the representatives should be elected by the people. The petition was signed by 24 persons of 12 different kens.

H. E. General Rasloff Danish Envoy to the Court of Japan was honoured with an interview by H. M. The Mikado on Monday last.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* referring to the recent resolution of the *Chikuhokuan Kwaigi* remarks that general disappointment is felt by the *ken* deputies that the interests of the people should have received such slender support from the members of the Assembly. The procedure in reference to the *kucho* and *kocho* is now under discussion and seems to interest the deputies but little as comparatively few of them attend the debates.

The amateurs of the dwarfed trees and shrubs, for which Japanese horticulturists are so famous, are informed that an exhibition of these opened at Okuyama in Asakusa, Yedo on the 9th of this month and will continue until the 19th instant.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says that during the heavy rainfall on the 11th instant the water rose more than two feet in some parts of Honjo, Yedo causing much inconvenience and loss to the poorer class of people who inhabit that district.

Terrible floods have occurred in the North Eastern districts. At Utsunomiya, on the road to Nikko, 100 houses were swept away by an inundation on the 11th instant, and a great loss of life is reported.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, gives the following account of the opening of the Native Christian Church on the 10th instant.

"The Christian Church newly erected in Water street Yokohama was opened on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, p.m. This church has been erected by the American Missionary Ballagh, and has been called the "Church for Japanese public meeting." It is intended to accommodate 500 or 600 persons. The style of architecture is that of a European church. The preachers present on this occasion were Mr. Ballagh, Mr. Miller, Mr. Verbeck, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Loomis, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Davison, Mr. Green, Mr. Okuno, Mr. Ogawa, etc. These gentlemen took their places in turns in praying and reading divine service. There was a prayer for the continuance to all ages of the Imperial throne and that the Japanese people might learn to believe the Scriptures, to repent of their sins, and to serve the Lord with new heart, and for the gradual spread of this religion throughout Japan.

Last of all a translation into Japanese was read of a prayer sent by a Chinaman, member of a Christian congregation at Amoy, giving thanks to God that in his mercy the dispute which existed between China and Japan regarding Formosa was soon peacefully settled.

It is said there were about 900 Japanese present, and about 100 Europeans. The place was crowded within and without.'

The M. M. S. S. *Tanais*, with the European mails of 6th June, left Hongkong for this port at 6 p.m. on the 12th instant.

Warned by last years losses, says the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the producers of silk-worm' eggs have formed themselves into companies for the purpose of regulating the supply for the present season. The heads of these companies have held a meeting at which it was resolved that the supply of cards for the eggs should be limited to 1,750,000, to be divided among the companies, one half being for exportation and the other half for home consumption. This quantity after some consideration was reduced to 1,500,000. The writer adds that this intelligence may be somewhat incorrect in detail, but he promises more exact news at an early date.

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The Yedo newspapers publish the following letter, presumed to have been written by one of the officers of a ship-of-war recently returned from Corea, to which they appear to attach unusual significance. "On the 25th May we arrived in the port of Fusan, Corea with the object of negotiating our treaty with that country, and in accordance with a request made to us anchored and awaited the reply. On the 12th June the "Second Teibo" arrived in port, and leaving her there we proceeded northwards to Hanshan province, Wai-san *Fu*, Jen-ya *Ken*, Tas-kow, Wan-kow, Kam-kan province and Rasaretz port until we had arrived near the River Hatloon (Amoor). We surveyed as we proceeded. With the intention of proceeding to Kiukee province we again entered the Fusan port. (Some portion of the letter is evidently deficient here). On the 29th June our Special Envoy, Moriyama, Karatz and others took leave and the latter at once left in the Hiakuji Maru and will doubtless soon reach the capital. Our ship sails for Nagasaki and on our arrival there we shall telegraph for orders. It is very likely that a war will be resolved upon. I should like to tell you more about Corea, but time presses and I must close my letter."

We direct attention to a series of three open-air concerts which will be held in the public gardens, commencing on Tuesday evening next. The band of the *Audacious* will play, and a few amateurs have kindly offered their help.

H. E. the Danish Ambassador and suite were entertained on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, by H. I. Majesty's Ministers at the Palace of Hamagoten. The *Daijin* and *Sangi* were present.

Rear Admiral Ryder accompanied by a number of English naval officers had the honour to be presented to His Imperial Majesty on the 13th instant.

The annual display of fireworks in celebration of the opening of the Sumidagawa will, we are informed, take place on the evening of Tuesday next.

In reference to the recent floods, the *Hochi Shimbun* observes that in Koshiu and Shinshiu the water has now subsided considerably, although a large amount of damage has been done by the floods in several low-lying towns and villages of these provinces. Heavy floods are also reported from the Nagasaki and Shirakawa *Ken*.

It is rumoured, says the *Akebono Shimbun*, that the editors of certain newspapers—the *Nichi-Nichi*, *Choya*, *Hochi* and *Akebono Shimbun* are those named—will shortly be summoned before a Court of investigation, to answer, it is suggested, a charge of violating the newspaper laws.

An officer of the Naimusho was appointed on the 13th inst., to take charge of the wreck of the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer *Nil*.

The control and superintendence of the various merchant vessels which are government property have passed, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, from the *Okurasho* to the *Naimusho* (Home Office). Among these vessels are many of the steamers now running under the flag of the Mitsubishi Company.

The following are the prices of sundry lots on the Bluff disposed of by auction, by Messrs. C. A. Fletcher & Co. on Wednesday:—

Lot No. 241, containing 1,001 tsubos, with two-storied dwelling house, measuring about 179 tsubos, was sold to Mr. W. W. Cargill, for $2.50 per tsubo. Total price paid, $2,502.50.

Lot No. 242, containing 537 tsubos, was sold to Mr. Thos. Hogg at $1.14 per tsubo. Total price paid, $612 18.

Lot No. 243, containing 920 tsubos, was purchased by Mr. M. Kirkwood for 60 cents per tsubo. Total price paid $552

Lot No. 244, containing 1,840 tsubos, with the large two-storied house measuring about 324 tsubos, was bought by Mr. Berger at $2.17 per tsubo. Total price $3,992.80.

Lot No.245, containing 687 tsubos, with a large stable, measuring 109 tsubos, was purchased by Mr. W. W. Cargill at $1.11 per tsubo. Total price paid, $764.79.

Total $8,424.27.

The P. M. S. S. *Alaska* sailed from Hongkong for this port on the 15th instant.

The official closing of the Chikuhokuan Kuaigi took place to-day.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* looks forward to receiving some further intelligence respecting affairs in Corea, Hiratz an officer of the *Gaimusho*, having just returned thence

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SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per M.M. Str. *Volga*, despatched 14th July:

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries	9 bales,	7 bales.
Total.....	16 bales.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 4th July, 1875.

Passengers.....17,872.	Amount...Yen	3,942·99.
Luggage, Parcels,.....	„	153·58.
Goods, ...	„	208·652.
Total.....Yen		4,305·222.
Corresponding period last year... .....Yen		3,811·558.

A rumour is current among the native population of Nagasaki, that Japan within a few months from the present time will be engaged in a struggle with Corea. There does not appear to be anything definitely known with regard to the matter; and from what we can learn, the impression that war is close at hand has arisen through the Government having sent some men-of-war to Corea.—*Nagasaki Express.*

We mentioned some time ago, that Li Hung-chang was said to have memorialised in favour of acquirements in foreign knowledge being admitted among the standard subjects of examination. The Chinese have a report that something of this sort is to be done; at any rate some prominence is to be given to foreign learning.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

The Chinese have a report that certain mines are to be opened in different parts of the Empire, and that Li Hung-chang, Ting Jih-chang and Tso Tsung-tang are associated to superintend the enterprise.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

We hear that Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber left for Hankow on Sunday morning, by the *Fusiyama*. Connecting their departure with the appointment of Li Hanching, we presume it is intended that they shall travel to Yunnan with him. This will at least guarantee their safety, and prevent the misconception that would have arisen from their travelling with Sung Pao-hwa. Still, we should have preferred to see the British Delegates enter Yunnan from India, independently, and with a fitting escort of British troops; and we can now only hope that the much required display will be made by the despatch of a separate mission from Rangoon, with all the requisite circumstance. It is said that Li will take with him one of the members of the old Burlingame Mission, and will start in about five weeks.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Some time ago Lee Hung Chang memorialised the Throne on behalf of the mandarins drowned in the *Fusing*, praying for the dedication of a special temple to the worship of their spirits. The memorial was published in the *Peking Gazette*, but the decree granting the request has not been promulgated, and the omission has caused surprise to many Chinese.—*China Mail.*

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CONSULAR TRADE REPORT OF HIOGO AND OSAKA.

MR. CONSUL ANNESLEY must be complimented upon the exhaustive Report, with which he has accompanied the tabular statement of the trade of the great commercial centres of the south. It may, indeed, be objected that the minuteness of its details have swelled to an unusual volume a record which most readers would be satisfied to find treated compendiously, and that the field of investigation has been already so thoroughly cropped as to leave but a slender harvest for succeeding researches. But it must not be forgotten that trade in Japan generally has been irregular and unsteadfast, and that whether resulting from the uncertainty of the markets arising in the caprice of our customers, or that indisposition to study the native inclination for which English merchants especially are proverbial, the course of business has been wayward and irregular, defeating the calculations of the shrewdest, and a cause of profound dissatisfaction to those engaged in it for some time past. An impartial observation and record of the changing characteristics of trade, at all times of importance, is at present of supreme moment, when late intelligence from Europe points to extreme distrust, if not absolutely a crisis, in the Eastern branch of our cotton trade. The annual records compiled by our consuls have for years conveyed their warnings in vain. Yet they have presented a trustworthy, because disinterested, picture of inflation and overtrading, in which the practised insight of the skilled trader might have discerned the fruits of bolstered credits and general unsoundness. But the logic of figures and the protest of a ripe judgment are alike unavailing where the element of hope enters so largely into the business atmosphere, and the disappointment of to-day is held to be the natural harbinger of the success of the morrow.

The general trade of the port of Hiogo exhibits a considerable increase for the year ending 1874, the great proportion of this arising from the enlarged export of tea, which exceeded that of the preceding year by about 50 per cent in quantity and rather more than double in point of value. In the excess in imports Mr. ANNESLEY finds little exhilarating. The year has been commercially unhealthy, and stocks have been so far disproportioned to the conditions of consumption that in order to realise them it became necessary to force them on an unwilling market at a ruinous loss, or, in some cases, to re-ship to Europe at, it may be presumed, still greater disadvantage. The first effect of this lesson has been the wholesome contraction of trade and the probability that, with a more accurate knowledge of the capacity of the district, home shippers have learned to restrict their supplies within the limits of profitable sale. Mr. ANNESLEY remarks upon the diminution of direct shipments from Europe and the increased traffic with Shanghai to which the low freights and the drawback system of the Chinese Customs, of which we shall have something further to say, lend every facility. That yarn of Indian spinning should find its away to Hiogo and meet with approval there should stimulate native capitalists to a rivalry which they can have little cause to dread. Mr. ANNESLEY has the old story to tell us of the deterioration in quality of Manchester goods and the detriment which our reputation suffers from this. But Manchester will persist in making that which it finds it best to make, and so long as merchants can sell unsound goods in preference to fabrics of a more substantial character so long we may be sure the trade will continue. It is notorious that the Japanese shew a decided preference for their native-woven cloths and it is probable that the lighter European fabrics enter into consumption for purposes in which their less solid qualities are not remarked. Mr. ANNESLEY calls attention to the increased consumption of Mousselines and points out that this branch of imports is altogether in the hands of French and German manufacturers to the exclusion of the English. This we believe is due to no want of enterprise in the latter but to the higher delicacy obtained in the Continental dyes which the climate of England does not permit of. But in the heavier classes of woollen manufactures England is still *facile princeps*. The report also notices the disuse of the native vegetable oil and the growing use of kerosine in the southern districts. Many searches for petroleum have been set on foot, and its existence in certain spots would seem undoubted, but as yet no native oil has has been placed in the market. The other details of this portion of the report offer no special matter for comment.

It is to be presumed that in the export of tea the southern ports have obtained a solid advantage which other branches of business have failed to afford. The crop is notoriously profitable to the grower at the prices which have been paid, and the elastic condition of the market during 1874 permitted of high gains being realised by the Japanese and, we believe, by foreign shippers. The southern crop is reported to have been good though the later yield of the shrub, owing to excessive picking at an advanced stage of the season, threw much inferior leaf on the market. The production in the south will continue to increase as a vast area of land has been brought under cultivation and the large profits have stimulated production. The operations in rice in 1874 have resulted unfavourably to foreign speculators. Mr. ANNESLEY tells us that the prohibition of its export in August 1874 has done much to paralyse a trade which afforded large promise in the future. It is to be hoped that we have seen the last of these bans upon the export of rice. The farmer must have the security of the trade being free before he will venture to extend its growth beyond the normal requirements, and naturally shrinks from encountering the harassing labour of raising a crop which makes so distressing a demand upon his industry and endurance. The result, it must be conceded, is more inadequate to the labour involved than any known in husbandry, and we should be glad to think that in becoming a beefeater—a more or less accomplished circumstance—the Japanese will grow wheat for his bread and barley for his beer on the fields in which he now cultivates the pernicious miasma which none can long breathe with impunity.

Passing to the subject of the Mint, now under the superintendence of native officials who are assisted by a small foreign staff, it is pleasing to learn that under its new *régime* it has continued to work well. The number of silver and copper coins struck has been slightly augmented while the mintage of gold money has diminished to a marked extent. The course of exchanges has rendered its coinage unprofitable and it would seem to have been almost abandoned. In the development of the southern railway scheme a considerable progress has apparently been made during the past year and the line which is to connect Osaka and Kiôto is being actively constructed. It is hoped that it will be available for traffic in the course of next year. Surveys are being extended in the northwest and central districts with the view to the ultimate trunk line to the metropolis—a work of questionable necessity at present.

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By far the most interesting portion of Mr. Annesley's Report is that which treats of the rapid development of industrial undertakings in Ôsaka, and it is pleasant to contrast the self-reliant pluck with which these baby factories are launched upon their sea of troubles with the clamour for protection to "infant industry" which the American statesman is assailed with and which a prohibitory duty alone can appease. With the mere shadow of a protective tariff, the Japanese manufacturer enters the lists with his foreign competitors and shows no lack of courage or skill. There would seem indeed to be few branches of industry which these enterprising people have not tried their prentice hands upon; factories for paper, sugar-refining, cotton spinning and weaving, hosiery, hats and caps, boots, glass, chemicals, bricks, guns and beer have sprung up in numbers, and in some instances, by superior cheapness and better adaptation to native tastes, their products have supplanted foreign importations and have won a preference in the native mind. In some respects the quality of the performance leaves little to be objected to, though a more rigid regard to actual fashions—the ruling taste at present being apparently retrospective,—and a somewhat less liberal allowance for the growth of the foot might possibly be hinted at by the fastidious as an improvement in the native-made clothing. This, however, may be expected in due time.

The Report refers to the growing relations between Hiogo and China ports, and to the tendency of certain branches of its import trade to fall into the hands of Chinese merchants, who, availing themselves of the nominal freights and the facilities afforded by the telegraph, keep that market supplied from the larger emporium of Shanghai. The demand for goods in Japan is frequently capricious and unexplainable, and there can be little doubt that a larger gain may be obtained by the small Chinese dealer, who is in a position to satisfy the spasmodic wants of the market, than the European merchant, whose stocks are loaded with the heavy charges of his business, can reasonably look forward to. But while the Chinese trader enjoys every facility for his business, the merchant in Japan possesses no such reciprocal advantage. Bonded warehouses it is true exist, but the system has broken down from causes too well known to require explanation. The conditions of trade have rendered it necessary that the merchant here and in China should be his own warehouseman; but while in China he is permitted to meet a sudden demand elsewhere by re-shipping under drawback, no such facilities to relieve a heavy stock are available in this country, and goods may only be moved to a better market at the sacrifice of the duty they have been charged with. We have little doubt that the time has now arrived when the government may fairly be asked to afford a concession that no duty-levying state to our knowledge denies. The Customs Department has outgrown the chaotic conditions of its infancy and is now assuming the shape and vigour that its foreign training and superintendence gave us every reason to hope for. Possessing a competent and trustworthy staff of officials, and guided by the reflected experience of European systems as much as by the training it has received in its own, it may at length concede to foreign and native merchants a privilege which it is alike unwise and ungenerous to withhold from them any longer.

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RECORDS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF LOCAL OFFICIALS.

"Nichi Nichi Shimbun," June 30th, 1875.

June 27th, at 10.50 A.M.—His Majesty came to the Grand Hall to listen to the debate of the various Members. The President withdrew his seat towards the left, the *kanji* (ushers?) and Secretaries being placed in diagonal ranks on the right and left. The debate was opened at 11.50. A.M.

The President laid before the meeting the Draft Bill, on "Roads and Bridges," that was to form the subject of that day's debate, and explained its general purport. When he had concluded, a copy of it was handed to each member, and a Secretary was again caused to read it aloud.

Bill.

Clause I.—Those Roads to which allusion was made in the Notification issued by the Finance Department in the month of August, 1873, such as the Tôkaidô, the Nakasendô, and the Riku-u-dô,—were merely mentioned therein by name, and nothing more. Upon an examination, however, of the returns of the various *Fu* and *Ken* subsequent to that period, it appears that there are some roads that are described in one locality as belonging to the "first-class," while in another they are said to belong to the "second-class." The reason of such differences as the above arises from nought else than the fact of the places from which the roads start and the places to which they lead not being clearly laid down. On this account, therefore, it is necessary to do away with the above discrepancies and to establish afresh some regulations that will meet the case.

Clause II.—Now, roads are constructed for the purpose of furthering both Home and Foreign intercourse, and of effecting the transport of produce. Thus, then, between those roads which lead from the metropolis of the country to the various open ports, and so affect dealings with foreign nations, those, again, which lead to the various military stations and *Fu* and *Ken* offices, or connect the military stations, the *Fu*, and *Ken*, and so affect the protection of the people, and those, besides, which are constructed for the benefit of villages and marts,—a general distinction is made, and they are ranged under Three Heads of Roads, and the various lines of route are subdivided respectively under three Classes, as shown below:—

National Roads.

Class 1.—Those leading from Yedo to the various Open Ports.

Class 2.—Those leading from Yedo to the Ancestral Shrines of Isé, and to the various *Fu* and Military Stations.

Class 3.—Those leading from Yedo to the various *Ken* Offices, and those connecting with the various *Fu* and Military Stations.

Ken Roads.

Class 1.—Those connecting with the various *Ken*, and leading from the various Military Stations to their several outports.

Class 2.—Those leading from the Head Offices of the various *Fu* and *Ken* to their several Branch Offices.

Class 3.—Those leading from noted localities to the Head town of that neighbourhood, or leading to the seaports, convenient of access from such localities.

Village Roads.

Class 1.—Those passing through several localities in succession, or merely leading from one locality to another.

Class 2.—Those specially constructed, for the benefit of irrigation, embankments, pasturage, mines, manufactories &c., consequent upon measures determined by the people of such localities.

Class 3.—Those constructed for the benefit of Shintô shrines, Buddhist temples, and cultivation of rice-fields and arable-land.

In cases out of the above, when one road is also used for several different purposes, such a road is classed according to the most important of its uses. In the case of National Roads and *Ken* Roads, their width differs in

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nature of the country, and thus it is impossible at once to make one general decision with regard to them and put it into actual operation. And yet, should there not be laid down beforehand some regulations for the whole, there exists the trouble of the hundred matters that arise out of the question of roads becoming destitute of their regular order. The following decision is consequently adopted as a general regulation; and again, in the case of those roads that may be constructed subsequently to the present time this width shall be preserved, for the convenience of the locality in which they may be.

National Roads—

Class 1.—7 *ken** in width.
„ 2.—6 „ in width.
„ 3.—5 „ in width.

Ken Roads—

From 4 to 5 *ken* in width.

In the matter of village roads; seeing that their chief object is to promote the convenience of the several localities, they have but little to do with this,—and so it is not necessary for one positive decision to be made in their case.

Clause III.—After the classification of the roads has been determined in accordance with the foregoing propositions, the bridges, seeing that they are the constructions that connect together the lines of road, should be adapted to such classification.

Clause IV.—Consequent upon the separate classification of the roads, there must be laid down, in conformity with that classification, the distinction of national, *ken*, or district expenses; and again, even in the case of each separate road, there must be fixed the regulations for the proportionate responsibility of the Central and the Local Governments, in the matter of the light or heavy nature of the engineering work. As, however, rules for *tolls* (*kei-i-so*?) have not yet been established in the country, these must be discussed in after time. Upon a consideration of the rule that has prevailed hitherto, it will be found that the construction of roads took place for the benefit of the castles, inclosures, mansions, and pleasure-grounds of the Heads of the old *han*, or again, for the shrines of tutelary deites, for cemeteries, or places of worship, and were therefore specially defrayed at the *han* expense,—and that since the creation of the *ken* some of these sums were charged to the nation. It is necessary that such matters as these should gradually be revised, according to existing circumstances.

The reading of the bill having come to an end, the President again observed that it was left to the option of the members whether the meeting for the second reading of this Draft Bill should be held in the afternoon of that same day, or whether it would be better to dissolve the Meeting and give consideration to the Bill.

Shibawara Kadzu (Prefect of Chiba *ken*) said that the session was but for a limited period, of which three or four days had already passed,—there must not be wilful loss of time. If there were any questions upon the original draft to be put to the responsible officer, it was best that they should be asked, and that the meeting for the second reading should be held in the afternoon.

Nakashima Nobuyuki (Kanagawa *ken*), also remarked that the original Bill merely had to do with establishing the classification of roads, and that as the debate regarding expenses was to take place at a subsequent date, it was best for the second meeting to be held in the afternoon.

Makimura Masanawo (Kioto *Fu*) observed that if the time during which questions were being asked regarding doubtful points in the Draft were to last out till the afternoon, the second reading could be postponed; but that if this did not come to pass the sitting should be held in the afternoon. To this all the Members agreed; and the President thereupon beckoned to the responsible officer, Ishi-i Sei-ichiro, acting head of the †*Dobokn-riyô*, and caused him to take the seat assigned to the officer charged to give explanations.

Watanabé Nobori (Ozaka *Fu*) asked,—Does the 3rd class of the National Roads mean connecting, from Yedo, with each separate *Fu*, *ken*, and military stations?

Answer.—They connect, from Yedo, with the various *ken* offices, and also connect one *Fu* and military station with another.

Shibawara Kadzu enquired,—In Class 3 of the National Roads mention is made of those leading from Yedo to the various *ken* offices: is a road leading to a single *ken* here considered in the same light as one leading to 10 *ken*?

A.—It is.

Again,—In going from Yedo to Nagasaki, we come, on the way to Shidzuoka and also to Hamamatsu;—does a road branching off from Hamamatsu to some other place also come under class 3? and further, is one that, without leading to any other road, goes to the single *ken* of Chiba, considered in the same light?

A.—It is.

Again.—What sort of places are indicated by the words "noted localities"? And, supposing that there be a place not possessing a branch office, which though it forms a small town in one province, still is not a leading town of such importance as to be heard of in other provinces,—under what heading would such be classed?

A.—It would be placed in Class 1, of the Village Roads. Supposing, however, that it was well known by name, and afforded facilities (for transport), it would come under Class 3, of the *Ken* roads.

Again,—Are these 3 kinds of roads the orlginal thoroughfares, difference being made in the names alone, without any intention of opening new roads?

A.—They are.

Yasuôka Yoshisuké (Shirakawa *ken*) asked:—What width is to be alloted to the bridges? Are they to be constructed in conformtiy with the regulations regarding the greater or less breadth of the roads, without drawing up separate rules for bridges?

A.—They are.

Again,—Mention is made of the proportionate responsibility of the Central and the Local Governments;—does this speak of engineering works, or does it point to general expenses?

A.—It alludes to both engineering and general expenses. The rules regarding expenses charged to the Government and to the people will be decided afterwards.

Nakashima Nobuyuki enquired;—With regard to Class 2, of Village Roads, there are some that certainly have not been provided by measures determined by the people of such localities,—and again, as in the case of roads to mines, there are some that have been made by the persons delegated to superintend the working of the mines;—how are these classed?

A.—In respect to those not constructed by the people of the neighbourhood, there must certainly be some one who undertakes the work.

Watanabé Nobori said;—Are the National Roads and *Ken* Roads to be defrayed from the Government and the peoples' expense respectively,—and the Village Roads charged to the people?

A.—That is provided for by the Regulations; it is not a matter upon which I am authorized to give a reply.

Sékiguchi Takayoshi (Yamagata *ken*) said;—I comprehend the purport of the explanation given in your replies. You mean that the present Bill merely establishes the distinction between the three kinds of roads, and fixes classes for them, but has nought to do with discussion as to the expenses of construction or repair?

A.—That is what is implied by words "in aftertime," in Class IV.

Again, then repairs that have hitherto been effected at the joint expense of the Government and of the people will follow the old arrangement and will not be subject to alteration?

The President observed, just so; the establishment of distinctions between the roads is for the purpose of determining their line of route should the latter not be fixed, it is impossible to make one general decision with regard to the expenses. Not a few representations have been made to the Government upon the subject of convenience of thoroughfare in the various *Ken*. When the present Bill has been passed, this will be made the standard, and the sources from which the expenses are to be furnished will be laid down.

Fujimura Shirô (Yamanashi *ken*) said; do the words "in the case of those roads that may be constructed sub-

* 1 *Ken* is equal to 6 feet Japanese or 71 inches English.
† The Public Works Office of the Home Department.

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"sequently to the present time, this width shall be pre-"served, for the convenience of the locality" apply not merely to newly made roads, but also mean that in repairing old ones, too, this rule is to be followed in the case of the great roads?

A.—That is to be the fact.

Okamura Yoshimasa (Mitsunuma *Ken*) said; although the repairs to roads may in the first instance, come under the old arrangement, still in a case when a place such as a large town takes fire and everyone of the houses there is burned down, so that the greater or less breadth (of the road) can be arranged at option, in such a case will the new rules be observed or will the old arrangement be followed?

The President remarked; such a road can be judged according to circumstances. It would be better that the old arrangement should not be followed, but the new regulations observed. There would be no difficulty about a reconstruction subsequently.

Watanabé Kiyoshi (Fukuoka *Ken*) asked; by the "7 *ken* roadway" is the width of the road alone meant?

A.—Hitherto there have been allowances of space for rows of trees, but this is not what is meant. The actual roadway is what is indicated.

Again,—By the expression "Branch Offices" is allusion made to Police offices also?

A.—It is.

Apart from the above some other questions were put, and answers given, but as the queries are unimportant, they are here omitted. These explanatory replies were concluded in the forenoon, and so it was made known that the meeting for the second reading would be held in the afternoon. The bell was rung, and the assembly broke up.

The meeting for the second reading was opened at 1.35 p.m.

His Majesty again took His seat, and the President, members, and various officials occupied their customary places.

The President observed that the Draft Bill was laid before the meeting, beginning with Clause I, but the meetings prior to this had been apt to disregard section 7 of the Regulations for the Debate. This must be set right from the present time, and the regulations duly observed.

A Secretary accordingly read out the first Clause of the Bill.

The President requested all those who were in favour of the original Draft to stand up. Every one stood up, and showed themselves in favour of it.

A Secretary again read out the second Clause.

Shibawara Kadzu said:—The questions from the Throne have included under one heading matters relating to roads, embankments, and bridges, but still, the Roads and the embankments each require different kinds of engineering work, and they certainly should not be confused one with the other. It must be allowed that it is at present the better plan to defer the matter of embankments, and to proceed to discussion, giving the prior place to Roads and Bridges. As the distinction made between the three kinds of Roads meets the necessities of the case. I have no objection to offer thereto;—yet I cannot but dissent to some points in the subdivision of the classes, which I now proceed to state;—

AMENDED DRAFT.

National Roads.—Class 1.—Those leading from Yedo to the various Open Ports, the Ancestral Shrines of Isé, and the various *Fu* and Military Stations.

Class 2.—Those leading from one military station to another.

Ken Roads.—Class 1.—Those leading from Yedo to the various Ken Offices, connecting from the *ken* with the various military stations, and leading from the military stations to their several outposts.

Class 2.—Those leading from noted localities, &c., &c.—making class 3 of the original Draft become class 2.

Village Roads.—Class 1.—Those leading from the Head Offices of the various *fu* and *ken* to their Branch Offices, Police Stations &c., and to noted villages and towns. The remainder as stated in the Draft.

As regards the width of the national and minor roads, it appears to me to be unprofitable to make distinctions in their case at present, as no general decision has been arrived at concerning the arrangement of *tolls*, nor have any regulations respecting expenses been established. For this reason, it is needless to discuss this matter.

Tanaka Initsunori (Toyooka *ken*) remarked;—Shibawara's observations are quite to the point. Still, in consideration of our having to do with actual facts, it is impossible, from his single speech, thoroughly to comprehend each several matter, and so he should be caused to draw up a written document.

The President hereupon caused Shibawara Kadzu to prepare a written statement of his opinions. The latter wrote out a draft in pencil, which he presented to the President. This was then read out, being the amended draft above-mentioned.

Kanda Takahira (Hiôgo *ken*) observed;—It is not well to raise to Class 1 the road leading to the Ancestral Shrines of Isé. These shrines ought of course to be regarded with veneration; but still, the greater or less breadth of a road is a matter that is put into execution for the sake of the passage of carriages and horses going and coming, and for facility of transport, which would appear to be the reason for also placing in Class 1 those roads which lead to the Open Ports. On the Isé road, however, although the foot passengers are numerous, one rarely meets with instances of carriages and horses passing, or of transport of goods; and for this reason it should be included in Class 2.

Watanabé Kiyoshi spoke to the same effect as the observations of Kanda. He said that the fact of placing in Class 1 those roads leading from Yedo to the various open Ports was that they are for the benefit of transport of Japanese and Foreign Produce which is a matter of special importance at the present time. The ancestral shrines, although objects of veneration, still have to do merely with the interior of the country, and are not equal to the exceedingly urgent matter of relations with foreign countries. If facilities for the transport of produce were to lose their worth, then this would touch the prosperity or otherwise of the interior. He therefore thought the original draft was best.

Okazaki Matsuru remarked:—I think that Shibawara's proposition is best. Isé being the residence of our Divine Ancestress, is a place that is worthy of the greatest veneration on the part of our countrymen. From the Ruler and nobles above down to the common people below, there is no lack of persons going thither even from far-distant regions and the extremities of our land, and so the road is much frequented. Although Watanabé has singly argued that it has nought of profit or loss as regards foreign lands, still it is a road that is of great importance in our own country, and there are times when in a single day many tens of thousands pass along it, so that the carriages and horses are consequently numerous. It would therefore be well to raise it to the 1st class.

Yasuôka Yoshisuké spoke much to the same effect as Kanda and Watanabé.

Nakashima Nobuyuki observed;—Although the travellers on the Isé road be numerous, still it is inferior to the great importance of those leading to the Open Ports, and it should not be elevated to the 1st Class. Shibawara's remark about lowering Class 1 of *Ken* Roads is very reasonable, and I am of the same opinion myself.

Tanaka Mitsunori said:—With the exception of the point of raising the Isé Road to the 1st Class, the amended draft proposed by Shibawara is all very good. In Class 3 of the Village Roads there are mentioned "those "constructed for the benefit of Shintô Shrines and Budd-"hist Temples." Now, amongst those "Shintô Shrines" there are some to the memory of former Emperors, but there is no reason why these should, to show our idea of veneration, be elevated to the 1st Class.

Yamada Hidémasa remarked;—I, for my part, neither subscribe to what has been proposed by Shibawara, nor again do I assent to the original draft. It is certainly quite correct to set forth the three kinds of Roads, viz:—National, *Ken*, and Village, but nevertheless it is not well to establish eight classes of National Roads, their importance or otherwise is not a matter needing distinction. The coming and going of foot-passengers, and the trans-

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port by means of carriages or horses are in each case identical. The remaining 2 Classes, again, in like manner to this, contain none that should be regarded as either of importance or not. It would be best for one general decision to be made in regard to the toll regulation, and after that to make no separate classification in respect to the establishment of differences of national, *ken* and district expenses. The three kinds of roads, therefore, should stand in the original draft, but the nine classes contained in them should be abolished.

Yasuba Yasutomo said: I agree on the whole with what Yamada has stated. Although, with the desire to watch over the people by this or that distinction, it is of immense benefit to establish the three kinds of roads, still, in the matter of the three classes contained in each of them, their mere nomenclature is all that is brought into existence, and it is unnecessary to set on foot separate rules for their greater or less width.

Watanabe Nobori observed: In the construction of roads, the only point of importance is to afford facilities for the passage to and fro of travellers and to prevent confusion, while paying reverence to the ancestral shrines consists of treating with respect the festival regulations. How, then, can the width or narrowness of a road be discussed as being reverential or disrespectful? The Ise road should not be placed in the 1st class.

Fujimura Shiro said: The addition in Shibawara's amended draft, of the 2nd class of national roads to the 1st class is not right. I myself think that class 3 should be amended and made to read. "Those passing to and "from the various *Fu* and military stations and their out-"posts; and leading from the various *Ken* offices to the "various open ports." On the other hand, I agree with Shibawara in his suggestion for class 2 of the *Ken* roads to include those leading from Yedo to the various *Ken* offices.

Koga Sadawo (Miyôdô *Ken*) remarked: The Isé road should be raised to the 1st class. The ancestral shrines are places to which our 35,000,000 odd of countrymen throughout the whole of the Empire of Japan have from olden times and in continuous succession gone to worship. From ancient days down to the present time these numbers have neither increased nor yet fallen off. We cannot but give careful thought to the origin of the two *Harvest Festivals.** The elevation of the Isé road to the 1st class is not merely a matter of displaying a spirit of special respect, but should be effected for the sake of the people. Out of Shibawara's propositions this one point should be adopted, and the others rejected, the matter being left as stated in the original draft.

Morishita Kagénori was in favour of the Original Draft.

Satô Nobuhiro said:—National Roads are those constructed so as to commence from the Metropolis.—Although Shibawara's suggestions are of weight, yet they should not be followed, but the Original Draft observed. I do not, however, object to there being included, in class 1 of the Ken Roads, those connecting the various *Fu* and military stations.

Okamura Yoshimasa agreed with Kanda Takahira.

Sekiguchi Takayoshi observed;—seeing that National Roads afford thoroughfare to the passers-by, the breadth of the roadway is the important matter, without regard to the 3 classes. Their width should in each case be 7 *ken*. It would be well, as remarked by Yasuba, to leave out of the question for a short time the minor classes in the three kinds of roads.

Katô Soichi, Ishiguro Tsutomu, and Itô Kenkichi were all of this opinion.

Nakano Go-ichi said;—The minor classes under the three Heading of roads should be struck out, and an amendment made as follows:—

National Roads.—Those leading from Yedo to the various *Fu* and *Ken* Offices, Military Stations, and Open Ports, and those connecting the various *Fu* and *Ken* Offices and Military Stations, also, that leading from the Watarai *Ken* Office to the ancestral shrines of Isé.

Ken Roads.—Those leading from the Head Offices of the various *Fu* and *Ken* to their Branch Offices, and from the various military stations to their several outposts.

Village Roads.—All those not mentioned under the two headings of National and *Ken* Roads to be considered Village Roads.

The width of the National and *Ken* Roads to be fixed at not broader than 7 *ken* and not narrower than 4 *ken*,—to be constructed according to the nature of the locality.

Shinjô Atsunobu was also in favour of cancelling the 3 Classes under the 3 Headings of Roads.

Makimura Masanawo said;—In Class 3 of the National Roads there are mentioned "those connecting with the various *Fu* and Military Stations. If this means connecting *Fu* with *Fu*, and Military Station with Military Station, it would be well to alter the wording to mutually joining." As the Isé road is for the benefit of the people, its classification should not be argued from the ground of veneration.

Yamada Takétoshi observed;—If the minor classes under the three headings of roads be lost sight of even for awhile, it will eventually be impossible to establish them.

The President here directed all those who were in favour of the proposition to place the road to the Ancestral Shrines of Isé in the first class to stand up. Those who rose were only two in number.

Watanabé Nobori expressed a desire, based upon the original draft, that the words "connecting with" the various *Fu* and military stations—in class 3 of the National Roads—should be altered to "passing through from both sides."

The President enquired of the meeting what was thought of this proposition.

Makimura Masunawo said;—If it mean connecting *Fu* with *Fu*, and military station with military station, it would be best to alter it to "mutually joining."

Watanabé Nobori observed;—Does not Makimura's suggestion differ from what was stated by the officer charged with giving explanations? That officer would seem to have said "connecting the various *Fu* and military stations."

The President a second time called the officer appointed to give explanations, when the latter stated that it was as Inakimura had remarked.

Kanda Takahira argued that it should not be altered to "mutually joining," but to "continuously joining."

Watanabé Nobori stated that he did not object to either "passing through" or "continuously joining."

Makimura Masanawo said that it would be well to follow Kanda's suggestions. With this Watanabé Kiyoshi and Ikuta Sumisada coincided.

The President remarked;—In the present discussion upon the 1st section,—National Roads,—of Clause II, there are some in favour of the original draft, and others who wish the words "connecting with" to be altered to "mutually joining"—and again, to "continuously joining." Firstly, let those who hold with the original draft, but desire the alteration in the wording, stand up. Thirty-one persons here stood up. The members present at this day's meeting were fifty-nine in all, and consequently the alteration was decided upon by the majority.

Nakashima Nobuyuki said;—As regards the proposition of lowering Class 3 of the National Roads to Class 1 of the *Ken* Roads, I agree with the suggestions of Shibawara. As, however, it has just been decided to accept the original Draft but to alter the words "connecting with," it would be as well for this matter to be discussed and determined at a committee.

The President turned towards the members and enquired of them whether the foregoing observation should be followed or otherwise. Every one of the members stood up, showing himself in favour thereof.

The President here remarked that the rest of the debate would be deferred till the later meeting, and that that day's discussion was here ended. The bell was sounded, and everyone went out, at 4.52.

The Emperor, upon his going away, was saluted in front the gate by all the officials.

JUNE 21ST.—The debate was opened at 10, A.M. The Prefect of the Miyagi *Ken*,—Miyagi Tokisūké;—Ôyama Tsunayoshi, Prefect of the Kagoshima *Ken*;—Koiké Kosūké, *Gon-Sonji* of the Wakamatsu *Ken*;—and the *Gonrei* of the Miyôdô *Ken*, Koga Sadawo, had on account

* At the time of the Tenno's accession, and the "New Rice" Festival held every year, both celebrated at Isé.

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of illness, respectively appointed Masuda Shigéyuki, Fukuyama Tatétaka, Takénaka Hiroshi, and Iwazaki Nagataké, to act in their stead.

Clause II, of the Draft Bill on Roads and Bridges, continued from yesterday.

Yasuöka Yoshisuké said that the original text of Clause II, should be altered, and made to read,—"Now, "roads are constructed for the purpose of furthering both "home and foreign intercourse, of effecting the transport "of produce, and of facilitating the miscellaneous necessi- "ties of the entire country,—and so between those which "lead from the metropolis to the various Open Ports,—to "the various military stations &c. &c." The President, however, observed, that it would be better to refer this for decision, to the special committee, at a subsequent date.

Question proposed,—Class 1 of *K n* Roads.

Those connecting with the various *Ken* and leading to the several Military Stations.

Watanabé Kiyoshi first took up the discussion, and said;—In view of this text, under what class of roads are to be placed those connecting from the various *ken* offices with the military stations. If it be intended to place them in this Class 1 of Ken Roads, such ought to be clearly stated. There should, therefore, be added the words "connecting from the various *ken* "with the several military stations," or else an alteration made to "connecting the various *k n* and military stations." Some members agreed with this suggestion; others said that the alteration should be made thus,—"Those connecting with the various *ken*, and also those "leading from the *ken* to the several military stations, &c., &c."; others said it should be made to read "connecting from the various *ken* with the several mili- "tary stations and other *ken*, and &c., &c."; others desired an alteration to "those leading to the various *ken* and "Judicial Courts"; while others, again, asked for the insertion of "those leading from the various *ken* to the various *Fu*,"—thus causing a great diversity of argument. The final point maintained was that a road between such and such a *ken* office and military station should be placed in this Class 1 of *ken* roads, and those, too, between such a *Fu* and such a *ken* should be treated in like manner, and consequently that in making the addition to the Original Draft, clear and distinct expressions should be inserted.

The members who dissented from this proposition explained that even though this clear and distinct insertion were not made, still, in view of the present existing circumstances, no inconvenience would arise;—and, moreover, that if,—to observe the explanations given by the responsible officer—a military station were at some future time placed in a locality far-removed from a *ken* office and actual inconvenience caused thereby, there was nothing to prevent this being discussed when that time should arrive.

The President, seeing that the argument was well nigh terminated, directed all those who held with Watanabé Kiyoshi's proposition and were in favour of the alteration, to stand up. Only fourteen members rose, and so the foregoing suggestion was, in consequence of the minority, cancelled.

Kotéda Yasusada first commenced discussion, and said that in the case of Class 1 of *Ken* Roads, what was stated in the Original Draft was best. To this a great many of the members agreed; but those, again, who dissented from this held that a clear and distinct addition should be made, for the sake of roads such as as "those connecting together the various *Ken* offices "and military stations, and those connecting together "such a *Fu* and such a *Ken*."

The President, waiting till the argument was nearly ended, gave directions for all those who agreed with Koteda Yasusada's observation, and were in favour of the original draft as it stood, to rise up. Nearly all rose,—those who did not do so being 9 in number, and the question being decided by the majority he said, "class 1 of the "*ken* roads is approved as it stands in the original draft."

The meeting broke up at 11.55 A.M.

The meeting for the 2nd reading took place at 1.40 P.M.

Continuation of the previous meeting on the subject of Clause II. of roads and bridges.

Discussion regarding Class 2 of *Ken* roads.

The President said: The 1st class of the Ken roads has been determined. Proceed, therefore, next to discuss the 2nd class. Matters, however, such as those of turns of phraseology, or characters will afterwards be referred to the special Committee, who will be caused to draw up a draft thereof, and consequently anyone who is desirous of mentioning such should address himself to the special Committee.

Fujii Chihiro said: The mention of the burial-places of the successive generations (of Emperors), and of the official shrines should be inserted in the text of the original draft. No argument is needed about the veneration shown by the whole of the people to the burial-places and official shrines; they are also visited by Envoys from the Court, and again, His Majesty, too, proceeds thither. They should not be considered in the same light as the roads to ordinary shrines which are placed merely under the village roads.

Fujimura Shiro observed: Roads to Shrines are placed under village roads, unless there be one general decision regarding village roads, the greater or less breadth of these depends upon convenience, and it is by no means necessary to elevate them to class 2 of the *ken* roads. In the case of those mentioned in the original text as leading from the *ken* to their branch offices, they should, if we go by their nomenclature, be placed under Class 2, but still, in point of fact, there is no objection to their being included under village roads. The branch offices are removed to other places according to convenience, and so they should be placed in Class 1 of village roads, and the original draft cancelled.

Okazaki Matsuru said;—I agree with Fujimura.

Watanabé Nobori remarked;—In the case of roads leading to Branch offices, it is of course necessary that they should pass through localities where the number of houses is great and the population is large. If we speak generally of their "leading to Branch offices," only useless expenditure is incurred, as it is impossible to form a conjecture as to Branch offices being abolished or founded. The original text should be altered to "those leading from "the various *Fu* and *ken* offices to large districts where "the number of houses is great."

Yasuöka Yoshisuké said;—The original draft is best.

Makimura Masanawo observed;—The original Draft should be preserved, but as, at the end, there is mention made of the width of the roads "being preserved for the convenience of the several localities," a note should be appended to the effect that those places in which there is no prospect of a Head or Branch office being kept up for a length of time are not included in the above.

Apart from this there were other propositions from the members, but they were much to the same effect, and varied little.

The President after hearing the various suggestions, said;—Let those who hold with what has been stated, in Fujii's observations about the various *ken* &c., &c.," with respect to the addition of the burial places of successive generations (of emperors) and to the official shrines, stand up. No one rose, and this point was consequently dropped, and fresh discussion was started about cancelling this clause and appending a note.

Shibawara Kadzu remarked;—The 2nd class of *ken* roads should be lowered to Class one of village roads. There is no regular rule regarding the abolition or foundation of branch offices, and there also exist old roads (to them.) If then, in accordance with this regulation, five or four *ken* be fixed upon, useless expense would be incurred should they come to be abolished.

Nakashima Nobuyuki said;—The Head or Branch offices of the *ken* are always placed in important localities; (the road) has nothing to do with the abolition or foundation of Head or Branch offices, and is not a subject of useless expenditure. I have no objection to offer to the original draft.

Kusumoto Masataka (Niigata *ken*) observed: If, through fear beforehand of the abolition or foundation of the offices, there be not made any determination as to the

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roads, there remains no date at which this can be fixed. This cannot now be left undecided.

Apart from this some said that the original draft should be observed, while others, again, held that the one clause should be struck out, so that no general decision was obtained. The President accordingly caused to stand up all those who held with the opinion that the original draft should be thrown over, and that Class 2 of the *Ken* roads should be lowered to Class 1 of the village roads. Only 12 rose, and being in the minority, this discussion was dropped.

The President then said; There are yet some who are in favour of the original Draft, and others who wish that a note should be added. What is to be done? Nakashima Nobuyuki held with the original draft, Yamada Hidenori stated his desire that it should be altered to "Those leading from the various *Fu* and *Ken* to towns "in which the number of houses is great," and Fujimura Shiro said that by "*Ken* roads," should be indicated those extending across from one *Ken* to another, while if they merely existed within one single *Ken*, it was proper for them to be spoken of as passing through such and such various districts;" in the case of military stations and their out-posts, there were some roads extending across to other *Ken*, but it was not so in the case of head and branch offices. Kanda Takahira remarked, "as regards the roads between head and branch offices, no "no great roads are even used. In the case of those be- "tween military stations and outports, great width is de- "sired for the sake of the passage of cavalry and artillery "but those between head and branch offices are not re- "quired for anything further than the passage of some "5 or 6 officials, or perchance that of prisoners under "guard, thus it would be sufficient to place them under "village roads." Apart from the above, further opinions were expressed by many of the members.

The President here caused to stand up all those who agreed with Nakashima Nobuyuki that the orignal draft was best. Twenty-six persons rose.

The President again invited discussion regarding the addition of a note. Makimura Mazanawo adhered to his previous argument, and was in favour of the note being added and the Original Draft preserved. Fujimura and Shibawara contended that the road ought to be lowered to village roads. Several others also expressed different opinions.

The President caused to rise those who held with Makimura. The number was 13,—and so, in consequence of the former majority of the 26, it was decided that the Original Draft should be retained.

Discussion upon class Third of the *Ken* Roads.

Kusumoto Masatake observed:—The mention made, in original text, of "noted" (localities), must mean places to which produce is brought from all sides, and places where the number of houses is very large. By (roads) leading from such places to head towns or passing through ports, there is effected convenience of transport. It would be well to keep to the Original Draft. Iwamura Takatoshi said,—"after 'noted localities' should be added "former "castle-towns:"—"these former castle-towns were the "source of density in the population and of accumulation of "merchandise." Isobé Takanobu remarked that the two characters "Head towns" should be altered to "the "various *Fu* and *Ken*." Even in the case of other than Head towns there was no lack of facilities for merchandise.

Yasuöku Yoshisūké said,—If the words "Head towns" do not refer merely to Yedo, Kiōto and Ozaka, but are used in regard to populous localities, the expression is in excess (of what is naturally required) and detracts from clear indication: this should be altered. The discussion here came to an end.

The President desired those who had no objection to offer to the original draft to stand up. The greater number rose, those who remained seated being only three persons, and it was accordingly decided that no alteration should be made in the original draft.

Discussion regarding Village Roads.

Watanabé Nobori declared that he had no objection to urge against the original draft, and as everyone agreed with him, it was accordingly determined that the Draft should not be changed.

Kusumoto Masataka said;—The careful discussion of each separate clause is unobjectionable, but still it would be well for the Special Committee to undertake the (arrangement of) details. Thus then, what follows after this need not form subject for debate; how would it be to refer it, together with the miscellaneous points, to the Special Committee?—Shibawara Kadzu said,—only the opening remarks to Clause II. should be referred to the Special Committee. Yasuöka Yoshisūké was in favour of holding careful discussion of each separate Clause. Those who were of Kusumoto's opinion were 6 in number, those holding with Shibawara were 26, and those of the same idea as Yasuöka, 19. The President consequently stated that Clause II was referred to the Special Committee.

Discussion upon Clause III.

Watanabé Kiyoshi said.—The Original Draft is in favour of making the width of the roads and of the bridges identical. Now although it is right that the roads should be made of considerable width, for the sake of the passage of oxen and horses, still the bridges should by no means be regarded in the same light. In the case of oxen and horses passing by, (one of the two) should withdraw to the right or left of the bridge. The idea of making them identical with the roads involves heavy expenditure which cannot be sustained. For instance, in the distance between Kokura and Nagasaki the bridges are very numerous, and if the width of each one be made equal to that of the road, would there not be occasioned empty and unprofitable expense? They should, therefore, be constructed according to the nature of the locality, and it is quite impossible to adhere to the Original Draft. Iwamoto Takatoshi remarked;—On the original text it is stated that the bridges shall depend upon the classification of the roads, from which, taking these national, *ken*, and village regulations,—it seems that they need not necessarily be of the same width as the roads. As, however, the officer appointed to give explanations has already replied that they are to be identical, it would be well to append to this Clause a note to the effect that the width is to depend upon convenience.

Shibawara Kadzu observed:—There is no hindrance to following the Original Draft. Even though this regulation be established, it is not a question of the fresh construction of bridges, the new rule merely coming into use in the event, of decay or destruction by some calamity. Nakashima Nobuyuki thought that the greater or less breadth of the bridges should depend on the wide or narrow nature of the roads. Yasuöka Yoshisūké said,—It seems that in the Draft Bill the width of the roads is not indicated;—mention is merely made of "depending upon the Classes under the three Heads of Roads." The matter should be referred to the Special Committee for alteration of the wording. If it be a question of connecting together the Roads, ferries should also be included. Watanabé Nobori observed;—The chief object of bridges is to give passage to men and horses, and in their case there is no question, as in that of the width or narrowness of roads, of the many points of profit or loss. The width should by no means be made identical. Apart from these, many other members took up the discussion.

The President firstly directed those to rise who held with the original draft. These were 37 in number. There were, however, some members who considered that the expression contained in the original draft—"in conformity with the classification of the Roads" meant that the width must be identical,—while others, again, considered that distinction was merely made of the classification of the three Heads of Roads, and that the width was not necessarily to be identical. The President consequently directed all those to rise who were in favour of Iwamura Takatoshi's suggestion that a note should be appended to the original draft to the effect that the width was to depend upon convenience of circumstances. Those who stood up and showed themselves in favour of it were very numerous, while those who remained seated were only seven persons. Takatoshi's suggestion was accordingly adopted.

The day's debate here terminated.

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("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," of July 7th and 9th 1875).

On July 3rd, at 11 A.M. there took place the Meeting of the Committee in connection with the Reply to the Draft upon Roads and Bridges. The *Kanji* Kanda Takahira presided, and the matters determined upon are as follows :—

Reply to the draft of regulations for roads and bridges.

Clause I.—Those roads to which allusion was made in the notification issued by the Finance Department in the month of August 1873, such as the Tôkaidô, the Nakasendô, and the Riku-u-dô, were merely mentioned therein by name, and nothing more. Upon an examination, however, of the returns of the various *Fu* and *ken* subsequent to that period, it appears that there are some roads that are described in one locality as belonging to the "1st Class," while in another they are said to belong to the "2nd Class." The reason of such differences as the above arises from nought else than the fact of the places from which the roads start and the places to which they lead not being clearly laid down. On this account, therefore, it is necessary to do away with the above discrepancies and to establish afresh some regulations that will meet the case.

Clause II.—Now roads being constructed for the purpose of furthering both Home and Foreign intercourse, of effecting the transport of produce, and of bringing about the mutual connection of the entire country, their construction or abolition touches upon the prosperity or otherwise of the land, and so, between those which lead from the metropolis to the various Open Ports and so affect dealings with Foreign nations, those, again, which lead to the various Military Stations and *Fu* and *ken* Offices, or continuously join the Military Stations, the *Fu* and *ken*, and so affect the protection of the people, and those, besides, which are constructed for the benefit of villages and marts,—a general distinction is made and they are ranged under Three Heads of Roads, and the various lines of route are subdivided respectively under three classes, as shown below :—

National Roads.

Class 1.—Those leading from Yedo to the various Open Ports.

Class 2.—Those leading from Yedo to the Ancestral Shrines of Isé, and to the various *Fu* and Military Stations.

Class 3.—Those leading from Yedo to the various *Ken* offices, and those continously joining the various *Fu* and military stations.

Ken Roads.

Class 1.—Those connecting with the various *Ken*, and leading from the various Military Stations to their several outposts.

Class 2.—Those leading from the Head offices of the various *Fu* and *Ken* to their several offices.

Class 3.—Those leading from noted localities to the Head Town of that neighbourhood, or leading to the seaports convenient of access from such localities.

Village Roads.

Class 1.—Those passing through several localities in succession, or merely leading from one locality to another.

Class 2.—Those specially constructed, for the benefit of irrigation, embankments, pasturage, mines, manufactories, &c., consequent upon measures determined by the people of such localities.

Class 3.—Those constructed for the benefit of Shintô Shrines, Buddhist Temples, and cultivation of rice-fields and arable land.

In cases out of the above, when one road is also used for several different purposes, such a road is classed according to the most important of its uses. In the case of National Roads and *Ken* Roads, their width differs in the several localities in conformity with the physical nature of the country, and thus it is impossible at once to make one general decision with regard to them and put it into actual operation. And yet, should there not be laid down beforehand regulations for the whole, there exists the trouble of the hundred matters, that arise out of the question of roads, becoming destitute of their regular order. The following decision is consequently adopted as a general regulation ; and again, in the case of those roads that may be constructed subsequently to the present time, this width shall be preserved, for the convenience of the locality in which they may be.

National Roads.—

Class 1, ... 7 *ken* in width.
" 2,..... 6 " " "
" 3,..... 5 " " "

Ken Roads.—From 4 to 5 *ken* in width.

In the matter of Village Roads,—seeing that their grand object is to promote the convenience of the several localities, they have but little to do with this, and so it is not necessary for one positive decision to be made in their case.

Clause III.—After the classification of the roads has been determined in accordance with the foregoing propositions, the bridges, seeing that they are the constructions that connect together the lines of road, should be adapted to such classification. It is, however, positively necessary that such matters as their width should be in conformity with the breadth of the roads.

Clause IV.—Consequent upon the separate classification of the roads, there must be laid down, in conformity with that classification, the distinction of national, *Ken*, or district expenses ; and again, even in the case of each separate road there must be fixed the regulations for the proportionate responsibility of the central and the local Governments, in the matter of the light or heavy nature of the engineering work. Now, taking into consideration the fact that rules for the tolls of the country have not yet been set on foot, it is impossible at once to make binding regulations with respect to the furnishing of expenses for this ; but still, as, upon considering the matter with regard to actual circumstances, we cannot again, but determine the sources from which such expenses are to be furnished, temporary laws are established as follows :—

National Roads, at National expense, *Ken* roads, half at the national and half at the *ken* expense, village roads, at the District expense.

Upon a consideration of the rule that has prevailed hitherto in the various local districts, it will be found that the construction of roads took place for the benefit of the castles, inclosures, mansions, and pleasure-grounds of the old heads of *Han*, or, again, for the shrines of tutelary deities, for cemeteries, or places of worship, and were therefore specially defrayed at the *Han* expense, and that since the creation of the *Ken* some of these sums were charged to the Nation. It is necessary that such matters as these should be revised, according to existing circumstances.

July 5th.—Koga Sadawo, *Gonrei* of the Miyódô *Ken*, and Satô Nobuhiro, Prefect of the Hamada *Ken*, being absent, had empowered Iwazaki Nagataké and Yano Mitsunori to act for them, respectively.

A General Committee Meeting took place, the Head *Kanji*, Kanda Takahira, being at the head of the board, and the following measures were determined and laid before the President.

Appendix to the Reply to the Draft concerning Roads and Bridges.

Clause I.—The National Roads are, by reason of their being the public property of the entire country, placed under the immediate management of the Home Department. The regulations for keeping them in good preservation, and for their cleansing are to be looked after in a suitable manner by the Local Government along the line of route. Their fresh construction, alteration, or repair is undertaken by the *Dobokuriyô*, (The Public Works Office of the Home Department.) while the engineering work is committed to the charge of the Local Governments. Their expenses shall be furnished from the National Treasury.

Note.—In the case of any item of repairs, in which the disbursements for engineering work is less than 500 *yen*, the local Government is to arrange the matter and afterwards make a statement thereof.

Clause 2.—The *ken* roads being the public property of the various *ken*, are under the general superintendence of the Home Department. Their engineering work is undertaken by the local Governments, but still all matters concerning their fresh construction or alteration must be

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reported to the Home Department Of their total expenses one-half is to be levied on the *ken*, and the other half furnished from the National Treasury.

Clause 3.—Although the above clause is laid down, still expenses for petty repairs, or for good preservation and cleansing, &c., are to be levied in a suitable manner, by the local Governments, upon the *ken*. In case, however, of their being damaged by continuous rains, or by floods, &c, the expenses are to be arranged in accordance with the foregoing clause.

Clause 4.—The Village Roads being the public property of the various districts, are under the general superintendence of the local governments. Their engineering work and expenses are undertaken by their respective district, and ordinary matters concerning their good preservation and cleansing, &c. are to be arranged suitably after due deliberation amongst the District Superintendents and Mayors.

NOTE.—It is left to the option of the Local Government whether, by the decision of the people, the whole *ken* may undertake the matter and effect the levying of the expenses.

Clause 5.—In the case of roads such as those constructed for purposes of pasturage, mines, manufactories &c. both the engineering and other expenses are to be undertaken by the proprietors. Matters, however, that relate to fresh construction or alteration &c., are to be reported to the District Superintendent and Mayor of the locality, and put into operation after the permission of the Local Government Office has been obtained.

Clause 6.—Bridges and ferry boats are the things that mutually connect those spots where the line of road is broken by water, and so are to be arranged in conformity with the regulations for roads In the case, however, of those which, even though they be *ken* or village roads, affect the public convenience through being intersected by large rivers or impeded by precipices, and need an extraordinary amount of engineering work, a report is to be made, in view of the actual circumstances, to the Home Department, when a certain proportion of the expenses shall be supplied from the National Treasury.

Clause 7.—In the case of bridges or ferry boats appertaining to national or *ken* roads, both the engineering work and other expenses are to be arranged in accordance with Clauses 1 and 2, but should it be desired, by the careful thought of the people, to effect their construction at private expense and so render aid to the national expenses, assent is to be given to such petitions. The cost of the preservation of such in after years is of course to be assimilated to the above, but supposing that (the persons) should be unable to furnish them, arrangements shall be made in conformity with the regulations for roads.

Clause 8.—In cases such as those of causing (artificial) rivers to intersect a National or *ken* Road, or of digging drains, for the benefit of villages or fields, gardens &c., the bridges added to such National or *ken* Road must be undertaken by the villages, or proprietors of the fields and gardens deriving profit therefrom.

Clause 9.—As the (roads leading to the towns forming the 3 *Fu* and 3 Ports cannot be classed under the three Heads of Roads, a special exception is made in their case.

Clause 10 —The width of the National Roads is fixed at 7 *Ken* for the 1st class, 6 for the 2nd, and 5 for the 3rd. The *Ken* Roads are to be from 4 to 5 *Ken* in breadth.

Note.—As this clause establishes the idea to be observed in future, the fact of its being put into operation may come to pass quickly or otherwise according to the physical nature of the several localities.

Clause 11.—In the width of the roads there is not included the space for the drains or for rows of trees to the right and left of the actual roadway.

Clause 12.—With respect to the width of the space for the drains or rows of trees, a proper examination of the nature of the place must be made, and a report sent in to the Home Department.

Clause 13.—The bridges are to be in accordance with the classification of the roads, but still it is not absolutely necessary that matters such as their width &c. should follow that of the roads. All that is needed in their case is to keep as far as possible an open space at the ends, to prevent injury arising from collision between carriages and horses

Clause 14.— Should it be deemed necessary at some future time to alter the class of the Three Heads of Road, a report is to be made to the Home Department, without regard to the nature of the 3 classes, upon an estimation of the actual circumstances.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

OUR RESOURCES.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Japan our country is naturally dear to us and there is nothing which can interest us more than her prosperity and welfare. The question of her resources and wealth is one that has largely occupied our attention. We have been anxiously investigating our national circumstances and have after some enquiry arrived at this conclusion.

We shall assume the population of Japan to number 35 millions and the coined money as 40,000,000 *yen* (this may be a little more) together with 100,000,000 of paper money, or together 140,000,000 *yen*. If we divide this sum among our population each individual will receive 4 *yen*. Let us suppose that each family contains five members and let us take for illustration sake 10,000 families: this sum would give to each of these 20 *yen*. Now these 10,000 representative families may be divided into many classes which we should be disposed to place in this order.

1.—very wealthy possessing 10,000 yen.

First Class.

2	families with	8,000	yen	each
3	„ „	5,000	„	„
5	„ „	3,000	„	„
20	„ „	1,000	„	„

Second Class.

40	„ „	500	yen	each
80	families with	400	yen	each
350	„ „	300	„	„
500	„ „	50	„	„

3rd Class.

1000	„ „	20 „ „
3000	„	with neither money nor debt
5000	„	in debt, without money

Thus those who possess no money and those who are in debt by far exceed all others. Oh the poverty of our country!

It is said that although San Francisco is a young place the relation of its wealth to its population gives an average of 1,000 *yen* per head. Is it not grievous that we should possess but 1/250th, of this. We earnestly entreat one fellow countrymen to become industrious; to increase our production of works of utility and art, so that our country may grow in wealth. And should it be necessary for our national welfare that we should write and publish that which will be held by the Government as punishable, we are willing to brave imprisonment and fine so that we make so much known to our countrymen

REPLY.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

The writer of the preceding in the *Choya Shimbun* has fallen into the error of supposing that money is the only wealth of a country and that this is accordingly, only to be estimated by the coin in circulation. We do not think this is wholly so. Some hundred years ago a writer named Adam Smith lived in England, and prior to his writing on the subject of political economy it was very generally believed in Europe that the wealth of a country consisted in the money it contained, and they then had what they called the *mercantile system (sic in orig.)* But at the present day few are of this opinion. Money is of course a precious thing but that which provides us with food and clothing, the industrial arts, are also precious and these form to a large extent the wealth of a nation. We should be far from contending that we are a wealthy people. But as there are none of us who cannot

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gain food and as our habits are industrious we do not deem our position so bad even though we should have but 4 *yen* per head to our population.

In the discrepancy between our coined and paper money we must admit that we feel some cause for apprehension We have, it is true, 40,000,000 *yen* of coined money but if we deduct from this 20,000,000 *yen* which we have exported, there remain only 20,000,000 *yen* and as our paper currency is 100 millions *yen* its value must gradually fall to a very low point. This would be a terrible calamity. I am therefore of opinion that there remain nothing to us but to reduce the pensions of the *Kidzoku*, to discharge useless officials, and in course of time to redeem our paper currency.

Our second grievance is the decay of our manufactures Of late many of the staple articles formerly manufactured in Japan have been imported from other countries, and our manufacturing interests are sorely injured by this. We think it would be well that the Government should prohibit this by the institution of higher duties, so that our native manufacturers should be protected against the foreigner. Again the wealthy *Kadzoku*, *Shidzoku*, and *Heimin* should combine their capital and with united industry establish manufactures in every *ken*. That we do not possess extensive steam-power matters but little. A proper division of labour is however essential. Thus in the production of cotton there will be six different operations; that of cultivating the shrub and picking, the cleaning, spinning, dyeing, weaving and shaping into garments and such labour should be divided among ten persons, or in proportion to the various subdivisions of the work. The celebrated Mill, an Englishman, wrote thus: "I have seen small manufactories employing ten hands. Some were stretching iron wire, some straightening it, others cutting it into lengths, others again sharpening it, while some fitted heads to it. Here it was polished while another set of hands rolled it in paper. In this manner 20 pounds sterling worth of iron was manufactured daily, and in order to earn one pound 4,000 needles had to be made; thus ten persons made in one day 48,000 needles among them. But for this subdivision of labour one man could not have made twenty needles, perhaps, indeed, not even one."

This is a powerful illustration of the value of subdivided labour.

COREA.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

[The following has reference to a Japanese naval officer's letter which we publish elsewhere We have somewhat compressed it]

We cannot believe the letter which we have published to be altogether trustworthy, for although we do not doubt that it possesses a foundation of fact it appears to us to be much exaggerated. How can it be presumed that war is imminent because certain envoys have returned? But while expressing our strong belief that the writer of the letter has somewhat strained the natural inference to be drawn from the events he may have witnessed we may assume the probability of the consequences he anticipates.

Should we (We should say to the Government), should we engage in war in the actual circumstances of our country we should be rushing into destruction. There are in this country some who are disaffected to the Government, and in the ranks of the *shidzoku* there may be men who would gladly fan the flame of civil war. Fortunately for us we were spared the general outbreak of seditious insurrection during the rebellion in Saga and the Formosan expedition. But Corea is an extensive country, and should war break out between us it will most probably obtain support from China, and such a war will not be concluded so soon as the Saga and Formosan affairs. It is alleged that we possess a powerful army and navy and that there could be no difficulty in conquering so weak a power. Even without this means of carrying war into an enemy's country we could not be expected passively to endure insult. How much less then with our powerful army and navy, when we have the means of chastising insolence The answer is that though even we should conquer our enemy our victory would be an empty it triumph. And in whatever light we may regard it we are satisfied that the best thing we can do is to remain at peace. The people have a distaste for war and the Government undoubtedly will decide in favour of peace. This is the impulse of our patriotic heart.

Such would be the tenor of our address to our rulers were the inferences drawn by the writer of the letter trustworthy. But we distrust them as before said, and we urge our readers and the Public to pay no heed to the disturbing rumours that may be brought to them on the subject of Corea.

A FREE PRESS.

Choya Shimbun.

Among the hundreds of people who meet together to discuss the questions of the day some eight or nine-tenths contend that perfect freedom of the press should be permitted. It would be monstrous to assert that that conclusions of the majority of people are absurd and as the Government has by recent acts denied us this freedon it must be inferred that it has at present in contemplation some profound policy which cannot be understood by a people so short-sighted as we are. We shall nevertheless venture to place our views on this subject before the Public and leave them to the judgment of the wise and learned.

The law for the governance of the book-press has already been promulgated by the authorities and has been duly notified to the people throughout the Empire. It provides that all new original or translated works must undergo examination by the Censorate before their publication can be allowed. But compared with the detailed regulations for the newspaper press its conditions are sketchy and ill-defined.

On the 28th, of last month the Government altered the existing newspaper law, at the same time publishing for general information the new law of libel. The revised law is certainly much more severe, while the book censorate remains of its former incomplete and sketchy character. Now in our opinion the book-press law should be made quite as rigorous as that under which newspapers are published. The examination of the work prior to publication and the loss of time of author and bookseller in trying to obtain leave to publish might thus be dispensed with, and if *zangen* or *soshiri* be inserted in it the offence may be punished in the manner laid down in the law of libel. Seditious incitement or *soshiri* comitted against the Government are provided for by articles 13 and 14 of the newspaper law and the use of an assumed, or concealment of the true, name is met by articles 6 and 8 of the same regulations.

By so recasting the book-press laws as to bring them under the same scheme as those appointed for the governance of the newspaper press much valuable time might, I conceive, be saved from the long and tedious prelude to publication which the author has now before him. It is therefore much to be wished that the Government should amalgamate press and newspaper laws under a single code, and cause this to be notified throughout the Empire.

There may probably be cases in which an author may have misgivings as to the legality of his book, and may desire to have it submitted to the book censorate before publishing. This privilege must of course be allowed to him, and if the work be found of a permissible character it may be printed as at present or in the other event prohibited. The Government would be spared the exercise of a tedious duty and the literary class would be largely benefited.

I am not quite certain whether in the event of an assimilation of the two existing laws an author could demand an examination previous to the publication of his book, and on this point I must submit to the judgment of others more learned than I am. But I trust that the Government may be pleased to act according to my views if they find them unobjectionable.

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Commercial Schools.

(Choya Shimbun).

A gentleman thoroughly versed in imparting instruction in the elements of a commercial education it is said, is coming to this country from America to teach our young people book-keeping &c., and Messrs. Mori, Fukugawa and others are much interested in the success of the new undertaking. Takagi Tesaku who has long been under the tuition of the gentleman referred to has lately returned from America. He has opened a commercial school at Shinjukui chô in Yedo, but this is only a provisional school pending the establishment of a more important institution

* * * * * * *

Though a scheme of this sort be truly excellent if energetically carried out we fail to see the necessity for engaging a teacher from America for the purpose of instructing our people in book-keeping, &c. Boys who attend commercial schools in Europe are taught writing, arithmetic and book-keeping, and having perfected themselves in this are sent to some house of business where they have an opportunity of gaining practical proficiency in their acquirements. When a house of business is in need of the services of a clerk it communicates with the head of the commercial school, who first endeavours to find a suitable person among his own scholars. The youth selected is sent to the office of the firm and is at once able to gain a small salary. By and by, as he acquires experience, he may be appointed a manager or agent of the firm, and should he become possessed of the necessary means may at length become a merchant on his own account. However well versed a youth may be in the theory of book-keeping he will find something to learn, as each house has its own particular system of dealing with accounts; but having been well grounded it is not likely that this will give much trouble. Now though we in Japan should become very skilful in the European arithmetic and method of keeping books, and though the rules for our guidance in the latter should be so translated as to render them universally intelligible, it is highly improbable that employment for our young proficients could be obtained except from the National Banks or Maru Ya, since, with these exceptions, there are but few Japanese who have occasion for the services of a book-keeper. We are far from contending that commercial schools are useless or that the foreign mode of book-keeping is undesirable; but it must be borne in mind that until a complete revolution occurs in our mode of keeping accounts there can be little if any occupation for accountants skilled in the foreign method. The ignorant and superficial imagine that a few years study in a commercial school will be sufficient to protect them from losses in business, and that armed with this experience they will be able to command a profitable trade. It is for the purpose of warning them against this false impression that I have written my thoughts.

The Same.

A Reply.

A few days since a writer in the *Choya Shimbun* contended that the contemplated commercial schools would prove useless institutions, since, apart from a few banks and commercial houses, there were none who could employ the many young men they would turn out. We think this reasoning is inconclusive. The art of business is especially desirable in the education of *bunbos*. But besides these there is necessarily a great demand for competent accountants in the *Okurashô* (Treasury) and other government offices, besides the *Ken* and *Fu*. There are some government offices which require as many as a hundred accountants, while the smallest office could employ seven or eight. Exclusive of the employment which might be obtained from merchants it is probable that a thousand clerks could be easily placed. I therefore recommend all who may be desirous of acquainting themselves thoroughly with the first principles of business to go to school without paying heed to those who attempt to place objections before them.

The Same.

Another Reply.

It has been frequently said that as the Japanese are now so largely engaged in relations with foreigners they stand in need of practical acquaintance with the best mode of conducting their business transactions with care and judgment. But I do not for my part believe that there can be two different ways of money-making, one for Japanese and one for foreigners, although their manner of keeping accounts be so much more complicated than ours, and that they have the advantage of the telegraph to acquaint them with the condition of markets in Europe and America. Profit can only be made in one way. There must be among the foreign merchants some who resemble our Ki Bun* who displayed so much cleverness in acquiring a fortune. We may of course style him a shrewd man of business, though after all he was but a speculator upon an extensive scale, closely resembling our rice-brokers of to-day who usually end in the Bankruptcy Court. I will relate the following in illustration.

Between May and June 1869 the weather in England was unusually severe and rain fell heavily. The corn-merchants made large speculative purchases on the faith of a bad harvest, and in doing so naturally raised the market rates: they looked forward to the realisation of large profits. Now their calculations as to the harvest in England proved to be well-founded for the corn-crop was a poor one. But the American harvest on the contrary was bountiful. Wheat was cheap and was exported to England in such large quantities that the market there fell, and the speculators, who had held their purchases for a further rise in price, were unable to meet their acceptances and were driven into bankruptcy.

We Japanese are not singular in wishing to make a profit for ourselves; the foreigners are just like us. When a man is exclusively occupied with his own business interests he would not care for his brother; how much less, then, would he trouble himself about a foreigner?

Depend upon it that the foreign merchants in the open ports do not occupy themselves in thinking of our interests: they find sufficient to do in attending to their own. And for this reason I should recommend the merchants who may have business relations with them to beware of their cleverness and shrewdness in making a bargain.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The third Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday evening the 14th July 1875 at half past eight o'clock.

The chair was taken by Sir Harry S. Parkes.

The Minutes of the last two General Meetings having been read and confirmed, the Annual Report of the Council was then presented as follows:

Report of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Japan, for the Year ending July, 1875.

The Council have much satisfaction in reporting that the advantages have never been more marked or the progress of the Society more encouraging them during the past twelve months.

In evidence of this they refer to the fact that it has been found expedient to issue an extra number of the Society's Journal, containing Transactions, &c., up to the end of 1874. The contents of this, and of the supplementary number, which is about to to be issued are as follows:—

Itinerary of Two Routes between Yedo and Niigata by Capt. Descharmes.

A Description of the Coast between Oshima and Toba Harbour, and an account of an excursion among the Forests and Mountain Ranges of the Province of Yamato by Capt. St. John, R.N.

On some Japanese Legends; by C. W. Goadwin, Esq.

Observations on the climate of Nagasaki in 1872 by Dr. Geerts.

* Kinokuniya Bunzaemon, a skilful speculator who flourished about the year 1699 A.D.

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Notes of a Journey from Awamori to Niigata, and a visit to the mines of Sado—by J. H. Gubbins, Esq.

Notes collected in the Okitama ken, with an Itinerary of the Roads leading to it, by C. H. Dallas, Esq.

On an Ancient Japanese Classic by W. G. Aston, Esq

On the Legacy of Iyeyasu by Prof. W. E. Grigsby.

On the evening preceding the Transit of Venus a valuable Lecture was delivered to a large and interested audience, by Professor W. E. Ayrton of the Imperial College of Engineering, at Yedo; and on the occasion of the visit of the *Challenger* to Yokohama, Professor Wyville Thomson favored us with a Lecture, in which he gave a resumé of the results, as far as ascertained, of the deep-sea sounding and dredging in which he had been engaged. Such Lectures are of great value, and deserve the best acknowledgments of the Society.

Another token of progress is seen in the fact that it has become desirable to hold Regular Meetings alternately at Yokohama and at Yedo, a request being made from the latter place that the sessions of the Society be held there as often as once a month; which suggestion the Council take this opportunity of bringing before the Annual Meeting for its consideration.

The pressing want of the present moment is a good, large Room—conveniently situated, and free of charge—in which all the Society's Meetings might be held, its business transacted, and its Museum and Library made accessible to members and strangers.

The Treasurers Report, herewith submitted, shews a balance in hand of $317.32.

The number of new members elected during the past year is 51 making the present number about 200.

The number of Exchanges effected with other Societies has much increased, and copies of the Journal have been sent by request to Trübners in London and also to New York, for sale.

The additions to the Library and Museum during the past year have been few—a fact much to be regretted. Some improvement, however, in this respect may be expected if the Society shall adopt the suggestion, which the Council now lays before the meeting, of increasing the Annual Subscriptions to $10.

The following is the Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,

1st July to 31st December, 1874.

Dr.

To Balance in hand 1st July	$586.22
„ Subscriptions collected from 21 members at $5...	105.
„ Subscriptions to Library	5.
„ Amount received for sale of transactions ...	15.
„ Sundry receipts	1.43
	$712.65

Dr.

By Printing, Stationary, Advertising, &c. ...	$482.16
„ Books purchased	10.
„ Librarian's wages	20.
„ Grand Hotel rent of room, &c.	43.75
„ Cost of Cabinet for insects	12.
„ Diagrams, Professor Ayrton's lecture ...	32.42
„ Sundries	9.
„ Balance	103.32
	$712.65

31st January to 30th June, 1875.

Dr.

To Balance on hand, 1st January	$103.32
„ Subscriptions collected from 160 members at $5...	800.
„ Amount received for sale of transactions ...	6.
	$909.32

Cr.

By Printing, Stationery, Advertising, &c. ...	$214.
„ Books purchased	111.94
„ Librarian's wages	20.
„ Cost of forwarding transactions to London...	21.69
„ Rent of room at No. 28, 7 months at $20 a month	140.
„ Furnishing rooms at No. 28...	49.31
„ Grand Hotel, refreshments &c.	20.
„ Fire Insurance $40.0 to 20th April, 1876 ...	8.
„ Sundries	7.06
„ Balance	317.32
	$909.32

To Balance deposited in Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China ... $317,32

JOHN THURBURN,
Hon. Treasurer.

The following resolutions were then passed:

1.—Resolved that the Report of the Council be accepted, and the thanks of the Society tendered to the retiring officers.

Proposed by Professor Summers, seconded by Principal Dyer.

2.—Resolved that a Committee of ordinary members be appointed to take into consideration the present state of the finances of the Society and to consult with the Council concerning the same—the said Committee to consist of Mr. Cargill, Dr. Purcell, Principal Dyer and Mr. Thomson.

Proposed by Professor Grigsby, seconded by Dr. Wheeler.

3.—Resolved that the subject of holding semi-monthly meetings at Yokohama and Yedo alternately be referred to the same Committee.

Proposed by Mr. Aston, seconded by Mr. Wilkin.

4.—Resolved that the mode of electing the Council be considered by the above Committee and reported on at the next General Meeting.

Proposed by Mr. Wilkin, seconded by Mr. Thomson.

The Committee appointed to nominate the officers for the ensuing year recommended the following, who were unanimously elected.

President.—S. R. Brown, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Councillors.—C. De Geerts, Esq., J. C. Hepburn, Esq., M.D., A. J. Wilkin, Esq., W. G. Howell, Esq., Edwin Wheeler, Esr., M.D, David Murray, Esq., Ph. D., Rev. E. W. Syle, W. G. Aston, Esq.

Cor. Sec.—W. E. Ayrton, Esq.

Rec Sec.—John Y. Henderson, Esq., Yokohama; Professor James Summers, Tokio.

Treasurer.—J. Thurburn, Esq.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been carried unanimously the meeting separated.

Correspondence.

THE TERM *YATOI.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL.

SIR.—In your issue of the 10th instant I notice that you refer to the use of the word "*yatoi.*" Now I will tell you what I know about it. In the days of the Tokugawa dynasty of Tycoons the word came into use on a large scale in regard to the teachers of the Kaiseijo (now known as the Kaisei Gakkô) and was used to indicate men of scientific education, (both Japanese and foreign), being seldom applied to the ordinary officers. Terashima, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, was once a teacher in the Kaiseijo. The word is neither honorific nor is it impolite. There is a word—*hiyô*—which is used in the sense of employé of a low class; thus, for coolies &c—your correspondent probably thinks *yatoi* and *hiyô* are the same.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A JAPANESE.

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Law & Police.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General.

July 12, 1875.

EYTON *vs.* COPELAND.

This was a claim for the sum of $300, being the price for 20 hhds. of beer sold by plaintiff to defendant on 12th March last with interest on said sum from 1st April last.

Mr M. Kirkwood appeared for plaintiff, and Mr Lichfield for defendant.

After a short opening statement, Mr Kirkwood called

J. L. O. Eyton, sworn:—I am the plaintiff in this case, and was manager of Mr Hegt's brewery. In March last there were 26 or 27 hhds. of beer in the brewery: part wds sold to our customers, and 20 hhds. to Mr Copeland. This beer was made of the best English hops and malt. The brewery was disposed of shortly afterwards. I had a 30 gallon cask of this beer. It was in first-rate condition. I met Mr Copeland about the 6th or 7th March, and he said that Mr Harryman had spoken to him about buying the remainder of the beer. I said I had no objection to sell it, if he would take the whole lot; but I would leave the selling of the beer to Mr. Harryman Mr. Copeland asked me if it was good beer. I replied that it would be better for him to go to the brewery and judge for himself. The beer was made from the very best materials, viz., English malt and hops. That was the subject of our conversation. These are the bill of lading and invoice for the malt and hops. [Papers produced] We paid $417 for the malt. I sold the remainder of the b er to our usual customers, and have received no complaints. It has been paid for. I received a receipt from Mr. Copeland for the beer. [Receipt handed in]. I sent in an account on 7th April for the beer and some hops, which I had sold to defendant. In reply to this, Mr. Copeland wrote that he would pay for the hops; but asking for time to pay for the beer, and offering to pay on the 10th July. [Letter handed in]. I sent in a separate bill for the hops. Some days after I received a note from Mr. Copeland, asking me to come down to the brewery. I went down, and was taken to an outhouse or shed, and shown the beer, and defendant said, "There is your beer; it is all spoiled Some one has been trying to do me a great injury." He said he did not know what had been put in the beer, but he strongly suspected it was urine. He said he would have the beer analysed, and prosecute the party he suspected. He then asked me if I would request Mr. Harryman to come up and see the the beer. That was all that passed. I never went there with Mr. Harryman. On that occasion there was nothing said about returning or not paying for the beer. The next I heard about it was on receipt of a letter on the 8th May, saying that the beer must be returned, as it would never be fit for use. [Letter produced.] I wrote him a letter on the same day, declining to take back the beer and asking for the promissory note. On Monday morning the 10th May, when I came down to the office, the boy told me that Mr. Copeland had brought the beer back during church hours on Sunday, and had put it in the compound, and left it: and the boy handed me a note [produced,] stating that he returned the beer, and would not pay for it. I then wrote him a letter, telling him that it lay there at his risk and expense. Only 18 hhds. were returned.

Cross-examind by Mr. Lichfield: It was only a general credit which was given. I have been manager of Hegt's brewery since it started, some five years ago. I have known beer go bad before, but not after the brewing is finished. The brewing was finished, and the beer was fit for delivery, when it was sold to Mr Copeland. I do not know if beer is fit for delivery before fermentation has ceased. This beer was brewed in February, but it was not all brewed at the same date. I know from hearsay that the beer which I had was of the same brewing as this. The plant at the brewery can brew 10 hhds. at a time. The beer was racked off into fresh hhds. after it was sold.

Re-examined: I have tasted beer from about a dozen of these casks, and the cask which I had was the same.

F. Harryman, sworn: I was brewer at Mr. Hegt's brewery in February and March. There were about twenty-six or twenty-eight hhds. there in the beginning of March; none was brewed subseqnently. The beer was brewed from English hops and malt. I met Mr. Copeland one day, and he came up with me to the brewery. He looked at 5 or 6 hhds., and tasted the beer. He said it was very good, and in good condition. Some of the casks had finished fermenting and were re-racked and bunged up. The others had finished working, but were not yet re-racked, Mr. Copeland tasted both descriptions of beer, and then left the brewery. Outside he said, "I will take all of that beer that is left, at the price agreed upon, $15 per hhd," He asked me to rack it for him, and send it down to his brewery. I told Mr. Copeland that the beer had been worked on the English system, and that in his place I should put some hops in it, bung it up, and put in a vent plug, removing it several times during the day to allow the gas to escape. The next day I had the beer worked. I tasted beer from several of the casks, and others who were there tasted it. It was all good. The remainder of the 26 hhds. were sold to the customers. I sent a 36 gallon cask to Mr. Eyton. There were four different brewings of this ale, but it was all very similar. I called in at Mr. Copeland's brewery about a month afterwards. I found the beer muddy, and working, and I said that I could not account for it. Mr. Copeland said that some one had been trying to do him an injury, and he thought had put urine in the beer. He said nothing about non-paying or refusing the A brewer should inspect new beer at least every day, in some stages oftener. I do not think that a brewer could have bad beer on his premises for a month without knowing it. I found all the bungs out of the casks.

Cross-examined.—It is usual to inspect beer in store every day. Beer rarely goes bad after the fermentation. The time of fermentation depends, generally about eight days. Beer does not generally ferment after it has been re-racked. Beer would not work from imperfect wood in the casks, it would go sour. I have been nearly eleven years in the brewing trade, nine years in England and two here. I was not at Alsopps when the beer went bad one year. I saw Mr Copeland in the settlement before he inspected the beer. I spoke to him about taking the beer from us as we were closing the brewery, and it would be a good opportunity for him. He said if the beer was good he would take it. I told him to come up and see it. I told him that the beer was good. When he inspected the beer he said that it was as good beer as he had seen. The beer was afterwards re racked by me. I delivered the beer to Copeland the day after it was re-racked. Mr Eyton was supplied with beer from the fermenting casks that had not been racked. When I saw the beer the bungs were out of all the barrels. When I saw it it was dirty and working and I thought that new beer had been put with it and had caused it to referment. It is not customary for brewers to have beer returned on their hands when bought by sample, but if an order is sent for beer and it proves to be bad, it is liable to be returned.

Re-examined.—At home beer is generally returned at the end of a fortnight, but there is no custom. If found bad, the beer should be returned at once. The casks in which this beer was placed were all sound sweet casks.

E. Wiegand sworn.—I am a brewer, I have been one for 27 years. I remember Mr. Copeland being in Mr. Heght's brewery last March. There were about 27 or 28 hhds. lying there. I saw the beer racked off by Mr. Harryman, I was present, I saw the casks in which the beer was placed. They were sweet and good and were well scalded out. I tasted beer from about 20 casks there. The beer was good I drank some of the remains of the beer that was left. It was good. The beer was fit to rack and send away when I saw it. If I had bought this beer I should have racked it and put some hops in it and then had it bunged it up and put in a cool place, I should examine it every two or three days, I should find out in a few days if beer on my premises was bad. Beer would not ferment again after a month's time unless something was done to it. I saw the beer lying in Mr. Copeland's premises alongside the premises. The bungs were out. I should think the stables might affect the beer. Mr. Copeland did not say anything to me about the beer. The barrels were about a foot from the ground.

Cross-examined.—The barrels were on a wooden stand. I saw a row of hhds. lying there and I knew the barrels. I did not count them. I did not see any of Mr. Copeland's beer in that shed. When I saw them the bungs were out. I have taken Hegt's brewery. I took over the plant and everything just as it was; my lease is from the 2st March. I took possession on the 2nd March. After I took possession I went down in the cellar with Mr. Copeland and Mr. Harryman to inspect the beer. I would have bought the beer but it was in my way, because I wanted to make alterations in and repair the cellar. I told Mr. Copeland I was obliged to him for moving it out of my way. When I took possession all the plant in use was in a good state, but the unused plant was bad.

This was plaintiff's case.

Mr. Lichfield then called

W. Copeland, sworn: I am a brewer, and occupy the Spring Valley Brewery. I have had five years experience in brewing and during

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that time have been very successful: I bought the beer from Mr. Eyton on Mr. Harryman's word that the beer should be good and sound. About the 6th March, Mr. Harryman came to me and said that there were about 30 hhds. of good beer in the brewery, which it would be a splendid chance for me to buy as Mr. Wiegand would not take it over. A few days afterwards he came to me again about the beer. I had not seen Mr Eyton. On the 9th I went up with Mr. Eyton to look at the beer. The second time when I saw Mr Harryman, he asked me to come and look at the beer. I went with him to the brewery the next day. He then told me that the beer would keep two years. We then sampled the beer, but it was not in a fit state as it was still working. I looked at the beer and told Mr Harryman if he would guarantee it good beer I would take the lot. He guaranteed that it was good. On that I agreed to take it and asked Mr Harryman to send it down. The beer was delivered on the 14th. I had no idea when the beer was going to be sent to me. When it came I put some in the godown, some in the cellar, and some in the shed. It was not all put in the same place. There were hundreds of casks of beer of my own brewery in these different places, none of which had gone bad. The beer was placed on skids and forty eight hours after the beer was delivered, on going into the cellar, I found that two of the bungs had flown out, and afterwards I noticed that the heads began to bulge. After that I left the bungs in for some days but finding there was so much yeast in the beer I had all the bungs taken out. The beer in all three places showed the same symptoms and at the same time. I had done nothing to the beer I merely thought it was too green, I did not think it would go bad. I do not know that any body tampered with the beer. I first wrote to Hegt's people about it on the 9th or 10th April about three weeks after I received it.

During this time I was waiting for it to finish working but it got daily worse, and I sent it back to Mr. Eyton's go-down, I only sent back 18 hhds. I had used half of one of the other casks to fill up the hhds as the beer worked and the other one and a half casks I had mixed with my own beer and it turned 8.00 galls sour. I sent out some of this to my customers but had to take it all back again and was not paid for it. I have not treated the beer at all.

Cross-examined.—I have not treated the beer at all, I always cleaned the bungs and put them back again when they flew out. I have always men working in the brewery. When I went to the brewery I only tasted two glasses, that was green. I did not see any beer racked off. All beer must be racked off before it is sent out I told Mr Harryman to rack it off I have brewed beer here on English principles. I first learnt to brew in Yokohama. I was not at my brewery when the beer was delivered but it was there when I came home in the afternoon. The beer lay in my yard till the morning, when I rolled it up on the skids. I have had bungs come out before, and I always let them lay out. I put these in because Mr Harryman told me it was the custom in England. I did not discover the beer was bad until the 9th April. I had not tasted it until then. When Mr. Eyton came I told him that the beer was spoiled, but I did not tell him either that I would return it or that I would not pay for it. When Mr. Harryman came up he could not account for it and I told him that if it was not better I should not keep it. I used the half hhd. for filling up the other casks from the 9th March. I had the beer analysed. Mr. North told me that it was acid and going sour, but that he could not find anything in it. Mr. Harryman told me how to treat the beer, but I did not treat it at all. Up to the 8th May, I did not repudiate the beer. It was only analysed shortly before I sent the beer back. When I say 'shortly' I mean about a fortnight.

The two Counsel then addressed the court on behalf of their respective clients.

Judgment was reserved.

July 14, 1875.

The following decision was this morning rendered in the above case:—

This is an action brought to recover $300, the value of twenty hogsheads beer purchased of plaintiff by defendant, and delivered on the 14th March last.

There is no dispute as to the fact of the purchase, the delivery, and the price agreed upon; but it is shown by the evidence that in a short time after the beer was received by the defendant it began fermentation anew, and finally turned sour and became useless. This fact, however, was first communicated by defendant to plaintiff about a month after receipt of the beer, and after plaintiff had twice presented his account and been promised payment; and it was not until the 8th May, nearly two months after the purchase, that defendant claimed a right to return the beer. The defendant states that the agent of the plaintiff, on seeing the beer, guaranteed it to be in excellent condition, and that it would keep for two years. This is denied by said agent, who says he represented the beer to be in good condition, but gave no sort of guarantee as to its keeping properties.

The evidence shows that the beer was carefully examined and tasted before the purchase by the defendant himself a brewer, and by the witness Wiegand, also a brewer, and was by both pronounced to be in excellent condition.

It would appear from this that the condition of the beer was good when sold, but that neither the plaintiff nor defendant were able to judge whether the same would continue good and sound for a reasonable time, as neither are now able to say, what was the cause of its souring.

This being the case, it was clearly the privilege of the defendant to demand, at the time of purchase, an express warranty of the keeping qualities of the beer to protect himself against the possibility of its spoiling. Failing in this he took it upon his own risk, unless he can show fraud on the part of the plaintiff, and of which there is no pretext.

The judgment of the Court therefore, is that the plaintiff recover of the defendant the sum of three hundred ($300) dollars being the contract price of the beer, with one per cent, per month from the 29th day of June, the date of the commencement of this action, and costs of suit.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul General.

H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

July 17. 1875.

James Taylor, James Smith, and Archibald Greenshields, three seamen of H. M.'s S. *Audacious*, were charged with resisting and committing a violent assault on the police.

Prisoners, when asked to plead, said they had a great deal to say.

His Honor said he would hear their statement in due course.

Sergeant Percival, sworn: Yesterday, about 1 p.m., I received an order from the *Audacious* to arrest 11 men, and I and a constable went down town and found two of them; then we went to the Spring Valley Brewery Gardens, knowing that four of the men were there. As soon as I spoke to them about going on board, they said they would be taken by no man. They had the four sticks I now produce. The fourth man did not resist; he only tried to get away, and I sent him on board. I tried to arrest one of the prisoners, and they all then set on to me. I received a number of blows with the sticks,—one on the mouth, and the others on my body, My left arm was broken Greenshields threw a large stone at Mansbridge, the constable. My arm became very painful, so I took a jinrikisha and went back. Constable Mansbridge then got the assistance of the Japanese police and arrested the prisoners, and brought them to the police station, where they were put in cells in irons about 3 o'clock. Whilst in the cells they tore up a platform for sleeping on. Dr. Eldridge has pronounced my arm broken. It is to be set to-day.

To Greenshields: You deliberately threw the stone at Constable Mansbridge. You all struck me.

J. Mansbridge, sworn: Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the sergeant told me to go out with him, and catch some of the seamen of the *Audacious*, who had broken their liberty. Went down town and arrested two of them in a public house. We went from there to the Spring Valley Brewery, and saw the three prisoners and another seaman named Barton. Barton we sent on board. I told prisoners they would have to go on board their ship. They refused, and picked up the sticks produced. They came out of a summer house and struck the sergeant several blows. I received a blow from one of them, but I could not say from whom. I told the sergeant to go away, and I would get the Japanese police to help. Prisoners then came out of the brewery, made a noise, and struck the sergeant again, when his arm was broken. I arrested them in the end at the top of the camp. Greenshields threw the stone at me. I took the prisoners to the Bluff police station to get more handcuffs as I had only two pairs with me. They said they could not walk, so I got jinrikishas and took them to the head police station, where they broke up the floor of the cells, and made noise. I think they had had some liquor.

Prisoners had no questions to ask, and His Honor remanded them till Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

July 11, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

July 11, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

July 12, *Jessie M'Donald*, British 3m. schooner, Stort, 275, from London, General, to Simon, Evers & Co.

July 12, *Oleander*, British barque, Joss, 348, from London General, to E. Fischer & Co.

July 12, *Satsuma*, British barque, Garrick, 366, from London, General, to Hudson & Co.

July 11, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

July 14, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullarton, 357, from Nagasaki. Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

July 15, *Vittor Pisani*, Italian corvette, Captain A. de Negri, 1,900, from Amoy.

July 15, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Morse, 5,050, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 11, *Volta*, French corvette, Flaucand, 900, for the South.

July 12, *Spirit of the Age*, British barque, Johnson, 374, for Kobe, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

July 12, *Hants County* British barque, Cochrane, 611, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by Captain.

July 11, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemascheffsky, 405, for Petropalofskoi, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

July 12, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 1,760, for San Francisco, Mails and General despatched by O. & O. Co.

July 12, *Oxfordshire*, British steamer, Jones, 1,228, for Amoy, via New York, Tea, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

July 12, *Kearsarge*, American corvette, Captain Lewis, for Hakodadi.

July 14, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, for Hongkong. Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

July 13, *Vsadnik*, Russia corvette, Captain Novosellsky, 900, for Kobe.

July 14, *Montcalm*, French ironclad, Admiral Krantz, 1 800, for, Hakodadi.

July 14, *Ascold*, Russia flag ship, Captain Tartoff, 2 016, for Nagasaki.

July 14, *Frolic*, British gun-boat, Captain Buckle, 466, for Kobe.

July 17, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M B. Co.

July 17, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Bombay* from Hongkong.—Commodore Parish, G. W. Muir, R.N., Lieut. Miller, R.N., Dr. M'Fall, Mr. Baba, and 7 Chinese.

Per *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. Piotrouski, Hon. H. G. Edwards, Miss Green, Capt. Corning, Miss Mayfield, R. Beattie, Hatton, Dr. Page, U.S.N., M'Gregor, Ribeiro, Capt. Taylor, F. Howlett, Dr. J. Hare, 22 Japanese gentleman, 2 Japanese ladies, 1 Chinese in the cabin, and 225 in the steerage.

Per *Belgic* for San Francisco.—W. C. Maughan, Mr. and Mrs Davenport, Baron du Sellier, Dr. McMurtree, Mr. and Mrs. McLoughlin, Captain Crowell, C. J. Whittaker, J. K. Lothrop, W. E. Stephenson, Lee, Warner, Major Cunliffe, R. Lilley, W. E. Jones, E. J Spalding, E. L Reed, Prince Camporeale, S. B. Usill, D. Marjidedon, J. Davison, L. Joseph, P. Robertson.

Per *Oxfordshire* for Amoy, via New York.—Mr. W. N. Sturrock.

Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohoma: Geo. F. Seward, Mrs. Seward, child and 3 servants, Messrs. H. W. Tileston, H. Ferris, C. A. Heinemann, H. N. Lovatt, H. B. Ellis, G. G Blandy, H. G. Coops Burgess, J. L Turner, A. Michelson, J. A. H. Schepel, Mr. and Mrs. Walthew, 1 Chinese and 10 Japanese in the cabin, and 136 in the steerage. For America: Mrs. Lovitt and 3 children, E. C. Lord, M. Hoffmeyer.

Per *Volga* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Yavoisky, Locke King, J. M. Michel, Cosquer Réné, James Nantry, Legardeur, J. S. Waite, Charles Royer.

Per *City of Peking*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. J. W. Blake, P. Phillips.

Per *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs Yanoské and servant, Makaya, Dase, J. F. Ullrich, Otto Senn, Brown, Thos. Rowatt, Betsuyeki, Saito, A. Helm, Hauson, Isk and servant, Inouye and servant, Ishetsi and servant, Kobayashi and servant, Watanabi, Floyd and servant, Kuki, Tad Sing, Nakamura, Takachi, Three Japanese officers, Mr. and Mrs. Knipping, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Date, Mr. and Mrs. Hirose, Mr. and Mrs Hosokawa, Mr. and Mrs. Sunoni 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Midzuno and servant, Messrs. Saga and servant, E. E. Mason and servant, B. H. Chamberlain and servant, Fukudia and servant Murata and servant, P. S. Dowson, Ojimé, Fukada, Murata, J. Braga, Araki and servant, Masuke, and 314 Japanese in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, for Shanghai and ports.—Rev. W. M. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Illies, Mrs. Middleton, Messrs. Wilmoski, Fileston, Seward, Burchard, Loveat, and 22 Japanese, in the cabin; 210 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Bombay* from Hongkong:

Sugar	4,207 bags.
Sundries	963 packages.

Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—Treasure $2,200.00.

Per *Volga* for Hongkong.—

Silk for Marseilles	9 bales.
„ London	7 „
Total	16 bales.

Per *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, 10,600 *yen*.

REPORTS.

The *Jessie M'Donald* reports having spoken the *Oleander* and *Satsuma* in Van-Dieman strait: both vessels from London for this port

During the passage of the *Satsuma* from London to this port, on the first day of April at about 11.30 a.m., while the chief mate was engaged in repairing a piece of chain belonging to the head gear, he fell off the jib boom into the water, and although a good swimmer, and the weather fine, with only a light air of wind at the time he was unfortunately drowned.

One of the crew threw the end of the foresheet to him, and on its not reaching him a sail maker's bench was thrown over board, which he got hold of, in the mean time the captain having put the helm down to bring the vessel round, a boat was got out, but by the time it was in the water, the man was nowhere to be seen, the bench was picked up however.

From the report of the crew, he could not have been stunned, having spoken to the man who thew the rope to him; and the supposition is that he must have been attacked by a shark, a large one having been seen about the vessel that day.

The *Satsuma* at the time was near the Island of Tristan D'Acunha in the Atlantic. The deceased was named Thomas Harris, a native of Poplar, aged 32, and has left a widow and child residing in that place.

H I. R. M.'s *Askold*, bearing the flag of Admiral Bremmer, left the harbour this morning for Nagasaki, where the Admiral will haul down his flag, and hand over the command to his successor. On passing the German frigate *Hertha*, the *Askold* was saluted with thirteen guns. The salute was returned by the *Askold*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York	Mora	P. Heinemann & Co	
New York	T. A. Goddard ...	Mourilyan & Co. ...	
New York	Walton	Wilkin & Robison.	
Hongkong	Bombay	P. & O. Co.	21st July.

"Berkeley, Sept 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1, 26 ins.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO 2/9

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.

ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO. AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipeint decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama July, 3, 1875. 10ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—The market continues dull and without change. An exception, however, may be noted in favour of *Grey Shirtings* which find buyers readily at the lowest quotation. In other respects quotations must be regarded as nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.95 to $2.10	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	nom. per pce.	2.25 to 2.45
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom.	2.20 to 2.45	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb.	0.75 to 0.97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„ „	2.20 to 2.50	Black Velvets		7.75 to 9.00
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2.55 to 2.85	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.		3.25 to 3.35
Yarn:—							
No 16 to 24	nom.	per picul		30.00 to 35.50	No. 28 to 32	nom. per picul	36.00 to 38.25
Reverse	nom.	nominal			„ 38 to 42	„ „	40.00 to 45.50

Woollens.—Business in *Mousselines* continues dull. Our quotations are wholly nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.36	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.00 to 7.00	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Sugar.—No change of any kind is to be reported in Sugar quotations. We hear of no transactions. Kerosene Oil is unchanged.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.60 to 4.80	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	5.10 to 5.60
in Basket	„	4.50 to 4.60	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4.40 to 4.80
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.20 to 8.40	Swatow	„	3.40 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.60 to 8.00	Daitong	„	3.40 to 3.75
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.80 to 7.40	Japan Rice	„	3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.90 to 6.50	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.80 to 2.95

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Last year arrivals from 1st to 16th July were 225 bales; this year they barely amount to 75, a few of which only are new silk.

So insignificant are transactions since the 1st instant, that comments on quality, and price of the new staple must be postponed till the season opens in good earnest. Everything seems to point to a late opening this year.

The greatest uncertainty still prevails as to the probable supply of silkworm's eggs for this season.

Tea.—Our market has been rather brisk for the past week, settlements amounting to 4,300 piculs. Rates were rather stiffer after the departure of last mail but to-day close quiet.

The arrivals since the 10th instant, amount to some 7,500 piculs, and stocks on hand are now about 12,000 piculs.

The general character of teas shewn is rather inferior, and far from equalling average quality offering at the same date last season.

The *T. A. Goddard* has obtained a full cargo for New York direct, and will have fair despatch. Current rate of freight £3. per 40 cubic feet.

Common	$20.00 to 23.00	Fine	$35.00 to 37.00
Good Common	24.00 to 26.00	Finest	38.00 to 40.00
Medium	27.00 to 30.00	Choice	50.00 very scarce
Good Medium	31.00 to 34.00		[and quotation nominal.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates shew a further sharp decline, with only a moderate business doing in either Bank Bills or Private Paper.

Gold Yen are again quoted higher, but hardly any transactions are reported.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' sight	4s. 1 1-16d. to ⅛	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	⅛ per cent. pre.
„ „ Bank Bills on demand	4s 0 15-16d. to ⅛	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	⅛ „ dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 1 1-16d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	98½
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.20	30 days' sight Private	102
„ „ Private	5.30	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	98
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	73	30d. s. Private	102
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	73½ nominal.	Gold Yen	206
		Kinsatz	416½

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES. SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
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YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

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GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d, 10d., 1s., 1s, 1s 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10., 1s, 1s. 3d, and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s, and 2. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s., and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green and other colours, 2s., 3s., 1s, 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s, 15s, and 20s. per gallon.
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS in every in shade of colour and variety of price.

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MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
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Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.	Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Donkey Engines.	Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
Distillery Engines.	All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Air-pump Engines.	Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.	Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.	Dippers and Cranes.
Cane-juice Pumps.	Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.	Cane Punts.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.	Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Granulating Pans of every description.	Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 30.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 21st July, at 3 a.m., at No. 159A., Mrs. S. C. PASS, of a daughter.

Notes of the Week.

The following better has been addressed by the Prime Minister to the assembly of nobles recently convoked.

Last year you bound yourselves by a common vow to establish your Assembly, to take deeply to heart the kindness of the Imperial instructions to you, and to discharge to the utmost of your ability your duties as nobles. This was truly a matter for congratulation, and if the nobles had striven zealously to realize the practical results of such a resolution, it would have been indeed fortunate for our country.

Since that date, however, the meetings have been but scantily attended, and I have not learnt that any definite plan has been formed for accomplishing these results. Some, while agreeing with the objects of the Assembly, have gone elsewhere, others who agree equally with them, stand by almost like mere spectators. It does not seem as if any notice were taken by them as to whether the Assembly was in a state of prosperity or decay—or whether it was being established or abandoned. If such indolence and negligence continues, what is after all the good of your Assembly? Saneyoshi's former rejoicing is turned into sorrow. He is prevented by the pressure of his important duties from attending the Assembly frequently himself but he cannot forget it by day or by night. He hopes that the members will commit to writing and communicate to him their plans for discharging the functions of the Assembly together with their views as to the means of increasing its activity for the future. He will aid you in your endeavours. Do ye all give due consideration to these words.

All the evidence points to the suspicion not that the Assembly has in any way been uncompliant to the views of the Government, but that its members have not the necessary force of character to discharge their duties with any real advantage to the country. No one who reflects upon the part played by the great nobles at the revolution of 1868 can fail to make a low estimate of their average personal power, and their present conduct confirms this view. What the country really wants is a man of genius, born in the purple, and who will do for Japan something like what Alfred did for England, Peter for Russia and Frederick for Prussia.

WE have the best reason for thinking that the report that this country is likely to be involved in war with Corea is without solid foundation, so that the newspaper articles and paragraphs which have appeared on the subject are merely misleading. Certainly there is no ground for regarding war as imminent, though the relations between the two countries may not be of a satisfactory nature. We may be quite certain that after recent experiences of the expense entailed even by so small an Expedition as that of last year to Formosa, Japan will not undertake one which would cost her ten times as much, unless it is actually forced upon her by circumstances which forbid any other course, and it is most ardently to be hoped that no such circumstances will arise.

WE should be the last to withhold our tribute of admiration from Mr. Akiyama Tsnetaro for resigning his position as supervisor of the Press, rather than carry out the laws recently promulgated for its regulation. But his act is of course not the slightest evidence one way or the other in regard to the wisdom of those laws. It is wholly impossible that a question so complicated as that of the relations of the Press to society should have received that study from any Japanese, be he who he may, which can make his opinion upon it of much value. It is even observable that no foreign writer on the subject who has denounced these laws has given the smallest shadow of a reason for doing so. Englishmen, whose struggles for liberty during six centuries have given them a free press as the crown of those liberties, imagine that because it is a precious thing for them, it would be a wise thing for all nations in whatever conditions. The words "Free Press" constitute a formula by means of which they solve a number of their own national problems, and they imagine that if put into the hands of others it will perform the same offices. In our opinion, and for reasons we have fully given, we hold this to be a complete delusion. To suppose that any one who has the responsibility of acting upon this question will be deluded by the mere cry of "Free Press," excellent formula though it may be for ourselves, is absurd, especially when this cry is absolutely unsupported by one relevant argument from history. Englishmen prize, and rightly prize, their liberties above all their possessions, and would delightedly see the same boon conferred upon, or won by, the rest of the world. But some of them at least also know by experience, or the teachings of history, that liberties conferred upon those who do not know how to use them are mere translated forms of fire, sword and rapine. It may even be doubted whether liberties given are ever of service to nations on whom they are bestowed. They must be won, and the education for the just use of them comes with the process of winning. Of course it is easy to raise an applauding shout by crying "Free Press, Free Press;" but it is far better that liberties should be delayed until there is some guarantee that they will be rightly used, than that the most sacred of all causes should be associated with excesses which not only bring it into disgrace, but delay its ultimate triumph.

IT is said that the Satsuma officials have sent in a Memorial to the Throne expressive of grave dissatisfaction with the present condition of affairs, and complaining specially of the formation of the *Genroin*, a body which they regard as useless and unnecessary.

IT is impossible that the public should be satisfied with—possibly we shall better express the general condition of feeling in regard to the case by saying, feel comfortable under,—the result of the trial of King, recently convicted of

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a criminal assault upon a Japanese girl. The letter of the prisoner's Counsel published on Thursday evening demands careful attention, and confirms the strong opinion expressed in our article of the 19th June, that in view of the presence here of a trained judge, the constitution of the Court by which King was tried is of as unsatisfactory a nature as can possibly be conceived. Mr. Dickins forcibly points out that the Vice-Consul, before whom the preliminary examination took place, and who drew up the indictment, sat as Judge upon the case, and says that "the depositions of the two principal witnesses—the complainant and her mother—consisted as much, or nearly as much, of answers to questions put by the magistrate (a majority of which seem to have been leading questions) as of answers to the interrogatories of the prosecuting counsel." He proceeds to show that the cross-examination of Japanese witnesses is "little more than a farce," owing to the various hindrances by which it is beset; and reviews the grounds on which it is impossible to put ordinary Japanese evidence on the same footing as ordinarily intelligent and respectable European evidence. One conclusion may certainly be drawn from his letter, viz, that under such circumstances a case like that of King can only be dealt with satisfactorily by a trained and competent judicial authority, and we cannot cease to regret it was not so dealt with. With the morality of King's intentions or acts we have nothing to do. The whole question is, did he, according to English law, commit the crime of which he was convicted? The answer given by the court which tried his case may or may not be the right one; but we hold that the constitution of that Court, though formal enough under the order in Council, was not such as to earn a respect for its decision, whichever way that decision might go.

A vigorous protest against the recent press-laws will be found among our translations. The Government has not been clever in its management of this whole question, though this can hardly be wondered at, seeing that it was dealing with an altogether new force. It first made a number of rather loose laws under which the Press worked up to the date of the promulgation of the late code. It would have been better had the late code come first. Then a great mistake was made by excluding the Press from the meeting of the Assembly of provincial governors, as we pointed out at the time; and the Government brought out the new code just at the time when the Press was irritated by this exclusion. Now nothing can be worse than for the Government to regard the Press as an enemy, or to make an enemy of it. However necessary the late laws may have been in view of the abuse of liberty which the Press exhibited, and which would of course have increased rapidly until serious mischief might have been done, if the Government is wise it will regard the Press as a friendly force in the guise of an enemy, and act accordingly. The error of doing otherwise has been shewn all over the world, and in England as much as elsewhere, though we have happily outlived this period. But the fact should steadily be borne in mind that the wise or unwise management of this question will bear corresponding fruits, and that the disposition and tendency of the Government should be to give as much, not as little, liberty as possible, and this must be given gradually. Had it been possible to argue for greater present liberty, with the least approach to a conscientious conviction that it could be safely granted, we should have been second to none in urging its concession. But we are entirely convinced of the mischievous and fatal tendency of any such gift *at this moment*, and firmly believe that an unregulated press would bring this Empire to ruin in five years.

Captain Douglas, late Director of the Imperial Naval College in Yedo, was honoured with an interview by H. M. The Mikado on the 22nd instant. His Majesty addressed Captain Douglas as follows:—

Some time ago in consequence of a request made to your Government we invited you to take the position of Director of our Naval College. Since then you have discharged diligently the duties devolving upon you, and it is due to you that the studies of the cadets have reached their present state of progress. We have great pleasure in heartily commending this result, being as it is the basis of the development of our Navy.

You have announced that you wish to resign this office, and return to your country. We therefore offer you a few of the productions of Japan as an acknowledgment of your services and we wish you every happiness in your future career.

Captain C. W. Jones, a retired Commander of the Royal Navy succeeds to the post vacated by Captain Douglas.

With the letter which we publish this week on the questionable taste of using the word *yatoi*, we shall permit the subject to relapse into the limbo from which a correspondent withdrew it. It is to be hoped that the object with which it has been ventilated may not be altogether fruitless in result.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, we observe, devotes an article to the popular religion of this country, based upon Mr. Satow's essay on the "Revival of Pure Shintô" which appeared in this journal last year, to which it awards high praise.

The *Adventure*, with the Battalion of Royal Marines from Yokohama, arrived at the Cape on the 28th April. Sir Garnet Wolseley has, it seems, decided to send on the Battalion to England.

We publish this week the tables intended to accompany the Consular Trade Report of Hiogo. The Ôsaka tables will appear next week.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

THE *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi*, which has now been for some weeks sitting, was closed by H. I. Majesty on Saturday, the 17th instant, with the ceremonies which attended its inauguration. His Majesty addressed the following speech to the members of the Assembly:—

We are glad that your deliberations have been conducted conscientiously.

We shall in due course, and after consulting with the *Genro-in*, consider the recommendations which you have drawn up for our information and approval, and will take action thereon.

Return, now, to your respective offices and discharge your duty to the State industriously.

The extreme heat of the weather is found to affect the jinrikisha men severely. Two men fell down dead, apparently from sunstroke, on Saturday last in Yedo and a death from the same cause is reported to have occurred at Homoko. In the latter case the indifference usually shewn to the dead was strikingly displayed; the body was permitted to remain for some time at the road-side, during which the little clothing the dead man had possessed was taken away.

A daring attack was made on Saturday night, on a small cottage on the river bank at Kawasaki, occupied by Mr. Balaam, bridge-keeper in the Government railway service. A party of thieves, six in number, armed with swords, presented themselves at the window and demanded admittance, but Mr. Balaam prepared his house for a siege, and while carefully guarding himself awaited an opportunity to put his assailants to flight. His revolver was out of order, but he fortunately possessed a musket which enabled him at length, and after enduring a siege of some hours, to rout the robbers. The report of the fire arms would not seem to have been heard by the neighbours. Mr. Balaam has not sustained any injury.

ALL those persons who were tried some four or five years ago for the murder of Hirosawa, a *Sangi* have been acquitted. One of the party confessed to the crime on the application of

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torture, but his innocence having been since established he also has been set at large.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that some twenty-five of the deputies, who accompanied the Governors of their respective *ken*, remain in Yedo for the purpose of learning the decision of the *Genro-in* to their memorial respecting the mode of representation.

A report from Ichinoseki, a town in the province Rikuzen, states that on the boundary of the provinces of Sendai and Mogami a terrible catastrophe has just occurred. A violent disruption of earth and rock took place at the foot of the Kamurogadake mountain, whence issued a torrent of water destroying all the people who were using the hot springs at the time. Thirty corpses and one horse have since been dug out. The village of Hiyate in the vicinity, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* adds, was also carried away. The loss of life was great but cannot yet be accurately determined.

An alarm of fire was raised at shortly after four o'clock a.m. on the 18th inst. on smoke being observed to issue from the premises of Messrs. Batavus & Co., ship-chandlers, &c., No. 31, Water Street. It was some little time before the engines arrived and a proper supply of water was available for their use, and in the meantime the fire, fed by the combustible material stored within the building had obtained such hold as to defy all attempts to extinguish it. Shortly before five the roof fell through and the flames were got under. The front portion, or store, contained ships' stores, paint, oils, &c. nearly all of which have been destroyed or rendered valueless. The rear of the building was occupied by Mr. Batavus. The fire would seem to have broken out in the upper portion of the store, although its origin cannot be determined, and Mr. Batavus is disposed to trace it to some oiled clothing. He states that he returned home at an early hour this morning but that he observed nothing unusual. We are sorry to learn that his loss is insufficiently covered by insurance.

A correspondent of the *Choya Shimbun* relates the following trait of the independent spirit of a certain Akiyama, an officer of the *Mombusho*. He was employed, it would seem, to examine the new publications, but exhibited in this office a strong desire to see the press freed from all restrictions. On the promulgation of the new press-laws he resigned his post, feeling, concludes the correspondent, that he could not conscientiously execute them upon recalcitrant journalists.

A temple of note named Yengioji at Hakata in Fukuoka *ken* was burned on Sunday the 18th instant.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that on the 18th instant, Nakashima of Kanagawa *Ken*, Shibahara of Chiba *Ken*, Fujimura of Yamanashi *Ken*, Watanabe of Osaka *Fu*, Kusumoto of Niigata *Ken*, Nakano of Yamaguchi *Ken*, and Watanabe of Fukuoka *Ken*, members of the *Chikuhokan Kuaigi* received orders from the government to remain at Tokio for some time.

It is not so long since we had to point out the ill-usage that our language meets with at the hands of the Custom House people. The following may be read upon a new notice board at the French Hatoba and requires the help of the French translation to render it intelligible.

"No body allowed to passon a jinrikisha carriage sedan or horse-rack except cart.

"Custom House."

Il est defendu De Passer en voiture en Ginrikicha Chaise a Porteur et a Cheval. Les Chariots De Bagage Seuls sont Permis De Passer.

Douane.

The first of the series of promenade concerts held on the 20th inst. at the Public Gardens afforded much gratification to its audience, the heat of the day having given place to an agreeable southerly breeze which admitted of the thorough enjoyment of performed a selection of instrumental music with spirit, and some glees and part songs were sung with such pleasing effect as to secure more than one demand for repetition. The success of the first of the series bodes well for those which are to follow.

The tenour of the following notice may probably be guessed. It may be found posted upon a dyke, which is now under repair, between Satte and Kurihashi.

"About cockeding *(sic)* a new bank. A circuitous road."

The festival of the *Kawa-biraki*, or opening of the river Sumida in Yedo, which was celebrated on the evening of the 20th instant was more brilliant and more largely attended than any of its predecessors for many years past. The festival marks the beginning of the *do yu*, a period of 21 days corresponding with our dog days, and celebrates the ancient custom of the heat-worn citizens of exchanging their dull and sultry streets for the cool airs and gay enlivenments of the metropolitan river. The custom has been observed during the memory of man, and though for the past two or three years the weather had shown itself unpropitious and thus diminished the number of visitors, the crowds which thronged the river and its banks on Tuesday night testified to the hold which the festival has obtained upon the national mind and to the undiminished attractions of its accompaniments. Nothing, truly, could be brighter than the scene presented near the Riogoku Bashi as the hour for discharging the fireworks drew near. On either bank crowds of merry-makers thronged the tea and dwelling houses, lighted with thousands of gay-coloured lanterns, which line the margin of the stream, while the river was alive, and in the vicinity of the bridge was almost impassable, with the closely-packed mass of boats which had come together. The water blazed with light, and gay laughter, intermixed with the tinkling strains of the *samisen*, might be heard on all sides. For many years no such scene has been presented as that of Tuesday night, and the order and good humour of the people must have impressed the many foreigners who were present at no unimportant characteristic of its spectators. The fireworks demand no special notice. They consisted of the usual array of catherine wheels, rockets, roman candles and set pieces displayed from the Riogoku Bashi. This began at about nine o'clock and at half-past ten the amusement had ended. Then ensued a débâcle of the boats which were skulled homewards to their several destinations, the spectators on the banks sought their *jinrikishas*, and the river slowly resumed its accustomed silence, broken only by the laughter of some persistent revellers who carried far into the night their pleasant celebration of the *Kawa-biraki* of 1875.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. Str. *Bombay*, despatched on the 21st July.

	England.	France.
Sundries.....	42	27
Total.....		69 Bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 18th July, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,293.19
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 525.85
Total.....	$8,819.04

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$7,818.98
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 543.36
Total.....	$8,362.04

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 11th July, 1875.

Passengers, 17,935½.	Amount.....	Yen 4,036·76
Luggage, Parcels	,,	125·54
Goods	,,	178·444
	Total Amount.....	Yen 4,340·744

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THE CESSION OF SAGHALIEN.

THAT a certain sense of relief is found in the settlement of a question which has irritating features, and which has long been an open one, is the only ground on which the Japanese can be congratulated on the cession of the Island of Saghalien to Russia. It is true that in securing the Kurile Islands in exchange, they obtain a certain compensation; and that if the national pride is somewhat wounded by the loss of the larger territory, it is soothed by a *quicquid pro quo*. But there is something unpleasant about the incessant encroachment of a neighbour who possesses, in that perfection which only comes with long practice, the art of swallowing up everything in his proximity, either under the plea of manifest destiny, or the veiled demands of obvious interests. At the risk of being charged with flippancy in the consideration of so grave a question, we may illustrate the recent transaction by the following anecdote. A little boy at a fair was wondering at the huge bulk of an elephant, whose intelligence was greatly praised by his keeper. To test this the youth was told to place a coin in the trunk of the animal, and had the satisfaction of seeing it immediately deposited in a box placed at hand for the purpose. Delighted and satisfied with the exhibition, the boy requested that the elephant should now return him the coin, when the keeper replied that that part of the creature's education had not been pursued. By the treaty made in 1867 between Russia and Japan it was mutually agreed that the Japanese should go as far north in the Island as they pleased, on the condition that the Russians had the same liberty to go southwards. The concession to the Japanese was of no earthly value. There was nothing to go northward for. Every fresh mile thitherwards took them farther from their base, while the country to which it led them was more and more barren and inhospitable. To the Russians it was precisely the reverse. True, it took them from their own base at Nicolaiefsk. But it led them towards an open southern port, a more genial climate, a less grudging soil—possibly towards stores of coal of exceeding usefulness to a power with a squadron in these waters. The results could easily have been foretold. The Japanese were gradually edged out of the Island. It is not difficult for the joint occupant of a house, who has an obvious interest in forgetting the provisions of his lease, to make the relations between himself and his fellow-occupant so unbearable, that the latter retires in disgust and places the affair in the hands of his lawyer. The offending party is left in possession, and can easily weary out his victim with those delays which enable him eventually to arrange matters on his own terms, especially when there is that disparity of muscles and means between them which exists in the case of Japan and Russia. Yet, it must be confessed, that if Japan has lost Saghalien, she owes it to the treaty of 1867, and to her inexperience of the inevitable result of a joint occupation of such a territory with a power so bent as is Russia upon territorial aggrandizement. It is true that Russia found a thousand excuses for refusing a boundary line in the Island, and must from the first have regarded joint occupancy as sole possession temporarily delayed. But it is not the less true that when once all limitations to the Russians to settle in any part of the Island they pleased were abandoned, the extrusion of the Japanese was simply a question of time.

As regards the importance of the Island to Japan, little can be said except that it was something, though not much, of a barrier against an encroaching neighbour. That it possesses coal is sufficiently well known; but it may be doubted whether it possesses other mineral resources of any value. To Russia, however, it is relatively far more important, as it practically gives her the command of Japanese waters. It is true that in Colonel VENINKOF's "Military Survey of the Russian Boundaries in Asia," published in 1873, it is stated that Saghalien is not of the slightest strategical importance to Russia, because owing to the depth of the channed it does not defend the mouths of the Amoor, because it has not a single safe port, because its defence is impossible, and because, on account of its climate, it cannot produce grain enough to support the garrison and convicts. But a power which needs a convenient *pied à terre* in Japanese waters, and finds one with an abundance of coal in the neighbourhood, will employ its convicts in building a breakwater behind which it can find shelter for a few men-of-war should occasion demand their presence. As to the Kuriles, which have now become the property of Japan, they are valuable alone as seal and sea-otter hunting grounds. They possess no harbours and can hardly be cultivated, though their climate may perhaps be no more rigorous than that of Saghalien. Admiral ENOMOTO has received some praise for his treaty, and as he has induced the Russian Government to give up all the Kuriles, instead of only a part of them, as was at first proposed, he appears to deserve it. As to any promises in regard to the future, or guarantees in the shape of treaty stipulations, we can only presume that it has not been thought expedient or desirable to ask for them. The exchange of territory probably embraces all the points of the treaty, though we could have hoped that some provision might have been made in the case of possible emergencies connected with China or Corea.

REVIEW.*

DR. BROWN is one of our oldest Japanese scholars, and his "Colloquial Japanese" published twelve years ago is still gratefully remembered by many as the best, and indeed almost the only help of the kind which was for a long time procurable. Dr. Brown has now come before the public with another work of a similar character, viz. "The Mastery System applied to Japanese." His plan has been to take twelve moderately long Japanese sentences which he has divided into sections of convenient size. Under each of these sections is found a number of sentences containing in various connections parts of the phrase placed at the head of them. It will be seen that, by this system, the materials of the twelve sentences which form the basis of Dr. Brown's book are placed before the student in a great variety of forms, and by the time he has gone through it, it will have been his own fault if he has not mastered them thoroughly so as to be able to use them freely in conversation.

This system seems a good and practical one, but we cannot acquiesce in the pretensions put forward for it in the preface, nor is it possible to approve of all the directions which Dr. Brown gives to students. The mastery system professes to be as nearly as possible "that of a child learning to talk, or of a child that has learned to to speak placed among a people whose language is entirely new and strange to it." It is admitted that this system must be modified to suit it to adults, and the extent to which it is found necessary to do so may be judged from Dr. Brown's first sentence, "Will you do me the favor of calling with me on our brother's friend in New St. to-morrow." But the objection to the mastery system is not that it adapts the child's system to the wants of adults, although it does so to such a degree as to render its origin almost unrecognisable, but that it does not allow sufficient-

* Prendergast's Mastery System, adapted to the study of Japanese or English, by S. R. Brown, D. D.

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ly for the difference between the mind of a child and that of a full-grown educated man. We refer chiefly to the entire prohibition of grammar during the time this system is being pursued. The prejudice against grammar no doubt had its origin in a reaction against the old system, now happily becoming obsolete, of making boys learn by rote page after page of grammatical rules before they knew anything about the language itself. But we cannot help regarding its entire exclusion as equally injurious to the student's progress. It is quite true that at first very little grammar is necessary, especially for children, and in the case of the ignorant Japanese youths for whom Dr. Brown's book was primarily intended, the want of it may not do much harm. The majority, however, of the foreigners who take it up will be adults who have already received a grounding in the principles of grammar of their own, and probably also of other languages, and in their case it is a mere waste of time to allow them to find out by 'rule of thumb' that (to take examples from Dr. Brown's first sentence) *wo* is the sign of the objective case, that *ka* asks a question, or that *te* is a participial ending. As most people know from experience, the mind of the child or boy detests grammar and grammatical analysis, but that of the educated adult rebels equally against learning by rote phrases which it does not thoroughly understand, and it is the weak point of the "Mastery System" that no sufficient allowance is made for this distinction. We believe that few if any full-grown men will have the patience to go through Dr. Brown's book without either having known a little grammar beforehand, or getting some grammatical explanations as they go along.

Considered, however, without reference to the system which it is intended to illustrate, there can be no doubt that this will prove a useful manual for European students of Japanese, and as a text-book for Japanese learning English, for whose use it was primarily intended, we can recommend it very heartily. The sentences are well-chosen, and contain a large part of the words and phrases likely to occur in ordinary conversation. We must still refer the student who wishes to drink of the well of Japanese colloquial, pure and undefiled, to Mr. Satow's 'Kuai wa Hen,' but the mastery system may be found more convenient for those whose ambition is more limited, and whose aim is rather to acquire some facility in speaking than to attain to a correct and grammatical acquaintance with the Japanese spoken language.

A Japanese friend describes the Japanese sentences in the Mastery System as "*rippana honyaku bun*" or "unmistakeable translation style" and although we do not go quite so far as this, it must be admitted that a good many of the phrases, especially towards the beginning of the work, lay themselves open to this criticism. This feature in Dr. Brown's manual is explained and in part justified by the circumstance that it was written in the first place for a class of Japanese pupils, to whom it would of course be an advantage to have the English phrases as literally rendered in their own language as possible. To a European, however, who is learning Japanese, it is rather annoying to discover that he has been obliged to master, along with a great deal that is valuable, a certain number of locutions which owe their existence to the necessity felt by Dr. Brown of giving his Japanese pupils literal renderings of the English phrases, and which are not used by the Japanese themselves. It is this wish to be literal which has given us such phrases as "*otoko to onna no kyōdai*" at p. 178, which is no more Japanese than "Honor thy male and female parents" is English. For the same reason there are too many *anatas*, *watakushis* and plural particles; and the word *kyō-dai* is constantly employed where a Japanese would certainly use one of the words for 'elder brother,' 'elder sister,' 'younger brother,' 'younger sister.'

Of actual errors in grammar or translation there are not very many. We have noted a few things which strike us as not quite satisfactory.

In the first sentence, no distinction is made between "*Sore wo nas'tte kudasaru ka* and *Sore wo nas'tte kudasaimashō ka*." The former means, as translated by Dr. Brown, 'Will you do me the favor, but the latter favor," or if used in the second person "I wonder whether you will do me the favor."

Yuku, to go, does not represent the colloquial pronunciation. It should be *iku*.

Handai is rather an unfortunate word for 'dining-table.' It has been coined for the purpose from *han* 'a meal' and '*dai*' 'a stand,' but as *handai* is already a familiar word to Japanese in the sense of a 'fishmonger's wooden tray' it is inadvisable to use it for a dining-table as well. '*Dai*' alone is quite sufficient.

Tateba (p. 198) is correct for 'station', but Japanese always use the English word in the case of a railway station.

Rokujin zen go (p. 127) is 'sixty or thereabouts,' not 'not far from sixty' as translated by Dr. Brown.

The phrase *Annaka kara Niigata made kesshte yoi michi wa arimasen* (p. 128) is incorrectly rendered "The road from Annaka to Niigata is by no means a good one." It should be "There is positively no good road from Annaka to Niigata."

The phrase *Kane wo motte isō des* (p. 130) would hardly be used in the first person by Japanese. It means 'apparently has money' or 'seems likely to have money,' phrases which one would not use of money actually in one's own pocket.

Goku tattoi at page 176 does not means 'the highest,' only 'very high.'

Nagagutsu (p. 46) is 'riding-boots' or other long-boots, not ordinary wearing boots.

There are a number of errors which a more careful revision of the manuscript might have prevented, such as at p. 150 where *go kiō-dai hayaoki deska* is translated 'your brother is an early riser' instead of 'is your brother an early riser,' and at page 170 where the English phrase "my time of rising depends on circumstances" is represented by a Japanese sentence which means "my time of rising depends upon the snipes!"

The number of typographical errors is considerable, but with Japanese printers this must be hard to guard against.

After all, the defects which we have noticed do not very seriously impair the value of Dr. Brown's useful manual even for European students, and in so far as it is used for the purpose to which it was primarily adapted, viz, as a class-book for Japanese youths, they can hardly be said to be of any consequence whatever. We have no doubt the "Mastery System" will meet with the favorable reception from the public to which its practical character and other merits fairly entitle it.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

On Popular Rights.

(Hōchi Shimbun.)

There are among our learned men those who declare that, since our late civil war, the governmental administration of the country has made vast strides while the people are lamentably wanting in a sense of appreciation of the advantages which they are now permitted to enjoy. For instance the *heimin*, freed from their former disabilities, are now allowed to ride on horseback and to use their family names, and should they have occasion to resort to a court of law are much better treated than in former times. Besides this, the relations in which they stood with reference to the *kudzoku* and *shidzoku* have been entirely readjusted and they are now politically free-men. And yet, if we may judge from the utter absence of vigour in the large mass of our population, these striking reforms have been unattended with any vivifying influence. The true foundation of national strength lies in the people, and it is therefore the duty of any governing body to reflect in its action the tendency of the popular will, guiding it in its natural course not obstructing its inclination. But our nation differs from others in this, that it is the government which leads the van of progress, while the people, elsewere the mainspring of movement, are here content to follow wherever it points the way.

If we search the pages of history we shall find that the largest advances in civilisation have resulted from some important struggle between the government and the

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vours to enforce a distasteful policy; the people object to it, protest, entreat and at length fly to arms. Who can say what may ensue? A civil war is assuredly not to be commended, but at least it evidences the possession of a high patriotic spirit, a spirit which our people have never shown in reference to the oppressions exercised by their Government. But where the spirit of emulation, which determines each man to endeavour to excel his neighbour, is wanting, there is no such thing possible as an advance in civilisation. And our first thought should be to develop in the minds of our countrymen the desire to rival the best deeds of others, without which our national character will be weak and our advance in civilisation but the shadow of a name.

While, therefore, our national life remains without vigour it will be in vain to call together popular Assemblies, or to change the mode of administration, for although officers shall meet together and make laws, yet, as such laws reflect but the will of the Government they cannot be expected to benefit the people. And, moreover, the foundations of the government have not yet been permanently laid, and the people have manifested no vigour of purpose. Should a government so formed be suddenly changed great calamaties must be expected to follow. We must thoroughly review the great revolution in France in the last century.

Such are the views held by our leading men, who rank above the middle class in intelligence and learning. But we must confess that in these views we do not altogether acquiesce. The object in discussing the point is to explain the respective influences of government and people, and to show that unless the latter themselves vigorously demand their rights their true advance in civilisation is impossible. And this argument largely derives its force from the illustrations supplied by history that every great movement has had its spring in the popular will. But, in order to proceed to demonstration, it is in the first place essential that the condition and characteristics of government and people should be accurately understood, and we shall therefore venture to give the following as the views which we ourselves entertain upon the subject.

The word 'people' is used to distinguish all those who form no part of the governing body of the nation, or, to speak more precisely, all Japanese who are not officials are designated "the people." The word therefore comprehends not only the poor and ignorant, but also all those who are not officials; the wise and the weak, the wealthy and the poor, the merchant and the farmer constitute that body which we know as the people. A government officer who resigns or who is discharged again becomes one of the people, and the members of this latter body exceed by far in point of number those of the governing body. Although we speak of the language of the lower classes we must bear in mind that this does not reflect their own unassisted convictions but the minds of the eminent men whom they follow. All scientific men who have investigated and adopted the laws of motion and gravity since the days of Newton or who have followed in the footsteps of the great improver of the steam engine, Watt, are undoubtedly the followers of these great men, but we venture to assert, that ninety-nine among a hundred of the employers of motive power possess little more than the slenderest acquaintance with the laws which cause their spindles to rotate and their wheels to whirl in untiring motion. And so it is in matters of administration. No important question touching popular interests originates in a low stratum of the population. It is in the minds of the wise and learned, whose experience and education have fitted them to balance the arguments on all sides, that great reforms are first developed and matured, and the people have followed their lead. The nomenclature of the House of Commons in England would lead us to infer that its members were drawn from a humble class of the people, but all our travellers know that it is composed of gentlemen of a class beyond the average middle-class in position and attainments. Viewed from this stand-point it is obvious that the greatest benefits bestowed by legislatures upon the people have not originated with the lower but with the upper class, and it may be doubted whether among the former there be men [illegible] ient judgment and capacity to originate any [illegible] ust reform, upon popular rights, the partisans of the latter party exert their influence to oppose it and on the other hand to extend the privileges of the people. A concession is made here, and a compromise there, and by this means a substantial advance in civilisation is effected.

Among the conclusions of the learned men which we have already cited is this: struggles between a government and a people largely accelerate the progress of a nation, but when this struggle is protracted and pushed to extremities no one can tell how soon war may break out. This is illustrated by the struggle for popular rights in England in the 13th century, which gave the English their "Magna Charta;" the civil war in the 17th century in the same country; and the great revolution in the 18th century in France, in both of which last great movements the monarchs of England and France, were beheaded.

Now, the causes which lead to the violent social disruptions which disorganise the government of a country are not everywhere the same in form though in spirit they do not differ, and the development of this spirit in our own country, though differing largely from the effects exhibited in France and England, indicated its direction in the revolution which occurred here some eight years ago. Divested of its extraneous purposes this revolution was a struggle between the Government and the people, resulting in the overthrow of the former and the enlargement of the rights of the latter, and the present Government is thus the creation of the people. The movement differed in its form from that observed in the revolutions in England and France, when the people took the reins of government into their own hands. The officers of our Government, who are now powerful and hold important offices, were known as *ronin* in the days of the Tokugawa. But they were thoroughly Japanese at heart, and having overthrown the former dynasty are of the liberal party. Thus the people rose against their oppressive government, and having failed to obtain satisfaction by peaceful means resorted to arms in which they were victorious. And yet the learned authorities we have named assert that our people possess no vigour. What are we to infer from this?

It is not indeed that the meaning is obscure but that they have no eyes to see it. These learned men can only see that which is straight before them, but cannot understand the remoter causes which are in operation to produce the effects they witness. If a dish of rice cakes were set before them when they were hungry they would complain that it was not a proper meal because chopsticks were wanting. The outer indications of a movement may be clearly enough manifested to us, while its true and inner springs may be unknown to and unperceived by the wisest. There is much in all such movements that is as mechanical as the proceedings of a journeyman carpenter, who, following the lines traced by his foreman, cuts the circular holes round and the quadrangular holes square without knowing why he does so, or to what end he is labouring. But when the house is completed he perceives the object with which such and such holes have been made, and the purpose is then clear to him.

Although tranquillity or revolutions result from the will of a people, there are occasions when the actors in these great movements are ignorant of their real object and pursuing their course blindly are greatly astonished when they learn its consequences. In the late revolution there were some who raised the cry *sanno* (loyalty to the Emperor) while others said *joi* (exclude the foreigner). These of course were merely side issues. The chief object of the demonstration was to resist the tyranny of the Government and to give the people freedom. We feel sure that were all the *Kugé* to be to-day in the *Kunaisho*, and were they to exercise the oppressive rule of the former Government, our officials would not acquiesce in or overlook such tyranny and thus a second revolution might well ensue. And it is not only the officers who would fight in the cause of freedom: the love of liberty has now spread throughout the land and the people would rise on all sides to vindicate their jeopardised rights.

(To be continued.)

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The Press Laws.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

On the 18th June the Government of this country issued a new code of seven laws for the guidance of the newspaper Press. In the short period that has elapsed since its enactment it has given rise to much discussion, the tendency of such discussion being to blame the action of the Government in the matter. Although the various consultations on the subject are said to have been conducted in private, it is no secret that many months before the change had been absolutely determined on rumours of the coming event were in general circulation. I, for my part, have for long felt much apprehension on the subject, and I am aware that the conditions of the new law—its prejudicial and beneficial effect—have been the subject of comment in all quarters. But the remarks thus elicited were passed unheeded. It is hardly for so humble a person as I am to declare the intention with which these important changes were instituted. They should be styled 'laws for punishing the newspapers,' inasmuch as the sole object of the new law would seem to be that of punishing. Each of its clauses ends with a penal condition, and in many respects it reminds me of the law for revenue stamps. I have good reason for believing that the hostility exhibited to the press arises from the following cause.

About twenty years since many valorous men prepared themselves to league against the former Government of this country, and raising the cries *kinno* (homage to the Emperor) or *joi* (turn out the foreigner) they succeeded in inflaming the spirit of the populace. The Government was at length compelled to interfere and punished the ringleaders by imprisonment, or in certain cases decapitation, and, as this had the effect of enraging the people still more, they rose in rebellion and ultimately overthrew the Government. Now the issue at this moment of the new press laws would seem to indicate a fear on the part of the Government lest it also should be overthrown.

Since, two years ago, the ex-*sangi* expressed their views as to the establishment of a House of Representatives the necessity of making a concession to popular rights has been freely canvassed. But the present Government, having shown itself unwilling to give way, and the people being sunk in their slavish ignorance, the newspapers became the interpreters of the general desire; among them there has been no exception. And although the Government has not thought fit to grant the people their rights, they for their part understand that it has claims upon them and the nature of those claims. But our government being absolute has assumed an analogy between those who have made a stir for people's rights and the rebels who raised the cries of *kinno* and *joi* in times past. Hence it has visited the newspapers with severity as the usual mouthpieces of popular feeling, and hence again the newspapers have been compelled so to clothe their language as to speak of the affairs of Japan as if they referred to some foreign land. Their discontended feeling is plainly visible.

If we shrink from the responsibility of doing our duty through the Press we shall gain the character of ignorant and craven hearts. To implant the seeds of independence and to foster their growth in the minds of our countrymen is a work of time, but I can at least urge the concession of the people's rights. In order to do this we must have a free press in which we may be able to plead our cause.

Should the Government decide that I am in this respect violating the press laws, as I am unable by reason of my poverty to defray the fine I must go to prison. But I will use the opportunity which my trial will afford me to protest against the injustice of those laws and earnestly to demand their abolition. And should I, by my own personal sacrifice, be thus able to free the Press of my country from its disabilities, I shall endure without a murmur such penalties as the law in its displeasure may lay upon me.

MITZUROKU.

[Note, by the Editor of the *Akebono Shimbun.*

We are not acquainted with the writer of this spirited paper, which we place among our leading articles because it so thoroughly agrees with our own views. We may add that a few words are altered here and there. We hold ourselves responsible for the communication.]

The Chikuhokuan Kuaigi.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

The session of the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi* is now closed, and it is probable that with the exception of its name and its forms it will leave behind it no vestiges by which it may be remembered. A *sangi* of both reputation and ability has presided over the deliberations, which the Governors of the various *ken* and three *fu* appointed for the purpose have participated in. The discussions have been based upon the subjects furnished by the Government, and have embraced a review of the beneficial and prejudicial aspects of reform in the direction suggested. Finally, its ceremonial, and the laws appointed to regulate the debates, are highly deserving of praise and are worthy of an important House of Assembly.

It is not that its members betray ignorance or that their reasoning is inconclusive that we assert that the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi* will leave behind it little by which it may remembered. It is rather that the questions submitted to the representatives are unworthy of their consideration, and that hence they are prevented from expressing themselves as fully as they could have wished.

Although some time has elapsed since the opening of the Assembly, we have been prohibited from attending its deliberations for the purpose of taking notes of its proceedings. But, thanks to the reports which we have been able to gather from the deputies who accompanied the Governors, we have gleaned some intelligence of what has passed in the House of Assembly. We had thought before the meeting that among the questions appointed for discussion the most prominent would be those of roads, river-banks and bridges, because the expenditure upon the construction of these would necessarily be great. We felt at the same time that there would be a considerable difficulty experienced in giving effect to the recommendations of the Assembly upon these subjects.

In August 1873 a notification was first issued by the Okurasho which, however, lead then to no practical results. Among the subjects set down for discussion on this first occasion was the question of roads, and our disappointment may be imagined on finding, in the reports of proceedings of the 26th June, that the foregoing notification was cancelled, and that it was proposed to form three classes of roads viz: national, *ken* and village roads, each of these to be again subdivided into three minor classes, their cost being defrayed in a manner to be hereafter determined. Believing that the question of cost would be decided when the question of the river-banks was settled we were silent. We now observe that it has been resolved that the Home Department shall deal with cases in which the dangerous condition of the banks threatens destruction, but that where the actual damage has already taken place, the repairs would in such event be at the charge of the people of the district, the Government in certain cases lending assistance for this purpose.

Are not roads, bridges and river-banks matters of the greatest importance to our country? Rules for defraying the cost of their maintenance may be all very well; the chief matter is that they shall be practical in character. Now is it not strange that regulations should in the present case have been determined upon while the cost of the work is unknown?

The members of the Assembly are men of experience and discretion, and no doubt possessed of sound views with regard to the subject, but being limited to the five heads of questions submitted to them they have simply been able to signify whether the propositions of the Government are eligible or otherwise.

It would now appear that although the object of the Government in convoking this Assembly has been with the view of forwarding the prosperity of the country, it has been content to acquaint its members with the forms and laws which are to govern the proceedings of a House of Assembly. If this be not the case, why are the questions proposed by the Government laid before the meeting in such an unpractical form? Hence, then, the declaration with which we started as to the uselessness of this consultative body. But as the meeting of the representatives of sixty various *ken* and of three *fu* has tended to bring

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about a better knowledge of their mutual relations, it can scarcely be said that the Assembly of the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi* has been unattended with results which may yet prove of benefit to the country.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF EVENTS FOR JUNE 1875.

2nd June.—Kido Takayuki, Sanghi, was appointed President of the Assembly of Local Officials.

Higashi Honganji, Asakusa, Tokio, was appointed as the temporary place of meeting for the Assembly.

Only one or two officers of *Ins* and *Shios* have been permitted to attend the debates.

5th.—The general rules and modes of proceeding for the compilation of the topographical books of the Empire were framed, and the *Shi, Fus* and *Kens* were ordered to examine their topographical questions agreeably to these rules and report the results to the *Chiririo* (Topographical Board).

8th.—In the list of officials of the Educational Department, the rank of officials on the Inspection-board was changed as follows—

Senior Inspector General... ...	3rd	class.
Vice Senior „	4th	„
Junior „	5th	„
Senior Inspector	7th	„
Vice „	8th	„
Junior „	9th	„
Senior Clerk	11th	„
Vice Senior Clerk	12th	„
Junior Clerk	13th	„

The laws relating to debtors of money and grain, and the sureties for the same, have been amended. The substance of the improved laws is as follows :—

When the debtors being subject to the writ of extent there still remains some amount unpaid, a surety or sureties and a witness or witnesses should be ordered to make payment ; and if there is still some sum remaining unpaid, the debtor and sureties and witnesses, and even their successors should be ordered to make payment so soon as they have re-established their fortunes. When the debtor has absconded or died without a successor, the sureties and witnesses should be ordered to make payment ; and if there is some amount still unpaid, their successors should be ordered to make full payment so soon as they have re-established their fortunes.

14th.—The laws, rules and details for the Deliberative Assembly were amended.

The following is a copy of His Majesty's Edict.

In accordance with the oaths We took upon ascending Our Imperial Throne, We now summon to their deliberations the representatives of Our subjects.

It is Our wish that they should amply discuss and determine upon such new measures as may be thought necessary for the welfare of the people, and thus facilitate the administration of our domestic concerns, and farther, that Government and Governed may be of one mind, and that the voice of the latter may thus find access to Ourselves.

It is hoped that all men may feel a due sense of the duties they owe to the State, and that the chief magistrates of cities and provinces will maturely consider and weigh well such projects as may be submitted to them for promoting the welfare and advancemant of Our Empire. The deliberations of the Assembly shall be guided by the rules made for its constitution and such bye-laws as are now made known.

It was proclaimed that as the Assembly of local officers would begin its session on the twentieth the Emperor would open it at eleven o'clock in the morning.

On the same day, the members of the Assembly were honoured with an audience of the Emperor.

25th.—In the third article of the postal treaty between Japan and the United States of America, (notified June, the seventh year of Meiji,) the fourth and fifth sections have been changed. The substance is now as follows :—For every newspaper the weight of which does not exceed four ounces four cents or four sens, and all kinds of printed papers and specimens and samples of every merchandize, four cents or four sens per two ounces or fraction of that weight should be charged at the post offices of the sending places, as the charge for sending it to its destination.

This treaty will come into operation from the first July, the eighth year of Meiji, and the fourth and fifth sections in the third article of the postal treaty should be discontinued from the same day.

28th.—The libel laws were made. The ordinances for newspapers, dated October the sixth year of Meiji, were discontinued and new ones were issued.

The business connected with the public health, and the censorship which the educational department has hitherto superintended were transferred to the Home Department.

In the department of public works boards of repairs were established.

AN ANCIENT JAPANESE CLASSIC.

(The *Tosa Nikki*, or Tosa Diary.)

By W. G. Aston, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, at Yedo, on the 30th June, 1875.

The ancient literature of Japan contains few works of a popular character. Almost without exception, everything which has come down to us from the period when the Japanese language was in its greatest purity and perfection was written by and for a learned circle composed chiefly of the Household of the Mikado and the officials of his government.

The *Tosa Nikki* is not an exception to this rule. The author was a Court noble named Tsurayuki, who traced his descent in a direct line from one of the Mikados, and whose history is little more than the record of the successive offices he held at Kioto and in the provinces. One of his appointments was to the prefecture of Tosa, and it was on his journey back to Kioto after having completed the four years which were then the fixed term for such offices, that he wrote the Diary which is the subject of the present paper. Tsurayuki is also known as a poet of considerable eminence, and as the author of the famous preface to the Kokinshiu, extolled by Japanese critics as the most perfect specimen of composition extant in the native style.

The first entry in the Diary bears date the 21st day of the 12th month, and we learn from other sources that the year was the fourth year of Shohei. This would be, according to the European reckoning, some time in the months of January or February A.D. 935 or now 940 years ago. Tsurayuki begins by telling his readers that diaries being commonly written by men, this is an attempt to write a woman's diary. Hence he always speaks of himself in the third person, under the vague designation of 'a certain man.' But in Tsurayuki's day something more than this was implied by the phrase 'a woman's diary.' The learned were at this time devoted to the study of Chinese, and rarely composed in any other language, whilst the cultivation of the Japanese language was in a great measure abandoned to women. It is honorable to the women of Japan that they nobly discharged the task which devolved upon them of maintaining the credit of their native literature. I believe no parallel is to be found in the history of European letters, to the remarkable fact that a very large proportion of the best writings of the best age of Japanese literature were the work of women. The Genji Monogatari, the acknowledged standard of the language for the period to which it belongs and the parent of the Japanese novel, was written by a woman, as were also the *Ise Monogatari*, the *Makura Zoshi*, and much of the poetry of the time. There is even reason to suppose that the traditions collected in the Kojiki, the Bible of the Shintô religion, were taken down from the mouth of a woman with the exception of the last-mentioned work which was committed to writing before the invention of Kana. The Chinese character was very sparingly used in books written by women, and the use of Chinese vocables was also extremely limited. It is evident, therefore, that when Tanayuki spoke of writing a 'woman's diary' he meant a diary composed in the style usually employed by the women of that period.

The first day's entry also records Tsurayuki's departure from the Government House of Tosa, and his arrival at

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the port from which he was to set sail. He was accompanied here by large numbers of people who came to take leave of him. Most brought with them parting presents, usually of eatables or *saké*. The result was that in Tsurayuki's words, "Strange to say, here we were all fresh by the shore of the salt sea." He did not actually set sail till the 27th, the intervening six days being chiefly taken up in disposing of the presents, and in a visit to the newly appointed Prefect, with whom he spent a day and night in drinking and verse-making, after which he took a final leave. Tsurayuki's successor in office shook hands with him at the bottom of the steps leading up to the house, and they bade each other farewell with many cordial, but tipsy expressions of good-will on both sides. On the following day, however, we find Tsurayuki in a different frame of mind. He tells us that during his stay in Tosa a girl had died who was born in Kioto, and that amid all the bustle and confusion of leaving port, her friends could think of nothing but her. Some one, he says, composed this verse of poetry on the occasion.

"With the joyful thought, Home to Kioto, there min-
"gles the bitter reflection that there is one who never
"will return." We are informed by another writer that Tsurayuki here deplores the loss of his own daughter a little girl of nine years of age.

But the jollifications had not yet come to an end. The new Prefect's brother made his appearance at a projecting cape on their way to the first stopping place, and they were accordingly obliged to land on the beach, where there was more drinking and composing of verses: of these verses Tsurayuki seems to have had no great opinion. He says that it required the united efforts of two of the party to make one bad verse, and he compares them to two fishermen labouring along with a heavy net on their shoulders. Their jollity was interrupted by the master of the junk who summoned them on board. There was a fair wind he said, and the tide served; and Tsurayuki maliciously adds that there was no more *saké* to drink. They accordingly embarked, and proceeded on their voyage.

On the 29th, they had got no further than Ominato, a harbour only a few miles distant from their starting-point. Here they were detained for ten days waiting for a fair wind. Presents of eatables and drinkables still came in, but more sparingly, and Tsusayuki records regretfully the fate of a bottle of *saké*, which he had stuck in the roof of the cabin, but which was displaced by the rolling of the junk and fell overboard. One of these presents was a pheasant, which according to the old Japanese custom was attached to a flowering branch of plum. Some brought verses with their gifts. Here is a specimen.

"Louder than the clamour of the white surges on your onward path will be the cry of me weeping that I am left behind."

Tsuruyuki remarks that if that were really so, he must have a very loud voice. On the 9th of the second month, they at last sailed from Ominato. As they passed Matsubara, they admired a large grove of ancient firs which grew by the sea-shore. Tsuruyuki mentions the pleasure with which they watched the storks flying about among their tops, and gives us this verse composed on the occasion.

"Casting my glance over the sea; on each fir-tree top
"a stork has his dwelling. They have been comrades for
"a thousand years."

It became dark before they reached their next stopping-place, for like most Japanese vessels even at the present day, the idea of pursuing their voyage all night long does not seem to have occurred to them. Besides, to judge from its having gone up the Osaka river as far as Yamazaki, their junk must have been a very small one, and the diary shows that it depended more on oars than on sails. Here is Tsurayuki's description of nightfall.

"Whilst we rowed along gazing on this scene, the
"mountains and the sea became all dark, the night deep-
"ened, and east and west could not be seen, so we en-
"trusted all thought of the weather to the mind of the
"master of our ship, even the men who were not accustom-
"ed to the sea became very sad, still more the women,
"who rested their heads on the bottom of the ship and
"did nothing but weep. The sailors, however, seemed to
"think nothing of it, and sung the following boat-song."

Tsurayuki "gives a few lines of it," and then proceeds. There was a great deal more of this kind of stuff, but I do not write it down. Listening to the laughter at these verses, our hearts became somewhat calmed in spite of the raging of the sea. It was quite dark when we at length reached our anchorage for the night."

Three more days leisurely travelling brought them to Murotsu, a port just to the west of the eastern of the two horns which the island of Shikoku sends out to the southward. The morning after their arrival here, a slight but constant rain prevented them from starting, and the passengers took the opportunity to go on shore for a little. In the entry for this day, Tsurayuki mentions a curious superstition. He tells us that since the day on which they first embarked no one wore scarlet or other rich colours or good silks lest they should incur the anger of the gods of the sea. The next day the rain continued. It was a Buddhist fast-day, and Tsuruyuki kept it faithfully till noon, but as suitable food for fast-days was not obtainable on board, he bought with rice (not having any copper cash) a *tai* which one of the sailors had caught the day before. This was the beginning of a trade between him and the sailors, *saké* and rice being exchanged for fish. There was no change in the weather till the 17th, the fifth day from their arrival at Murotsu. On that day they started early in the morning with the moon, then a few days past the full, shining over a waveless sea which reflected the sky so perfectly, that, as Tsuruyuki said, the heaven above and the ocean beneath could not be distinguished. He composed the following stanza on this occasion.

"What is this that strikes against my oar as the boat
"is rowed along over the moon of the sea-depths? Is
"it the bush of the man in the moon?"

The fine weather, however, did not continue. The dark clouds which gathered overhead alarmed the master of the junk, and they put back to Murotsu under a pelting shower, and very miserable. Three more wretched days they were obliged to remain here, endeavouring with indifferent success to while away the time by writing Chinese and Japanese verses, and every morning counting the days that had been already spent on the voyage. On the 21st they again proceeded on their way. A large number of other junks sailed at the same time, a pretty sight which was greatly admired by Tsurayuki. "It was spring," he remarks, "but it seemed as if over the sea
"the leaves of autumn were been scattered." The weather was now fine, and they entered what we call the Kii Channel. Here they were disturbed by a fresh cause of anxiety. It seems that Tsurayuki during his term of office in Tosa had had occasion to deal rather severely with the priates of these parts, and it was thought likely that they would now try to have their revenge. One of the commentators attempts to save Tsurayuki's reputation for courge by reminding us that this diary is written in the character of a woman. The course of the narrative, however, shows that their alarm was quite genuine, and indeed, to all appearance, well-grounded. Two days later we find them praying to the *Kami* and *Hotoke* to save them from the pirates. On the following days there were constant alarms, and on the 26th they heard that the pirates were actually in pursuit of them, so they left their anchorage at midnight, and put to sea. There was a place on their way where it was usual to make offerings to the God of the sea. Tsurayuki made the captain offer *nusa*.* They were offered by being cast into the air, and allowing the wind to carry them to the sea. The *nusa* fell in an easterly direction, and the junks course was turned to the same quarter. To the great joy of all on board, they had now a favorable wind, sail was set, and they made a good day's run. The next two days they were again stormbound, but on the 29th, they proceeded on their voyage. On the 30th they crossed the entrance to the Naruto passage, and the same night, by dint of hard rowing they reached the strait of Idzumi. They had now reached the Gokinai, or five provinces round Kiôtô and here there was no longer any fear of pirates. They first day of the second month they

* The scrips of white paper seen in Shinto Shrines, and also called *Gohei*.

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made little way, and on the second we have the following entry. "The rain and wind ceased not; a whole day and a whole night we prayed to the *Kami* and *Hotoke*." On the next day the weather was equally bad, and the captain would not put to sea from a fear of bad weather which proved quite groundless. There were a great many beautiful shells on the beach at this place, and Tsurayuki composed these lines in allusion to a shell which is called in Japanese the *wasure-gai* or shell of forgetfulness.

"I would descend from my ship to gather the shell "of forgetfulness of one for whom I am filled with "sorrowful longing. Do ye, oh ye advancing surges "drive it forward to the strand,"

He afterwards says that the true wish of his heart was not to forget her whom he had lost, but only to give such respite to his sorrow that it might afterwards gain greater strength.

The record of the 5th, contains a passage which has some philological interest as giving a specimen of the spoken language at this period. Tsurayuki noticed that a chance order of the captain to his sailors was really a line of poetry of the regular number of 31 syllables. The order was as follows :—

Mifune yori | ohose-tabu nari | asagita no | ide-konu saki ni | tsuna de haya hike.

"Thus it is ordered from the August ship; (i. e. "by Tsurayuki, the owner) before the morning north-wind "comes forth, make haste and haul the ship along "with a tow-rope." The only form here which is distinctively colloquial is *de* for *ni te*, while *mifune* and *tabu nari* are now written forms, and would not be used in the spoken language. There are one or two other examples of the colloquial language in the *Tosa nikki*, and although too few to be decisive, they point to the conclusion that the spoken idiom of the time differed but little from the language employed in literature, a curious colloquial form of *zu*, as in the phrase "*mata makarazu*" 'I will come again' The same form of the future is still preserved in some of the local dialects.

I translate part of the entry for the 5th, the day before they arrived within the Osaka river. They were now opposite Sumiyoshi.

Meanwhile a sudden gale sprung up, and in spite of all our efforts we fell gradually to leeward, and were in great danger of being sent to the bottom. "This god of Sumiyoshi," said the Captain, "is like other gods. What he desires is not any of the fashionable articles of the day. Give him *nusa* as an offering." The Captain's advice was taken, and *nusa* were offered, but as the wind, instead of ceasing, only blew harder and harder, and the danger from the storm and sea became more and more imminent, the captain again said. "Because the august heart of the God is not moved for *nusa*, neither does the august ship move. Offer to him something in which he will take greater pleasure." In compliance with this advice, I thought what it would be best to offer. "Of eyes I have a pair—then let me give to the god my mirror, of which I have only one." The mirror was accordingly flung into the sea, to my very great regret. But no sooner had I done so, than the sea itself became as smooth as a mirror."

The next day, they entered the Osaka river. All the passengers, men, women and children, were overjoyed at reaching this point of their voyage, and clasped their foreheads with their hands in ecstasies of delight.

There is no mention of any city or town of Osaka in the Diary, for the simple reason that it did not then exist. Naniwa, which has been used in later times as a poetical synonyme for Osaka is properly the river-mouth, as its etymology shows, *naniwa* meaning 'dangerous waves.' The bar of the Osaka river had the same evil reputation in ancient times that it has unhappily deserved too well in our own day. Several days were now spent in dragging their vessel laboriously against the strong current of the river. A fast day occurred on their way up it, which Tsurayuki had this time the satisfaction of keeping properly by abstaining entirely from fish. On the 12th, they reached Yamazaki, from which place a carriage (*i.e.* one of the bullock-carts in which *kuges* rode) was sent for to Kioto, and on the evening of the 16th they left Yamazaki for the capital. Tsurayuki was greatly delighted to recognize the old familiar landmarks as he rode along. He mentions the children's playthings and sweetmeats in the shops as looking exactly as when he went away, and wonders whether he will find as little change in the hearts of his friends. He had purposely left Gamasaki in the evening in order that it might be night when he reached his own dwelling. I translate his account of the state in which he found it.

"The moon was shining brightly when I reached my house and entered the gate so that its condition was plainly to be seen. It was decayed and ruined beyond all description—worse even than I had been told. The heart of the man in whose chaige I left it was in an equally dilapidated condition. The fence between the two houses had been broken down so that both seemed but one, and he appeared to have fulfilled his charge by looking in through the gaps. And yet I had supplied him by every opportunity with the means of keeping it in repair. To-night, however, I would not allow him to be told this in an angry tone, but in spite of my vexation offered him an acknowledgment for his trouble. There was in one place something like a pond where water had collected in a hollow, by the side of which grew a fir-tree. It had lost half its branches, and looked as if a thousand years had passed during the five or six years of my absence. Younger trees had grown up round it, and the whole place was in a most neglected condition, so that everyone said that it was pitiful to see. Among other sad thoughts that rose spontaneously to my mind was the memory—ah! how sorrowful!—of one who was born in this house, but who did not return here along with me. My fellow-passengers were chatting merrily with their children in their arms, but I meanwhile, still unable to contain my grief, privately repeated these lines to one who knew my heart."

I shall not give the verses, but proceed to the last sentence of the diary which is as follows :—

"I cannot write down all my many regrets and memories; be it for good or for evil, here I will fling away my pen."

The *Tosa Nikki* is a striking example of the truth of Buffon's dictum that "style is everything." It contains no exciting adventures or romantic situation, there are in it no wise maxims or novel information; its only merit is that it describes in simple yet elegant language the ordinary life of a traveller in Japan at the time when it was written. But these qualities have gained it a high rank amongst Japanese classics, and have ensured its being handed down to our own day as a most esteemed model for composition in the native Japanese style.

I may observe in conclusion that the Japanese of the *Tosa Nikki* is on the whole tolerably easy, and it may be recommended as a good book with which to begin the study of the ancient literature of Japan.

Correspondence.

"YATOI."

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Dear Sir,—Your Correspondent "A Japanese" endeavours to distinguish between the words *yatoi* and *hiyó*. The fact is both are sounds for the same Chinese character—ヤトヒ 雇 or ヤトヒ 傭 *yatoi* is the *yomi* or *kun*—*i.e.* native pronunciation, and *hiyo* is the *koye* or *on*—*i.e.* Chinese sound.

I doubt the fact of Terashima when a poor student, being a *yatoi* of the Tokugawa regime, having any bearing on the case—and I *do not* doubt that the teachers of the Kai Sei Jo were so termed, the old officials being much addicted to take advantage of the *then* ignorance of the foreign employees.

Yours truly,

KO SHIN KEN.

高振嫌

P.S.—What does "A Japanese" say to his countrymen calling one another *On Koku Jin* 御國人 "Honorable Country's man" and foreigners being invariably spoken of and to as *I jin* 夷人 or 異人. The first is literally "Barbarian" and the second (see *Kotonari*, Hepburn p. 232) synonomous with unusual, outlandish, strange, &c., &c.

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I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Total value $1,641,074.				
Shirtings	Yards.	20,819,957	1,108,825
Chintzes	„	689,516	40,489
Taffachelas	„	423,897	89,186
Velvets	„	434,927	85,659
Italian cloth, imitation	„	159,898	26,250
Cotton Fabrics	„	622,672	42,085
T.-Cloths	„	822,544	49,399
Cambrics	„	362,132	24,122
Handkerchiefs	Dozs.	10,790	5,259
Cotton singlets and drawers		7,597	30,841
Cotton Yarn	Piculs.	3,795	127,141
Cotton Goods (Chinese)	Pieces.	6,535	11,791
Total value, Cotton Manufactures			$1,641,047
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—Total value $165,095.			
Cloth	Yards.	13,333	17,370
Stripes (Spanish)	„	8,413	5,610
Flannel	„	14,584	3,468
Long Ells	„	37,920	12,489
Camlets	„	9,775	2,643
Blankets	Piculs.	405	18,895
Mousselines de laine	Yards.	804,172	103,606
Wool fancies	„	438,451	94,709
Total value, Woollen Manufactures			$258,790
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Total value $803,687			
Orleans and Lustres	Yards.	717,065	128,507
Italian Cloth	„	47,503	10,910
Woollen and Cotton mixtures	„	2,622,906	664,270
Total value, Woollen and Cotton Manufacture			$803,687
METALS.—Total value $267,913.			
Iron, manufactured	Piculs.	30,914	139,436
Iron, Pigs	„	14,176	20,818
Iron, Wire	„	925	6,702
Lead, Pigs	„	226	1,824
Lead, Sheets	„	164	1,108
Spelter and Zinc	„	364	2,756
Steel	„	323	5,190
Tin	„	666	19,180
Tin Plate	Cases.	1,237	9,249
Quicksilver	Piculs.	93	17,648
Iron Ware			33,516
Iron Screws			5,720
Brass Ware			2,695
Copper			2,071
Total value, Metals			$267,913
MISCELLANEOUS, FOREIGN.—Total value $1,326,807.			
Candles	Lbs.	10,000	1,673
Canvas	Yards.	7,758	1,713
Cigars	Lbs.	7,300	10,584
Cordage	„	18,000	2,196
Window glass	Cases.	3,694	14,096
Horns, Buffalo	Piculs.	229	1,713
Hides, &c.	„	1,817	20,924
Red Lead	„	106	1,331
Paint oil	„	1,142	9,807
Leather	Piculs.	879	29,468
Soap	„	515	2,758
Vermilion			37,643
Tapestry			8,751
Cement			8,149
Potash			1,982
Clocks	Pieces.	6,566	26,995
Dyes	Piculs.	107	23,568
Boots and Shoes	Pieces.	2,028	5,738
Drugs	Piculs.	4,201	22,318
Furniture			5,395
Tiles			2,862
Glassware			9,870
Implements			2,304

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I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE.—*Continued.*

Instruments, scientific	...	...	6,878
do. musical	...	...	1,260
Jewellery ...	...	...	3,941
Beer and Porter	Dozens.	18,642	30,992
Brandy ...	„	544	3,315
Champagne	„	837	5,449
Sherry ...	„	595	5,024
Whiskey ...	„	219	1,044
Claret ...	„	2,563	8,131
Lamps ...	...	...	10,533
Looking glasses	...	...	4,313
Machinery ...	...	...	42,069
Matches ...	...	...	3,212
Medicines ...	...	...	36,342
Oil, kerosine	Piculs.	40,734	167,385
„ lubricating	...	...	1,788
„ salad ...	...	...	2,903
Eau de Cologne	...	12,307	2,307
Soap (scented)	...	...	2,022
Pictures ...	...	...	6,424
Porcelain ...	...	...	4,195
Provisions (stores, &c.)	...	...	24,286
Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk	...	...	13,047
Scales ...	...	...	1,537
Silver ware	...	...	1,861
Stationery ..	...	...	13,013
Stoves ...	..	...	1,813
Thermometers	...	...	1,232
Towels ...	...	...	1,120
Trunks ...	...	...	1,832
Umbrellas ...	...	...	7,549
Watches ...	Pieces.	1,073	8,601
Clothing ...	..	...	10,813
Books ...	...	...	1,223
Coals ...	Tons.	945	5,123
Articles on Govent. account, (principally Railway material.)	...	...	550,000
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	81,392
Total value, Miscellaneous, Foreign ...			$1,326,807

Miscellaneous, Local or Eastern Produce.—Total value [$990,624.			
Cotton ...	Piculs.	25,772	251,490
Safflower ...	„	2,098	144,034
Rhinosceros Horns ...	„	110	4,045
do. Hoops ...	„	420	5,479
Sapan Wood ...	„	3,029	8,749
Sea horse tusk (narwhal) ...	„	1,631	8,797
Sugar, Brown ...	„	43,916	177,361
do. White ...	„	31,106	237,430
do. Candy ...	„	4,348	43,138
Musk ...	Catties.	3,157	16,903
Camphor, refined ...	Piculs.	153	6,042
Saffron ...	„	16	7,183
Liquorice ...	„	986	3,365
Gall nuts ...	„	538	3,823
Gum ...	...	...	2,350
Hemp ...	...	...	3,208
Tea ...	Catties.	5,088	1,334
Paper, China ...	...	...	13,331
Tortoise-shell ...	Catties.	1,763	10,025
Mats ...	...	...	12,463
Tea leads ...	...	...	5,273
Rattans ...	Piculs.	1,849	13,889
Sundries ...	...	...	10,932
Total value, Miscellaneous Local or Eastern Produce ...			$990,624

Recapitulation.	
Cotton ...	1,641,047
Woollen Manufactures ..	258,790
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures	803,687
Metals ...	267,918
Miscellaneous, Foreign ...	1,326,807
Miscellaneous, Local or Eastern Produce ...	990,624
Total value of Imports ...	$5,288,868

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RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1874.

FROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Cotton Manufactures	$141,137	Umbrellas	$11,689
Woollen Manufactures	66,741	Wines, &c.	5,562
Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	38,480	Medicines	4,425
Metals	35,413	Stores	25,084
Arms and Ammunition	2,537	Tea leads	24,643
Seaweed	33,338	Jewellery	4,885
Tobacco	26,090	Glassware	4,957
Dried fish	12,342	Hats	9,135
Cuttle fish	3,885	Furniture	6,390
Awabi	2,260	Tortoiseshell	2,360
Camphor	24,250	Gunny bags	3,550
Dyes	9,290	Soap	1,020
Beans	3,281	Ginseng	1,782
Tea	5,690	Curios	9,372
Boots	8.749	Mushrooms	9,032
Machinery	32,637	Beche de Mer	6,655
Silk	27,329	Wax	22,933
Coral	3,920	Miscellaneous	73,655
Tea Mats	9,202		
Clothing	20,019	Total	$741,371
Books	7,582		

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1874.

TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Silk—Raw	* Catties.	1,569	$6,565	...
Skin		3,600	1,835	...
Floss		1,000	2,020	...
Waste		103,370	28,737	39,157
Tea	lbs.	7,091,165	...	2,506,179
Copper	Catties.	835,437	...	177,947
Tobacco		961,990	...	86,421
Wax		741,029	...	95,193
Camphor		745,509	...	104,482
Dried fish:—				
Awabi		160,527	17,233	...
Cuttle		239,712	28,648	...
Irico		90,627	24,412	...
Sharksfins		7,956	2,448	...
Shell-fish		221,054	17,387	90,128
Seaweed-uncut		4,330,382	55,852	...
cut		623,717	13,597	64,449
Rice	Piculs.	318,556	...	796,390
Wheat	Catties.	5,620,750	...	96,693
Furs		...	...	3,297
Tea dust	Catties.	81,637	...	2,180
Timber		...	...	2,773
Umbrellas	Pieces.	136,815	...	10,148
Isinglass	Catties.	173,446	...	33,483
Mushrooms		50,580	...	19,614
Peony Bark		63,961	...	2,846
Rags		132,800	...	5,898
Sulphur		511,947	...	8,734
Animals		...	...	1,667
Ammunition		...	...	2,047
Bamboo ware		...	...	2,065
Bronze, broken	Catties.	289,746	57,187	
„ ware		...	10,013	67,200
Drugs		69,885	...	2,580
Ginseng		11,790	...	11,189
Fans	Pieces.	354,888	...	53,001
Lacquerware		...	...	50,808
Porcelain ware		...	...	28,265
Provisions		...	...	2,381
Saltpetre	Catties.	42,600	...	2,161
Screens	Pieces.	127	...	1,073
Sundries		...	...	20,911
	Total value			$4,396,530

* 100 Catties—one picul.

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RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1874.

To Open Ports in Japan.

Rags	$ 4,959	Woollens	45,839
Sugar	86,694	Cottons	30,062
Medicines	14,956	Metals	69,237
Betel	4,150	Coke	4,226
Cement	5,756	Silk	1,620
Wines, Spirits, &c.	10,643	Boots	2,472
Tea Mats	9,643	Books	3,587
Stores	30,786	Clothing	12,814
Jewellery	6,196	Leather	7,091
Arms and Ammunition	14,535	Furniture	8,600
Machinery	33,415	Mixed Cottons and Woollens	7,504
Hats	5,974	Tortoiseshell	2,847
Musk	4,500	Miscellaneous	52,759
Umbrellas	2,317		
Kerosine Oil	36,866	Total	$560,364
Vermillion, Dyes, &c.	40,316		

III.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF HIOGO, FOR THE YEAR, 1874.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	66	46,312	67	47,942
American, general	8	4,853	8	4,853
do. Mail Steamers	90	175,620	90	175,620
French	2	567	2	567
German	22	7,816	22	7,816
Danish	1	337	1	337
Total	189	235,505	190	237,135

Total Entered and Cleared ..... 379 vessels, of 472,640 tons.

IV.—RETURN OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND OF HIPPING DUESS AT THE PORT OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1874.

Nature of Dues	Amount.
Import Duties	$100,993
Export Duties	244,255
Shipping Dues	4,250
Total	$349,498

V.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED TO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF HIOGO DURING THE YEAR ENDING, DECEMBER 31ST, 1874.

Imported. From	Value.	Exported. To	Value.
England and other Countries	$81,000	England and other Countries	$1,080,110
Open Ports in Japan	1,537,272	Open Ports in Japan	2,903,517
Total Imported	$1,618,272	Total Export	$3,983,627

Total Imported and Exported, $5,601,899.

VI.—RETURN OF THE FOREIGN FIRMS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PORT OF HIOGO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

Nationality.	No. of Firms.	No. of Residents.
British	50	195
American	8	44
German	12	59
Dutch	3	34
French	—	8
Austro-Hungarian	—	5
Portuguese	—	8
Spanish	—	—
Swiss	2	2
Danish	—	7
Swedish and Norwegian	—	4
Italian	—	1
Greek	—	1
Russian	—	4
	75	372
Chinese		650

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Law Report.

H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before His Honor C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Assistant Judge.

July 21, 1875.

A. Michel *vs.* A. Hearne & Co,

Judgment in this case was delivered to-day as follows:—

In this case the plaintiff claims $76 50, as the contract price of eighteen barrels of soda crystals bought by the defendants of him, and of which delivery was taken.

The defendants discovered immediately after delivery that the substance bought was not that usually known in commerce as soda or soda crystals, but sulphate of soda, known by the name of Glauber's salts. The defendants had previously bought a cask of the same substance under the name of soda from Mr. Davis, who told them that more of the same kind could be had from Mr. Michel. The defendant, Mr. Hearne, went to the plaintiff Michel and asked about soda. Michel told him he could supply him with some exactly the same as what he had already bought of Davis. Hearne inspected the article, and and highly approved of its appearance, and contracted to buy the whole 18 casks. After delivery it was quickly discovered that the crystals were not what was expected. The plaintiff contends that the purchaser had ample opportunity of inspecting and judging of the nature of the article bought, and says that he gave no other warranty or description of it than that it was exactly the same as what had already been bought from Davis, which was the fact. The defendants contend that they asked for soda, and were entitled to have the article usually known by that name supplied to them, and not one which, though known by chemists as a preparation of soda, is in reality something of totally different properties, and known in commerce by another name.

The principle established by decided cases is that if a person contracts for an article under a well understood name, he is entitled to have that, and no other delivered to him, even though he has had ample opportunity to inspect, and has approved the sample. The real question here is, did the plaintiff contract to sell the article known as the soda of commerce? If he did so, the fact of the defendant having seen and approved of the sample, which he mistakenly supposed to be soda, and thought to be remarkably fine of its kind, will not entitle the plaintiff to recover.

The plaintiff himself says that the defendant Hearne came to him and asked him for soda, and Hearne states that they subsequently said that they (that is Michel and Davis) had bought it for soda and sold it for soda. The plaintiff's own witness, Davis, who partly conducted the transaction, undoubtedly led the defendants to believe that he was selling them the soda of commerce, and that they could get the same from Michel. Looking at the evidence altogether, I cannot but believe that the plaintiff understood that the defendants wanted the soda of commerce, and that they supposed themselves to be buying such from him. Under these circumstances, the verdict must be for the defendants.

J. Clataud. *vs.* D. Welsh.

This was a claim for $15.14, being balance of account for goods sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendant.

M. Gros appeared for plaintiff.

Defendant admitted the claim, but said he was without means and without employment. He was promised a situation next month, and would pay in instalments.

His Honor ordered him to pay the amount claimed, and costs, in two instalments,—one in August. and one in September next.

J. Clataud *vs.* J. H. Smith.

This was a claim for $49.72.

M. Gros appeared for plaintiff.

Defendant pleaded non-indebtedness.

His Honor adjourned the case till 11 o'clock Saturday morning next.

H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq, Judge.

July 24th, 1875.

J. Clataud *vs.* J. H. Smith.

This was a claim for $49.72, for goods sold and delivered.

Defendant pleaded non-indebtedness.

J. Clataud, sworn: The account produced is correct. [Witness here handed in his books] Defendant has never paid anything on account. The bill has been presented several times, and he always said he had no money, and that Capt Wynn would pay it.

lost all his books and papers in the fire at Yedo. The debt was transferred to Capt. Wynn with plaintiff's consent; this was about a year and a half ago.

His Honor: You received the goods, and there is no reason why you should not pay for them.

Defendant: Capt. Wynn agreed to pay the bill. He owes me money.

Plaintiff: Capt. Wynn never paid the account.

His Honor: If Capt. Wynn has not paid, you are still liable. Here is a letter of Wynn's, in which he says he has no funds of yours in hand, and disclaims the whole thing. You have incurred these debts, and must pay.

Defendant: But the responsibility was transferred to Capt. Wynn, as plaintiff well knows.

Plaintiff: I deny it.

Defendant: When the debt was incurred I was agent of Lane, Crawford & Co., in Yedo. I was in partnership with Wynn at one time.

His Honour: If Wynn has not paid the account, the responsibility still rests on you. The fact of Wynn's being a partner of yours does not alter the case.

Plaintiff: The bill was presented over and over again. I never accepted Wynn's responsibility.

His Honour said defendant's account of the transaction was no real answer. He must pay this bill.

Defendant then briefly explained his position, which, he said, would not allow him to pay it. He was already paying $50 a month to Lane, Crawford & Co., to wipe out an old debt. He was at present manager of the Eastern Club, and was receiving $100 per month as salary.

His Honour said he would make an order for the debt and costs, to be paid in four monthly instalments.

GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. Zappe, Esq., Consul.

Saturday, 24th July, 1875.

W. Holmholtz sued H. Lotz for having used slanderous language. Lotz did not dispute the charge, but pleaded irritability of temper whenever he saw Holmholtz, or remembers, he says, the bad advice he alleges plaintiff gave him when he was proprietor of the German Hotel.

Defendant said he was sorry for the expressions he had used, but declined to retract.

Sentenced to pay $10 and the costs, and in default, 8 days' imprisonment.

SAGHALIN.

(London and China Express.)

A letter from St. Petersburg to the *North German Gazette* explains at great length the value to Russia of the newly-acquired dependency, Saghalien, and gives some particulars of the island. It is, it appears, 892 versts long (that is, about 600 miles) and 136 versts broad (that is, about ninety miles). At one place it is only twenty-five versts (about fifteen miles) broad. Its population is no more than about 15,000 souls, of whom 3,000 are Russians, but only fifty are Europeans or Americans. There is a Russian garison of 600 at Dhui, which is the principal settlement in the island, and also some artillery. The object of maintaining this garrison, at any rate during summer, is not apparent, for the deported persons detained at Saghalien could not escape if they tried. The sea all around is far too dangerous. At the time of the Crimean War the garrison was removed to the Siberian continent. In winter the sea is frozen over for the space of four months, and then the passage to Siberia is effected by sledges drawn by dogs. Russia appears always to have had a hankering for Saghalien, long before its value as a colony was known. Indeed, it disputes the priority of occupation with the Japanese. In 1807 the Russian Lieutenant Choostoff formally took possession of it as a Russian dependency, but in 1813 the Russian Government declared that occupation invalid *(non avenue)*. Since then Japan has gradually acquired possession of the southern half whereas the northern has always been indisputably under Russian Government. There has been a good deal of friction between Russians and Japanese concerning the possession of the island, but, valuable or almost invaluable as it is to Russia, it would be useless to Japan, owing to the difference of climate. The Japanese cannot

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like home. Saghalien, though at present extremely poor—there is but one merchant's firm settled in the island doing any business to speak of—is valuable by means of its rich coal mines. It has inexhaustible treasures of sea coal almost equalling the best Newcastle, and also of anthracite, which is a very useful fuel. This fact alone would invest the island with importance as a site for a Russian naval station. But over and beyond this Saghalien holds a most enviable tactical position. It commands and protects the mouth of the river Amoor, a channel of communication with a great future, and also the sea of Ochotsk. It is a therefore all-important for Russia to have possession of it. Saghalien itself has no good harbours, but the sea of Ochotsk has the best that could be found on the earth, and Saghalien protects them. Russia possesses no such second opportunity for giving a secure and advantageous basis to its naval power. Otherwise Saghalien is not favoured by nature. Corn will ripen only in a few sheltered valleys; otherwise the climate is too severe, and much will have to be imported from the mainland. The same climatic influences hinder the breeding of cattle. But coal has, as observed, been found at numerous places. It is not known what *quid pro quo* the Czar has given for the possession of the valuable island, but it is not believed that Japan would have ceded its rights for nothing.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—What inducement operated with the Japanese Government to surrender their moiety of the great Siberian island is not stated; but the Mikado, or whoever transacted the affair, must have known of the coalmines which render it so important; and Saghalien forms a part of the Japanese Archipelago, so that there must have been, one would imagine, a "consideration." The great difficulty with the Russian Navy has always been the want of suitable timber—the larch and fir woods which have been employed in building upon the Baltic and White Seas wear out very quickly in the fresh water—and we have not heard that Saghalien possesses iron. But the forests on the Amoor are immense, although the trees are small, and we shall see this acquisition followed by a thick increase in the navy of Siberia. Before the time of Peter the Great Russia did not own a single port except Archangel, and possessed only one small vessel of war; now she has six seperate fleets—those of the Baltic, the Black Sea, the White Sea, the Amoor, the Aral, and the Caspian. Her latest settlement will give her the opportunity for a new development upon the wide waters of the Pacific, of which she is sure to make use; but it is with reference to Central Asia, China and Japan that Saghalien is chiefly important. The Celestial Kingdom is certain to become more and more prominent in Asiatic politics; its huge population is seething with the impulse of emigration like a hive of swarming bees; its Government is at once unsettled and arrogant; and China means, be it remembered, a fourth part of the whole human race. To and fro across the Pacific will pass the greatest commerce of future years when the Southern islands are all brought into civilisation, and the young Empires of Australasia open active relations with the Old World shores of India and East. Saghalien will be useful in those days if Russia has not become to big to hold together as a separate country, and if the Government at St. Petersburg knows how to utilise the advantages which nature conceals behind the mists and snows of the Siberian coast. There is no reason why we should envy the Czar the chilly acquisition which he has made; Russia civilises after a fashion, and breaks up the fallow of Asiatic heathenism—better, perhaps, than a finer implement. But there is much reason why our Foreign-office and its *employés* should watch and understand the course of these distant events, and they would be particularly well employed if they bore in mind the importance of the coal supply in connection with the future of trade and influence in these Pacific Seas.

Telegrams (dated 15th July) have been received, announcing the arrival of the *Glenartney* in London. About 6,000 packages have been sold, not, we believe, at very favourable rates. Dealers were buying very cautiously.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

Our Tientsin correspondent gives a rather hot list of attacks upon foreigners in the North, lately; and we hear from other sources that an inflammatory placard has been lately posted on the walls of the Tartar City. Whether the unfriendly spirit which the Chinese are exhibiting, means anything definite, or whether it is purely accidental, remains to be seen. It is at any rate sufficiently like earnest to need very sharp curbing.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

July 19, *Traviata*, German barque, Breckwalde, 340, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.

July 19, *Tanais* French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

July 19, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, from Shanghai, General, to M. B. Co.

July 21, *Kearsarge*, American corvette, Lewis, 1,500, from Hakodate.

July 21, *James Paton*, Brit. barque, Cotter, 395, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

July 22, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Connor, 1917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

July 22, *Argyle*, British steamer, Scott, 1271, from London, via Hongkong. July 15, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 22, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,010, from Hongkong July 15, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

July 22, *Vesadnek*, Russia gun-boat, Capt. Nevasellsky, 700 from Kobe, July 20.

July 23, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 5,010, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

July 23, *Erl King*, British steamer, Pearse, 1,707, from Shanghai, July 18, General, to Wilkin and Robison.

July 24, *Sunda*, British steamer, Babot, 1,682, from Hongkong, July 18, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 18, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Morse, 5,500, for San Francisco, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

July 18, *Gayley of Lorne*, British steamer, Burgoyne, 1,389, for Hiogo, General, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

July 21, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

July 21, *Audacious*, H. M. Ironclad, Captain Cullom, Rear Admiral Ryder, for Hakodadi and the North.

July 22, *John M'Kean*, British schooner, Jordan, 194, for San Francisco, Tea, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

July 23, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullarton, 357, for Nagasaki, July 23, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

July 23, *Peter*, German brig, Holm, 241, for Chefoo, July 23, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

July 24, *Mora* British barque, Angel, 620, for New York, Tea, despatched by Heinemann & Co.

July 24, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 5,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

July 24, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Connor, 1,917, for Shanghai, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

July 24, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walkar, 1,685, for Shanghai, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. De Cristofo is, Beretta, Meier, Menière, Lampre, Neo Simi you, O'Rura, and Audiffret.

Per *Niigata Maru* from Shanghai.—Messrs. Gurichet, Uchida, Matsumoto and child, Mansfield, Hely d'Oissel, Murata, Shuruton, Capt. Roper, Kobuyashi, Cramer and servant, Nagashima, Hay and servant, Sando, Jackson Omina, Kirby, Kline, Faber and servant, Wignal, 6 Japanese, and 1 Chinese, and 226 Japanese in the steerage. For Hakodate: Mrs. Muirhead Mr. and Mrs. Galt and family.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*.—Rev. G. Miller and wife, Mrs. Mitchell, Lady Howard de Walden, Hon. Miss Ellis. Hon. E. Ellis, Mrs. Lovill and children, Mr. and Mrs Whitney, Dr. Page, Messrs. Lord, Gerard, Hoffmeyer, Boyd, Spalding, Percy, S. Fischer, A. Phillips, Monteith, Furnichi, Frossard, Lieut. Blake, and 11 Japanese.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Stratford, T. P. Poate, H. Poate, and 10 Seamen, 1 European, and 4 Chinese, on deck.

Per *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Goddard, Mrs P. Evans and child, Mr. and Mrs. Castella, T. G. Smith, J. B. du Mares, T. B. Glover, F. S. Jacobs, J. D. Carroll, Dr. Thorncraft, J. Tayler, J. Winton, Mrs. Byrne and child, Mrs. E. Wheeley and child, Miss M. E. Green, E. A. Ludwick, H. Peacock, A. Hall, R. J. Benjamin, M. Antonoquio, H. E. Reynell, J. Green, J. Eaton, and 16 Japanese in the cabin, 204 in the steerage. For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hardman and infant, M. A. Smith, and E. T. Edwards.

Per *Argyle* from London, via Hongkong.—Mr. Foote.

Per *Alaska* from Hongkong.—For Yokohama: Captain R. W. Stone, 80th Regt. For San Francisco: Mr. J. Somerville, and 4 Europeans, 15 Japanese sailors and 783 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *City of Tokio* from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Miss F. F. Brown, Paymaster C. A. Slurm, U.S.N., W. R. Butcher, U.S.N., Comdr. J. P. Fyffe, U.S.N, P. P. Anasoff and wife, Mrs. Morony, Dr. Geo. Von Scherff, T. Simonet, P. A. Ramee and wife, P. P. S. Lawrence, U.S.N., E. Ullman, Baron Rosen, William Hutchins. For Shanghai.—Saml. Brown, J. A. Campbell, G. Newell, E. Schweblin, J. Griffing. For Hongkong.—J. Fenessey, Miss A. Kinney, and 197 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Niigata Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. Matswo, Mr. & Mrs. Fudzita, Mr. Calder, a Japanese gentleman, Mr. Hondo, Mr

Siwada, Mr. Thos. Howlett, Mr. A Macarthur and servant, Mr. White and servant. Mr. Minowara, Mr. A. C. Maclay, Mr. Asaki. Mr. Takano, Mr. Yamaguchi, Mr. Yamada Mr. Nakagawa, Mr. Yoshida, Mr. Thomason and servant, and 198 Japanese, and 10 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Costa Rica* for Shanghai and ports.—Mrs Hart, Mrs Glover and servant, J. Davison and wife, Dr. Trifler, S. Brown, H. S. Munroe, S. Hart, Mr. Gibson, Mr. J. Hart, Loewenstein Mr Longford, Miss Mayfield, W. B Davis, Mr. Hubner, Clarke, Tat Sin, Mr. Gould, Winton, Capt. Fyffe, U S.N., Mr. Williams, Faber, Ulmann, 32 Japanese in Cabin and 713 in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Sunda*, from Hongkong.—Mrs. Rickerby and Herr Van der Osten.

Per British steamer *Erl King*, from Shanghai.—Messrs. Carter, Gray, and Carozzi.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong:—

Silk..... 69 bales.

Per *City of Tokio* from San Francisco.—Treasure, $285,509.08.

Per *Niigata Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, yen 4,000.

Per British steamer *Sunda*, from Hongkong:—

General goods ... ... 1197 packages.
Sugar ... ... 8,200 bags.
Ex *Cathaya*, ... 180 packages.

Per *Costa Rica* for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, $700.000.

REPORTS.

The French steamer *Tanais* reports: experienced strong wind from the N.E. to N W with a heavy sea between Formosa and Van Dieman Strait.

The *Kearsarge* reports left in harbour at Hakodate the French gun-boat *Volta* and 2 Japanese vessels.

The *James Paton* reports strong S. E. winds first part of the voyage, latter part wind S. westerly. Left in port two American barques *James C. Stone* and *Armenia*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York	T. A. Goddard ...	Mourilyan & Co. ...	
New York	Walton	Wilkin & Robison.	
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	28th July.
San Francisco ...	Alaska	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	25th July.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Argyll		Scott	
Alaska		Howard...	...San Francisco
Erl King		Pearse	
Massilia		Rand	
Menzaleh		Pasqualini	
Naruto		DuBois	
Nevada		Williams	
Sea Gull		Acfort	
Sunda		Balot	
Tanais		Reynier...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Abana 1278		Mathias...	
Catharina 275		Clausen... ...	...Chefoo.
Duke of Abercorn ...1050		Dalrymple ...	...Hiogo.
Iris 213		... ...	
Jessie McDonald ... 275		Stort	...Kobe.
James Paton 395		Cotter	...
Oleander 348		Joss	...
Satsuma 366		Garrick	...Kobe,
Tori 100		... ...	...
Thos A. Goddard ... 682		Smith	...New York.
Traviata 270		Spraecksen	
Ukraine 709		Melcher...	
Walton 541		Shield	...New York.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H.M. Corvette ...	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith
American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
British gun-boat	...Curlew	...Captain Church
Netherland frigate	...Curacoa	...Captain Vandervelde
British Despatch	...Vigilant	...Captain H. C. D. Ryder
German frigate ...	...Hertha	...Captain Knoor
Italian corvette...	...Vittor Pisani	Captain A. de Negri
American corvette	...Kearsarge	...Captain Lewis
Russia gun-boat	...Vsadnek	...Captain Nevasellsky

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Gaelic" str; "Glenroy" str; "Menelaus" str.
FROM LONDON.—
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.
FOR JAPAN DIRECT.
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. O Clarke;" "Formosa"; "Coulnakyle"; "Punjaub."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"B. Sewell." "Jessie Jamieson."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola"
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thornaby" s.s.; "Victna;" "Shalimar."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary". For Hiogo.—"Rainbow"; "Ugo"; "Cremona"; "New Republic"; "Robert Kelly"; "Rishd. Lattley."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO —
FROM ABERDEEN.—"Esmeralda" str.
FROM HAMBURG.—

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Ulysses" str; "Hector" str.; "Diomed" str.; "Stentor" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Paraguay" s.s. "Flintshire" s. s.; "Lorne" s.s.; "Timor" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Flying Spur," "Albuera;" "Western Chief."
AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai"; "Sophie."
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Christian."
AT GLASGOW FOR Do.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—The market continues inanimate, prices rule irregularly and dealers are still indisposed, or more probably unable, to purchase to any extent. Some transactions are reported in 8¼ and 9 lbs. *Shirtings* and in *Velvets*, but in all cases very low prices have been accepted by sellers. Business in *Yarns* and in other classes of Cotton manufactures has been unimportant.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.95 to $2.10	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom	per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom.	2.20 to 2.45	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb.	0.75 to 0.97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„ „	2.20 to 2.50	Black Velvets		7.75 to 8.75
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„ ...	2.55 to 2.85	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in....		3.25 to 3.35
Yarn:—							
No. 16 to 24		nom.	per picul..	29.00 to 35.00	No. 28 to 32	nom. per picul...	35.00 to 38.25
Reverse		nom. ...		nominal	„ 38 to 42	„ „	...40.00 to 45.50

Woollens.—A relatively good demand for plain *Mousselines* may be recorded, although prices show no quotable change. All other Woollens continue neglected. No improvement can be expected for about another month.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6.25 to 7.75		Figured Mousseline de Laine ..	30 yds. 30 in...	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in. ..	4.50 to 5.25		Multicolored „ ...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds.	32 in....	0.25 to 0.36		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...	1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	6.00 to 7.00		Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...	0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18.50 to 19.00		Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...	0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00 to 14.50		Union	54 in. to 56 in...	0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine ...	30 yds.	30 in,...	0.18 to 0.19½		Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb...	0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Iron and Metals.—A large quantity of Belgian iron has been throw upon the market and has exercised a depressing effect upon rates. We quote:

Iron flat and round...	...per picul... ...	...$3.50 to $4.00	Iron hoop ... ...per picul	4.50 to 4.75
„ nail rod assorted ...	, ...	3.50 to 4.00	„ pig ... ... „	...$1.50 to 2.00
„ small size...	„	3.80 to 4.20		

Sugar.—Transactions have been limited during the past fortnight, and the market closes without animation. The stock at present on hand is estimated at 120,600 piculs.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	...per picul....	4.60 to 4.80		China No. 5 Kong-fun ...	...per picul ...	5.10 to 5.60
in Basket	„ ...	4.50 to 4.60		„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	4.40 to 4.80
China No. 1 Ping fah	„ ...	8.20 to 8.40		Swatow...	„ ...	3.40 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	7.60 to 8.00		Daitong...	„ ...	3.40 to 3.75
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	6.80 to 7.40		Japan Rice	„ ...	3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah...	„ ...	5.90 to 6.50		Kerosine Oil...	...per case ...	2.80 to 2.90

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The prices hitherto paid for new silk viz, $355 to $380 apparently give an opening rate of about $400, say 15/3 or fr. 42, for No. 2½ Hanks against $485 to $500, say 18/7 to 19/1 or fr. 51 to 53, last year at the same date. We say "apparently" because supplies of new silk since the beginning of this season being only 50 bales transactions have been too limited to allow any particular grade to be accurately quoted. Some of the parcels received during the last week were tolerably clean silk; but further comments on quality should be postponed until the season opens in good earnest, which every thing tends to show will take place much later than last year.

Settlements since the 12th instant, are 60 bales of old, and 40 of new Hanks, leaving a stock of 200 bales of old silk.

The shipments of the fortnight are 85 bales, making a total export since 1st inst. of 148 bales against 248 last year for the corresponding period.

The average value of the total export of silk during the past season we calculate to be $485, say 18/6 or fr. 51, against $585 say 22/9 or fr. 64 for the season 1873-1874.

Tea.—We have another week of brisk business to report, settlements since the departure of last American mail amounting to about 5,500 piculs.

Stocks are increasing and prices declining. To-day's prices close much as under, but some irregular settlements have been made through the anxiety of sellers.

The steamer *Galiey of Lorne* via Suez has been laid on for New York, and two other steamers have also been advertised "if sufficient inducement offer" for the same destination; the *Lothair*, sailing clipper has been laid on via the Cape; rate of freight, nominally, £2.15 per 40 cubic feet for sailing craft.

Common	...$20.00 to 22.00	Fine	...$34.00 to 38.00
Good Common	... 23.00 to 24.00	Finest	nominal.
Medium	... 25.00 to 29.00	Choice	do.
Good Medium	... 30.00 to 33.00		scarce.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The past week has been characterised by daily drooping rates with sharp competition for the few Private Bills offering.

Gold Yen have found buyers at a further advance for export as well as for local requirements.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' sight...	4s. 0¾d. to 4s. 1d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	¼ per cent. pre.
„ „ Bank Bills on demand...	3s. 11¾d. to 4s.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¾ „ dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 1¼d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	98
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.16	30 days' sight Private....	101
„ „ Private	5.26	„ New York Bank Bills on demand ..	97½
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72 to 72½	30d. s. Private.....	101
„ „ Private Bills 10 days	72¾ nominal.	Gold Yen	403
		Kinsatz	412

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INSURANCE.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.
GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class, 12 months			1¼ per cent.
" " "	6	"	1 "
" " "	3	"	¾ "
" " "	1	"	½ "
" " "	10 days		3/16 "

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class, P.A.		2½ per cent.
Second " "		3 "

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class, P.A.		1½ per cent.
Second and Third-class, P.A.		2 to 3 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

INSURANCE.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER,

A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

Britannia Fire Association.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent for the above-named Company at this Port, is prepared to accept

RISKS AGAINST FIRE

AT THE USUAL RATES.

RONALD C. JAQUEMOT,
Agent.

Yokohama, June 23, 1875. 3ms.

China Fire Insurance Company, "Limited."

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to accept

RISKS AGAINST FIRE,

AT CURRENT RATES.

MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.,
No. 33.

Yokohama, July 1, 1875. 1m.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as
MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.
Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.	Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Donkey Engines.	Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
Distillery Engines.	All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Air-pump Engines.	Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.	Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.	Dippers and Cranes.
Cane-juice Pumps.	Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.	Cane Punts.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.	Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Granulating Pans of every description.	Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
HOARSENESS,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as here shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

July 24, 1875. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

* Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52 ins.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO 2/9

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.
ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER
FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO.
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. 'Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES,"
t ROWLAND & SONS. Hatton Garden, London.
AYokohama July, 3, 1875. 10ins.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 31.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd instant, at the Yokohama General Hospital, DANIEL TURNER, Esq., late U. S. Consul for Hiogo and Osaka, formerly of Philadelphia U. S. A.

On the 25th inst, at the General Hospital, Yokohama, CHARLES CAMPBELL FAIL, late of Shanghai, China, aged 42 years.

Notes of the Week.

THE Second Promenade Concert held in the Public Gardens last evening claims a short notice at our hands. The programme of the music set down for performance was as follows.

PART I.

March.
Quadrille, "La Fille de Madame Angot" ... Lecocq.
Vocal Quartette, "Beware" ... Hatton.
Solo Violin, 6me Air Varie ... Ch. de Beriot.
Waltz ... Gung'l.
Vocal Quartette, "May Day" ... Müller.
Solo, Cornet à piston ... Rossini.
Polka, "Vera" ... Shiraieff.
(Bandmaster H. I. M. S "Vsadnik.")

PART II.

Potpourri, "La Belle Helene" ... Offenbach.
Song.
Vocal Quartette, "The two Roses" ... Werner.
Solo Violin, Fantasie, "Il Trovatore" ... Singelee.
Waltz, "On the Banks of the Neva" ... Schubert.
Russian Hymn.

The chief feature of the entertainment was the violin solos played by an accomplished amateur whose previous performances were noticed in our issue of May 8th. De Beriot's charming 6me Air Varié, which he selected for his opening piece, though played with a vivid feeling to which we are little accustomed scarcely produced a corresponding effect. It is hardly fair, however, to expose a violinist—and especially one whose characteristic lies rather in the expression of the tender and graceful than of vigour or passion—to the detrimental test of an open-air concert, and we are bound to say that the performance suffered from this mistake, but in the subsequent *fantasia* on airs from "*Il Trovatore*"—a weak and colourless setting of the "gems" of that popular opera—the effect was improved by the artist placing himself under shelter. In place of repeating his brilliant rendering of the *fantasia* he gave a graceful romance by C. J. Toms with sympathetic delicacy and feeling, though with less force of execution than we might have hoped for; for this, however, the condition of the instrument, borrowed for the occasion and upon which our trying climate had made sad havoc, was largely responsible. The quartettes and choruses were sung with good effect by a party of amateurs, the band filling up the intervals creditably, and a pleasant evening was brought to a close with the Russian National Hymn.

The Gardens were well attended, and we trust that the aim of the amateur *impresario*, who has wisely availed himself of this pleasant mode of diminishing liabilities incurred for the public benefit, is in course of attainment.

It is said that the Chinese compradores of the settlement have raised a fund amounting to about $3,000 in all, which, together with a sum of $4,000 obtained in Honkong, they purpose to offer to the Deutsche Bank to induce it to forbear further proceedings against its late compradore Lum Hok Pan. His embezzlements, it was said, amounted to $28,000.

We are indebted to the agent of the P. & O. Company for the intelligence that the S. S. *Malacca* with mails viâ Brindisi to the 25th June, left Hongkong for this port on the 30th instant.

Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson have supplied the Imperial Post Office with a steam launch for the purpose of transporting the mail bags to and from the mail steamers and the shore.

THE week which closes has been distinguished by a temperature which the oldest inhabitant has, as usual, failed to find a parallel for. It is said that numberless cases of *coup de soleil* have occurred in Yedo, and that the hard-worked omnibus ponies drop down in the streets to die. Some interchange of compliments have marked the transactions of the Evening Press, and the sarcastic observer has had more than one opportunity of testing the accuracy of the cynical assertion that "language was given to man to conceal his thoughts."

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

THE following intelligence in reference to Corea has been received by the *Akebono Shimbun* from a private source. Moriyama, the special envoy of the Government, has not arrived at the capital. The Coreans appear desirous to postpone as long as possible his official reception, which he is naturally anxious to bring about with the least possible delay. Hirotz who has just returned, remained for some time with Moriyama but has visited this country for the purpose of making important communications. He will return to Corea shortly. The Coreans evince a decided disinclination to open intercourse with foreigners, but as a wholesome dread of Japan would seem to exist it is not improbable that skilful negotiations may ultimately lead to free intercourse, without the necessity of an appeal to arms.

A native newspaper announced the first case of aristocratic bankruptcy a few days since. We now read that a *kadzoku* (or *daimio* as the phrase was formerly) has voluntarily become a *heimin*, or commoner. The slight value of a title now-a-days makes such a sacrifice easy.

THE rumour of a massacre at Tientsin which obtained currency yesterday appears to be without foundation. It is true, however, that correspondence from the north of China alludes to the existence of an angry feeling towards foreigners, which will not improbably display itself in attempts upon life.

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The M. M. S. S. *Volga*, with Marseilles Mail of the 20th ulto., left Hongkong on the 26th instant, at 6 P.M.

THE Home Office has published a notification to the effect that it will not be sufficient to submit the title of a book alone in order to obtain a license for its publication. A complete copy of the work in question must be sent in to the Censorate.

THE native newspapers give an alarming summary of the misfortunes caused by the recent heavy floods in the province of Echigo. Many hundreds of houses have been submerged, the granaries are destroyed, and the growing crops more or less injured by the violence of the inundation. The Government is called upon to take prompt action to relieve the suffering.

AT an early hour on the 27th instant, a review of a portion of the troops quartered in Yedo was held in the presence of the Danish Envoy, General Rasloff. He was subsequently entertained at Hamagoten.

Baron von Holleben, the representative of the German Empire, entertained the officers of H. I. M. ship *Hertha* at the German Consulate on the 27th instant, at dinner. The band of the *Hertha* played a selection of music very agreeably in the course of the evening.

THE heat of Osaka would seem to have exceeded that of Yokohama in the course of the past week. We hear that the glass has marked as much as 102 Fahrenheit in shade.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* says that a fire has occurred at Yamamachi in Nigawa *ken*, originating in the upsetting of a lamp. Before it could be extinguished 150 houses were destroyed.

THE *Nisshin Shinjishi*, of July 27, 1875, publishes the following:

To the Tôkiô Fu.—The penal clause regarding the supervision of drugs, notified on the 25th of December 1874, will be put into force from the 1st of October next. This must therefore be published throughout your jurisdiction.

The above is hereby made known.

July 23, 1875.

(Signed) ÔKUBO TOSHIMICHI,
Minister of the Home Department.

The above notification having been issued, the same is to be made known to all persons following the occupation of dealing in drugs, without exception.

July 24, 1875.

(Signed) ÔKUBO ICHIÔ,
Chiji of the Tôkiô Fu.

NOTIFICATION REFERRED TO ABOVE.

To the Tôkiô Fu.

Drugs are articles of great importance. Unless they be unadulterated and carefully prepared they are calculated to prove most deleterious to human life. Supervision must therefore be excrcised over their sale and purchase, and so, for the future, any persons who may deal in or be in possession of spurious and harmful kinds of the two kinds of medicine, Quinine and Iodide of Potash, shall be dealt with as laid down in the following penal clause.

The above is to be notified throughout your jurisdiction.

Note.—Apart from the drugs above-mentioned, others will also be named and made known in due order. The date upon which the penal clause herein laid down is to come into force will be made known afterwards by the Educational Department.

December 22, 1874.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

PENAL CLAUSE.

Any person dealing in spurious or worthless drugs shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 *yen*.

Note. In case of a second or further offence a fine of double the amount in the first case shall be levied, and the person shall also be prohiblted from dealing in drugs.

Regulations having been issued in the terms of the above, the same are to be made known throughout the various districts, without exception.

December 27, 1874.

(Signed) ÔKUBO ICHIÔ,
Chiji of the Tôkiô Fu.

THE Schooner *Iris* was sold by Mr. T. Wallace for $7,250. Mr. Macdonald was the purchaser.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Gospel of St. Luke, translated into Japanese for the American Bible Society. We hope later to add a few words upon the execution of the work.

AN interesting discovery in Hidaka of a collection of relics of the past is reported by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* in a recent issue. A labouring man who was breaking up new ground for cultivation discovered a "hill"—most probably a *tumulus*—which he surmised had been used in past times as a burial place. On digging further he brought to light a mirror, thirty swords of old-fashioned make, thirty large and twelve hundred small precious stones of various sorts. It is presumed that the burial place dates back to the time of Jimmu Tenno.

THE heavy rains which were reported on the west coast would seem to have fallen to a great extent on the island of Sado. On the 16th instant, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, an inundation occurred in the neighbourhood of Shimmachi which carried away many houses, some bridges and destroyed, in many instances, the growing crops of rice.

WE have been supplied with some specimens of a new issue of labels which indicate a somewhat alarming progress in a branch of Japanese art in which we should have been satisfied with a less notable advancement. The labels are in form and colour of those of Messrs. Bass & Co., and Messrs. Cameron and Saunders, their Agents, but some slight modifications of the original design, and the alteration of those names to that of the Japanese shopkeeper who bottles the deadly stuff, are presumed to be sufficient to evade any legal consequences, even if protective measures were available for the relief of the sufferers. If our informant be correct in his estimate of the contents, the English merchants will not be the only sufferers, the mixture being highly suggestive of cholera.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Menzaleh*, despatched on the 28th July :—

	Marseilles.	London.
Silk	33 bales ...	30 bales
Total bales		63

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 25th July, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$7,734.22
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 500.26
Total.....	$ 8,234.48

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1874.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$7,817.27
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 549.22
Total	$8,366.49

Miles Open 18.

KOBE AND OSAKA.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 18th July, 1875.

Passengers.....16,755.	Amount...Yen	3,772·085.
Luggage, Parcels,.....	,,	139·298.
Goods, ...	,,	140·926.
Total.....Yen		4,052·309.
Corresponding period last year... .....Yen		8,115·347.

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and enviable position of being able to borrow from itself, he takes what is required this year—$4000—from this fund, and the interest of course appears on both the debit and credit side of his account. The objection that a large reserve fund may, some time or other, be needed for some extraordinary expenditure rendered necessary by disaster, he meets by showing that the total cost of Municipal repairs after the typhoon of 1871 was $596; and he, therefore, announces his intention of continuing to draw from the accumulated fund what sums may hereafter be needed for permanent improvements, until it is reduced to a fair and reasonable figure. The immediate result of his operations this year is that he is also enabled to dispense almost entirely with the whole Police Tax; the ordinary expenditure, including the cost of police, being fully covered by the ground rents, and leaving him a small balance. He charges the land with one *bu* per lot for police tax, to indicate that the Council retains its power of exacting "any sum not exceeding one-third of a *bu* per *tsubo*" but treats the tax as what he claims the Ministers meant it to be—a rate-in-aid, only to be resorted to in case of necessity.

Granting Mr. RICKERBY's figures to be correct, as we must necessarily do, he certainly seems to have made out his case, and we congratulate the Kobé community on their acquisition of a Finance Minister who reduces taxation while he improves the settlement. Of course, he derives his power to do what he proposes from the care with which his predecessors have accumulated the fund from which he borrows: but as we agree with him that their policy has been throughout a mistaken one, only a small share of credit is due to them. What immediately interests ourselves in the matter is the clearly proved success of the experiment in Municipal Government made in Kobé, after so many others had been tried here, with failure for their invariable result. The Kobé system is certainly not perfect, and the power of the Municipality, especially as compared with that exercised by the Municipal Council of Shanghai, with such excellent effect, appears to be unnecessarily limited. But the presence of the Consuls in the Municipal Council is certainly likely to ensure any recommendations made by that body being carried into effect by the Consular Board, and, after all, the practical success of the scheme fully counterbalances its theoretical defects. The Foreign Representatives have every reason to be satisfied with their work in Kobé, and we urge upon their serious consideration the advisability of substituting here,—in place of a system which has worked badly, and given satisfaction to none,—one which experience has proved to work well in a similar community, and which there has given satisfaction to all. It appears to us that our municipal reformers should cease to strive after the unattainable perfection for which they have fought so long, and endeavour to obtain the adoption here of a system with which one of the most radical of their number seems to be well content. Reference to the letter in which Mr. SIDNEY LOCOCK announced to the foreign community of Yokohama the establishment of the imperfect and inefficient system now in force, in this settlement, will show that the power of abolishing it was retained by those who inaugurated it. If the foreign community here were to request from their Representatives the adoption of the better Kobé system in its stead, we cannot see, we confess, how they could logically justify a refusal of the prayer.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

ON POPULAR RIGHTS.

(Continued from the Hôchi Shimbun.)

The conduct of those men who some nine years since rose against the Government which they subsequently placed in the hands of the Mikado would seem to have a parallel in the valiant English barons who extorted Magna Charta from their unwilling Monarch, King John. We can imagine this to have been the language of the brave defenders of our country's liberties:

"We can no longer tolerate the weight of your despotic "power and must insist upon your yielding up your "authority to us. If you refuse, the influences which we "can evoke by raising the cry of *sonno* and *joi* shall be "summoned to enforce our demand. True, we are as yet "too weak ourselves to wield the power which we shall "wring from you, while you on your side must be loth "to part with the authority you have enjoyed through "centuries of rule. We shall therefore bring forward the "Mikado and let it be supposed that the power has "passed into his hands. This will answer the purpose "which each of us has in view."

Looking back at this great historical event we can imagine that in some such manner the English obtained their charter of liberty. But while the events are in course of action it is less easy to seize their design. One is dazzled by the glare and the tumult, and it is doubtful if even the actors in such scenes are thoroughly conscious of the tendency of the movement they are engaged in. But when days and years have passed, and we calmly consider the events which history records, then are we able to understand the real tendency and meaning of these popular outbreaks. How few of us who have lived through the late tumultuous times and have witnessed the vast moral revolution which has followed them could have conceived their drift and importance beforehand.

* * * * * * * * * *

The movement which led to the obtaining of Magna Charta took place in England in the year 1215 A.D.; the movement in this country occurred only nine years ago. The former was presided over by the nobility; ours by *ronin*, assisted by the action of the *samurai* of the *Han*. In the former no question of foreign policy was involved; the cry of the leaders of the latter was *joi* (expel the foreigner). The Barons of England claimed redress directly from their monarch; our *rônin*, on the other hand, menaced their Government with shouts of *sonno*. With such differences existing our learned men would seem to have failed to perceive the analogy. But it is not always the case that the outside appearance indicates the object enclosed, and this we must bear thoroughly in mind. Rice is not our only article of food. Magna Charta resembles the dishes that are brought to the table, while our late revolution may be compared to our rice cakes. They are not alike, and yet it cannot be be gainsaid that both are food.

Without paying due heed to this our learned men are found asserting that though the ruling Government of this country be arbitrary and despotic it is impossible to correct this because there is no real vigour underlying the people. We must wait, say they, until this vigour is developed. But the most unfortunate of their dogmas is that which maintains the impossibility of developing the spirit of a people otherwise than through the tyranny of their oppressors. The present government, they contend, is too indulgent. Let it become more powerful and more oppressive and the vigorous national spirit which enables a people to rise against a hateful rule will soon manifest itself. They would wish to see Japan under a ruler like Peter of Russia, or Frederick the Great of Prussia; 'Give us,' they exclaim, 'a more despotic government.' We can scarcely believe that this is their honest wish, but if it be so it is much to be regretted for their sakes that the despotism of old times no longer exists.

Some among them speak of the people as if they consisted only of agricultural labourers and *jinrikisha* men. The word people can scarcely be said to limit its meaning to these operatives: it comprises learned men, doctors ex-officials and others who do not belong to the lower

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classes. If our learned men find the ranks of the people deficient in men of intelligence and character they would do well to petition the Government to discharge some of the unnecessary officials. The chief trouble of Japan lies in the swarms of officials, and learned men desirous of becoming officials, who now prey upon her. Let all who are not wanted for the business of the State be dismissed and there will be no longer any occasion to blame the people for their deficient understanding. True, such men cannot be considered the best our country can produce, but they will at least possess greater acuteness than labourers or *jinrikisha* men. The learned, however, who, were they to do their duty, should place themselves in the van of popular progress and claim for their fellows their natural rights are now either officials or striving to become so. Far from joining in the struggle with the people they contemplate their position with indifference, or reproach them with the want of spirit of which themselves have shown them no example.

The attempt to set off the power of the farmers and *jinrikisha* men against that of the Government is something as if one should place a lantern at one end (of a pole) and a huge hanging bell at the other. And as for waiting for the development of a vigorous spirit, it is as if one should plant a pine-shoot in the ground and wait for it until it has grown to the dimensions of a mast. The pine-shoot will one day grow to be a mast, but its growth will take time. Ye learned men, will you await the coming of this day? We ourselves are, we confess, somewhat impatient of temper and cannot do so. The learned may allege that the seed was of a peculiar description and that the tree will reach maturity in three years. But for our part we cannot believe it. The great Newton could never have sprung from an African negress nor could Adam Smith have owned an Aino ancestry. The development of mental vigour, the learned must remember, is the result of generation after generation of slow and painful improvement and not to be accomplished by a sudden leap. Do these men intend to cultivate Newtons and Adam Smiths in the far-away mountains among our farmers, or believe that a country cannot be happy without these eminent characters? This, we confess, is far from our thought.

England is the leading country of the civilised world, and yet how deficient in knowledge are her lower classes notwithstanding their great industry! They have no time to meddle with politics or the administration of the government, and accordingly all such matters are directed and discussed by members of the upper and middle classes. Our learned men may possibly assert that it is too early also for England to have a House of Commons! It seems absurd that men who bear the character of persons of learning should exhibit such shortsightedness.

Viewed superficially, the present Government of this country appears to be as despotic and oppressive as the administration of the Tycoon, and the people seem as ignorant and slavish as they were then. But a deeper inquiry into our condition will shew that this conclusion is erroneous. The oppressions of the present rule do not resemble those of the Government to which it succeeded, but are only the remains of the system. The real despotism was crushed out by the very men who now hold the reins of Government, but as its forms linger in their minds, impressed there by the custom of centuries, some traces may still be perceived in their usages. It is just like a *kitzunetzuki*,* with whom I will compare the position. It is known that every *kitzunetzuki* is a lover of *aburage*† and this has always appeared unaccountable. Now a *kitzunetzuki* is known to suffer from some malady of the nerves or of the brain. All Japanese know that foxes relish *aburage*, and the *kitzunetzuki*, albeit he is crazy, remembers the foxes' partiality and eats the condiment in imitation of them although he himself dislikes it. People who observe this, believing it to be the work of Master Reynard, find nothing extraordinary in his conduct, and are much perplexed if they should chance to meet with a *kitzunetzuki* who has a distaste for bean cheese. All this comes of an old habit and early impressions. The despotism of the present administration is just like the *aburage* of a *kitzunetzuki*, a reflection of our customs hundreds of years old; and it is precisely thus on the part of the populace, who, believing that the normal disposition of a government is to oppress, would scarcely admit that to be a government which was unaccompanied by an exhibition of arbitrary authority.

It has so happened that those who at present hold the reins of government have in their turn been charged with the exercise of those oppressions which they formerly rose against. And again, among the lowest class of officials there are those who believe arbitrary demeanour to be a sort of official uniform, and exhibit their haughty manners when quite unnecessary, and the lower classes believe this to be appropriate. This all bears out our simile. It is like the *Kitsunetsuki* who imitates the fox, while the people look on without exhibiting any astonishment.

Guided by these views our learned men have asserted that our Government is arbitrary and oppressive. But in truth it is not so. It is but as the fading lights which are reflected upon the Ship of State as she sails away from the shoals of Oppression and Tyranny to the deep ocean of Liberty which is to be her future home.

* A person supposed to be bewitched by a fox.
† Bean cheese fried in oil.

A Wagakusha.

(Nisshin Shinjisshi.)

Our *wagakusha* (native archæologists), unmindful apparently of the change which our country is now undergoing profess great admiration for all that is ancient and time-honoured and in their gross ignorance reproach foreigners with narrow-mindedness, alleging that they cannot possibly know the peace and repose of mind which the way of their gods leads to. Now although these *wagakusha* are no better than their fellows, they are so proud that they seem to arrogate to themselves the privilege of alone being acquainted with our native deities. Their haughty pride causes them to look down with contempt upon other people, who on the other hand believe them to be a very silly and ridiculous class. It cannot be said that they limit their evil influence to leading the people astray by their stories of the native gods. This is not the worst: they detest the foreigner as an enemy. Their hair resembles a pig's tail and their garments are 'fearfully and wonderfully made' and yet, forgetful of the absurd figure they present, they cannot control themselves in their ridicule of those who have adopted the foreign style of wearing the hair, and upbraid them in terms of contempt as the 'disgrace of the nation.' What foolish creatures!

The specialty of the *wagakusha* is our ancient mythology, of which in truth they have but an indifferent knowledge. They believe that to eat the flesh of animals is an offence against the gods and that those who taste meat are sinners. It is difficult to understand that beings endowed with sense can argue in this foolish fashion. All that can be said of them is that they are moderately well acquainted with the native cosmogony and our ancient history, that they are versed in our old idiom, and that they can compose poetry. But with these exceptions they are ignorant men, below the level of modern education, and—apart some few who are officials and the priests of the *Kiobushô*—are more or less disaffected to the present Government.

The following has been related to us: A *wagakusha* who is skilled in turning a verse of poetry travelled through the provinces in the hope of earning his daily rice by the exercise of his profession, but finding little encouragement for men of his art his body dwindled to a thread-paper and he was almost starved. Reduced as he was, he protested loudly against the foreign "barbarians," and vowed, that were foreign ships to approach our shores our violated deities would raise a tempest to drive them away. "No treaties," he contended, "should be made with foreign countries, and it was unwise in us to trade with them." "But," asked some one, "suppose a foreign power to insist upon our entering into relations with it, threatening war as an alternative, what course is then open to us?" He answered that the "difficulty was easily met. Let the foreign savages settle on the sea-coast while the aborigines retire to the mountains. They would soon tire of their predicament and would hasten away." This is truly a refreshing notion!

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Now, though we may not have among us many who are so foolish as this *wagakusha*, there are not a few who closely resemble him, and the class is very obstructive of the advance of our thirty-five millions of fellow countrymen. Advice to them is hopeless: they are incurable, and there is no means of getting rid of them. Though I sincerely sympathise with them I fail to see what can be done for their relief, and write this in the hope that it may attract the attention of others who may have formed an opinion on the subject.

The same.
(Yoyoshadan.)

It has been frequently said that were we to alter our language and alphabet to that of some foreign country we should greatly facilitate our intercourse with strangers. But our language was given to us by the two gods Takami Musubi no Mikoto and Kami Musubi no Mikoto, who also created the heaven and the earth, and cannot therefore be changed by the power of man. The letters of the alphabet, however, which are not the work of the gods, came to us from China. But it was obviously by the Gods' help that these letters were so brought, and doubtless because they foresaw the convenience which they would prove to us. It would therefore be a sin against our gods were we to set aside our ancient language in order to adopt that of another country.

For what purpose are children taught to read and to study? In order, of course, that they may acquire habits of reasoning, and that on attaining manhood they may be able to apply their learning in dealing with the affairs of life. A work has recently been issued styled the "*Shoyaku Kiojisho*" designed to assist in the education of children, and the following is a specimen of its mode of teaching:—

Q. What blossom is this?

A. That is a plum blossom. (The language being plain and simple.)

The object of instruction must be so to habituate children to the use of this dialect that on their growing up they shall employ it. But I cannot believe that such language will be used in writing even ten years hence, and I therefore deem the instruction of children in it a labour lost.

Now according to the laws of literature the loftiest form of language must be employed in writing, and it is useless to teach such trite phrases as "is it so?" "it is so" to children. They will naturally find these out for themselves.

KUROKAWA.*

The Genrôin.
("*Choya Shimbun*" *of July 29th*, 1875.)

Every one knows that the reason for the establishment of the *Genrôin*, as stated in The Tennô's letter of April 14th last, was to "extend the source of the constitution of Laws." The *Genrôin*, therefore, must have the power of making laws, and is thus equal to the *Sei-In*, not inferior to it, as was the case with the former *Sa In*. Some people, however, think that the status of the *Genrôin* is no better than that of *Sa In*, and that tho' its *name* exists, its *actual power* does not exist, and it is suspected that it is but a minor office of the *Sei In*. If so, the Tennô's words have not been duly obeyed, nor have the wishes of the people been granted, and the members of the *Genrôin* cannot escape the imputation of merely striving for high position and good salary. This, however, cannot be true, for when the *Genrôin* was established, only persons of ability were selected. We (the newspapers editors) can vouch for this, and the reports above quoted arise from wrong ideas.

We, however, are not allowed access to the Government Offices, and so can only judge these matters by a glance at the exterior without knowledge of what goes on within, and so cannot, of course, be positive with regard to any matter connected therewith. This is like forming an opinion of an ocean from examining a few drops of water. Nevertheless, we hazard an observation. As the Government has drawn up "Press Laws" the *Genrôin* must have held discussion thereon. Clause 16 of those Laws says that no petitions or memorials are to be published unless by permission of the Public Offices of the Government. A few days ago we wished to publish a memorial that had been sent in to the *Genrôin*, and accordingly applied for permission so to do. For twenty days no reply was given us, so after that we went daily to enquire, and were told that the *Genrôin* had applied to the *Sei In* for its sanction, and that we had better go thither and ascertain the circumstances. We did so, and were told it was not known whether the document in question had come, or not, from the *Genrôin*. A second and even third application met with no better success and to this day we have not only remained without the permission required, but are furthermore in ignorance as to which of the two Departments it is that should give us instructions in this matter. We are of course on the look-out for fresh news, but here we can learn nothing whatever, as none of the officials give us any help or information. Ten days ought to be sufficient time for a decision to be formed, but such has not been the case. If the *Genrôin* cannot give permission unless after reference to *Sei-In*, then it would be best, in any case, to go to the *Sei-In* direct, no matter to what Department a memorial or petition may have been addressed. If so, the "Press Law" ought to be altered so as to read "by permission of the *Sei-In* alone." We know not if we have offended the officials, or whether it is by any fault of ours that this delay has arisen. From only seeing what goes on externally, we should be half inclined to believe the reports stated above,—but that cannot be, the *Genrôin* is too enlightened to be looked on in the same light as we ignoble people. We are perfectly sure that the reports are unfounded.

On Religion.
"*Choya Shimbun*" *of July 27th*, 1875.

The question as to whether Religion in its different forms is advantageous or injurious to the progress of a country in civilization has been much discussed by the writers of our country. We have subsequently considered this matter and though it is late in the day to offer an opinion we beg to state our views on the subject.

With regard to the world at large, Religion in its different forms has its good and its evil, and therefore its practice must not be prohibited nor must its introduction be resisted. The aim of Christianity, of Mahometanism, of Buddhism, is alike to lessen evil intentions and thus to prevent the commission of crime. This is the good above referred to which Religion in its various forms exercises in the world.

Now with regard to the evil resulting from it, ignorant people are some times led away into error by some form of religion, and are caused thereby to dislike their sovereigns, to be angry with the Government set over them until forgetting their love for their country they even go so far as to form a design for its destruction by introducing for this purpose the people of a hostile district. (At the present time the followers of the Church of Rome in Germany are an instance of this.)

Whether the good effects of Religion in its various forms, or the ill effects arising from it, predominate, it is impossible to determine. But one thing is plain, viz, that in the conduct of religion the question of the various forms to be observed should be left entirely to the free will of the people, who should be allowed perfect liberty to follow and adhere to whatsoever particular belief they may prefer. If a government interferes in religious matters and permits one religion to be practised, while it interdicts another this action on their part at once causes disturbance and revolt in the country in which it happens. We should take warning by the religious disturbances caused in old times in our country by the followers of the Ikkô sect (of Buddhists), and by the Protestant troubles which took place in England.

Therefore looking at the foregoing we say, "Religion "in its various forms exercises both good and evil in the "world, but its * practice in a country must not be pro-"hibited nor must its introduction into a country be "opposed." Writers of Japan what think ye of our views?

(Signed) OTANI SHICHIRÔ,
living in Takanawa.

* One of the most famous of the *Wagakusha*.

* Namely the practice or introduction of any particular form of Religion.

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A Correction.

The following letter has reference to a highly coloured mistranslation which has appeared elsewhere :—

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir,—In the interests of the subscribers to the *Echo du Japon* I inclose you the following English rendering, for the correctness of which I can vouch, of a paragraph in the *Hôchi Shimbun*, a so-called translation of which appeared in the *Echo du Japon* of the —— instant.

As will be seen by a comparison of the translation now enclosed with that of the *Echo du Japon*, there is no similarity, even, between the latter and the Japanese origiual except in the expression "aux yeux bleus" which, however, is applied not to the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*, as the *Echo du Japon* would have us believe, but to foreigners generally.

Considering the difficulty of the Japanese written language, it is not perhaps surprizing that mistakes should from time to time occur, and for this reason incorrectness is to a certain extent pardonable; but it is hardly fair that the public should have to accept the nonsense which the *Echo du Japon* is continually publishing in this form,—and of which the piece I have selected is a fair specimen—as the expression of the opinion of the Japanese Press, while it is equally unjust towards the latter that their articles should be thus cruelly distorted.

Apologizing for thus intruding on your space,

I remain, &c.,

Pro Bono Publico.

July 30, 1875.

(*Hôchi Shimbun, of July* 29, 1875.)

In the *Japan Gazette*, of the 27th instant there appears the following false statement.

"Looking at the aspect of affairs of late in Japan it "appears as if war with Corea could not be avoided. "The *Hôchi Shimbun*, in treating of the Corean question "states that the Government is about to appoint one of "the members of the Cabinet to the post of Supreme "Director of military affairs connected with Corea, and "that accordingly Saigo Takamori, an Ex-*Sangi*,—and "*Shidzoku* of the Kagoshima *Ken* is the officer to be "chosen."

* Our readers probably give some attention to their persual of our columns every day.

By attributing to our paper a falsehood entirely baseless and without foundation, and by publishing this in a journal which informs the country generally on matters of moment which may possibly be in some way connected with the tranquillity or peril of our country,—in thus giving us the credit of this fabrication,—does it (the *Gazette*) seek to fulfil duties? This is outrageous! Ye blue-eyed Foreigners,—with what eyes do you read our Paper?

If this error be not speedily rectified (by the "*Gazette*") we will denounce that Newspaper as a Paper which tells lies—in fact as a Journal of Lies.

(Signed.) Fujita Mokichi,
writer on the Staff of the
"Hôchi Shimbun."

We have not observed the following incident, which we take from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, in the southern newspapers. We doubt its correctness.

A steamer bound from Osaka to Satsuma was observed to sink after proceeding about a mile on her course. Another vessel on her way to Kishiu came to the assistance of the wrecked steamer and took off thirty-six of passengers. One hundred and fourteen went down with her.

A SERMON.

(from the Japanese.)

The common Buddhist theory of the three states was but a pious device of the holy Shaka, in order by hook or crook to guide foolish man into the way of truth.

Now this 'pious device,' as we call it, was not entirely without a foundation of truth. There is a great deal that is true at the root of it, but at the same time it is not an actual fact. However, if I talk to you in this strain the thing is and yet is not and so forth—you will be puzzled doubtless as to my meaning. There *is* a meaning in what I say, and that is, that the principle of this pious device is put forward in the form of a comparison. Its origin is not without a reason; there is a great principle in it from the first, and for the present we will illustrate the case by the following short example. A child of two or three years of age crawls out to the edge of the verandah as if to clutch at something. Its parent seeing it (if it be in Yedo) says "see there, here comes a *momonjii*"—or if in the south—"here's a *gangozi*" or if again in the country "the *yagamò* will take you," and our pious device aforesaid has just such a signification. Of course there is probably no such thing as a goblin, but to a young child such warnings as "take care" or "you will fall and hurt yourself" &c would lose their importance, and, besides that, while one was saying this or that harm might befall the little one; so you see one is obliged to make use of some exaggeration of the kind, and, although in reality the thing is not, there is not altogether a want of reason in the device so concocted. For, see now, the child takes no heed and down he comes upon the stones and strikes his head—and the goblin is out. Every day we make use of such expressions to exemplify a meaning. A certain little fellow on getting up one morning said to his father "I say daddy, please let me see your feet a little"—"What an odd child" thought the father, and jerked out his two feet with a loud "*oi*." "Oh daddy," says the child shaking with laughter, "you who always say, 'you are not to tell lies' or 'you are not to deceive people' what a big story you've told"—"What is that you say?" says the father. "Why last night after I was in bed you came home late from somewhere and said to mother 'Well I *am* tired: when I left this morning I went first to Meguro, and from that to Kuhombutsi Yutenji, and then on to Hommonji at Ikegami. Then I came back, taking Daishigawara by the way, and my legs feet for all the world like a couple of wooden pins;' and when I come to look at these feet there is neither stick nor pin to be seen." And truly so it is. When we are tired our feet are just like wooden pins; when we eat anything of pungent taste our eyeballs start out; and when we do aught of a laborious nature our bones are broken and so on. And although in reality these things are not so, we use such words to point our meaning.

And the three states of the Buddhists bear such an interpretation. Just as we are here born into the world, so also was there a period previous to birth; and so then again when we are no more, there is the period after death; but the the facts are not as represented by the Buddhists nor as shewn in their pictures.

Then again, Buddhism further inculcates the doctrine of retribution in one state of existence for deeds done in a former one. Its object is to this end: Should the ignorant and silly in this world, not comprehending the will of Heaven, meet with misfortune or distress in any form, they allow their hearts to stray and as in the words of Möshi "the silly one writhes under poverty." They complain crying 'I can't endure this' and 'I cant stand that' contorting their bodies and conceiving mischief in their extremity. For the benefit of such as these there was conceived that great and wise doctrine of retribution for the past, viz—that the suffering one endures in the present world is but a punishment for evil deeds committed in a former state; and again, that happiness is but the reward of good actions of such former state; and so on, according as one is happy or miserable, in order that the fortunate may not be carried away by their fortune, or the miserable completely overpowered by their suffering; to soothe the burning heart of such as complain

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THE PRESS-LAWS.

THERE must certainly be some period in the history of England, which, in spite of a thousand diversities, presents some important points of coincidence with the present history of Japan. It is extremely difficult to find it, and great preparation is required in any one who will search for it. He must have made himself a thoroughly philosophical student of history and have qualified himself as a demonstrator of comparative law. Starting with these advantages, we strongly think he would have the materials for an extremely interesting essay; in which, however, the points of diversity and their origin would be quite as interesting as the points of coincidence. The value of such an essay at this moment could hardly be overrated, inasmuch as we should all write and think with far more grounds for certainty about these new Press-laws which are so perplexing, than we possibly can at present. And by certainty, we of course mean such certainty only as a man should and can have upon a speculative question, not the certainty which comes from a man's personal conviction. Ludovick Muggleton, was profoundly convinced that the sun was a body about two hundred feet from the earth, and the deity a person six feet high, and a large body of simpletons accepted his teaching and have perpetuated it to this day. The Free-Press-for-Japan fanatics have arrived at equally certain convictions by processes about as rational, and we are in no humour to rank their belief as a whit more valuable than that of the English tailor of the seventeenth century. That there are solid and excellent arguments against these new laws we know as well as any one else, and the advantage of discussing them with those whose opinions differ from our own has convinced us how much there is to be said on the other side. But in every issue of conduct, whether of individuals or governments, there is always 'much to be said on the other side,' at least where no moral question is involved which points the way to a conclusion from which there is no escape. The argument in this case is not whether a free press is a good thing, but whether a free press is a good thing for the Japanese in their present condition. Beef and unrestricted freedom are both excellent things; but no one in his senses would give the first to an infant or the second to a child.

The fact is that, as Englishmen, we might almost say as Europeans, we are at such a distance from the period of our history when any such laws as those just passed in this country for the regulation of the press were necessary, that it is difficult to get the question into focus, so to speak. And we are apt, too, to speak as if government were an exact science instead of an art. In default of all serious argument in the local Press, we turn to the *Hiogo News*, where the question has been discussed at least with fairness and honesty, and what do we find? An article commencing thus:—

> The Japanese Government, weak because it does not enjoy the confidence of the people, dare not leave offences against society to the care of the calm majesty of the law, but says to the people, "you shall not have the power of saying what you like; we dare not leave you to be dealt with under the ordinary laws against society, for without offending against those, you would injure *us*." This is the case which the Government of Japan has placed before the world. It has virtually declined the discussion as to whether a free press is in the abstract desirable, and says that in the circumstances of Japan it is not desirable. The *Mail*, supporting the Government, says the same thing, but this is begging the question, not arguing it.* That a free press like that of England is a good thing will not be denied even by the *Mail*. To whom, then, and by whom is it not desirable, and why? What are the circumstances which render it undesirable? The Government says it is not desirable that the people over whom it rules should criticise it, and the circumstances are that it is not strong enough to stand against the adverse criticism of the people, and therefore the people are not to be allowed to criticise it. After this it is of no use at present to argue about abstract right—the question has narrowed itself down to one of expediency and power.

Now, omitting all reference to the "calm majesty of the law," (you might just as well talk of cloud-capp'd towers and gorgeous palaces) the Government is accused of "declining the discussion as to whether a free press is in the abstract desirable, and saying that in the circumstances of Japan it is not desirable." This is without exception the most amusing comment upon the course of action of an absolute Government we have ever met with. As we have said, the writer can't get his object into focus; or, like the blind man restored to sight, he sees "men as trees walking." With whom should the Government discuss the question? When an absolute Government makes a law it does so because, rightly or wrongly, it considers that law necessary, perhaps the law may be wise, perhaps foolish; but we never yet heard of a government of this nature reproached for not coming down to the market-place and discussing it with any knot of sages or coolies present. Of course everyone who reflects must be persuaded that before these laws were passed in council they were very earnestly considered by such lights as the members of the Council of State could throw on a new and very difficult subject, and we may be morally sure that there was a party for and a party against them. The chances are that the party for them desired to make them far more stringent, and the party against them much less so, and that they actually represent a compromise of the extreme opinions of both parties. Of course the subjects of a free state think it dreadful that ten or twelve men in a room, legislating for thirty millions of people, and being there Heaven only knows why, so far as the will of those thirty millions is concerned, should pass such a code of laws. But an absolute government is an absolute government; and to reproach it with not being a constitutional government, or with not discussing its laws with X. Y. or Z., these letters being held to represent bodies or persons external to the Council of State, is to reproach a black man for not being white, a tea-kettle for not being a steam-engine, or a Master of Trinity for issuing an order to the undergraduates to stop chorus-singing in the college quad after midnight. Those who recognize evolution as the law of all development cannot talk in this manner. Writing like this reminds one of the Laputan composition machine—nothing to do, but to put words in a box, turn a handle, and out they come in such order as they may chance to fall into. But this surely is not such writing as befits a serious question, and the impression made upon us by it is that the foreigners at Hiogo must be a most amiable and patient folk. Truth to tell, this string of remarks and questions addressed to its readers by the *Hiogo News* reminds us a little of Mr. CHADBAND's exhortations:—"Can we fly, my friends? No, we cannot fly. And why can we not fly, my friends? You will say, because we have no wings. But this is not the reason why we cannot fly, my friends. It is because we have not the wings of Trewth!"

Having passed the above sentences as sufficiently pungent to keep the MIKADO and the Council of State awake for several successive nights, and to denounce Japan throughout the solar system, we come to the following:—"After this it is of no use at present to argue about abstract right—*the question has narrowed itself down to one of expediency and power.*" (The italics are ours.) When a man begins to talk about abstract rights, we somehow class him immediately with people who call lawyers 'legal luminaries'; fire, the devouring element; and *jinrikisha* men, *daimios*. At all events we know

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pewter and 'churchwardens.' Men have as many rights as they or their ancestors have won for themselves by their natural or adopted weapons; or, in societies where all have started on a like basis, as may have been granted them by common consent; neither more nor less. The abstract right to a free press is the most absolute nonsense, much as Mr. CHADBAND might parade it as a profound political truth were he to adopt that walk. No English writer could ever hold up his head again if he expressed himself thus on the question. The right to freedom of speech and liberty of opinion is an acquired right, won from our rulers after centuries of struggle by men who braved and suffered death and imprisonment and a thousand dangers to secure it. But no human being talks of it as an abstract right, and people who express themselves thus must not resent being told that they are talking pure nonsense. Of course men *have* talked so, as they have been guilty of a thousand other follies, and the buried literature of all times, especially of revolutionary times, contains the mummied remains of these fools. The *formulæ* which remain, set like stars in the firmament of political thought are very different. "The sun might as easily be spared from the universe, as free speech from the liberal institutions of society" said the greatest of the Greeks. "No greater calamity could come upon a people than the privation of free speech," said another second only to him. "This is true liberty, when free-born men, having to advise the public, may speak free," said a third. "For this is not the liberty which we can hope, that no grievance should arise in the commonwealth,—that let no man in the world expect: but when complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily reformed, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attained that wise men look for," said one of the greatest and noblest of Englishmen. And again the same writer, "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue, freely according to conscience, above all liberties." A thousand such passages might be found by anyone who will take the trouble to look through the speeches of Erskine, Fox, the elder Pitt, Burke, Sheridan, Brougham, Macaulay, or any of the great English constitutional orators or writers. But of abstract right he will find never a word. Metaphysics in politics is like dead flies in the ointment of the apothecary.

And then the remainder of the sentence:—"the question has narrowed itself down to one of expediency and power." Of course people who begin talking about abstract rights come by a straight road into this slough. What is all government but the exercise of power based on expediency? What else can it ever be? Government is not an exact science as we said before. When people come into collision with their rulers, you cannot say that they come with a momentum equal to their weight multiplied into their speed, and that to withstand them you must present a force which is so many more pounds than this. When they are oppressed and irritated you cannot exhibit colchicum or some given specific as you can for gout. Government is an art, and the greatest masters of the art are those who have permitted the freest and most harmonious development of the minds and energies of the people, and produced concurrently the spirit of willing obedience to the laws. But this is done by exhibition or relaxation of power according to the expediency of the moment, such expediency having a moral basis according to the accepted code and traditions of the governed society. Of course, the art has, as have all arts, a foundation of classified knowledge, and so far partakes of a scientific character. [illegible] perfectly good law might be passed in France or Germany to-morrow which would drive the English people to madness, and if the rigors of an English Sunday were imposed on the French, the Bonapartists might be back in a week. A great many wise and good men think that our jury system is responsible for a vast amount of injustice, or, at all events, that more strict and certain justice would be done were the issues tried, both in civil and criminal cases, by a Judge or a bench of Judges. It is quite possible that many English ministers may have been convinced of this. But were the most popular Minister England ever had to propose the abolition of the system, the fabric of his power would vanish in an instant, and he would be burnt in effigy in every town and village in Great Britain within a week. Supposing that he lived and died in the above belief, and yet made no move to improve the administration of justice by such means, would he not be acting upon principles of expediency? Assuredly, yes. Would he be acting immorally? Assuredly, no. The *Habeas Corpus* Act is one of the dearest rights of Britons, and sometimes it is found expedient *i. e.* necessary, to suspend its operation in Ireland. Is the Government which does this an immoral Government? Yet what it does is to use its power according to the dictates of temporary expediency. The reproach, therefore, that the action of the Japanese Government "is narrowed down to expediency and power," is an exact pendant to the reproach that it refused to discuss the question of the advisability of the press-laws, and thus absolute nonsense.

Returning now by the road which the *Hiogo News* chose—quite logically, we admit—for the purpose of reaching this slough, we come back to the "abstract right" pitfall, upon which it is only necessary further to say that the Japanese have just as much right to trial by jury, to septennial parliaments, to the *Habeas Corpus* act, and to universal or any other suffrage, as they have to a free press; but not one atom more. We devoutly wish they had all these rights, but they have not, and it is absurd to lure them into danger by a false scent. Like other nations they will have to work and struggle for them and the more worthily they do this the more they will prove themselves fit for them. After the writer in the *News* has given what he assumes to be the theory of the Government in respect of the press, he says:—"On the principle that every Government has a right to protect its own existence, it may make any decree whatever, *but it does not follow that the nation would be wrong in refusing obedience to its decrees.*" This is, of course, the doctrine of the right of rebellion in its simplest form, and may serve to show the Japanese Government the dangers of a free press in a country governed as Japan now is. Of course no one pays the smallest attention to a sentence like this appearing in an English paper in Japan. But where would this country be in five years if this kind of doctrine were preached throughout its length and breadth, whenever some twenty men chose to preach it either for good or evil purpose? This alone shows the folly of all talk of a free Press under an absolute Government.

Let us illustrate this doctrine of rebellion by a passage in our own history, in order to show how responsible men treat it from a constitutional point of view. When the Treasonable Practices Bill was sent down from the House of Lords to the House of Commons in 1795, a fierce debate ensued upon it. Mr. Fox said that 'if ministers were determined, by means of the corrupt influence they possessed in the two Houses of Parliament, to pass the bills, in direct opposition to the declared sense of a great

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majority of the nation; and should they be put in force with all their rigorous provisions, if his opinion were asked by the people, as to their obedience, he should tell them that it was no longer a question of moral obligation and duty, but of prudence.' This is about as strong language as ever was used in the House of Commons, and of course means that if the acquired rights of the English people, and the theory of their free constitution, were to be violated by a bill passed by means of corrupt influences by the ministry, the people would be justified in opposing the bill by force. But of course the strength of Mr. Fox's argument lay in the fact that we have acquired rights and a free constitution, and that the bill was sought to be passed by corrupt influences and against the expressed sense of a free people. He showed the circumstances which would justify forcible resistance of the Government, but the very essence of his argument is that their rights—not abstract rights, but acquired rights—were being violated. And here we are brought at once to the position we took up from the first on this question. The relations of the Japanese to their Government are relations of status and opinion only, not of contract, and until these relations have left the one form and assumed the other, a free press is equally impossible and absurd.

The next sentence in the article of the *News* is so extremely amusing that we must quote it *verbatim*.

> Under the stimulus of excitement the Japanese are brave to recklessness—nobody doubts that—but what those foreign nations which are now watching the development of Japan want to ascertain, is whether the people have thought themselves into a sincerity of conviction which will produce the tenacity of purpose necessary to win political liberty from a bureaucratic Government.

We take this to mean and we must be excused for being in some doubt about it,—that the curiosity of foreigners in regard to the political development of Japan ought to be gratified by an experiment which might possibly end in the death of the country. We have lately heard a good deal about vivisection, but this is a plea for it on a larger scale than has yet been urged.

We cannot of course undertake to go sentence by sentence through the article under consideration, but the writer talks of the desired "suppression of the press" by the Government, and on this we will give him our own views which he must assess at such value as he thinks proper. Our firm belief is that the Government have long had this question under consideration, and, seeing the enormous educational value of the press in Europe, were even over anxious to see it at work here with the smallest possible amount of restriction. Their known desire to adopt all European institutions which they can force into the service of the country, is our first reason for thinking this; and the extremely loose and light code thrown together for the regulation of the press at its first start confirms this impression. But the rain which is harmless enough when allowed to trickle away in individual drops or tiny streams, becomes dangerous when gathered into reservoirs, which, in their turn, are opened upon waterways too slightly constructed to bear the rush of the whole volume of the water. Great rifts appear in the channels, land-marks and bridges are washed away, foundations are unsettled, and the whole face of things is in danger of disfigurement and even of obliteration. To blame a Government for dreading such consequences as these is like blaming an engineer for dreading the violence of water, or the wear and tear arising from united speed and weight over a road too weak to endure them. The old institutions of this country were not made to bear such a strain, and they would break down under it. You might as prudently lay rails on an ordinary carriage-road and run a locomotive and train over it. Far better, while yet it is possible, to strengthen the foundations of things and so prepare for this future heavier traffic. The Government could foresee that what was taking place in Yedo would in a few years time take place, possibly under far less sense of responsibility and under even less good guidance, in every town in the Empire, and it naturally feared the mischief which would result from this. We may be fully persuaded that the Japanese Government desires to stand well with the western world, and to deserve and acquire a reputation for liberality of view and action so far as this is compatible with the safety of the Empire. We have little doubt that the issue of these Press-laws has caused it some regret in this respect, and that nothing but the presumed necessities of the case have dictated them. It is in some sense a step backwards, inasmuch as it defines boundaries before ill defined, and restricts liberties willingly granted under the impression that their use would be beneficial and not dangerous. But to blame a Government for walking warily in such a path is sheer injustice or ignorance. The simple fact is that it was going too fast on a road, not quite knowing whither that road would lead, and rather heedless of its dangers. With a strange inconsistency, foreigners, who are constantly reproaching the Japanese with going too fast, and with hasty action on theoretical grounds, now reproach them with timidity and illiberality for seeing and avoiding a great danger, and this seems to us unjust. We have not the slightest doubt that the government has taken this step with great regret and sense of disappointment.

Not the less, however, because we think the government right, would we hope that these laws may be leniently interpreted and administered. Let men move as freely within them as possible though the public writers cannot complain that they are deprived of liberties won by their fathers and guarded by themselves, they cannot deny that the license used by some of them has caused the present unpalateable definition of such liberties as they have enjoyed for the past two years. But, as we said last week, the Government must not make an enemy of the press; if it does so, the day of revenge will assuredly come sooner or later, for the press is in some sense the public voice, and this no Government can safely disregard. There is no need for panic, because there is need for caution. And here we must take leave to express our strong disappointment at the edict just issued from the Home Department by Mr. Okubo, which really is no necessary corollary of these Press-laws, and which will certainly create a most unfavourable impression abroad. At the end of an article already for too long, we cannot venture so far on the patience of our readers as to discuss this edict, cognate though it be to the subject under consideration. But we reprint elsewhere our plea, now over two years old, for the removal of this wholly illiberal censorate of the book-press, and earnestly ask for due and deliberate consideration of its argument. The proper education and political development of this nation are impossible so long as this censorate exists. The history of the world shows how much injury it has done elsewhere and will do here, and we think that the earnest and careful attention we have bestowed upon this whole question entitles our protest to special consideration and respect.

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THE KOBE MUNICIPALITY.

NO one who has lately visited Kobe can have failed to remark the greatly superior advantages it appears to enjoy,—in comparison with our own older settlement—in the matter of Municipal Government. The drainage is as good as it can be, taking into account the position and character of the site; the streets are straight and wide, the side walks spacious and excellently paved, the roadways firm, smooth, and well-graded; fire-wells, twenty feet deep and six feet in diameter, and practically inexhaustible, are dotted about the settlement at convenient distances; the lighting is as ample as with us, and the gas is infinitely better; and, to judge from the rarity of burglaries, the police must be vigilant and efficient. Satirical "special correspondents" may account for these perfections by telling us that the roads are smooth, because there is no traffic on them; that there are no fires, because the inhabitants cannot afford coals or candles; and that the rarity of burglaries is due to the absence of anything to steal. But such criticism does not alter the fact that the settlement of Kobé is admirably laid out, and its government ably administered, and that, when it does become an active and flourishing business port, it will still remain a very desirable and healthy place of residence. This cannot be said of Yokohama, which has long ceased to be either; and it is worth while examining the causes which have made Kobé what it is; that, when prosperity does return to gladden our merchants' hearts, it may find us ready and able to make their homes more comfortable than they are at present.

When the ports of Osaka and Hiogo were opened in 1868, our Representatives, warned by the failures made here, established a form of municipal government which, though theoretically it put the control of the settlement into the hands of the Consular Board, has been so worked that, practically, it has been vested in those of the Land Renters' representatives, elected annually by themselves. This happy result has been brought about by the good sense and good feeling of the members of the Council. The Consuls have recognized the fact that the Land Renters had the right to spend their own money, and the elected members have contented themselves with looking after their own department of the municipal work, trusting any matter which bore a political complexion to the care of their Consular colleagues. When, lately, the Working Committee,—which by an unwritten agreement, has always been composed of the three elected members—were unanimous in recommending an increase in the number of street lights, one of the Consuls, who was of a different opinion, specially referred to this arrangement, and, in recording his adverse vote, distinctly stated that his opposition to their wishes was to be considered exceptional. And an important motion, reducing the taxation by 25 per cent. having, still more recently, been introduced by one of the Finance Committee, we observe that this, which claims to give the correct interpretation to a clause in the Ministers' Convention, is seconded by a Consul. There are purists, both here and in Kobé, who maintain that the *whole* Government should be in the hands of the tax payers, and some, we believe, so firm in the maintenance of their principles, as to refuse to listen to any other proposition; but so long as human nature remains imperfect, compromise will be necessary; and, certainly, in the case of the Kobé municipality, the compromise there made has had none but beneficial results. It is much to be regretted that no one in Yokohama has hitherto suggested a trial of the Kobé system here. Is it too late to make it?

The Convention of 1868, to which we have referred above, provided that the ground rent, fixed at the rate of one *bu* per *tsubo*, should be paid—not as here, to the Japanese Government,—but to a Municipal Council, in which the Governor of Hiogo and each of the Consuls should have a seat, *ex officio*, and three independent members should sit by virtue of election by the Land Renters. The vote and standing of each member of the Board is equal; there is nothing in the Convention to prevent a Consul being chosen as a representative of the Land Renters,—though this has not yet, we believe, occurred; nor is there any thing to prevent the presidency of the Council being held by an elected member, which is indeed, the case at the present time, the Vice-President occupying the chair vacated by the lamented death of the late Mr. TURNER, U. S. Consul, who was elected Chairman last January. The fund created by the ground rent, and thus placed in the hands of the Council was further augmented by a Police Tax of one-third of a *bu* per *tsubo*, which, the Convention stated, was the limit of the Police Tax which *might* be so collected, if necessary. The administration of these funds was theoretically vested in the whole Council, practically, —as we have seen—in the Working Committee of the three elected representatives of the tax-payers; the Japanese Government had no power over them whatever, beyond that of the single vote of the Governor of Hiogo. A pretension was once set up that his vote should be considered equal to that of the whole Consular body, but this of course met with the reception merited by its extravagant presumption.

With this income, the Kobé Municipality appears to to have grown over rich. A large capital sum, over and above its annual receipts from ground rents and police tax, was placed in its hands at starting, being a moiety of the surplus from the sales of land, over the upset price. A portion of this was well spent in laying out and metalling the streets, making drains and side walks, buying Fire Engines, water-carts, lamp-posts, and other municipal furniture; and the remainder appears to have been rather lavishly and injudiciously laid out, in the erection of a partially unnecessary Municipal Hall, and a wholly unnecessary jail. But the ordinary current expenditure seems never to have exceeded the ground rents, and the Police Tax, which has always been collected in addition, appears never to have been needed. For, at the commencement of this year, the accumulated Reserve Fund was found to amount to $16,380.—and this in spite of the policy having always been pursued of paying, out of income, for permanent improvement. Mr. RICKERBY, whose name has always been associated with the cry for Municipal Reform in this settlement, having recently been elected a member of the Municipal Council of Kobé, and placed upon the Working and Finance Committees, has just brought forward a motion which proposes a reversal of this policy and a return to what he calls the true principles of Municipal Finance. His budget lies before us, and we reproduce it in another column, as a compendious report of what is done in the southern port, and an example of what might be done here. He proposes to create a Municipal Debt, to which all *permanent* improvements shall in future be charged, providing for its extinction by a Sinking Fund of ten per cent. per annum; thus spreading the cost of new roads, buildings, gardens, &c. over such a period that those who hereafter enjoy them shall divide their cost with those who initiate. The accumulation of reserved funds having placed the Kobé municipality in the novel

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July 29th, 1875.

Between Ito Hachibei, a Japanese subject, plaintiff, and John G. Walsh, R. W. Irwin, and S. Kirkland Lothrop, formerly carrying on business together and with others in copartnership, as general merchants at Number 2, Yokohama, under the firm of Walsh Hall & Company, defendants.

The petition of Ito Hachibei, the above-named plaintiff, sheweth as follows:—

1.—The Plaintiff is a Japanese subject and carries on business as a merchant at Tokiyo Yokohama, and elsewhere within the Empire of Japan.

2.—The Defendants are American Citizens resident within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, and from a date long anterior to 1871, up to the end of 1873 carried on business together and—as the Plaintiff is informed and believes—in conjunction with others whose names are unknown to the Plaintiff, as general merchants under the firm of Walsh, Hall and Company [hereinafter referred to as the said late firm] at number two, Yokohama aforesaid.

3.—About the end of 1873 or the commencement of 1874 the said late firm was dissolved but the business thereof was and still is continued at number Two, Yokohama aforesaid under the same name as heretofore by the Defendant John G. Walsh in conjunction with others whom it is not necessary to mention by name.

4.—During a period of 4 months or there abouts from August to December 1871, the Plaintiff speculated on joint account with the said late firm in purchases and sales of Japanese nibus upon the understanding and agreement previously come to between them that the Plaintiff should be interested to the extent of one-third part or share and the said late firm to the extent of two-third parts or shares in such nibu speculations, and that the said firm should advance to the Plaintiff the funds necessary to effect such purchases, the Plaintiff handing over to the said firm the proceeds of such sales as should be made in the course of the said joint operations in nibus. The said late firm accordingly made the necessary advances to the Plaintiff which the Plaintiff used in the purchase of nibus the proceeds of the sales of which he in due course handed to the said late firm. The said joint operations in nibus (particulars whereof are contained in the statement of account annexed hereto) resulted in a heavy loss as shown by the said Statement.

5.—Between the month of November 1871, and the end of the 4th year of Meiji (Japanese Calendar) or thereabouts the Plaintiff speculated on joint account with the said late firm in purchases and sales of Japanese rice, under an agreement similar to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph relative to the operations in nibus therein referred to. The said late firm in pursuance of the said agreement made the necessary advances to the Plaintiff for carrying out the said joint operations in rice which advances the Plaintiff accordingly used in the purchase of rice the proceeds of the sales whereof he in due course handed to the said late firm. The said joint operations in rice (particulars whereof are contained in the said statement of account) resulted in a heavy loss as shown by the said statement.

6.—The Plaintiff became jointly interested as aforesaid in the speculative operations in nibus and rice mentioned in the 4th and 5th paragraphs hereof at the invitation of the said late firm; and in consideration of the necessary funds being advanced by the said late firm and to guarantee to the same the payment of whatever might be found due to them (if anything) from the Plaintiff upon an account being taken of the profits and losses to be made or suffered in the course of such joint operations did previously to such operations being commenced and upon the request of the said late firm deposit with them certain valuable securities, the property of the Plaintiff, and representing a total value of *yen* 100,035—to wit:—

5 Notes or documents in the nature of deposit receipts for money deposited at Kishiu Kuma no Sansan Kashitsukejo.

One for	Ryo	6,000	dated	1864
,,	,,	3,000	,,	1866
,,	,,	3,000	,,	1867
,,	,,	3,500	,,	1867
,,	,,	5,065	,,	1867

7 documents in the nature of promissory notes for moneys lent to various persons or communities.

One for	Ryo	6,000	dated 1863	lent to	Tsushima no Kami.
,,	,,	15,000	,, 1864	,,	Mito Han.
,,	,,	1,000	,, 1861	,,	Matsudaira Setsu no Kami.
,,	,,	1,000	,, 1867	,,	Gotô Hida no Kami.
,,	,,	3,000	,, 1868	,,	Aidzu Ke.
,,	,,	1,000	,, 1870	,,	Matsudaira Shimosa no Kami.
		8,470	,, 1870	,,	Aidzu Ke.

500 new Imperial Government Bonds (Shin Kossi) each for 100 ryos.

1 numbered 3,065 of Letter Mo.
499 ,, 3,675 ,, ,, Hi.

7.—The said statement of account shows in detail what sums were from time to time advanced by the said late firm to the Plaintiff in connection with the joint operations hereinbefore referred to, and what moneys were from time to time expended by him in the purchase, and received by him as proceeds of sales of nibus and rice respectively in the course of such operations, and what losses resulted therefrom.

8.—The Defendants as members of the said late firm have been frequently applied to by the Plaintiff for payment of their proportion, namely, two third parts, or shares of the total loss upon the said speculative operations in nibus and rice but the Defendants have constantly refused and still refuse to pay their said or any proportion of such loss.

9.—Various transactions other than the said transactions in nibus and rice have taken place between the Plaintiff and the said late firm since October 1871, in the course of which the Plaintiff and the said late firm have become mutually indebted to each other. The last six entries on the debit side of the first page of the said statement show the particulars of the said late firm's indebtedness to the Plaintiff, and the fourth and fifth entries on the credit side of the said statement show the particulars of the Plaintiff's indebtedness to the defendant in respect of the transactions referred to in this paragraph.

10.—The last two pages of the said statement contain an account of the interest claimed by the Plaintiff from the Defendants. Such interest has been calculated at the rate of 12 per centum per annum, and compound interest has been charged in pursuance of an understanding to that effect come to between the plaintiff and the said late firm.

11.—On or about the 1st day of the 10th month of the 4th year of Meiji, the Plaintiff borrowed from the said late firm the sum of forty thousand dollars giving a sort of promissory note for that amount. On or about the 4th day of the same month, the plaintiff repaid to the said late firm the said sum of forty thousand dollars and demanded that said promissory note should be returned to him The defendants, however, refused and despite frequent application by the Plaintiff to return the said note to him still refuse to return the same.

12,—The Plaintiff believes that the said late firm were on the 1st day of March last indebted to him principal and interest in the sum of $108,715,24 in respect of the matters hereinbefore set forth, being the balance brought out in the said statement of account in his favour at that date, which balance despite frequent application by the Plaintiff to the said late firm to pay the same the said late firm have constantly refused and do still refuse to pay in whole or in part. The Plaintiff is willing that in taking the accounts hereinafter prayed for, the said late firm should be credited with whatever sums may be found due to them in respect of the matters hereinbefore set forth additional to the sum credited to them in the said statement, and in the event of a debit balance being ultimately established against the Plaintiff he is willing and hereby offers to pay the same to the said late firm.

The Plaintiff therefore prays this Honorable Court,

1.—That the accounts between the parties to this suit may be taken by or under the direction of this Honorable Court according to law.

2.—That the parties Defendant may be declared jointly and severally liable as members of the said late firm and may be ordered forthwith to pay to the party Plaintiff the said sum of $108,714.24, or such other sum as upon taking the accounts hereinbefore prayed for may be found to be due to the Plaintiff together with interest and costs.

3.—That the parties Defendant may be ordered forthwith to deliver up to the party Plaintiff the securities and promissory note mentioned in the 6th and 11th paragraphs respectively of the petition.

4.—That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

I Frederick Victor Dickins, of Number 28, Yokohama, Counseller-at-law, make oath and say as follows:—

The Statements contained in the forgoing Petition are to the best of my information and belief true.

The amended answer of the above-named defendants to the petition of the above-named plaintiff.

In answer to the said petition, the defendants say as follows:—

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1. They admit being American citizens, and that from the year 1871 up to the end of 1873 they carried on business together and n conjunction with others as general merchants, under the firm of Walsh, Hall & Co., at No. 2, Yokohama.

2. They also admit that the said firm was dissolved at the end of 1873.

3. It is true that the defendants and the plaintiff speculated jointly in the purchase of Japanese nibus; but not for so long a period as four months or thereabouts from August to December, 1871. It is also true that the defendants' firm made certain advances to the plaintiff, with which they believe he purchased nibus, and that certain moneys believed to be the proceeds of the sales were handed to the said firm. They admit that the speculation turned out unprofitably, but they dispute the correctness of the statement annexed to the petition, and allege that all accounts between the plaintiff and defendants relative to thejoint speculation referred to were settled and adjusted in the end of the year 1871.

4. They deny having in the end of 1871, or at any other time, speculated on joint account with the plaintiff in the purchase and sale of Japanese rice.

5. They admit having obtained from the plaintiff certain securities as a protection against loss generally, from advances made to or sums due by the plaintiff; but they deny that these securities represent the value of 100,035 yen, as stated in the petition.

6. Numerous transactions other than the speculations in nibus, and the alleged speculations in rice, have taken place between the plaintiff and the defendants since October, 1871. These transactions are recorded in the annexed statement, which shows balances of $16,222.55, and $16,483 61 against the plaintiff and in favour of the defendants, as at 31st May last.

7. They deny that any agreement was made with the plaintiff entitling him to charge either interest or compound interest.

8.—The defendants did advance to the plaintiff the sum of $40,000 or thereabouts on or about the 1st day of October, 1871; but the plaintiff did not then give his promissory note for that amount, nor has he at any time since repaid the said amount.

9.—The defendants deny that they were on the 1st day of March last, or that they are now, indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $108,715.24, or in any other sum; on the contrary, they are entitled to receive from the plaintiff the sums of $16,222.55, and $16,483,61, with interest from 31st May last till date of payment, as balances due on 31st May last upon the accounts (copies of which are appended hereto), between the plaintiff and defendants since the year 1871; and the defendants are ready and willing to deliver to the plaintiff all the securities described in the sixth paragraph of the petition, on receiving payment of the said balances and interest.

I, Gavin Parker Ness, barrister-at-law, Yokohama, make oath and say, that the statements contained in the foregoing answer are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true.

A motion by defendant's counsel was heard this morning before His Honor, praying that the hearing of this case be put off.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared for plaintiff; Mr. G. P. Ness for defendants.

His Honor, after hearing counsel, and the filing of affidavits, ordered that the trial be postponed until the 1st day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day; that the trial is then positively to take place, unless delay be asked on the part of the plaintiff; and that the defendants pay to the plaintiff his actual disbursements on account of witnesses during the delay, not to exceed the sum of $20.

A discreditable incident happened yesterday afternoon at the Mixed Court during the hearing of a suit brought by Mr. D. M. Henderson against a Chinaman, to recover the Tls 10,000 which were recently the subject of enquiry at the U. S. Consular Court. The defendant in the original suit, Mr. J. K. Thorndike, was present, and it is alleged, becoming irritated at something said by Mr. Henderson in his evidence, struck him a violent blow on the back of the neck with an umbrella. The incident occasioned some excitement, and Mr. Thorndike was required to leave the Court. He went away. and so far the matter ended, but we are told it is likely to be the subject of investigation in another Court.—*N.-C. D. News.*

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

(Japan Weekly Mail—September 6, 1873.*)*

In the present condition of the law in this country, all works on general subjects, intended for publication, have to receive the *imprimatur* of the Education Department; works on Religion are licenced by the Kiôbushô or Department of Religious Instruction; and works on Naval and Military matters by the Marine and War Departments. In the Educational Department the books are referred (in MS.) to a bureau called *Bunshô gakari*, which reports to the *Dai* and Shôjô and these again refer the report to the Minister of Education. A case lately occurred in which an author of a commentary on one of the ancient Japanese Records was actually forced to expunge certain views of his own of the meaning of the text, and to substitute views more in accordance with the opinion of the bureau. This Censorate is an old institution in Japan, and during the reign of the Tokugawa family no books on modern history or foreign countries were allowed to be printed, and such as were produced either by native or Chinese scholars were circulated in manuscript.

Now, we think it would be unjust to reflect harshly on the Japanese Government for the laws to which we refer, so far, at least, as they existed in the past. They were in harmony with that policy of isolation which closed the Empire to the rest of the world, a policy deliberately resolved on and firmly persevered in until the irresistible force of the steam engine shattered it. But we would earnestly beg the Government to consider how far it is wise or expedient that such laws should still remain on the statute book now that the Empire is opened to foreign commerce, and that its people are brought into extensive contact with foreigners who have won from their own Governments an untrammelled liberty of thought and of publication, and who, chiefly by this right, have advanced their condition and developed their national existence into those free and vigorous forms which constitute the radical contrast between the civilizations of Europe and those of Asia. We contend that the law, as it now stands, is, in itself, an active source of political danger, and in addition to this, that unless it is so modified as to be virtually transformed, or totally abolished, all the efforts of the party now seeking to secure the progress of this country, and to place this policy of progress on a sound and lasting basis, will be frustrated.

As regards the danger of maintaining the laws as they now stand, it is obvious that new channels of thought have been opened into the national mind of Japan which are producing day by day greater and greater changes in it, and that unless proper and legitimate provision is made for the expression and expansion of this thought, the rulers of the country will have no certain guide either as to the amount of pressure it is producing, or the direction of that pressure. Legislation will proceed in one direction and thought in another, the decrees of the rulers will be out of harmony with the views and wishes of the governed, and sooner or later this will produce disturbance. Let the Government consider how vast is the difference between the social and political condition of this country and that of the countries of the West which the Japanese are now freely visiting, and where many of them are receiving their education. It is wholly impossible that the rising generation should entertain the same views of their country and its institutions as their fathers did. The freer life which they see and enjoy abroad, the larger sphere of human existence with which they are elsewhere brought into contact, will inevitably and greatly modify their views of life and the relations which should exist between rulers and people. It is worse than useless to attempt to stifle these views. If they are permitted proper ground for expression they will be found serviceable to the progressive policy of the Government, and will gradually lay foundations in the national mind for that edifice which the Government is constructing. It should not be forgotten that this progressive policy is not the out- come of the will of the people, though we do not say it is opposed to that will. It is entirely the result of impressions made upon a few minds of the superiority of Western forms of civilization, and and a laudable desire to emulate and march abreast of them. The more, therefore, the free expression of those opinions which are the concomitant growth of those civilizations, is permitted in Japan, the more will the national mind understand and appreciate the policy of its rulers, and the less danger will there be of a want of unity between the two.

The very changes made by the Government are in themselves a powerful argument for permitting a free expression of the mind of the people. They show that beneficial changes are due to the acceptance of new ideas, and these changes have again the power of begetting fresh thoughts which are interminably reproductive.

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Surely the Government which has made these changes will not be so jealous or so unwise as to resist the diffusion of that very thought from which they sprang. If history be consulted it conclusively shows that the great movements made by mankind to ensure its progress have had their origin in the works of men who, with the insight of knowledge and imagination combined, have seen the ills of the present and the brighter prospects of a future which could be ameliorated by reforming change. If the views and feelings of such men, who exist in all countries, are to be curbed and trammelled by an authority which is often ignorant and always timid, what hope can there be for that energy and vigour of thought which are the true sources and the only real guarantees of a nation's progress?

Consider for a moment the action of this system of submitting books to a licensing system. It places at the mercy of an official, perhaps himself unlettered and ignorant of all but routine duty, perhaps overburdened with work, almost inevitably prejudiced, and possibly partial, the best thoughts and deliberations of a man who has given his years, his industry, the ripeness of his abilities and all his "considerate diligence" to the work on which he hopes to found his reputation, and by which he proposes to benefit his country. Consider the melancholy and vexation such a man must undergo at finding his choicest and best weighed thoughts altered or even expunged by the hand of one whose judgement he cannot respect, but whose authority he is compelled to acknowledge. What chance, under such a system, has anything to pass the eye and escape the censure of the State critic, but that which is already commonly received as true? This critic will needs, from the very nature of his office and his desire to retain it, be extreme to mark any deviation from the commonly accepted doctrine of the day. Nothing will be permitted to pass with him which is likely to offend the susceptibilities of his masters, and "the precious life blood of a master spirit, imbalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life," is spilt by a hand whose only excuse is that it committed the deed in ignorance. It is the conflict and attrition of opinions out of which alone any truth and any conviction of truth can arise. If the Emperor Charles V failed in getting even a few watches to tick together, and learnt from this how vain was any attempt to regulate and settle the thoughts of men, may not the Japanese learn some wisdom from the story? Are the minds of men to be cut into little squares or triangles at the will of a Government; or allowed to expand with all the rich luxuriance and variety of Nature whose choicest and most incomparable work they are? What is the value of such an obedient unanimity, and what is likely to spring from it but a dull ease and cessation of all mental effort and energy? Truth, which is the result of the conflict of opinion, has been compared to a streaming fountain, the waters of which, if they flow not in perpetual progression, sicken into a muddy pool of conformity and tradition. The light which the Japanese have received from foreign nations is not intended merely to be looked at for its own sake, but to guide them to further search yet remote from them. How shall this be effected if every fresh evidence of new conviction and advancing knowledge is strangled at its birth? Let the mind of the nation have free and full play. It is quick, apprehensive, and impressionable. There is much desire to learn, and when this is so, there will of necessity be much writing and conflict of opinion. But this very conflict will produce power in those who wage it, and from it will come a true thirst after knowledge and a better understanding of what truth is. This Censorate will keep the mind of the nation in such bandages as the Chinese swathe on the feet of their women. But a wise statesman will give free play to energies which are intended to be exercised, and will run the risk of some excesses rather than destroy the vitality and vigour of those whom it is his duty to guide and control.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

July 25, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,120, from Shanghai and ports, July 10, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

July 25, *Talisman*, French gun-boat, Captain Marcy St. Hilaire, 406 from Hongkong, July 18.

July 25, *Galley of Lorne*, British steamer, Bourgoyne, 1,389, from Hiogo, July 24, Tea, to E. Fischer & Co.

July 26, *Warden Appleby*, British brig, Postumas, 400, from Shanghai, July 15, Kerosine, to Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

July 27, *Mercury*, British 3-m. schooner, Thomas, 361, from Newcastle, N.S.W., June 19, Coal, to Wilkin & Robison.

July 29, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, July 22, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

July 30, *Yantic*, American corvette, M'Nair, 800, from Nagasaki, July 22.

July 30, *Benjamin Sewall*, American ship, Pennell, 1,433, from Liverpool, Coal, to P. & O. Co.

July 31, *Alreck*, Russian gun-vessel, Von Schantz, 1,069, from Nagasaki, July 27th.

DEPARTURES.

July 24, *Catharina*, German schooner, Clausen, 275, for Chefoo Ballast, despatched by Captain.

July 26, *Vigilant*, British Despatch, Captain Ryder, for Hakodadi, Despatches.

July 25, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,010, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

July 25, *Abana*, British ship, Mathias, 1,278, for Callao, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

July 27, *Duke of Abercorn*, British ship, Dalrymple, 1,050, for Kobe, General, despatched by Kniffler & Co.

July 27, *Traviata*, German barque, Spraeksen, 270, for Chefoo Ballast, despatched by Chinese.

July 27, *Walton*, British barque, Shield, 541, for New York, Tea, despatched by Wilkin and Robison.

July 28, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

July 28, *Hertha*, German frigate, Captain Knorr, 2,400, for Nagasaki.

July 29, *Curacoa*, Netherlands frigate, Captain Vandervelde, 1,800, for Nagasaki.

July 31, *Nevada*, American steamer, Conner, 2 145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

July 31, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 1,120, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Takasago Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, Messrs. Wylie, Pauncefort, C. Wagner, R. B. Cuthbertson, J. C. Russell, Rosenthal, Moritz, Mr. and Mrs. Goto and child, Rickerby, Mr. and Mrs. Simoni, J. Gough, 23 Japanese, and 1 Chinese in the cabin, 1 European, and 138 Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Alaska*, for San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Messrs. Blandy, W. T. Clark, J. Russell, Lieut. Commd. Craven, U.S.N., Mrs. Craven, E. Ludwick, Commd. Douglas, R.N., Mrs. Douglas and 3 children, and 2 in the steerage.

Per *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Messrs. H. G. Fourcade and son, Forton, H. F. Dunbar, Julius Hall, Gim Chi.

Per *Oregonian* from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. J. M'Vean, G. Rogers, L. C. Massen, M. Buchard, A. Brun, O. Senn, E. Hansen, J. Braga, F. A. Potter, Miss De Stockinger, F. A. Wheeler, H. Laming, W. Cooper, and 16 Japanese in the cabin, 176 in the steerage.

Per *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. Anasoff and wife, Mrs. Wheeley, Mr. Von der Heyden, Mr. Griffing, Pritchard, Captain Hoskiar, Mrs. Byrne and 3 children, Two Misses Greene, Mrs. Pietrowski, E. C. Kirby, Mrs. Evans and child, Mr. Dreyer, Mr. Gorman, P. Roulez, G. Newell, Mr. De San, Mr. Von Scherff, Dr. Funk, and 37 Japanese in the cabin, 374 Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Takasago Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Woodruff, Russell, Caully, Joquel, H. Peacock, W. Peacock, Sakurai, Taki, Marishta, Fukugawa, Momota, Mori, Ongota, Sung Foo, Matsuwa, Shino, Mr. and Mrs. St. George, Mr. and Mrs. Rickerby, Messrs, Mansfield, Hay, Stransome, Mitchell, Iye, Koyama, Tamagata, Katayama, Shiraishi, Takumi, Minami, Captain Christensen, Asada, Fernie, J. Long, and 5 Chinese, 2 Europeans, and 247 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—

Silk.—For Marseilles	33	bales.
London...	30	„
Total...	63	bales.

Per *Oregonian* from Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, $250,000.

Per *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, $7,000.

REPORTS.

Her Majesty's ships went out yesterday for a cruise.

The *Mercury* reports fine weather throughout the passage.

The *Benjamin Sewall* reports moderate weather first and latter part of the voyage, had heavy weather off the Cape during which lost a portion of bulwarks.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York	T. A. Goddard ...	Mourilyan & Co. ...	
Hongkong	Tanais ...	M. M. Co.	18th Aug.
Hongkong	Sunda ...	P. & O. Co. ...	4th Aug.

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STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Argyll	Scott	
Erl King	Pearse	...New York.
Galley of Lorne	Bourgoyne ...	...New York.
Massilia	Rand	
Naruto	DuBois	
Oregonian	Harris	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Sunda	Bubot	
Tanais	Reynier	

SAILING SHIPS.

Benjamin Sewall	...1433	Pennell	
Iris	.. 213	... ...	
Jessie McDonald	... 275	Stort	...Kobe.
James Paton ...	... 395	Cotter	
Mercury	... 361	Thomas	
Oleander	... 348	Joss	
Satsuma	... 366	Garrick	...Kobe,
Tori	... 100	... ...	
Thos A. Goddard	... 682	Smith	...New York.
Ukraine	... 709	Melcher	...New York.
Warden Appleby	... 400	Postumas	

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American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
British gun-boat	...Curlew	...Captain Church
Italian corvette ...	...Vittor Pisani	Captain A. de Negri
American corvette	...Kearsarge	...Captain Lewis
Russia gun-boat	...Vsadnek	...Captain Nevaselisky
French gun-boat	...Talisman	...Captain Marcy St. Hilaire.
American corvette	...Yantic...	...Captain M'Nair.
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VESSELS EXPECTED.

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FROM LONDON.—
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Formosa"; "Coulnakyle"; "Punjaub."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Jessie Jamieson."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA —"Aicola"
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
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AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
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Yokohama, 6th July, 87

that they may not communicate the fire to the hearts of others.—Is not this then a benevolent teaching?

Godaigotenwo-sama once asked Musô kokushi what the substance of Buddhism was? To which Kokushi replied, "Buddhism is but a means of governing mankind." Well, take any religion you please, it can but teach that each should do his duty in his particular path of life faithfully and honestly, and regard the rest, be it good or bad fortune, with that spirit of "the will of heaven be done" to which we have before alluded.[1] Some years ago, there came and presented himself one day to a certain *daimio* a *samurai* who was in the habit of visiting there, and said "A short time ago chancing to meet a clever physionomist I had my fortune told, when I learnt that I had "calamity by sword" revealed in my features. Now, I feel very uncomfortable about this: what would you recommend me to do?" to which this *daimio*—who by the way was a very celebrated noble at that time—replied: "That is indeed a felicitous matter. The soldier of whom such a thing is said may indeed be congratulated. Strive, therefore, to walk in the way of the four virtues—faithfulness to your lord, filial piety, benevolence and patriotism, and it shall be well with you. For instance, Masashige kô had no doubt some such sign visible in his features, and so again had in all probability the forty-seven true hearts of Ako, each and all, some such peculiarity. For as Masashige took up arms for Godaigotenwo sama and ended his life in battle at Minato gawa in Sesshiu[2] so has he made his name famous throughout the land; and so also the forty-seven *ronin*, in fulfilling their lord's desire by slaying his enemy, are regarded as mirrors of loyalty from age to age. Therefore, when it shall be said of a true soldier that he has the mark of a "calamity by sword," great things will be expected of him, and let him in that case pursue closely the path of virtue."

Now, for instance, suppose that instead of dying gloriously as he did, Masashige had risen up in arms against his sovereign, or that those forty-seven men, prizing life too highly, had failed to fulfil their lord's dying request and had run away and hid themselves. Then as each, as we have said, was so marked by heaven to die by the sword in any case, they would assuredly have come to some shameful end and would have been scouted of men from generation to generation.

Now is not this an admirable teaching? And should we not all therefore, high and low, strive to conform in all things to the will of heaven? With regard to this I have a very harrowing story to tell you.

Some years ago there lived in Junkei-machi in Osaka a small shopkeeper of the name of Chiubei, who made a living out of the sale of old wares and nick-nacks. He had dwelt originally at Ajikawa on the outskirts of the city, and being a married man had found it hard work indeed to make both ends meet. But they were an honest, toiling couple; the husband daily plodding about the streets with his boxes slung on his shoulders and picking up old iron and waste paper here and there as he could, while the wife remained in doors, mending the soles of socks and taking in washing and such like. Thus they managed to exist from day to day until the woman gave birth to a son. The fond parents were overjoyed at this and called the boy Hatsunosuke,[3] And now the pair worked more than ever, day and night, for the child's sake, and Chiubei plodded along daily as before, picking up, here an old kitchen knife, there a pair of scissors, here a pipe, there a hammer, and all manner of small articles of the kind. Then he would sell them and buy others again, till at last his little stock of goods increased so that at last he left off peddling in old iron and waste paper and stocked his shop with such wares as sword-hilts, dirks, pen and ink holders, portable medicine boxes, and the like; and, by and by, he hired a back house in Junkeimachi and moved into it with his family. From this time he continued his daily peregrinations; but at night he would hire the space under the eaves of some house in the famous Junkeimachi and spread out his wares for sale. Now these open air shops had at that time the worst of reputations, for they carried on an unlawful traffic. The neighbourhood being in that of the well-known Shimmachi in Osaka, the streets were particularly active and bustling at night, and this, as a matter of course, attracted the pick-pockets and members of the thieving fraternity, who carried on a system of selling to one shop what they had stolen from a neighbouring one, or disposing at these shops of what they could abstract from the wallets of passers-by. These articles were regularly received by the shopkeepers; and moreover, as thieves fear to retain upon their persons for any length of time their ill-gotten gains, but hasten to these open air shops and there disgorge their spoils, making but small opposition to any price offered them, the stall-keepers made great capital out of this, buying up articles worth say 100 cash at 20 or 30, or those worth a *riyo* at ½ a *bu* or one *bu* and selling the same at their fair current price, so that they were able to make an unusually large profit; but in reality they were receivers of stolen property and actually worse than those who stole. Ah, how to be pitied are those who do not know the right path!

There was Chiubei, now, who had succeeded in raising himself in the world by toiling away as a peddler in old iron, and could not therefore be altogether a bad man. But the want of a proper appreciation of the path of virtue, and the selling of his heart for the love of pelf, carried him away, and he began to trade in the dishonest manner we have described. How necessary then it is for a man to know his inner self and the true path of virtue!

Well, Chiubei and his wife lived on in this way till in the course of time the wife fell ill and died, and Chiubei was compelled by force of circumstances to marry a second time.

At this time Hatsunosuke had attained the age of five or six years. Now this second wife turned out to be a bad-hearted woman, who, while her husband was about on his rounds through the city, beyond cooking the meals did nothing all day long but loll and idle about, and withal was so unkind to poor little Hatsunosuke that the neighbours one and all declared it was a pitiful thing.

Well, by and by, this second wife gave birth to a son who was named Toyojiro, and while she petted this infant as though the breeze of heaven were all too harsh to play around him, she inflicted on her stepchild Hatsunosuke the greatest cruelties—and the boy was then hardly seven or eight years old. In the depth of winter he had to wash Toyojiro's things, and to say nothing of running messages in the neighbourhood this woman would drive him off to places even a *ri* away. Of course being but a child it might happen now and again that he would be taken with something interesting or amusing by the way and come back late. Then would ensue such a storm; "What have you been about you little scapegrace? You can do nothing but eat any quantity of rice, you good-for-nothing rascal; just take care and mend your ways"—and with this she would drive the poor tired infant out into the cold, stark naked, or else burn a great hole in his back with the *mokuso*,* or perhaps pinch the poor little fellow, so that his body was nought but a mass of bruises all the year round.

Still Hatsunosuke being of a gentle yielding nature would at such a time offer no resistance but would beseech his stepmother with plaintive sobs to bear a little with him, that he had done very wrong, and that he would always come back quickly in future. Is it not a sad relation?

In the words of the song by Hakuinshô

"Would you seek out the form of the terrible demon?
His abode is the breast of the cruel heart."

Indeed this woman was a very devil, and Chiubei, who was out all day, knew nought of it all; and besides that when he was present she would assume a gentle affectionate tone of voice—with "deary, do this" and "deary, do that"—and would perhaps give him some of what she was eating herself, and so Chiubei would comfort himself with the idea that she was kind to the child. Are there not some dreadful people in the world? They are just like the 10th month of the year, which comes to us with a smile and smites us with its piercing

1. *I.e.* in a previous sermon.
2. Or Setsu, one of the five home provinces.
3. Hatsu = hajime (first).

* A barbarous method of punishing children much in vogue.

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cold when we are least expecting it:—and truly that is the action of a devil.

And so on from day to-day matters became worse for Hatsunosuke and the children kept springing up. By and bye, Chiubei's business prospering, he took a front house in Junkei-machi and opened a large shop. Now the wife became possessed with the determination that she would so manage matters that her own child Toyojiro should inherit his father's property. Her hatred towards her step-child increased, and to Chiubei she would contrive, by hook or by crook, to praise her own child, while on the other hand she would go so far as to lay to Hatsunosuke's door actions of which he had never been guilty, insomuch that anon even Chiubei became attached to Toyojiro and spoke of Hatsunosuke as a useless, idle vagabond, and as if he hated the sight of him. Then again this Toyojiro, too, following the example of his parents treated him more like any cat or dog than as his elder brother, and so on until the poor child had no standing room left. Then his father would tell him from time to time that he was nought but a good-for-nothing idler and a burden to the house, and the wife would all but express a wish that he might die, so they got but rid of him, till Hatsunosuke could no longer stay in the house. So he ran away one day and betook himself to a quarter of Ôsaka called Shima no uchi and entered a *Geishaya* in Saka machi, where he made himself useful in the way of carrying the girls' *samisens* when they went out anywhere,—and he grew apace until he arrived at man's estate.—Of a gentle disposition, wherever he went he was made a deal of, and the singing girls and jesters would come round him and teach him this trick and that, till at last in the space of three or four years he became a very fair jester himself. Meanwhile matters went well with Chiubei; and in the course of time he went down to his grave and his riches were duly inherited by Toyojiro in fulfilment of the mother's wish :—and now we come to the terrible part of our story.

There lived in that neighbourhood a worker in lacquer-ware called Isaburo, who some four years previous to this period had become friendly with Chiubei, their trades bringing them a good deal together, until he obtained that degree of intimacy with the family that he would walk in and out of the house at any hour he pleased. From that time forth he had been maintaining an improper intimacy with the mother; and now that Chiubei was dead he kept coming in and out, day and night, and lolling about the mats until by and bye they became as it were man and wife and he managed the affairs of the house generally. Now this Isaburo was a thoroughly bad fellow, one who spent his time in drinking heavily, gambling and dessipating any funds he was possessed of in the company of abandoned women, till finally he began to make away by stealth with the property of his parents and elder brothers, and at last, on their disowning him entirely, he took up his abode in a low quarter. And then, managing to billet himself upon this shop, he neglected his own business, and when he was not eating and drinking, made gambling and the like his special trade. And when now and again he had lost money in this nefarious way he would come down upon the unfortunate fancy-ware shop, borrowing now 2 *bus*, now 3 *bus*, and the widow at first feeling a pull at her heart-strings gave in to his extortion; but by and bye even her eyes were opened, and though he came now and again, sometimes wanting one *riyo* sometimes two *riyo*, she would have nothing to say to him, nor would she give him anything out of the shop. Then he would get angry and say—"For whom do you take me I should like to know? You don't seem to remember that I am the Isaburo who risked his life for love of you—and now forsooth you would cast me off, would you? If you have no money I have no objection to something out of the stock—say a comb or a hairpin now;—Just look sharp and let me have it,"—and so on for all the world like the villain in the play. But for all that she would not consent, so then he would sieze her by the hair, and bang her about on the floor, and so maltreat her that for the sake of peace she would at last come to terms and let him have a comb or some such article out of the shop. And as a matter of course this was a new means of dissipation. If he won at gambling his gains were spent in drink, or again if he lost, back he would come, crying out for more, till at last the wretched woman would lamentingly cry "Ah me 'tis a cruel thing. Would that he might never enter this house again; he is a grief and a burden to me"—but let her cry and lament now as she might, her heart had called this devil to her and he was not so easily to be driven away. Truly a sad business! From this we may easily see what a terrible thing it is to depart from the law of heaven.

When this widow first came to be Chiubei's wife the law of heaven to her as a step-mother was that she should consider the forlorn situation of a poor little innocent of six or seven as Hatsunosuke was, and lavish upon him every kindness. Instead of which she not only devised all manner of cruelties, but plotted so as to turn the heart of Chiubei against his eldest born Hatsunosuke, causing him to be driven out of the house so that her own child might succeed to the property; and besides all this she hoodwinked her husband and carried on a guilty intimacy with this Isaburo, so that now that she had settled her son this same Isaburo became to her as a devil sent from hell to torment her.

It is true that erring man may once delude heaven, but in the end he must be overthrown. As an example of this now look at this fan or this teacup. They being things of substance cannot be suspended in mid-air, but follow the laws of nature by falling to the earth. But now comes one who throws it up into the air, and according as this man is strong or the contrary the fan goes to a great height or very soon drops again; but take it either way it is bound to return to the earth again:—so that by so doing a man may be said for a time to oppose successfully the laws of heaven but in the end he must succumb; there is no preventing its return to earth. And, beside this, the higher the fan is thrown the greater the shock of its fall.

The case of Chiubei's widow was similar to this. She had for a long time successfully sinned against heaven as we have described, but now at last was heaven in the ascendant and she was reaping the fruits of her terrible conduct in all its bitterness. At this time Toyojiro was barely seventeen and not yet endowed with much wisdom. The widow, losing all patience would break out upon Isaburo, attempting to bring about a separation with him, but he being the wicked fellow he was such a thing was not to be accomplished. Every second or third day he would come back drunk, and when he had slept himself sober would straightway depart, bearing with him the means for a fresh debauch or gambling bout. Then the widow would take counsel with her son as to the best means of ridding herself of him—"how would this plan act" or "that plan succeed," "would that I were rid of him," and such like lamentations; but as she could not tell her son of the sin the had herself been guilty of she could bring nothing definite against him save that "he was a bad man, that, and that if some means were not taken to get rid of him they would soon be penniless. Would that he might die, or that something might happen to him so that they might only be relieved of his presence!"

And Toyojiro turned over all this in his child's heart, grieving at his mother's trouble, and thinking but of some method by which Isaburo might be got out of the way.

Now it was about the sixthmonth of the year that one night Toyojiro, having shut up the shop for the day, was standing cooling himself and Isaburo came reeling home as usua And Toyojiro went walking about in the neighbouring streets all that evening, and came home at midnight. Peeping in he could see, altho' the night-light had gone out, that a mosquito net was as usual suspended in the back room which Isaburo frequented. "To-night or never" thought he to himself, and stealing softly into the shop felt about among the swords for the most trenchant blade he could find, and then, making his way again softly to the back room, he cut down the netting and passed the sword with an unerring thrust through the breast of the sleeper, who expired without a groan. Passing to the next room he went to where his mother usually slept and said "Mother, I have come back" but received no response. He crept inside but found no one. Thinking this very odd, he procured a light and returned to the first net, when to his horror he discovered that the victim of his vengeance was not Isaburo

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but his own mother. Ah, me what terrible things happen sometimes!

Now the way this dreadful mistake came about was this. The guilty pair in Toyojiro's absence were sleeping under one net, and Isaburo during the night wishing to join his gambling friends left the woman in the house by herself. Then Toyojiro seeing that he had taken the life of his own parent (although by mistake) lost all control over himself and rolled on the floor in an indescribable agony of mind. But being an audacious fellow by nature, he at length rushed out into the street shrieking "thieves!" thieves!" and the neighbours came rushing in pell mell to see what had happened. Upon being questioned Toyojiro related how that he had gone out to walk about sunset, and that returning he found that his mother had been murdered, and he begged that the neighbours would convey the information to the authorities, which they did. So by and bye the Coroner came and made his enquiries. Nothing had been stolen, so the work of burglars it could not be. Upon enquiry, however, being made as to the general character of the deceased and as to her acquaintances, the neighbours told all that they had seen and heard and the result was that suspicion fell upon the lacquer-dealer Isaburo and he was arrested at once. But he persistently asserted his innocence and was therefore occasionally taken out of prison and examined under torture. On one of these occasions, being unable to bear the pain longer. he said "I am utterly innocent of the death of this woman, but there used to be in the house a son of Chiubei by his former wife called Hatsunosuke, against whom this second wife conceived a deep prejudice, being a bad woman, so that finally, and during Chiubei's life time, he was driven out of the house and is now wandering about Saka machi somewhere or another, and perhaps out of revenge he may have killed his step-mother." The authorities seeing some reason in this sent to the house in Saka machi, when they learnt that on the 5th day of the previous month Hatsunosuke had gone, together with some *geishas*, with a party of pilgrims to a gathering at the shrine of Kompirasama in Sanuki. So the hand of the law followed Hatsunosuke to Sanuki, and the facts were found to tally exactly with what had been said by the folks in Sakamachi, how that he had started full twenty days before the murder, and he was therefore left unmolested.

Now is not this a marvellous thing? Being of that happy disposition which leaves all things to the will of Heaven it would seem as though Providence had said to him. "Thou art in danger here; so go to Sanuki and there sojourn for a while."

Whereas Isaburo on the other hand, having failed to fasten the blame upon Hatunosuke, drew down upon himself the suspicion of the law to a still greater extent than before, and he suffered by torture accordingly.

And all this was the vengeance of heaven, in that he had from the first sinned against his parents and relations till they disowned him, and then ended by stealing another man's wife and ill-treating her.

Well, the end of it was that as his innocence could not be established he was kept a long time in prison, and eventually died there; and all efforts to discover the truth proving useless, no suspicion attaching for a moment to Toyojiro, the matter was dropped. Toyojiro wandered about from place to place in a solitary manner and having vacated his house lived by selling what effects he had left. And here we have a circumstance which comes home to us distinctly. Even such a wretch as he had a conscience given him of heaven. Altho' he had succeeded in deceiving his neighbours and the Government, yet he could not deceive the heart within him, so that wherever he went the thought that he had slain his own parent smote him, and let him go where he would, to Kiôto or to Nagasaki, the memory of his evil deed would haunt him so that he would lift-up his voice and cry "Ah what a fearful, what a sad thing I have done." And as this was never absent from his thoughts, he cared for nought he saw or heard; he thought it preferable that he should deliver himself up to the law, and thus appease the spirit of his dead mother.

So the third year after the fatal act he proceeded to Ósaka, gave himself up, and expiated his offence at the hands of the executioner; and I have been told that as he sat before the judges in the hall of justice, bound like a malefactor, he said "Now I am happy and my heart is at ease."

These facts which I have related are of recent occurrence. But only think now how just heaven is. The child Hatsunosuke, who was born to Chiubei by his first wife while carrying on an honorable trade, came to no harm throughout; whilst on the other hand the child of his second wife, called Toyojiro, who came to them after Chiubei had shifted his place of abode to Junkei machi, and while he was carrying on a dishonest business in the night bazaars, as a matter of course ended his career as a felon, and the wife who thought to carry everything her own way came to her end at the hands of her own child. Therefore, see now what a thing to stand in awe of is the will of heaven.

The following is the budget of the Kobe Municipality to which allusion is made elsewhere :—

Accumulated Funds on January 1st.

Cash in Bank		$426 06
Petty Cash in Safe		12.43
Fixed Deposits in Bank		7,000.00
Arrears of Rent and Police Tax		8,942 95
		$16,381.44
Less amount of proposed Debt to be created		4,000.00
Constituting a *Reserve Fund* of		$18,381.44

INCOME FOR 1875.

Ground Rents for 1876 in advance, in—		
February	$462.18	
May	5,313.32	
June	2 214.46	
September	4,476.53	
		12,466.49
Police Tax, at 1 bu per Lot, say 126 bus, at 320		39.37
Interest on $7,000, deposits in Bank, at 5 per cent per annum	$350 00	
Interest on Loan—$4,000 at 8 per cent. per annum	320,00	
		670.00
Estimated receipts from Gaol	40 00	
" " Cemetery	85·00	
		125.00
Constituting *Income* for 1875		$13,300 86

EXPENDITURE FOR 1875.

Salaries and Wages—		
Superintendent—7 mos. at $250, say $1,750; 5 mos at $200, say $1,000	$2,750.00	
Cemetery Watchman	72.00	
Public Park Gardener	90.00	
Office Boy	72.00	
		2,984 00
Police—		
Foreign (3) at $180 per month	$2,160 00	
Chinese (5) at $60 per month	720.00	
Clothing for Foreign Police	151.50	
" Chinese "	130 00	
Medical attendance	250 00	
Medicines	75 00	
Coal and Oil for Bullseyes	59.00	
Insurance on Barracks	102 50	
Petties	25 00	
		3,673 00
Lighting—		
66 Street Lamps at $2.50 per month for 12 months	$1,980 00	
27 Street Lamps at $3 per month for 6 months	486 00	
Hatoba Lamps, at $9 per month for 7½ months	67.50	
Gas in Municipal Buildings	100 00	
		2,633.50
Roads and Sanitary Work—		
Scavenging, at Rios 75 per month	$872.00	
Watering Streets for 5 months	425.00	
Repairs to Carts and Watering Stage	15 00	
Small Repairs to Roads	50.00	
		1,362.00
Rent—		
Government Ground Rent	$675.00	
Rent on Lot No 65	115 30	
		790 30
Sundries—		
Insurance on Buildings	$182.00	
Subscription to Fire Brigade	200.00	
Coal for office use	14.00	
Printing, Advertising, Books, Stationery and Petties	120.00	
		516.00

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Interest on Municipal Debt, say on $4,000 at 8 per cent.	$320 00	
Sinking Fund to extinguish ditto, say 10 per cent. on $4,000	400.00	
		720.00
		12,678.80
Balance of Income over Expenditure		622,06
		$13,300 86

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL LOAN OF $4,000.

Macadamising Streets and making Crossings	$2,500.00	
Refitting all Sand Traps in new method	316,00	
Replacing Stolen Gratings	101.85	
Painting all Lamp-posts	65.00	
Seats on the Bund	40.00	
Bell Tower	275 00	
Hatoba Lamp	100.31	
Erecting new Lamp-posts	175.50	
Commencing Works on Recreation Ground	426 34	
		$4,000.00

A JAPANESE SONG.

When fast I flew to my sweet love,
A thousand miles seemed one:
Though stormy skies made night above,
Within me shone the Sun.

What matter if the way were wild,
And white the cold sea's crest,
If I might reach, where summer smiled,
The haven of her breast?

But now that far from her I go,
Light of my lonely dreams!
Since every step is sad and slow,
One mile a thousand seems!

Law & Police

H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before His Honor C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

July 28th, 1875.

N. STIBOLT *vs.* R. PHILLIPS.

This was a claim to recover $25, money loaned on a promissory note to one Styles, and which defendant had guaranteed.

Plaintiff stated that he had endeavoured in vain to get the money from Styles, and as defendant refused to pay, after backing the bill, he sued him.

Defendant said that plaintiff had not done enough, or been diligent in trying to get Styles to pay.

Plaintiff said he had done his best, and written several letters to Styles, without any result.

Verdict for plaintiff for full amount, and costs of suit.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co. *vs.* A. J. WILKIN,

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared for plaintiffs.

This was a claim for $39.50 for 88 square feet of lead weighing 4½ lbs. to the foot, supplied in December, 1872.

Defendant pleaded that more lead was charged for than had actually been used on the house. He was willing to pay for what lead was used.

Mr. Dickins, in opening his case, briefly stated the facts. In December, 1872, plaintiffs supplied Mr. J. Smedley with 88 square feet of lead, weighing 4½ lbs. to the square foot. The total weight was 395 lbs. The lead was supplied to Mr. Smedley, as he was then effecting some repairs to defendant's house, and amongst other things it required lead to stop some leaks. He would first call—

J. Smedley, sworn: I am an architect. In the month of December, 1872, I remember being employed by defendant to repair the roof of his Bluff residence. There were leaks, and I told defendant it would be impossible to stop them without lead. I was authorised to procure lead. It was had from Lane, Crawford & Co. [order produced]. The lead was used for the repairs. My foreman told me it was all used for the repairs. I think it is a very difficult thing to measure lead after it has been used.

To Defendant: You did not authorise me to procure any particular amount. You told me to get as much as I required. The lead was used in various places. I don't think I applied to you for further lead when this was finished. You gave me authority to get the lead. I believe that plaintiffs were the only people in town who had lead. I gave my foreman an order, and I am sure he got the lead. The foreman must have measured the lead. He would not have taken 66 feet for 88 feet. My foreman told me positively that all the lead was used.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickins: I recognise the bill you show me. It is a receipt. I endorsed it.

F. Townly, sworn: I am the plaintiff in this case. About Dec., 1872, I don't remember what lead we had in store. Lead was supplied to Mr. Smedley for defendant. I had no reason to believe that less than 88 feet were supplied. Early in 1873 I demanded payment [Account produced]. Defendant has never denied that he authorised Mr. Smedley to purchase the lead. The dispute was about how much lead there was on the house, and how much had been supplied.

To Mr. Wilkin: I have not brought my books. The lead is entered to Mr. Smedley. I believe I delivered some other lead at this time to Mr. Smedley for the Deutsche Bank. I received a compradore order for $18. I have not cashed it. It got torn up by accident. I receive a good many compradore orders during the course of business, but I never destroy them.

Mr Dickins said that was his case.

Defendant called—

N. Stibolt, sworn: I am an architect. I have recently inspected the roof of your bungalow. I carefully measured the sheet lead on it. I had no difficulty in measuring the lead. There are two chimnies with lead round them. There are three dormers with lead round them. There are 40½ square feet on the dormers. There are 68 square feet of lead on the roof altogether, including that round the chimneys. I should think that the lead does not weigh more than four pounds to the square foot.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins: I have been an architect for 14 year. I have a diploma; it is in Denmark. I have built five houses in Yokohama. I have been in Yokohama three years. I don't know the numbers of all the houses. I built them from top to bottom. I did not examine the roof of defendant's house before last Friday. The weather has some effect upon lead. I measured and weighed the lead.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilkin: I am repairing houses continually.

To his Honour: I was ten years in Shanghai, and built houses there.

A. J. Wilkin sworn: Mr. Smedley was employed in December, 1872, to repair my house. He recommended lead to be used to make the chimneys and dormers tight. I asked him what the expense would be. He said about $40 for 88 feet of lead. I consented to spend that amount; afterwards he wrote and told me that the 88 feet were all expended, and that he wanted as much more. A native woman came and asked for more lead. I was surprised, and had some measurements taken. I found that the two chimneys would be ample. The chimneys had been done, and I found that 35 feet had been used. I went to plaintiffs and enquired what lead had been supplied. Two clerks of plaintiffs' searched the books, and said that no lead had been supplied to me either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Dickins objected to a conversation being given as evidence.

His Honor said that the plaintiff's books ought to have been brought.

Mr. Dickins said he did not think that that was necessary.

His Honor said he thought the case was against defendant. He had authorised Mr. Smedley to get the lead. It was another question what had become of the lead. Verdict for plaintiffs and costs, amounting to $25.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General.

July 26, 1875.

JOHN W. BROWN *vs.* CHARLES R. HARRIS.

This was a claim to recover $1,000 on a promissory note, due on the 3rd July, 1874 together with interest from that date.

Defendant did not appear.

J. D. Brown, sworn: I am plaintiff in above cause. The copy of the note which is set forth in petition was given to me by defendant for money loaned. [Note produced.] This is the note. I have frequently demanded payment, but no part of it has been paid, and the same is due with interest from the date of said note, to wit, the 3rd of July, 1874.

Judgment for the amount of the note—$1,000—and interest at the rate of one per cent. per month from 3rd July, 1874, and costs of suit.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—We are unable to report any favourable change in the attitude of the market. Transactions are still on a limited scale, and prices continue to favour purchasers. We quote.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.95 to $2.10	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	nom. per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom.	2.20 to 2.40	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb.	0.75 to 0 97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„ „	2.20 to 2.45	Black Velvets		7.75 to 8.75
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2.55 to 2 85	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.		3.25 to 3.35

Yarn:—

No 16 to 24	nom.	per picul	28.50 to 35.00	No. 28 to 32	nom.	per picul	35.00 to 38.25
Reverse	nom.		nominal	„ 38 to 42	„	„	40.00 to 45.50

Woollens generally continue to be neglected. *Mousselines* are selling though only to a limited extent.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6 25 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0 25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds.	32 in.	0 25 to 0.36	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52	in.	1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.00 to 7 00	Presidents	54 in. to 56	in.	0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18 50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56	in.	0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Union	54 in. to 56	in.	0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.		0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Sugar.—The Sugar market continues quiet at previous quotations. There have been no transactions reported in Formosa kinds and but little in other descriptions.

Krosene Oil.—The market is dull and continues to decline.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.60 to 4.80	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	5.10 to 5.60
in Basket	„	4.50 to 4.60	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4.40 to 4 80
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.20 to 8.40	Swatow	„	3.40 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.60 to 8.00	Daitong	„	3.40 to 3.75
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.80 to 7 40	Japan Rice	„	3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.90 to 6 50	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.70 to 2 75

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Deliveries since the 22nd inst., are 104 piculs, about one third of which is old silk. A portion of the Nihonmatsz *Filature* is reported to have been sold at $635.

Supplies of new silk are coming in very slowly. The assortments of new Hanks hitherto received have—with few exceptions—been classed as No. 3 to 2½ and paid from $360 to $400.

Arrivals since the beginning of the season are 250 bales against 560 last year for the same period.

Tea.—Settlements for the closing week have been large considering the general tenor of advices from New York. The total amount equals 6,225, piculs being mostly of lower grades. Medium and Good Medium, are chiefly in favour at $30.00 to $30.50 per picul.

Our total export this season will probably exceed that of last, but the quality is on the whole decidedly inferior. Choice Teas are scarce, and the bulk of the crop at present to hand shews much want of preparation in the interior.

Common	$20.00 to 22.00	Fine	$34.00 to 38.00
Good Common	23.00 to 24 00	Finest	nominal.
Medium	25 00 to 29.00	Choice	do.	scarce.
Good Medium	30.00 to 33.00			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a fairly large business doing in private paper during the past week, with some few transactions for forward delivery. At the close, however, business is rather restricted and rates are firmer.

Gold Yen continue to find buyers at higher rates.

Satz have also advanced very considerably.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' sight	4s. 1d. to 4s. 1⅛d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	¼ per cent. prc.
„ „ Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0d. to 4s. 0⅛d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼ „ dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months	4s. 1⅛d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	98
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.16	30 days' sight Private	101
„ „ Private	5 26	„ New York Bank Bills on demand	97½
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72 to 72¼	30d. s. Private	101
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight	72½ nominal.	Gold Yen	404
		Kinsats	406

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PICKLES. SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

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Varnish, 12s., 15s, and 20s. per gallon.
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Yokohama, March 21, 1874. 1f

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 32.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The Government is utterly wrong in making its new Press-laws the means of exasperating the Press. The laws, however necessary—and we hold that they *were* necessary—should be reserved for real offences, calculated, if not intended, to lead to sedition or mischief. But it is monstrous to interpret and administer them in such a manner as to destroy the Press and deprive the nation of educational advantages which should and will flow from it even while working with its present restrictions, if allowed to work easily within those restrictions. In the present condition of the nation, as we have always urged, a free press is an anomaly inconsistent and incompatible with the existence of orderly government. But this is no earthly reason for instituting prosecutions against writing which is simply unpleasant, but in no sense mischievous. We would tell the Government frankly that if there is any real necessity for the prosecutions which it has instituted under the new laws, if any real danger can arise from such writing as that for which it has called the Editors of the *Akebono* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* to account, it had better, at once, and with one stroke, shut all the newspapers bodily and forbid their existence in the Empire. This would be a perfectly intelligible course, though it is one which would cause us inexpressible grief and disappointment.

THE *Celestial Empire* devotes a paragraph, which has been reprinted here, to our views on the new Press-laws, and expresses surprise that we should have have written upon them as follows:—

"It seems to us a very remarkable thing that the Govern-
"ment should have conceded to the Press, so early in its his-
"tory, so large an amount of freedom."

In writing thus we referred to the freedom the Press had enjoyed up to the time of the issue of the new laws, *i.e.* during the past two years. We have always said that this country was not ripe for a free periodical Press, and that danger would come of it. The character of much of the writing in the newspapers therefore surprised us very much, and in using the words above quoted and commented on by the *Celestial Empire*, we referred wholly to the past. We should certainly not have used those words in connection with the late laws, although we consider those laws necessary. The fact is that our expression was a little careless: we ought to have said, 'It has always seemed to us' &c., and we cannot blame our Shanghai contemporary for a misapprehension caused by our own want of care.

The excessive heat of last week has given way to a delightful interlude of cool weather, the thermometer falling below 70°, and the luxury of a shiver being easily obtainable. The break has been most grateful, for there was a day or two on which the heat had something of torment in it. Of course we shall have two or three weeks of warm weather, some days of which may be very hot; but we seem to see the end of summer very close at hand, and after the end of this month there is nothing to dread but the inevitable typhoon—even if it do not catch us before September. The old typhoon formula among the China captains ran as follows:—

June, too soon;
July, you may:
August, you must;
September, remember;
October, all over.

It is neither meteorologically nor poetically very correct, as bad typhoons have occurred both in June and October; in the former month lower south, in the latter here. But it is sound in its warnings to be careful in August and September.

It is very gratifying to see that the Government is directing a great deal of attention to the making of new roads and the improvement of old ones. Its money could not be better spent. There is of course an immense deal to be done, and it will take many years to give the country a really good system of roads. But a beginning has been made during the past nine months, and some of the results are already apparent. Those which have lately come under own eyes may be cited. The Hakone pass has been attacked, and the road on the Odawara side is now being carried along the bottom of the valley, instead of on the side of the hill, so that its steep gradients, at least in this section of it, will be got rid of. Wheeled carriages were already plying upon it on Monday last, and they will soon be able to travel as far as the bridge over the river at the spot where the road branches off to Miyanoshita. The reduction of the whole of the Hakone pass to a carriage road ought certainly to be undertaken. There is no difficulty whatever in doing this, except the expense, which of course would be considerable. Old travellers along the pass would regret the loss of the noble trees which have witnessed so many processions and pageants; but sentiment in this case must give way to economy of time and labour. A gang of three hundred convicts, at work under one chief engineer and two or three inspectors, would finish the pass in a year, and Hakone could be reached in two hours from Odawara, instead of five hours as at present. The reduction of the heavy gradients on the other side of Hakone could be done at the same time.

The next improvement we noted is a new pass over the hills on the left side of the head of the Hakone lake, obviating all necessity for going over the long stretch which leads to the O-toomi-tungi pass and the pass itself, which is extremely steep and trying. The new pass is cut in zig-zags of very easy gradients, and those who have toiled up the O-toomi-tungi in

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a broiling day in August, and along the tedious road which leads to it, will now be pleased to find a road which does not present a single difficulty.

A third path which we traversed between Gotemba and the head of the Hakone lake, is also a good piece of mountain engineering. It has been led with great skill, and saves the very long steep walk down the mountains on the Gotemba side which heretofore made the distance from Gotemba to the head of the lake so long and tedious.

But the question should be asked, Is all this new work being done in accordance with a well-devised grand system of roads? If not it will be found five years hence that a great deal has been done which need not have been done, and much that is necessary omitted.

The Tôkaidô itself is under repair in several places between this and Odawara, and is being raised with the earth taken from the sides of the road to improve the water-courses. And, indeed, these repairs are sadly needed. The road in many places is in a shameful condition—we would particularly instance the section of it between telegraph posts 670 and 665, and the section running through the town of Fujisawa, where its state reflects great discredit on the local authorities.

While on this subject, it seems fair to ask why the stream which ought to run through Shibashiri, and for which there is the usual provision of a channel down the middle of the street, is stopped. There is an abundance of water, running at right angles to the course, at the head of the street, and a very little skill would divert as much of it as is necessary into the now dry water-course of the town.

Many people who are very desirous of making the ascent of Fusiyama are deterred by the accounts they have heard of its excessive difficulty. But in moderately good weather it is a mere question of a few hours of steady walking; there are neither dangers nor difficulties. If a storm arises it is quite a different affair, and two or three days of imprisonment in one of the lava rest-houses on the mountain, with a poor supply of food and no books or writing materials, must be intolerable. In July and August, however, the chances are in favour of fine weather, and no one should leave Japan without making the ascent, and at least having a throw in the lottery of its sublime and indescribable glories. That we have not understated the difficulties of an ascent in fine weather, the following record of one recently made will clearly show.

"Started from tea-house at Shibashiri at 3.45 A.M., taking a pack-horse for the first five miles along the road leading to the foot of the mountain, where the ascent actually begins, though on a very gentle slope. Reached 1st resting-house—a temple where the *alpenstocks* are to be had (time obliterated on record.)

		H. M.
2nd	Rest-house...	8.20 A.M.
3rd	„	destroyed.
4th	„	9.10
5th	„	9.30
6th	„	10
7th	„	10.50
8th	„	11.25
9th	„	12.20
10th	„	12.40
Highest spot.	... ...	12.45

Actual time occupied in the ascent, 9 hours. A young mountaineer in fine condition could save an hour on this.

The time occupied in the descent was exactly two hours and a quarter, including a quarter of an hour lost from mistaking the path, and walking the five miles before mentioned. Arrived at the tea-house at Shibashiri at 6 p.m. exactly, having spent three hours on the summit. After a bath in the delicious cold water of Shibashiri, and dinner, Gotemba, about 3 *ri* (7½ miles), may easily be reached in the evening, and Hakone by noon of the third day. If the visitor sleeps on Fusiyama, instead of at Gotemba or Shibashiri, he can get back to Hakone within two days. It should be added that this ascent was made quite leisurely, and without a thought of doing it "against time." The descent is more easily made rapidly than slowly. The estimated number of Japanese pilgrims on the mountain on the 1st August was given as six hundred, but was certainly exaggerated. The tea-house at Gotemba, kept by Oomiya Shozaimon, and about a hundred yards off the main road, is particularly recommended. The house is beautifully clean, and the people most civil and accommodating.

There is in England a small sect styling itself "The Peculiar People,' one of the prominent doctrines of which is that the calling in of medical assistance in cases of sickness betrays a want of faith in the power of the Almighty, and directly contravenes the directions given by St. James as to the right course under such circumstances. The words of the Apostle are thus:—"Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord: And the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up."

Acting upon this teaching, a member of the sect has recently been indicted at the Central Criminal Court in England for the manslaughter of his child, and the case was carefully tried by Mr. Justice Blackburn, who expressed his opinion that the law cast the duty upon the father, who had the custody of a helpless infant, to provide according to his ability all that was reasonably necessary for the child, including, if the child was ill, the advice of persons reasonably believed to have medical skill;" and he added (vide *Pall Mall Budget*, 18th June) that "he did not think it was a defence that the prisoner sincerely believed that he ought not to provide such," but in deference to an adverse opinion reported to have been expressed by Baron Pigott, he should reserve the point. The jury found all the facts left to them against the prisoner. They found, that is, that the prisoner neglected to procure medical aid for the helpless infant when it was reasonable to do so and he had the ability, and that death was caused by such neglect: in other words that he was guilty of manslaughter. They were further called upon to answer two other questions which Mr. Justice Blackburn said might be a defence, though he thought they were not, namely, did the prisoner *bona fide* though erroneously believe that medical advice was not required? and did he also believe that it was wrong to call in medical aid? These they answered in the affirmative, thus settling the facts upon which the points of law arise for the consideration of the court. The final result of the trial is not yet reported.

The Japanese Government has just issued a notification which shows that the views of the Peculiar People are not confined to England. It is as follows.

There are people who delude others with the superstitious notion that it useless to call in a doctor to a sick man, but that it is better to pray to the gods and to take a potion or philter supposed to be prescribed by the gods for his miraculous cure. This is all a wicked delusion, and as human life is of such great importance people should certainly call a physician at once when they are taken ill, so that all that lies in the power of man may be done to preserve life.

It is a great error to let any one die by neglect of the use of proper restoratives within our reach, therefore the *Kocho* of the various districts of this *fu* will instruct the people in regard to their duty in this respect. If any person, or persons, should persist in praying to the gods when they or their family are ill, and neglect to call in a doctor, the *Kocho* must take their names and report them at once to the Tokio *fu*.

The article in the *Pall Mall* thoughtfully shows that the road by which Mr. Justice Blackburn's common-sense legal conclusion will or may be reached, leads straight through the domain of pure theology; and that, if this conclusion should be reached, it will mean that a body of lay judges have taken upon themselves to affirm, as a truth so certain as to be judicially taken notice of, the contradictory of a proposition of the first importance to the believer in revealed religion, or, indeed, in any religion whatever. The conclusion of the article is as follows:—"It will be, we repeat, neither more not less than a deliberate declaration, made under the serious responsibility attaching to any decision in a criminal case, that the question which scientific men gravely proposed some time ago to subject to experimental test is to common intelligence not even an arguable question at all, and that

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only one answer can be returned to it by reasonable men. It would be difficult in the history of thought on religious subjects, to overrate the importance of such a declaration as this, and yet it will probably attract little or no attention in a religious world too much interested in quarrelling over the shape of a finial to notice that the very ground-stone of the theological structure is being quietly removed."

Of the subjective effect of prayer no reasonable man can doubt; its objective effect is wholly another question. In a system governed by law, can prayer ever be more than the ascription and consecration of effort? Additional light does not bring us more warmth on this question.

We regret to observe that some delay is taking place in the ratification of the Peruvian treaty with China and that Dr. Elmore, Chargé d'Affaires, has been consequently detained in Tientsin.

The *London and China Express* publishes a list of the suspensions which have occurred within the past six months, which involve an amount of twenty-one and a-half millions sterling.

Owing to the illness of our translator, we are unable to give our usual translations from the Japanese newspapers this week.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* notices the decreasing use of meat among the lower classes of Yedo. This we presume is only a temporary abstinence, due no doubt to 'hard times,' to the prevailing heat or to both these causes.

The *Straits Times* says a private telegram from Calcutta of the 10th July, states that Burmah affairs are still unsettled.

The Editor of the *Akebono Shimbun* was summoned to the district police office in Yedo, on the 31st ultimo. After an investigation, the substance of which is not known, he was placed in charge of the district officer.

Very heavy rains have, according to the native papers, prevailed at Hakodate, the thermometer registering an unusually low temperature for the season.

The Japanese authorities have ordered the late Chinese Compradore of the Comptoir d'Escompte to refund the sum of $7,867.10, being the amount paid to the orders of the late V. Cantelli for which the Court holds him to be responsible.

Certain speculators of the Hiroshima Ken began the storing of ice for summer use last winter for the first time, and are said to have found a market for their stocks.

A correspondent writes to an American journal from Wimbledon, that Major Murata, whose skill has been frequently witnessed on our Rifle Range, is the best shot at Wimbledon, making excellent practice at long range.

The insuperable difficulty of making the Lord Mayor of London an entity comprehensible to a Frenchman is pretty well known. The difficulty is apparently not unknown in America, if we may judge by the following extract from the telegrams of a New York journal:—The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided, and the *Lord Mayoress* distributed the prizes, which included badges for each member of the American team.

A Government notification has been issued ordering that copies of books, if to be published in Yedo, should be sent to the Home Office and the Judicial Department for inspection, and if to be published in the provinces to the respective Kenchos.

The schooner *Iris* has, we learn, been sold to Mr. F. Knoblauch, through whom she was purchased some four months since.

A co-editor of the *Akebono Shimbun* received a notice to attend at the *Shihôsho* on the 4th instant. We read this in the *Hôchi Shimbun*, another daily journal.

We observe that the English papers continue to refer to a [illegible] visit by the Sovereign of this country to London. It would be easy to believe in the probability of some such visit being in contemplation at no distant date, but we understand that the rumours—which are also current in Yedo—are for the moment premature and without foundation.

The following letter from Rome on the subject of the silkworm egg cards is published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*:

The price of Japanese cartons in Italy is very low this year. Last year the importations into Italy and France numbered about 1,300,000, of these 700,000 were sold for an average price of 1½ francs each. The residue of 1,300,000, not finding purchasers, will have to be thrown away when they begin to hatch.

The cause of this lack of purchasers is that the Japanese cards have greatly increased in price and have also correspondingly depreciated in quality, while the second product of former importations of Japanese seed into Italy has proved very good. Upon examination under the microscope the disease that has for some years past prevailed in Italy is found to be fast disappearing. It is thought that the superiority of Japanese over Italian seed may soon cease to exist, and if this comes to be an established fact the importations from Japan will quickly decrease. Some say that 300,000 or 400,000 will be quite a sufficient quantity to import for both Italy and France this year.

In consequence of the severe inundations the price of rice in Midzusawa Ken has risen from five *yen*, at which it was sold prior to the floods, to eight *yen*, per *koku*.

An immense safe has been constructed in Birmingham by Mr. J. F. Elwell, which is intended for this country. It is 7 feet high 7 deep and 6 wide, surrounded by chambers 3½ inches deep filled with chemical steam-generating compound, calculated to preserve its contents unconsumed, even though it were enveloped in fire for 10 or 12 days. The thickness of the walls of the safe is nearly 6 inches. The back of the interior is fitted with 12 safes, the lock to each differing, and there is still sufficient space for 16 men to stand inside the room with the door shut. The outer door is secured by 24 bolts, thrown with a turn of the handle. It weighs seven tons, and has been shipped in pieces.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that a *Heimin* of Sakata *Ken* named Mori presented a memorial to the *Genrô-in* some months ago. Discussions have been going on in that body for the past two or three days upon the first article of the memorial, which relates to the propriety of paying taxes in money or in kind.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co's report announces an increase of traffic of 38 per cent, chiefly owing to the extension of the Japanese traffic. The dividend paid has been 7 per cent.

We learn that a large printing establishment in the metropolis is busily engaged in turning out thousands of labels of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

The display of fireworks which was to have taken place yesterday on the Sumidagawa, Yedo, has been postponed until the evening of the 10th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes:—The editor of the *Akebono Shinbun* after being examined on the 4th inst. at the Tokio *Saibansho* was allowed to return to his office in charge of the street officer, under whose *surveillance* he remains. We have ascertained the matter upon which he was examined, but the press laws do not permit of our commenting upon it.

We read in the *Nishin Shinjishi* that the government being about to make changes in the land taxes throughout the country, officers are being despatched in every direction upon this business.

Shortly before one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Billiard Room of the Japan Hotel, now in the occupation of Mr. H. Moss. The large quantity of wood work in this and the adjoining buildings gave little promise of the possibility of arresting the fire within the small block of buildings which abuts upon Main Street, but it was hoped that with a prompt supply of water the flames might be confined to it. The su[illegible]

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gines were promptly on the spot, but the supply of water was so inadequate to the requirement that, before a good stream was available, the fire had mastered the block and was threatening the destruction of buildings on either side. The out-houses in the rear of the brick building No. 51, occupied by Messrs. Durand and Culty, next took fire and aided by a northerly wind which was blowing somewhat freshly the flames had gradually embraced two or three Chinese tenements which form the angle of a wider street in the rear. Here, fortunately a brick, plastered go-down opposed the further progress of the fire, and a full supply of water being available the flames were stopped before this building (occupied by Messrs. Ziegler & Co.,) had suffered any very material damage.

The heaviest loss is that of the Japan Hotel to which Mr. Moss has recently returned. We understand that his losses are covered by an insurance of $10,000. The adjoining shops were occupied by Mr. Dominique, a shoemaker, and some small Chinese tradesmen who, it is to be presumed, have saved the larger portion of, if not all, their wares. Fronting Main Street were a Chinese exchange shop and the saddlery depôt of Mr. Caillens. The latter, who we regret to learn was uninsured, has lost a portion of his stock-in-trade, but succeeded in making some salvage. The Chinese occupying the houses facing the Japan Hotel are also understood to be uninsured. It was at one time feared that the house and godown occupied by Mr. Bush, storekeeper, facing the row of shops, would also have yielded, but though on fire in more than one place the prompt attention of the firemen saved them from destruction.

At half-past two o'clock the fire was evidently subdued. A large force of volunteers assisted the local brigade, and the fire was witnessed by an unusual number of spectators.

The band of the *Vsadnic* will perform at the Promenade Concert to-night. The programme embraces several part songs and glees and two violin solos—a *fantasia* on "Faust" and De Beriot's 1er Concerto.

The Shanghai papers received by *Golden Age* are unusually barren of news. The telegrams have all been anticipated by previous publications.

The *Hiogo News* says an uneasy feeling exists as regards matters in China. H. B. M.'s gun-boat *Curlew* and the U. S. war-ship *Kearsarge* have both sailed in a westerly direction, presumably for that country.

Late telegrams from London to Shanghai represent new teas as selling at a loss of from five to ten per cent.

A notification from the Prime Minister announces that Mr. Blakiston, of Hakodate, having issued notes of hand payable on demand for circulation throughout the Empire without Government authorisation, the same are not permitted to pass current and may not be received or paid away as money.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes on the 6th instant. The Acting-Editor of this journal was called to the first precinct Police Station yesterday, where he was asked if he edited the number of the 30th July. His reply being in the affirmative, he was informed that the number contained a letter from a certain Hayashi, to which the attention of the *Shihôshô* had been called. He was then dismissed in charge of the local magistrate.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the Editor of the *Akebono Shimbun* has been examined at the Tokio Saibansho since being placed under *surveillance*. His case is not yet disposed of.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says: On the 15th and 16th of the present month a festival, in honour of *Suijin* (the water god) will be held at the fish market near Nihon bashi, Yedo.

There will be the usual procession of people dressed in uniform, bearing and accompanying the *Mikoshi* (ark) with great pomp through the streets.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. Str. *Sunda*, despatched on the 4th August.

	England.	France.
Sundries.....	25	16
Total.....		41 Bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 1st August, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,411.26
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 524.82
Total.....	$8,935.28

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$7,398.23
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 465.48
Total.....	$7,868.71

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS TREATED DURING JULY, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained from June.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained July 31st.	Total Treated.
1st.....	4	4	1	2	5	8
2nd.....	—	4	—	—	4	4
3rd.....	10	13	8	—	15	23
4th.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity.....	4	—	4	—	—	4
Total.....	18	21	13	2	24	39

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Surgeon in charge.

The undermanned condition in which some large ocean-going steamers have been lately running, has attracted the attention of the local marine insurance offices; and on Tuesday an intimation was given to a captain that unless he shipped five more hands for the homeward voyage, a policy could not be granted him. The additional hands were at once obtained.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

The prospects of tea in America being particularly good just now, the P. M. S. Co. hold out to shippers the inducement of rapid delivery by the P. M. str. *Tokio*, which will leave Hongkong about 16th August. The connecting steamer will leave Shanghai about the same date. It is expected that shipments will be delivered in New York in 38 to 42 days from date of sailing from Yokohama. "Space will be granted in the order of application, and without proportionate allotment." We have no doubt the P. M. S. Co. are quite right in their anticipation, and that applications for space will be many times in excess of the capacity of the steamer. As we said before, the prospects are so tempting.—*N. C. Daily News.*

WE are told that the steamer *Europe* is bringing down thirty donkeys, bought in the North by Japanese speculators, who hope, apparently, that some of the furore which has been lately expended on rabbits will be devoted to these animals.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

A curious rumour was current yesterday, that Mr. Hart had resigned the Inspector-Generalship of Customs, and that Chunghow had been appointed in his stead. We mention it as we have heard it talked of, without the least idea whether it is true or a rank *canard*.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

M. GIQUEL, whose arrival with five Chinese from Foochow we lately reported, is now on a visit to London, and has placed two at the Royal Naval College, Gosport, two at an engineering establishment at Havre, and one at an academy in Paris.—*London and China Express.*

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THE PRESS-LAWS—NATURAL RIGHTS.

WERE the question which we have been discussing under this head one of a mere abstract nature, we should hardly succeed in justifying ourselves for the extent to which we have transpassed upon the patience of our readers in connection with it. But it is not so. It is a practical question of the highest moment, not only to the people of this country, but to all foreigners whose interests, present or prospective, are bound up with its welfare. It is a question of government, and therefore of order, of stability and progress. And though we shall not stoop to reply to imputations made upon the sincerity of our views, deeming, as we do, that the baseness of one who would write against his conscience on such a sacred subject, is exceeded only by that which falsely imputes to him any such act, we shall seek to prove not that we are merely generally right in our view of the question, but that our willingness to acknowledge any slight errors we may have made in our path, proves our desire that our whole argument should bear the closest analysis. To this end we would point out that in our article of last week—written under all the disadvantages of absence from town—we have rendered ourselves open to some misconstruction by too severely refusing the admission of the existence of abstract rights of any kind in questions of polity. Of course we still sternly refuse to admit their intrusion into this question. But we are quite willing to give those who differ from our general conclusions any such advantage as they think they may derive from our admission that a metaphysical or *à priori* theory of Government involves the idea of abstract rights of certain kinds. We maintain, however, that these rights are purely metaphysical entities, and that it is simply idle to import them into a discussion upon proposed modifications of an old and settled polity like that of this country. No careful reader of history can have failed to see that in all times of transition and revolution—and it must always be remembered that this country is now undergoing a revolution, not the less real, because it is silent—abstract doctrines have always been dangers against which the wisest statesmen have thrown up the strongest defences. Theoretical Government at such times is the very worst thing that has to be feared, and to proceed at this time on theory in this country is simple madness.

We shall now proceed to show from the writings of perhaps the greatest of all political philosophers, Burke, how entirely we are borne out in the general views we advocated last week. First in regard to the question of rights. Burke says:—

"The rights of men are in a sort of *middle*, incapable of definition, but not impossible to be discovered. The rights of men in governments are their advantages; and these are often in balances between differences of good: in compromises sometimes between good and evil, and sometimes between evil and evil. Political reason is a computing principle; adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing morally and not metaphysically, or mathematically, true moral denominations."

Our readers will see how directly this bears upon our argument, and especially on that part of it in which we urged that "no one knew better than ourselves how much there was to be said on the other side of the question," and pointed out that, in cases of this nature, true statesmanship consists in seeing both sides of the question in all its bearings, and deciding the issue according as the balance of advantage and disadvantage inclines one way or the other. It is not singular, though it may seem strange to say so, that in the feeble cavil which has been the sole response to our arguments in the local press, these principles, supported by the wisdom of Burke, are thus commented upon:—

The universal dissent of the foreign local press from his singular views, has wrung from him the admission that "there are solid and excellent arguments against the new laws,"—laws of which he has constituted himself the sole champion. He says he "knows full well" and he has "become convinced of how much may be said on the other side:" but then, with complacent and amusing inconsistency, he forthwith writes a couple of pages to support the Government in the action it has taken in depriving the press of its liberty.

We must decline to review reviews upon ourselves. But it is well let our readers judge for themselves of their value.

Then in regard to the relation of governments to abstract rights, Burke says:—

Government is not made in virtue of natural rights, which may and do exist in total independence of it; and exist in much greater clearness, and in a much greater degree of abstract perfection: but their abstract perfection is their practical defect. By having a right to everything they want everything. Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human *wants*. Men have a right that these wants should be provided for by this wisdom. Among these wants is to be reckoned the want, out of civil society, of a sufficient restraint upon their passions. Society requires not only that the passions of individuals should be subjected, but that even in the mass and body, as well as in the individuals, the inclinations of men should frequently be thwarted, their will controlled, and their passions brought into subjection. This can only be done *by a power out of themselves*; and not, in the exercise of its function, subject to that will and to those passions which it is its office to bridle and subdue. In this sense the restraints on men, as well as their liberties, are to be reckoned among their rights. But as the liberties and the restrictions vary with times and circumstances, and admit of infinite modifications, they cannot be settled upon any abstract rule; and nothing is so foolish as to discuss them upon that principle.

The moment you abate anything from the full rights of men, each to govern himself, and suffer any artificial, positive limitation upon those rights, from that moment the whole organization of government becomes a consideration of convenience. This it is which makes the constitution of a state, and the due distribution of its powers, a matter of the most delicate and complicated skill. It requires a deep knowledge of human nature and human necessities, and of the things which facilitate or obstruct the various ends, which are to be pursued by the mechanism of civil institutions. The state is to have recruits to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. What is the use of discussing a man's abstract right to food or medicine? The question is upon the method of procuring and administering them. In that deliberation I shall always advise to call in the aid of the farmer and the physician, rather than the professor of metaphysics.

The science of constructing a commonwealth, or renovating it, or reforming it, is, like every other experimental science, not to be taught *a priori*. Nor is it a short experience that can instruct us in that practical science; because the real effects of moral causes are not always immediate: but that which in the first instance is prejudicial may be excellent in its remoter operation: and its excellence may arise even from the ill effects it produces in the beginning. The reverse also happens: and very plausible schemes, with very pleasing commencements, have often some obscure and almost latent causes, things which appear at first view of little moment, on which a very great part of its prosperity or adversity may most essentially depend. The science of government being therefore so practical in itself, and intended for such practical purposes, a matter which requires experience, and even more experience than any person can gain in his whole life, however sagacious and observing he may be, it is with infinite caution that any man ought to venture upon pulling down an edifice, which has answered in any tolerable degree for ages the common purposes of society, or on building it up again, without having models and patterns of approved utility before his eyes.

These metaphysic rights entering into common life, like rays of light which pierce into a dense medium, are, by the laws of nature, refracted from their straight line. Indeed in the gross and complicated mass of human passions and concerns, the primitive rights of men undergo such a variety of refractions and reflections, that it becomes absurd to talk of them as if they continued in the simplicity of their original direction. The nature of man is intricate: the objects of society are of the greatest possible complexity: and therefore no simple disposition or direction of power can be suitable either to man's nature, or to the quality of his affairs. When I hear the simplicity of contrivance aimed at and boasted of in any new political constitutions, I am at no loss to decide that the artificers are grossly ignorant of their trade, or totally negligent of their duty. The simple governments are fundamentally defective, to say no worse of them. If you were to contemplate society in but one point of view, all those simple modes of polity are infinitely captivating. In effect each would answer its single end much more perfectly than the more complex is able to attain all its complex purposes. But it is better that the whole should be imperfectly and anomalously answered, than that, while some parts are provided for with great exactness, others might be totally neglected, or perhaps materially injured, by the over-care of a favourite member.

We had much more to say on this very important question, but we must defer it for a future occasion. The words of a disciple may well be spared when those of the master—so full, so rich and so profound—have settled, for all time, the question in debate.

No typhoon appears to have taken place at Canton, Amoy or on the Bangkok passage, while, unless every old resident is greatly mistaken, there has been one somewhere, and one too with an enormous sweep. The weather puzzles even nautical men, but we suspect that either Formosa or Manila will be able to give some account of what has occurred. Many suppose that a cyclone has swept northwards from the Bashee Channel, but we shall have to wait awhile before knowing for certain. Few now in Hongkong recollect such unusual weather in July.—*China Mail*

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TOOLS AND GUIDES.

THE conditions under which foreigners serve the Japanese Government form a subject which we have, on more than one occasion, adverted to and which deserves serious consideration. In our own country the instructions received from a recognized chief are treated with the greatest respect, and orders are always carried out with punctilious attention. But, it must be remembered, that it is not at the same time the rule to give so slavish a submission to any decrees as would not conform with the highest principles of honour. There are but few men who will lend their aid to a nefarious design, or to serve a notoriously absurd project—even although it may be the desire of their employer—that they should do so. The pettifogging attorney exists who will resort to devices of the meanest description to further the interests of his client, who will carry out instructions of the most harsh and unjust nature because it is his client's will that he should do so, and who gives a slavish obedience to his employer in all things. But there are not very many men of this stamp, and their conduct is guided by nothing further than the lowest views of their own personal advantage. Their numbers, however, are always sufficiently large to make it easy, at any time, to find a set of men who for a monetary consideration will prostitute their enlightenment, intelligence and the superiority which their early training and education has given them, to become merely tools in the hands of those from whom money is to be extracted.

Mr. H. N. LAY, with his usual perspicacity, has, in a recent letter to the *Times*, said that "The vicious policy of suffering our people to become the tools instead of the guides of the Chinese Government will, I make bold to say, before long be made manifest to all."

While giving the Japanese Government every credit for its progressive spirit, and the honesty of its intentions, we still feel bound to say that it cannot yet entirely dispense with the guidance of foreigners. And Mr. LAY's remark therefore is to some extent applicable to it. The number of foreigners in its employment is proof of the truth of this. The manner in which the advice of these foreigners is treated, and the success attending the efforts of those who conscientiously work in its behalf, are therefore matters which directly affect the success of the Government policy. The foreign employees, placed in direct communication with the native officials at the head of a department or otherwise, should be, in the nature of things, guides. The fact of their being in that position is evidence of their being required to perform work which the natives find themselves to be unequal to. It is, therefore, surely not too much to say that such confidence should be placed in them as will enable the directions which they give, regarding the work falling within their special province, to be complied with.

Has this confidence, we would ask, in one single instance, been accorded to a foreigner? Is it not rather the case that he is obliged to receive directions from men whom he is in a position to guide, and who are quite unfit to form correct judgements on the matters before them. That the instructions so given are very often diametrically opposed to the convictions of the foreign expert is most certain, and his duty on receiving them becomes, to him, the great subject of importance and difficulty.

The "tool" will give implicit compliance, and will not hesitate to lend his aid in carrying out work which he knows to be in error, or, it may be, fraught with danger, so long as he increases his popularity with his employers and adds to his worldly prosperity. The conscientious "guide" will probably consider that a remonstrance is necessary. The Government officials have their own policy and they are resolved to carry this out. The proffered remonstrance will clash with it, and a disagreement occurs. At this moment, it is possible that the foreigner, by a cowardly compliance, may lend his aid to what may result in infinite harm to the best interests of the country, or, by a courageous and respectful firmness, may avert the evil. But the foreigner, bold enough to pursue this latter course, is soon made to feel that, in so doing, he is cutting the ground from below his own feet, he loses the confidence of his employers, his opinions are dreaded and not asked for, he is generally shelved and possibly got rid of at the first opportunity; and we may point out that this becomes a serious crisis in the careers of most men. Those who may have sacrificed their position and connection at home to take service under this Government, and who from a bold and conscientious discharge of their duty and with a certain knowledge of the correctness of the principles upon which they take their stand, now sacrifice their position here.

But while fully appreciating the theoretical value of Mr. LAY's remark, we confess our inability to suggest any practical method by which the evils he dreads can be at once avoided. He speaks of the vicious policy of *suffering* our people to become the tools—instead of the guides—of the Chinese Government. It is impossible to dictate to the employers of skill or labour the manner in which that is to be used, and equally futile would it be to attempt to lay down rules, for the guidance of those entering a service, as to the method in which they are to exert themselves. To forbid foreigners from entering the service of either the Chinese or Japanese Government would hardly be sound policy, and such a course would be further involved in various complications. The only remedy, open, is to appeal to the good sense and honour of those of our countrymen in the service of the Government and, at the same, time to trust in the growing intelligence and uprightness of the Government officials.

On the supposition that the Chief Director of the Mint had been asked and had given his consent to the depreciation of the currency, or that the Chief of the Railway department had permitted those flimsy erections to be put upon the lines which are in accordance with the general custom of building in the country—or that certain lawyers had assisted in advising, and drawing up restrictions which would retard the progress of the country, and be detrimental to her welfare—or that various Europeans skilled in the arts of war lent their assistance to filibustering expeditions which would be liable not only to bring serious hurt to the country, but would also lead to foreign complications, —there can be little question that their so doing would increase the estimation with which their employers regarded them, but would, at the same time, seriously affect the country's interests.

We would therefore, earnestly beg the Japanese Government to pay a more respectful attention to the opinions of these European employées whose advice may differ from their own conclusions, to put more faith in their honesty of purpose, and to remember that they are probably better able to judge on many questions involving general matters of science or political economy than the partially educated officials with whom they are associated. It is probably necessary to point out that it is very far from our purpose to advocate a rebellious attitude on the part of any European employees, or any thing approaching a want of acknowledgement of the authority of the proper officials. This would lead to lamentable confusion, and

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tend to bring the whole service of the country into a state of chaos. Our remarks are directed solely to those cases where a thoroughly trained European is requested to act against his convictions, and is then obliged to choose between becoming the "tool" of ignorant officials, and, at whatever cost to himself, taking the more dignified position of a conscientious but respectful "guide."

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

IS THE RELIGION OF THE BIBLE AND OF JESUS CHRIST THE BEST RELIGION FOR JAPAN, OR NOT ?*

(Nisshin Shinjisshi.)

How is it that all civilized nations, and especially all their most enlightened and greatest and wisest men, hold the Bible in such a high honour? Some say the Bible and philosophy disagree with each other. But this is not the case. A true and deep philosophy and a true and deep study of the Bible will always lead to the same results, and to the same truth. Sir Isaac Newton, one of the greatest mathematicians and natural philosophers says: "We account the Scripture of God to be the most sublime philosophy." Many of the greatest astronomers were Christians, for instance, Copernicus, the discoverer of the revolution of the earth around the sun, who shortly before he died ordered the following words to be written upon his grave in Latin language:

Non parem Pauli gratiam requiro,
Veniam Petri neque posco, sed quam
In crucis ligno dederas latroni,
Sedulus oro.

"I humble ask of Thee, Christ, no other grace, than that which Thou mercifully hast granted, when Thou wast hanging on the cross, to the great criminal who was crucified with Thee!" The great German philosopher Leibnitz was a Christian. The great astronomer Mädler, who did a few months ago, was also a true sincere and humble Christian. Linnœus, the great Swedish naturalist, says about the Bible record of the creation: "It is proved by empiric science, that Moses has written his record about the creation of the world, not from his own mind, but by a higher inspiration of the creator of nature." Cuvier, one of the great French naturalists, says; "Moses has given us a record about the creation of the world, whose truth daily becomes more evident in an admirable manner. The latest geological observations agree perfectly in regard to the order in which organic beings successively have been created." The greatest of all chemists, Justus von Liebig, was also a Christian. The great French statesman Guizot, who died a few months ago, used the following words; I believe in God, and I pray to him, without trying to understand his eternal being. I see God present and acting in ruling the created world, in the internal life of the human souls, in the history of mankind, I see God above all, in the Old and New Testament of the Bible, which is a divine revelation; I believe in Jesus Christ who died on the cross for the salvation of the human race; I bow my knees before the mysteries of the Bible and of the Gospel, but I do not try to explain them. I humbly believe that it is my greatest honour to call myself a Christian." These are the words of one of the greatest statesman who studied the Bible more than 10, 20, or 30 years without being able to fathom its many depths. The French Emperor Napoleon Buonaparte confessed, when he lived in his banishment upon the island of St. Helena, that Christ was the greatest of all Kings and the most powerful of all Lords, and that Christ's Kingdom was higher and incomparably more glorious than all kingdoms and empires of the world, because it was a kingdom of love and because Jesus Christ was God.

Frederick the Great King of Prussia, had once laid before him the form of a public prayer, which was to be prayed in the Church in Prussia, and in that prayer he saw these words: "Bless, O God, His Majesty our King" Then Frederick the Great took a pen and struck out the word; "His Majesty" and wrote in their place; "Bless, O God, thy servant, our King" saying "Before God, I am no majesty; before God I am only a servant."

King Alphonso of Spain, although a mighty ruler, always glorified in being a Christian. He used to say: "I regard the three handsful of water, which were poured over my head when I was baptized, as a higher honor than my royal golden crown with all its precious stones and jewels." Such great and wise men are indeed a proof of the perfection of a religion. If the religion of Christ and of the Bible are good for the great ones in mankind, why should they not also be good for small men? And if you look at the teachings—the doctrines and the moral system of the Bible—where are teachings higher than these of the Bible? Where is a moral system better, and nobler and more elevated than that of the Bible? The western nations believe in it and have adopted it; the Christian family and life is the purest and noblest and best; there is no polygamy in Christian countries, such things are regarded as degrading and mean; our governments are Christian, our wisest statesmen and princes are servants of Christ. It is not an honor for Christianity, if great men and princes confess it, but it is an honor for kings and great men if they confess Christianity. Some say, Christianity is the best religion for western countries, but not for the whole world and especially not for Japan. Who told them that? Did Japan without Christianity reach a higher civilization than the western countries with Christianity? If Christianity is the best religion for western countries, why should it not also be the best religion for eastern countries? If the sun is the best light for western countries, why should it not also be the best light for eastern countries? There are a great many intelligent and able men at present, here in Japan, who propagate western civilization; but western civilization is Christian in its foundations and in its root. If the civilization of western i.e. Christian countries is good and beneficial for Japan, why should not Christianity itself be good for Japan? If western railroads, telegraphs, cannon, cloths, hats, boots, etc., and all the western sciences and arts are good, why should not that religion be good, whose spirit developed so perfectly and powerfully the intelligence of western nations to make so many inventions and to find out so many good and useful sciences?

Christianity is the religion of the highest and greatest freedom. One of the greatest modern philosophers, the German, Hegel, says: "The Christian religion is the religion of absolute freedom. This great thought, that freedom is the universal destiny of man, was first introduced to the world by the Christian religion, and can be realized only by a universal sway of Christian morality." Again; "It is in the Christian religion alone that the basis of a general and progressive freedom is found." Every Japanese who travels with open eyes in Europe or America can see it, that Christianity carries with it such a tremendous amount of freedom and justice in western nations, as no other religion in the world. The western nations have the best laws, the highest justice is practised, their political life is powerful by its freedom, their governments are strong and wise, all classes of those nations are intelligent—there is no superstition, no idolatry, and the Christian family life is pure and noble. If from the Bible and its spirit could be derived such good and wise laws and institutions, why should the government and the nation of Japan, guided by the same good spirit, not derive also from this country wise laws, freedom, justice, enlightenment and good morals, and thus strengthen both the power of the nation and the power of government? Let me close with some words of explanation and advice:

1.—If you will find out the truth of Christianity you can find it in every one of the better translations, although all of them contain faults. You can, by reading the Chinese translation understand Christianity and all the great leading principles of this great religion.

2.—Some people say: all believers in Christ are partial and we cannot expect impartiality from them. But they say we can expect impartiality from those who love natural religion. But if a man believes in natural religion with an upright and sincere heart, then natural religion will

* It is scarcely necessary to state that this Article is originally from a foreign pen.

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certainly lead him to that religion which is higher and greater than all natural religion, that is to the religion of revelation, of the Bible and of Jesus Christ.

And this is the only religion which makes human minds impartial. The opponents of Christianity are not impartial; its defenders and followers are so. And partiality for Christ is the highest impartiality.

3.—Belief in Christ also makes the human mind very liberal and broad-hearted. A Christian calls the defenders and opponents of Christianity alike his friends. And if any one studies deeper the religion of Christ he will find, that Christ taught us to love all men, also the opponents of the Bible; for it may be that the same men who are opponents to-day will be believers and followers of Christ to-morrow.

The apostle Paul, that greatest and boldest of all propagators of Christianity in Western countries, was once one of its greatest and most dangerous opponents. I therefore think it is not impossible that opponents like the author of Benmô* and others may perhaps become believers. And I wish they would. *Christianity is the best religion for Japan.* I wish the whole nation, the Government and the Emperor would embrace this good and great and noble religion.

All Christians in the whole world would rejoice. And it would be the highest honor for Japan. Some Japanese have asked the question, Which would be best form of Christianity for Japan? My answer is: the best form of Christianity for Japan would be pure Protestantism, the Christianity of the Bible, unadulterated by any human additions. This form of Christianity is free from the hierarchic power of priesthood and of popery, and from any mixture with political power. But those forms of Christianity which are connected with any hierarchic or any political power are not true and pure Christianity, and therefore, they are not good for Japan nor for any other country in the world, no matter whether it be an Eastern or a Western country.

The Press Laws.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*)

To the Editor of the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun."

Dear Sir,—How is your health at present? Please pardon my long silence. You, Editors of the newspapers, until the end of June last, enjoyed great freedom in the expression of your opinions and in warning the Government of danger. The public press therefore became a great benefit to the Empire and you told us that all the thirty-five millions of our brethren were plunged in slavery.

But you do not speak thus to us to-day. You have all become a set of spiritless dunces, because, on account of the lately enacted press laws, the points of your editorial pencils have become very blunt.

The spirit of Mr. Editor Sasanami of your paper who formerly measured swords with the *Kiobushô* is dead and gone. Although Mr. Editor Suyematsu ridiculed *Ahokuan Kuaigi* yet this was but a small matter (*Ahokuan* is a change rung upon the word *Chihokuan; Aho*-fool.) Ah! the ruin of literature is a great calamity indeed.

Mr. Editor do, please, if you can, revive the old spirit of free discussions in place of this dead blank. Hitherto while endeavouring to support freedom and right I have leant upon the press as upon a staff, but now the staff is broken and I am in great trouble. Consider also that the press was not established for the sole purpose of making money, but for the public good, and although the laws be severe, and the fines for their infringement high, still fear not.

Although you should give your life for the good of your country, still do not flinch, but go on boldly in the good cause.

Hayashi Junpei.

[The publication of this letter has brought the Editor of the journal into contact with the Authorities, as described by us elsewhere.]

* A work directed against revealed religion.

The *Kocho* and the *Chihokuan*.

(*Choya Shimbun.*)

The Government of Japan is the Mikado's Government and not the people's Government. The assembly of the *Chiho Kuan* from the various parts of the Empire was not representative of the people, but an assembly of Imperial Government officers. Therefore, although the local assemblies of each *Ken* were not elected by the people but were made up of the *Kucho* or *Kocho*, or local Government magistrates, still we can have nothing to complain of in it. Even if there were no restrictive press laws we have no desire to comment upon this.

The decision of the *Chiho Kuan* that the local assemblies of each *Ken* should consist only of the local village magistrates, or *Kocho*, is a very happy choice, upon which we may be allowed heartily to congratulate the Government. Nevertheless we being but one of the millions of our country believe it to be our sacred duty to give our best advice to save our Government from injury.

It is the public opinion in all parts of country, and has often received expression in the newspapers, that the *Kocho* are generally of the extreme conservative class, holding that nothing but that which bears the stamp of age is really good. The expression of this opinion has been so continually heard that it palls upon the ear and we are tired of its reiteration. If we attempt to enumerate the extreme conservatives of our country we shall find first and foremost in their ranks the old nobility (*Kuadzoku*); next the believers in the doctrines of Confucius (*Jusha,*) and last, the local magistrates or *Kocho* of the towns and villages. Thus the *Kocho* standing as it were between the government and the people, and in place of the people, being called upon to discuss all important questions of public good and national interest do they not incur great responsibilities?

The lack of unison between the mind of the Government and the people has in all ages and still is regarded by all thoughtful minds as a matter to be sincerely regretted. That which is convenient for the people not being convenient for the Government, or that which the Government wishes being to the distaste of the people, when this comes to be the actual state of things what will the *Kocho* do? Will they uphold the rights of the people in opposition to the Government, or will they disregard the interests of the people and obey the Government? Ah! are not the duties of the *Kocho* very onerous?

If the assemblies of the *Kocho* have been irrevocably decreed then would it not be well if some laws were enacted for their selection from among the people? The birth or lineage of the men selected for *Kocho* is a matter of no moment, so also is it a small matter whether they are men of wealth or not. Neither is it important that they should have any large experience in the ways of the world or flatterers of rank and office; but they should be men who have a good knowledge of the minds of people, and whether they should be appointed by the Government or elected by the people we cannot decide.

The *Kenrei* of all the *Ken* being men of wisdom and talent will best know how to manage all this. Our duty is simply to point out the importance of the duties that the *Kocho* have to perform, so that seeing the responsibilities of their position they may take care to act with caution.

It is satisfactory to learn that the commercial news from home is more reassuring than has recently been the case. The money market is easy, and all fear of any panic has passed away.—*China Mail.*

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THE NEW REGULATIONS OF JAPANESE COURTS OF LAW.

NOTIFICATION No. 91.

From the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," May 28th and 29th

It is hereby notified that the accompanying constitution and Regulations have now been ordained for the High Court of Justice (*Daishin in*) and the other Courts.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo Daijin.

CONSTITUTION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

One Chief Official.

(Appointed from the ranks of Judges (Hanji) of the first class.)

1.—He is chief of the Judges of the Head Department and issues orders for the distribution of work to the chiefs of the Two Subsidiary Departments. He will occasionally preside in the various courts, and try important cases. He will also conduct the correspondence with the Judicial Department.

2.—He will preside at meetings of the members of the Court, and will decide by a majority of votes matters on which the Judges are not unanimous. In case of an equal number of votes on each side, he shall have a casting vote.

THE JUDGES. (*Hanji*)

1.—They will examine into appeals, both civil and criminal, and cancel erroneous judgments, and they will also have charge of trials for treason, important cases between Japanese and foreigners, and the trial of offences committed by Judges.

2.—They will examine the draft sentences of death.

3.—They will explain doubtful points of law.

CLERKS.

The clerks copy documents under the directions of the judges, and have charge of the records.

REGULATIONS OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (DAISHI NIN).

1.—The High Court of Justice receives appeals both in civil and criminal cases, and cancels erroneous judgments given by all Courts from the Superior Courts downwards. It is its business to maintain a uniform system of law for the whole country.

2.—When it has cancelled an erroneous judgment, it may either refer the case for trial to another Court, or it may itself try the case if convenient.

3.—If when a case has in this way been referred to another Court for trial, the latter should not accord with the opinion of the High Court of Justice, the Judges of the High Court will assemble and decide the case.

4.—The High Court will cancel decisions in which the naval or marine Courts have exceeded their powers, and will refer such cases to the proper Court.

5.—All offence committed by Judges, with the exception of offences against the police regulations, will be tried by the High Court of Justice.

6.—The High Court will try all important cases whether civil or criminal in which both Japanese and foreigners are concerned.

7.—It will examine and sanction the sentences of death which are laid before it by the Superior Courts, and then send them back to them. If any are decided to be erroneous, the Judges will hold a meeting, and ascertain afresh the law applicable to the case, after which they will give their reply.

8.—In trials in the High Court of Justice, five or more judges must be present in Court; if less are present, no trial can take place.

9.—The High Court of Justice interprets difficult points of law.

10.—If the High Court of Justice sees a mode of remedying a defective law, it is competent for it to make a representation to the Emperor through the Minister of the Judicial Department.

11.—The High Court will prepare a Register of its decisions, where will be entered in regular order all cases cancelled by it on appeal, and all explanations of doubtful points of law, with the grounds of the decision annexed. This record will be sent to the Shihôshô and printed,

12.—The business of the High Court will be divided among the following two departments.

1. Civil Department.
2. Criminal Department.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

A Chief Judge.

(A Judge who holds his appointment directly from the Emperor will be chosen for this office.)

1.—The Chief Judge will distribute appeal cases among the chiefs of the Departments (civil and criminal) under him, and will if circumstances render it desirable, be himself present in Court and hear important cases. He will also conduct the correspondence with the Minister of Justice, and with the Chief Judge of the High Court of Justice.

2.—He will have charge of the arrangements for Circuit Courts within his jurisdiction.

JUDGES.

1.—They will receive and try appeals which come up from Courts within their jurisdiction.

2.—They will go on circuit to the *Fu* and *Ken* in their jurisdiction, when they will be charged with the decision of capital cases. (The Rules for Circuit Courts are given below.)

ASSISTANT JUDGES.

1.—They make preliminary examinations of such cases of appeal as may be placed in their hands by the Judges.

2.—They follow the Judges on circuit and form part of the Court.

CLERKS.

Their duties are the same as those of clerks of the High Court of Justice.

REGULATIONS OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

1.—Superior Courts are established in four places viz. Tokiô, Osaka, Nagasaki, and Fukushima, which will examine into cases of appeal from the decisions of the *Fu* and *Ken* Courts. (A Table showing the jurisdiction of each Court is given below.)

2.—The Superior Courts have authority to decide capital cases, and each Superior Court will send out on circuit within its jurisdiction a Judge and an assistant Judge in order to form their decisions.

3.—After a capital offence has been tried, the law applicable to it must be ascertained, and a draft judgment drawn up and submitted to the High Court of Justice, before receiving the approval of which the sentence cannot be executed.

4.—The Superior Courts examine the draft judgments of penal servitude for life which are laid before them for their sanction by the Courts of *Fu* and *Ken*.

5.—They judge offences committed by the barristers and notaries within their jurisdiction.

6.—In both civil and criminal cases, when a public Court is held, at least three Judges must be present.

7.—Although there may be dissatisfaction with the judgment of the Superior Court, there is no ordinary appeal from it: all that can be done is to make it the subject of an extraordinary appeal to the High Court of justice and obtain from the latter the cancelling of the decision.

RULES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1.—Each Superior Court will send Judges on Circuit to the *Fu* and *Ken* Courts under its jurisdiction to try capital cases beyond the competence of the latter.

2.—Except in extraordinary cases, the Circuit Courts will visit the provinces as a rule twice a year.

3.—The Chief Judge will carefully observe whether or not a Circuit is urgent or not, or adopt a system of rotation, and obtain permission from the Minister of Justice before despatching Judges on Circuit.

4.—Whenever upon the preliminary investigation being made by *Fu* and *Ken* Courts, and proof of the crime obtained, it appears that the law applicable to it provides for a sentence of death, a draft judgment should be pre-

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The original has two words for appeal, *Kôso* and *jô-koku*, the former

5.—The Superior Court may according to the extent of the district under their jurisdiction, divide it into two or three circuits, sending on each two officers viz. a judge and an assistant judge.

6.—The judge of the *Fu* or *Ken* will take his seat on the bench along with the Circuit Judges, thus completing the fixed number of the Court i.e. three members.

7.—When the trial is complete, the Circuit Judges will forward a draft of the judgment to the High Court of Justice which, when sanctioned by it, will be sent down to and carried out by the *Fu* or *Ken* Court.

8.—The number of days spent by the Circuit Judges at each *Fu* and *Ken* cannot be determined beforehand. It will depend on the number of grave cases in each *Fu* and *Ken*.

CONSTITUTION OF FU AND KEN COURTS.

One Chief Judge (of from 5th to 7th grade.)

He communicates with the Minister of Justice, the Chief Judge of the High Court of Justice, and the Chief Judge of the Superior Court. In other respects his duties are the same as those of ordinary judges.

JUDGES.

They hear civil cases of first instance, and conduct trials of criminal cases where the punishment does not exeeed penal servitude.

ASSISTANT JUDGES.

They receive directions from the judges and supply their place when found convenient.

CLERKS.

Their duties are the same as those of the clerks of the Superior Courts.

REGULATIONS OF THE FU AND KEN COURTS.

1.—There shall be one Court in each *Fu* and *Ken*, which shall try all civil cases and such criminal cases as do not involve a more severe punishment than penal servitude. In *Ken*, however, where no court is established, one of the local officials will undertake the office of judge in addition to his other duties.

2.—All civil cases, great or small, brought before the Courts of *Fu* and *Ken*, are accounted cases of first instance. In all cases of first instance, an appeal lies to the Superior Courts.

3.—Unimportant civil and criminal cases in which both Japanese and foreigners are concerned may be decided forthwith. Important cases should on the one hand be heard (in these Courts,) and on the other hand reported to the Minister of Justice.

4.—In capital cases a draft sentence and the evidence should be drawn up and the accused detained until the arrival of the Circuit Judge.

5.—In cases of penal servitude for life, a draft judgment should be prepared, and forwarded for the sanction of the Superior Court, after receiving which it should be carried into effect.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE OFFICE OF JUDGE.

1.—Judges are appointed to the High Court of Justice and other Courts down to those of *Fu* and *Ken*. They will hold rank from first class judges to seventh class judges. Assistant judges will be appointed in Courts from the Superior Courts downwards. They will be divided into four ranks.

2.—Each Bench of the High Court of Jutice shall have five or more judges one of whom shall act as President. In the Superior Courts three shall form a quorum, one of whom shall act as President. If in the superior Courts the number of Judges is insufficient, an Assistant may take his seat on the Bench. Two Assistants, however, are not allowed to be substituted in this way.

3.—Summonses, examinations and adjournments shall be determined by the President as he judges proper.

4.—The authority to appoint a President of a Bench of Judges lies with the chief Judge of the Court.

5.—There shall be separate Court rooms for trying Civil and Criminal cases. If convenient the same Court room may be used for both, in which case the days and hours should be distinguished. It will depend on the convenience of each Court whether the Judges will be divided into two bodies one for Civil and the other for Criminal business, or whether the same Judges will attend to both. Even where a division of departments is made, in cases where there is not a quorum of judges in one division, the deficiency should be supplied from the other.

6.—When the trial is finished and judgment is about to be given, the judges will retire from the Court to consider it. They will decide by a majority. If the Court is of three persons, two form a majority, if of five persons three or more form a majority. If there is an equal division of votes (as for instance where three members of a Court all hold different views, or where there are five if two on each side hold the same opinion) the view of the President is to be followed.

7.—In both Civil and Criminal cases, the Chief Judge of the High Court of Justice and the Chief Judge of the Superior Courts may as occasion demands, take their place on the Bench as President of the Court. The ordinary President of the Court will in such case vacate the chair, and take his place along with ths ordinary judges.

8.—In the case of grave offences, or of offences of a character difficult to make clear a preliminary investigation is made. This preliminary investigation is made with closed doors in a different Court by the judge with the help of a clerk. When the preliminary investigation is completed, and a draft decision drawn up, it is then delivered to the public Court. The judges who have made the preliminary investigation do not take their seats on the Bench of the Public Court.

NOTIFICATION No. 92.

It is hereby notified that Superior Courts are established at Tokiô, Osaka, Nagasaki, and Fukushima, and that their jurisdictions are as stated below.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijo Daijin.

24th May, 1875.

TOKIÔ SUPERIOR COURT.

Tokiô Fu	
Kanagawa	Ken
Saitama	„
Chiba	„
Ashigara	„
Ibaragi	„
Kumagaye	„
Tochigi	„
Yamanashi	„
Shidzuoka	„
Hamamatsu	„
Aichi	„
Gifu	„
Nagano	„
Chikuma	„
Niigata	„
Aikawa	„
Niikawa	„

ÔSAKA SUPERIOR COURT.

Ôsaka Fu	
Kiôtô Fu	
Tsuruga	Ken
Shiga	„
Ishikawa	„
Mii	„
Watarai	„
Nara	„
Wakayama	„
Sakai	„
Hiogo	„
Shikama	„
Okayama	„
Hôjô	„
Tottori	„
Toyôôka	„
Miyôdô	„
Kôshi	„
Yehime	„
Oda	„
Shimane	„
Hamada	„
Hiroshima	„
Yamaguchi	„

FUKUSHIMA SUPERIOR COURT.

Fukushima	Ken
Iwamae	

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Wakamatsu	„
Oitama	„
Misawa	„
Sakata	„
Yamagata	„
Miyagi	„
Iwate	„
Akita	„
Awomori	„
Hokkaidô	„ (the part under the jurisdiction of Hakodate Court)

NAGASAKI SUPERIOR COURT.

Nagasaki	Ken
Kokura	„
Fukuoka	„
Saga	„
Mitsuma	„
Shirakawa	„
Miyazaki	„
Kagoshima	„

NOTIFICATION No. 93.

It is hereby notified that in connexion with the establishment of a High Court of Justice and Superior Courts, the annexed rules of procedure have been ordained for appeals and references to the High Court of Justice.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
May 24th, 1875. *Daijô daijin.*

CHAPTER I.

Appeals.

1.—When a person is dissatisfied with the original judgment of a *Fu* and *Ken* Court, and petitions the Superior Court for a fresh trial, this is called an appeal. *(Kô-so.)*

2.—Appeals (*Kô-so*) are allowed in civil cases only, not in criminal cases.

3.—Appeals are only allowed once not twice.

4.—If either or both parties to a cause are dissatisfied with the judgment delivered by a *Fu* or *Ken* Court, they will take seven days (counting from the day following the delivery of the judgment) to consider well its justice and will be allowed to present the appeal on the next day following. In case, however, the cause concerns mercantile affairs, and it is necessary to appeal at once, the appeal may be sent in even before the seven days have elapsed.

5.—No appeal can be received after three months (of thirty days) have elapsed since the judgment.

For *Fu* and *Ken* Courts however, which are more than eight *ri* from the Superior Court, one day over the three months will be allowed for every such eight *ri*.

6.—Appellants must report the appeal to the *Fu* and *Ken* Court of first instance.

It is, however, unnecessary to ask for a forwarding letter.

7.—A *Fu* or *Ken* Court receiving such a notice will stay execution of the judgment, and when required by the Superior Court, will supply it with the plaint, answer, evidence, the proposed judgment etc. of the *Fu* or *Ken* Court.

8.—The petition (of appeal) to the Superior Court must be drawn up according to the "Forms of Plaints and answers."

CHAPTER II.

General Rules for Appeals to the High Court of Justice.

9.—When application is made to the High Court of Justice to cancel the judgment of any Court on account of its being erroneous in point of law, this is called an appeal (*Jôkoku.*)

10,—Cases in which appeals (to the High Court) are allowable.

1. Where the case was beyond the competence of the lower Court to try.
2. Cases which have been irregularly tried.
3. Decisions contrary to law.

11.—The High Court of Justice receives *Jokoku* (appeals) but does not receive *Ko-so* (appeals). If a case which is properly a *Koso* (appeal to a Superior Court) is by error made a *Jokoku* (appeal to the Daishin in) it will be rejected, and no notice taken of it.

12.—An Appeal (*Jôkoku*) lies to the High Court of Justice in cases where Naval or Military authorities have in giving their decision overstepped the bounds of their authority.

13.—If a case appealed to the High Court of Justice has already been decided by it, a fresh complaint will not be heard.

CHAPTER III.

Appeals to the High Court in Civil Cases.

14.—Appeals *(Jokoku)* to the High Court of Justice are only allowable in cases where appeal has already been made to, and the case tried by a superior Court.

15.—The person who wishes to apppeal (*Jokoku*) must forward to the High Court of Justice within two months from the Date of Judgment two copies (original and copy) of his petition to appeal. He should at the same time give notice to the other party to the case. In the case of places more than 8 *ri* distant from the High Court, one day additional will be allowed for every 8 *ri*. No appeal can be received in which this limit is exceeded. The petition must contain the names and places of residence of the plaintiff and defendant, and the date on which the judgment was delivered. It must state clearly the grounds of appeal, and must be accompanied by a copy of the original judgment.

*16.—The petitioner must lodge with the High Court along with his appeal the sum of ten *yen*.

No appeal can be received if this amount is not lodged.

A. If the appeal is not received the money lodged is forfeited.

B. If the appeal is received, and the original judgment cancelled, the money lodged will be returned.

C. If the appeal is rejected after the plaintiff is examined and confronted with the defendant, and the original judgment is not cancelled, the money lodged will be forfeited, and the plaintiff will be made to indemnify the defendant for his expenses according to the rules for judicial expenses.

17.—An appellant must first give notice to the Court of First Instance, which will forward the papers in the case to the High Court within three days.

18.—Execution of a judgment is not stayed on account of an appeal to the High Court, but as soon as the decision of the original Court is cancelled the High Court will notify it to the latter (by post from the Secretariat of the High Court) and stay the execution. If the judgment has been already carried out, the execution of the former judgment shall be annulled, and the latter judgment carried out.

19.—The appellant is at liberty to present his appeal either in person, or by attorney.

20.—In the Civil Department of the High Court, when the full number of judges (not less than five) have taken their seats, in Court, the appellant or his attorney will be caused to read the petition in appeal, and his address will be heard. If the appeal is decided to be received, an order will be made that a decision will be given after trying the case by confronting plaintiff and defendant.

21.—If (upon hearing the appellant's petition and address) the judges decide that the appeal is an improper one, they will make an order stating the grounds on which it is refused to hear the appeal.

22.—Within two days after an order of the kind described in section 20, the High Court will issue a summons for the appearance of the defendant. The summons will be accompanied by a copy of the petition of appeal.

23.—Within thirty days from the receipt of the summons, the defendant must prepare and present his answer, either in person or by attorney. One days delay will however be allowed for every eight *ri* over eight *ri* which the defendant's residence is away from the High Court.

24.—When the defendant's answer has been received by the civil department, the chief of the department will select one judge and give him special charge of the case. This judge will collect the papers in the case, and prepare a history of it without delay. He will then fix a day for

* The operation of this clause has been suspended.

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confronting and examining the plaintiff and defendant, and will send to them three days before a summons to appear for that purpose.

25.—When both parties are confronted and examined in Court, the full number of judges will take their seats on the Bench the judge in special charge of the case will read his history of it. The plaintiff will then make his statement and next the defendant, and then the mutual explanations of both plaintiff and defendant will be heard. If the decision which ensues is in favor of the appeal, the judgment will be to the effect that inasmuch as the decision of the original Court is cancelled for such and such grounds, a new decision is to be received from such and such a Court.

26.—If the decision is against the appeal, the judgment will state on what grounds the appeal is rejected.

27.—If the decision of the Court to which a case is thus referred by the High Court in consequence of a judgment having been cancelled, is not in conformity with the views of the High Court, and it is therefore decided at a meeting of the members of the latter, then the Judge who shall be specially charged with the conduct of the case must be taken from the criminal Department of the High Court.

CHAPTER IV.

28.—An appeal *(Jo-koku)* lies to the High Court in all criminal cases with the exception of capital crimes and of police offences.

29.—Persons who may appeal in criminal cases.

a. Prisoners.

b. Kenji, (or where there are no Kenji, police officials.)

30.—Prisoners who wish to lodge an appeal must lay a petition of appeal before the clerk of the Court within three days after sentence has been passed (the sentence is not carried out for three days) and he must within ten days prepare a careful statement of his grounds for appealing and lay it before the clerk.

The clerk will communicate this to the local official charged with the execution of the judgment.

31.—If a Kenji wishes to appeal, he will inform the prisoner within 24 house after the sentence, and will in ten days prepare a careful statement of his grounds for doing so, which he will forward to the Minister of Justice.

The Kenji will give notice of the appeal to the local official charged with the execution of the sentence.

32.—The Kenji, or prisoner, loses the right of appeal by a delay beyond the fixed period.

33.—The official charged with the execution of the sentence will postpone the execution of the sentence on receiving notice of appeal from the Kenji or prisoner, and will await the decision of the appeal. In the meantime the prisoner shall be confined in a separate cell. Where there are no separate cells, the prisoner will be confined as may be found convenient.

34.—If the prisoner is unable to do so himself, he may send for a representative to come to the prison to draw up for him his statement of grounds of appeal. (The interior of the prison should be partitioned off and a conference room prepared so as to prevent the appellant being mixed up with the other prisoners.) The name of the appellant's representative should be signed along with his own to the statement of grounds of appeal. If the appellant cannot sign his name a note should be made to that effect. When a representative of a prisoner is sent for to the prisoner, the jailer will be notified of it, and he will inform the Secretariat of the Court.

35.—If on account of his tender age (15 or under) a prisoner is not cognizant of his right of appeal, his relatives (relatives of the five degrees are here meant) shall be allowed to act for him.

36.—When a statement of grounds of appeal is received by the Secretariat of the Court, they will forward it along with the documents in the case to the High Court of Justice within three days.

37.—When the appeal is made by a Kenji he will forward his statement of grounds of appeal together with the documents in the case to the Minister of Justice, who will send it to the Kenji of the High Court of Justice in order to be laid before that Court.

38.—The criminal Department of the High Court will cause the appeal to be examined by the *bi ji* (deliberative officers) and if it is decided that the appeal is improper or unreasonable, a decision stating the grounds (of rejecting it) will be sent to the Secretariat of the original Court which will communicate it to the appellant, and the sentence will then be carried out. If the appeal is decided to be reasonable, the judgment of the original Court is cancelled, and the case referred to another Court for trial, the High Court may, however, resolve to try the case itself, or it may discuss the law of the case, and communicate its views to the Secretariat of the original Court, and procure a decision in this way. The decision and grounds of decision are also to be sent.

39.—When the appeal proceeds from a Kenji, the decision is sent to the Kenji of the High Court, by whom it is forwarded for enforcement through the Minister of Justice to the Secretariat of the original Court.

NOTIFICATION No. 94.

It is hereby notified that the compendious Regulations for civil appeals (*Kó so*) published in notification No. 54 of May, 1874, are now cancelled.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijô Daijin.

May 24th, 1875.

SHIHÔSHÔ NOTIFICATION.

No: 7-A.

In consequence of the appeals established by Notification (of Central Government) No: 93 Notification No: 4-A. of this Department is hereby cancelled.

(Signed) OGI TAKATO,
Minister of Justice.

May 30th, 1875.

SHIHÔSHÔ NOTIFICATION.

No: 8-A.

Notification No: 93 (of Central Government) has provided rules of Appeal to the Superior and High Court. The High Court and the Tôkiô Superior Court are already open, but the Ôsaka, Nagasaki and Fukushima Superior Courts are not yet in operation.* The number of days from the date of the above notification until a notification is issued announcing the opening of these Courts is not to be counted in reckoning the number of days allowed for sending in an appeal.

(Signed) ÔGI TAKATO,
Minister of Justice.

30th May 1875.

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A BUDGET OF JAPANESE NOTES.

LEGENDS.

(Continued.)

When Kumaeso rose in rebellion against the Emperor Kei Ko Ten O, about A.D. 97, Ko-usu no mikoto, the Emperor's son, disguising himself as a woman, threw himself in his way, and he straightway fell in love with the supposed maiden. Ko-usu used his advantages so as to assassinate the Emperor's enemy and was rewarded by the grateful parent with the title Yamato-taki no mikoto (Prince and best of warriors). He was sent subsequently, about the year A.D. 110, to subdue the Yebisu,* who set fire to the herbage, hoping thus to destroy him. But he had in his possession the charmed falchion *Murakumo no ken*, which Sosano had cut from the tail of the serpent Yamada no Orochi, and in the use of which he had been instructed by Ten-sho-ko who had appeared to him, and, waving it over the flames which surrounded him, they were quickly extinguished; hence its subsequent name *Kusa naji ken*, or grass-mowing sword.

When Yamato-taki was crossing from the vicinity of Shinagawa to the opposite shore of the bay, a great tempest arose, and all were in great peril. His consort Tatchibana hime threw herself into the raging waves, as

* The Osaka and Nagasaki Superior Courts have since been opened.

* Barbarian. The term at that time was applied to the inhabitants north of Fujiyama.

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a propitiatory offering to the gods of the seas and winds, and the storm soon after subsided and he landed in safety. Having speedily overcome the *Yebisu*, and being in the mountains to the eastward of the present site of Yedo, he looked back towards the sea, seen in the distance to the eastward, and recalling his faithful love, who had sacrificed herself for his sake, thus expressed his longing desire for the departed, *Waga tsuma Kôhishi.*†

On his return through the province of Omi, in passing the mountain ranges, he met Ibuki yama no Kami (spirit of Mount Ibuki) who assuming the form of a huge serpent threw himself in his path. Ko-usu fearlessly stepped over the reptile, but as he did so he became giddy, the scene swam before his eyes, the ground felt scorching to his feet, and he was fain to drink a deep draught of water from a neighbouring streamlet, which speedily revived him. The spot has ever since borne the name of *same-ga-i* (cooling spring). Yamao-taki died at Noma in Isé. After his decease his spirit assumed the form of a white bird and fled away to Yamato, where it has ever since been venerated under the name *Shira tori mio jin*, or the enlightened white bird (spirit).

About 361 years before the Christian æra, Owanamuchi no mikoto was worshipped in Idzumo as Kirio daimio jin. The temple of Oyashiro being burned down, Okimi Kabuki raised money to rebuild it, by collecting the first troupe of actors that had been assembled in Japan. At this shrine all the *Kami* meet together during the 10th month of each year in order to arrange the marriages for the succeeding twelve months. During the early part of the *séance* of this matrimonial commission, the business is conducted with strict propriety and due attention to detail by the *Ubusuna*‡ for the interests of their respective *ujiko*,§ but, gradually wearying of their task, they become inattentive to their duties, and from their negligence spring the woes unnumbered of ill-assorted unions.

In the days of Nin-toku Ten O (A. D. 367) Tamichi, a celebrated warrior who went to Yezo to subdue the Ainos, was slain there. His spirit assumed the outward shape of a huge snake, *Dai ja*, which swallowed up the people and breathed forth a fatal poison upon the land.

The country called Hida, south of Fusiyama, about A. D. 377, contained among its inhabitants a certain Sukuna who had two faces and four arms and legs, a wicked and powerful monster. Nin-toku Ten O ordered Take-fure-guma to subdue this creature, whom he eventually succeeded in slaying.

About A.D. 419 Inkio Ten O became enamoured of the sister of his consort Oshisaka onaka hime, known as Sotori hime, celebrated for her exceeding personal beauty and the radiance of her person, and built a bower for her use, to which he frequently retired to forget the cares of his court. Like many gay monarchs he soon wearied of her and became intermittent in his visits, to which, however, she patiently looked forward. Once, after a long period of neglect, she observed a spider descending slowly from the ceiling by his self-spun ladder, whereupon she improvised the following stanza:

Wa-ga seko ga
Ku be-ki yo-i nari
Sa-sa-ga ni-no
Ku-mo no fu-ru ma-i
Ka-ne-te shi-ru-shi-mo.

My own true love
To-night should come;
For, like a tiny crab,
This spider's movements
Heralds his approach.¶

She was celebrated as much for her wit and her talent in improvisation as for her loveliness and grace. From that time forth women, (and more especially concubines and courtesans), attribute good luck to the chance advent of spiders, and when this auspicious event occurs hasten to capture their little visitor and speedily to place it in a paper bag beyond the reach of harm.

Urashima Taro is a celebrity of the reign of Yuriaku Ten O who lived about A.D. 478. He went out to fish in his native country, Tambu, and netting a turtle took it home with him, when it assumed the shape of a lovely woman, who induced him to fly with her to her own country called Horai.‖ After enjoying a long period of unalloyed bliss in Horai jima he became home-sick and longed to revisit his native land. As a parting gift he received the *Tama te bako*, or jewel-casket, which secured him the possession of immortal youth and vigour so long as he abstained from opening it. On arriving at his home he found all his old friends departed and the scenes of his youth and manhood a solitude, and he wearied of life. At length his curiosity overcame his prudence and he removed the cover of his precious casket. He at once became old and feeble and shortly afterwards died.

In some works it is related that the box was a gift to his great-grandson. The legend would seem to convey some such moral as "Do not look a gift horse in the mouth." To this day the Japanese do not open boxes containing presents until some little time has elapsed.

There is a village in the province of Mutzu known as Adachi no hara, in which there are but few houses. One night a priest named Yuke, an *Ajari*, (a grade of priesthood), of the temple of Tokobo of Nachi in Kishiu, who was on his travels, was overtaken by darkness and was compelled to seek shelter in a mean hut of which an old woman was the only inmate. He begged for a night's lodging for himself and his companion, a young aspirant to the priesthood, and this was grudgingly allowed. In the course of the night it grew chilly and the hag withdrew to procure fuel. Availing himself of her absence the young priest began to examine the interior of the hut, and to his horror discovered a room fillled with human skulls and bones. He called to his companion, and they hastened to escape from the frightful scene. They were pursued across the plain by the howls and shrieks of demons and ghouls, but the priest addressed himself to Amida in the prayer *"Fudo no Sin Gon On Koro Koro Sendari-matogi So-wataya Untara Takan-man"* and the evil spirits speedily took to flight.

About the year 1121 Munehito, the 74th Emperor, whose posthumous title is Toba no In, entertained a mistress of exceeding loveliness named Tama-mono Maye, to whom he was devotedly attached. One night during the revels, as the lady and her attendants were amusing themselves, a sudden gust of wind extinguished the candles and the apartment was left in darkness, when, to their amazement, the courtiers beheld the favourite surrounded by a bright and luminous halo which seemed to fill the apartment. The circumstance was reported to Abe no yasunari, the Court astrologer, who expressed much concern thereat. Shortly afterwards the Emperor fell sick, and Abe forwarded a memorial to him alleging his suspicion that his illness was caused by his having been bewitched by his mistress, who was assuredly no common mortal. This was announced to the favourite, who summoned Abe to her presence and with more than human cunning completely overbore him in controversy. He was then ordered to confine himself within his residence with closed gates. His wife, however, had formerly been a lady of the *Kuambaku's* palace, and carried a petition there, praying that the astrologer might have a further hearing. This was at length granted, and Abe erected an altar within the palace, at which to pray to the gods for the restoration of his master to health, and he besought him to honour it with his presence. This request was, as he foresaw, refused, and he then begged that Tama-mono Maye should appear on the altar on the last of the twenty-one days of prayer. This she dared not refuse, and on stepping on the altar was transformed into the *Hakn men kiubi no kitzune* (or white-faced fox with nine tails) and disappeared riding on a cloud. An immediate search was ordered, but it was long before her retreat,

† Waga (my) tsuma (spouse) Kohishi (I long for). The word Adzuma which is still used to denote the North Eastern provinces is said to be derived from the above *ah tsuma* (oh, my spouse!)

‡ *Ubusuna*, Tutelary Gods.

§ *Ujiko*, Wards.

¶ No attempt can be made to render a literal translation of Japanese verse of this class into English metre. The above contains thirty-one syllables, and is called *Honka*.

‖ *Horai Shima*, said to be the same as *Riugu*, and supposed to be identical with the Loo Choo Islands, which, strange to say, appear to have been to the Japanese what the Holy Land was to the Crusaders of the Twelfth Century. The parallel might received further illustrations.

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which proved to be Nasuno no hara in Shimotzuke, was discovered.

Miura no ske and Kadzusa no ske, two brave warriors, were charged with the task of destroying it, and having by long practise made themselves expert marksmen, they surrounded the plain with a large body of men and found and killed the demon, burying it on the spot. A large stone suddenly uprose, and such was its influence for evil that neither bird nor beast could approach it and survive, no mortal dared venture within many tens of yards radius, and a fence was placed round it to guard the unwary stranger from injury.

About fifty years afterwards, a priest of the Zen Shin Sect named Genno*, took with him a large iron hammer, and chipping the stone until some portions were broken off, the figure of a beautiful woman revealed itself and reproached him for his cruelty in striking her. But the priest was prepared to resist the spell of the fox, and he prayed earnestly for her soul that it might become *jobutzu.*† Since then the stone has been harmless.

THE LEGACY OF IYEYAS.

By W. E. Grigsby, Esq., B.A.

Of Baliol College, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, London.

Professor of Law in the Imperial University of Yedo.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, at Yedo, on 30th June, 1875.

Iyeyas, deified under the title of Gongen Sama, the founder of the Tokugawa dynasty, left, after a busy life spent first in attaining power and then in consolidating it, the treatise which forms the subject of this essay.* The translation used by me is that of Mr. Lowder, published at the beginning of last year. It has seemed to me that a few notes on it, with illustrations from the laws and customs of other nations, might be of some service in determining the place of Japan with respect to Comparative Law. The Legacy of Iyeyas is the most original monument which Japan has produced in the way of Legislation. Unlike the other Codes before the rise, and after the fall, of the Shoganate, it is purely native in its character, with scarcely any mixture of foreign elements. It contains the leading principles of the system which ruled Japan till a few years since, and it has given to the Japanese institutions, in spite of the debt they owe to China, a stamp peculiarly their own.

The subject seems to divide itself naturally into three parts:—The first is, the condition of society which is represented to us in these pages; the second, its nature and character considered as a code with illustrations from other systems of law; the third, its nature as a manual of suggestions bequeathed by Iyeyas to his successors. 1.—We shall first enquire into the state of society depicted by the Legacy of Iyeyas.† The following remarks are only a commentary and paraphrase on chapters 42 to 50 in this book. The basis of Japanese life then, as now, was the family. The Japanese family was a corporation, the most characteristic mark of which was its perpetuity. The *Paterfamilias*, head of the family, had a power similar, in nearly all respects, to the *Paterfamilias* at Rome. Like him, the Japanese Father had complete power over the persons and property of his children. He could do as he pleased with both, fettered only by that custom which is the great hindrance to despotism in all early communities. But if his rights were great, his liabilities were great also; he was responsible for all the ill-doings of any of his family. But the Japanese family was not what we understand by the word. It was often not natural but artificial. That is to say; persons whom we should exclude from the family were admitted into it; and those who would find a place in it were sometimes excluded from it. In other words, adoption on the one hand, and emancipation or the sending away of a son from the family on the other, were in constant practice. Adoption in Japan, differed from that in Rome. In Rome adoption was resorted to for the purpose merely of enlarging the family: in Japan it was solely employed to perpetuate the family. A man with no male heir was allowed to adopt a child from another family who filled there exactly the same position as the natural child would have done. In early times it was the rule that an adopted son must be of the same name as the adopting parent. If the adopting parent had a daughter, the adopted son married her, there being in this respect a difference from the practice in Rome, where the natural tie of brother and sister was held to be formed and marriage therefore was illegal. In both Rome and Japan, adoption followed the course of nature. Only an adult was allowed to adopt, but in Japan if the head of the family were himself an infant he could adopt. This practice was so much resorted to in Japan for two reasons. The earliest and most important was a religious one; adoption prevented the extinguishment of the ancestral sacrifices *(sacra gentilicia)* and the consequent disgrace which would have fallen on the family. The second reason will be considered when we speak of feudalism. The second method which rendered the family artificial was the practice of *Kiuri* and *Kando*, the sending away a son from the family, a custom analogous to emancipation in Rome, with this difference that in Rome emancipation seems to have been bestowed on a favourite son to release him from the bondage of the paternal power, while in Japan a son was only sent away if he were of an irredeemably bad character.

We next come to marriage. Marriage in Japan was not a contract between the parties or a religious institution, but a handing over of the bride to the family of the husband by her own family. Marriage was allowed, or rather enjoined, in the case of a man at the age of 16, of a woman at 13. A wife passed completely under the control of her husband, both as to her person and property, subject to reference to a council of family relations. So far we have considered the family in its internal aspect. But each family was connected with other families, as in early Rome and Greece, and thus about 50 great clans were formed, of which the four principal were the Gen, To, Pei and Kitsu. All the families of these clans were descended from a common ancestor or claimed to be so. There were certain sacrifices peculiar to each of the families. Certain dignities also were confined to certain families: thus the Shogunate was the properly of the "Gen" family, and we find that the Rules of Hojo and Nobunaga never assumed the title, though they wielded the power of Shogun, because they did not belong to the "Gen" clan. In the same way the office of Prime Minister was confined to the "To" or Fujiwara family. Up to this point, we find in Japan a condition of society analagous to that formerly existing in Italy and Greece from about 1,000 B. C. to the year 500 of the Christian Era. In both we have family as the unit of civilization. But that which is peculiar to Japan, and that which as such makes the study of Japanese institutions interesting to the student of comparative Law is that, with this primitive form of society remaining unchanged, we find a system which did not arise in Europe till about the 11th century A.D., the system of feudalism. Into the causes which gave rise to feudalism in Japan it is not the purpose of this essay to enquire. Suffice it to remind you, that here feudalism, or the holding of land on condition of military service, received perhaps its most elaborate developement, as it was unaffected by those causes which modified it in Western Europe—the Church and the Empire. The following seems to have been the condition of society in this respect at the time of Iyeyas. At the head the Shogun. Below him about 360 Daimios, each with a territory of greater or less extent which he farmed out to his *samurai* or vassals in return for military service: land so held was called *koku*. In the greater daimiates these vassals underlet their lands on the same conditions; in other words sub-feudation was common

* The large hammers used by carpenters are named *genno*, from this circumstance it is said.

† Spirit in eternal bless.

* Doubts have been cast on the authenticity of this document by those competent to form a judgment; but as it is conceded that, if not the actual composition of Iyeyas, it yet embodies his policy, and is of historical value, the question of its authorship is of slight importance: I shall assume it is what it purposes to be.

† Every legal system tells us much of the past life of the nation for which it was framed, since laws are a natural product and not an artificial creation.

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This military service was incumbent on every one who held lands; and so far was this theory carried that a vassal who was not able to perform the service by reason of age or sickness, abdicated in favour of his son. Since lands were only hely on condition of military service, if a vassal died and left no male children, the lands escheated to the lord. This naturally extended the practice of adoption, and thus in time it came to be considered that to prevent forfeiture of estate was the only reason for adoption, although doubtless the religious one was always the deepest: even see if a man died without leaving any children, natural or adopted, by a legal fiction the property was retained, since his death was concealed till permission was given by the lord for him to adopt a son; and only after this permission was given, his death was announced. Not only escheat, but forfeiture, as in England, was incurred, if the vassal proved faithless to his lord. Each Daimio lived with his retainers in a walled town; while the other three classes of society, the agriculturists, the artizans, and the merchants, lived outside—the farmer in different parts of the territory, the latter in the *Joka*, or space immediately below the wall. This is illustrated by the relative position of the patricians and plebians in the early Latin communities, in which the patricians lived on the *arx* or hill, and the plebeians on the low ground beneath it. For instance: the commons in Rome lived in the Suburra at the foot of the Capitoline Hill.

Again we find in Western Europe the exact contrast to this arrangement; for in it the barons and their retainers lived in the country, and the commons in the walled towns, protected by which, commercial interests grew and expanded. Each daimiate was isolated and provided all things necessary for it from within itself, thus realising the idea of independence which the Greek states strove in vain to accomplish. Thus the other three classes were necessarily found in each daimiate, and the members of these clans remained as a rule unchanged. Still there was never a caste system in Japan; there was no religions barrier between each class. The condition of things was the same as in ancient Egypt and was produced by the same instinctive tendency which we find always present in antiquity, to abide in the old ways as much as possible.

2.—Such is the condition of society in Japan as pictured to us in the "Legacy of Iyeyas." Family life formed the basis upon which, (as it seems to us incongruously) a superstructure of feudalism had been reared. A code of laws for such a community must necessarily omit much that we at the present time consider to be essential, and lay much stress on what we consider unimportant. But, on the other hand, it bears a striking resemblance to all the early codes, to the laws of Solon and Lycurgus, the 12 Tables; to the Mosaic, and the early Teutonic codes.

From an analysis of the "Legacy of Iyeyas" the following results have been obtained. The work consists of 100 chapters in no logical sequence. Sixteen chapters consist of moral maxims and reflections 55 are connected with polities and administrations 22 refer to legal matters and in 7 Iyeyas relates episodes in his own personal history. The Legacy of Iyeyas then resembles other early codes in the following particulars. First, is makes no sharp distinction between law and morality, between the duties of the citizen and the virtue of the man. The man who obeys the law is virtuous, he who disobeys it is vicious and low. It is the province of the Legislator to inculcate virtue; accordingly sixteen chapters of this short lecture are moral maxims quoted apparently from the sages Confucius and Mencius. Secondly, what is sermed substantive law is nearly omitted. Since human life within the daimiate was regulated by custom, not by agreement, there was hardly any intercourse between different daimiates, since the only property of any importance was land, and no will was allowed. All that we chiefly understand by law, all that embraces the main bulk of modern law,—the law of contracts, the law of personal property, of will, commercial and maritime law, find no place in this code. In this respect too, there is an exact parallel between this and other early codes. On the other hand great stress is laid on criminal law, including offences and the different punishments allotted to law relating to the status of persons and of classes, to etiquette and ceremonial, to tables of rank and precedence, to political administration and government. In these points, especially the latter, minute details are entered into, and this with a particularity which is striking when compared with the poverty of the code in respect to those matters which seem to us most important in a system of law. A third point of similarity between this and the other ancient codes is, the provision it makes for the exercise of private vengeance, of personal satisfaction for injuries done. As the power of government is comparatively weak, the individual does not, (as he does in more advanced societies) give up his right to take satisfaction in his own hands. Thus we find in this code that he whose father or lord has suffered from violence may revenge himself in a prescribed period, on giving suitable notice. We have a parallel to this in the elaborate provisions of the Mosaic code with respect to the avenging of blood. Another point of similarity is the stress this code lays on class distinctions. Society in early stages is unequal, and early codes by reducing these distinctions to writing render them more sharp and distinct. Such expressions as "A girded sword is the living soul of a samurai"—"The *samurai* are the masters of the four classes" must have increased the self-importance of those who read them, and added much to the already overweening pride of the military class in Japan. But there is one great difference between this and all other early codes, viz, its secrecy. It was in express terms forbidden to be promulgated; the perusal of it was only allowed to the "Gorojiu" or chief concillors of state. This is so unlike all our ideas of Law that it is difficult for us even to imagine a state of things in which people are judged by laws of which they are not only ignorant, but purposely kept in ignorance. The question at once arises how can people obey laws if they do not know their nature? But we have a parallel in the history of the Aryan race previous to the foundation of the codes so often mentioned. We find in Greece and Rome at the beginning of their history that the knowledge of the laws and their administration was confined to the aristocratic class, and that the first struggle of the commons was to force the knowledge from them, a struggle which ended in these codes being reduced to writing and promulgated. Had writing been unknown in Japan at this epoch, the parallel would have been complete; the only difference is, that in the one case the laws were unknown, because not written; in Japan, though written, they were yet to be unknown. The explanation of the matter is to be found in the fact that in early communities custom has absolute away. The magistrates are, as Iyeyas says, reflectors of the mode of Government, they do in reality what English judges do in theory—interpret, not make, the law. Any additions made to the old customs, (as in the case before us) were to reach the multitude, as it were, by filtering down to them through the magistrates, who alone would be conscious that they were new: to the multitude they would only be slight modifications of the customs they had always observed. And indeed regarded as a code of laws, this seems to have been the character of the work before us. Iyeyas only claims to be a transmitter, not a framer, of the law; his work is rather a compilation, than a creation, a selection from old, not a series of new laws.

3.—If then in so far as it is a code of laws the originality of the Legacy of Iyeyas does not appear, the question then remains in what respects the genius of Iyeyas has manifested itself? For there can be no doubt that the Shogunate after his time was a very different thing from that it was before it. The Legacy of Iyeyas is original in so far as it contains maxims of government in accordance with which the successors of Iyeyas were to rule. It is this aspect which modern historians have thrown into most prominence,—a circumstance which renders a detailed account of his policy unnecessary here. I shall only mention what I consider the leading principles. The position of the Shogun to the Mikado was to be one of reverential homage. The Shoguns were in no way to interfere with the Mikado's theoretical supremacy, but to strengthen it in every way. The same

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and to the old court aristocracy. This was contrary to the policy of the former Shoguns, especially of the Ashikaga family, who seem to have treated the Mikado with rudeness or contempt. Secondly, as toward their superiors, so toward their inferiors were the Shoguns to behave with courtesy and consideration. All insult and tyranny was to be avoided, the weight of power was not to press harshly. This maxim is kindred to that one which is the keynote of the Politics of Aristotle, and the neglect of this, as shown in insolence to inferiors, was the rock on which the governments in nearly all ancient communities struck. This caution is perhaps the best proof of the consummate knowledge Iyeyas had of human nature and of his greatness as a master of statecraft. Another recommendation of Iyeyas was that the place of government of the lesser Daimios should be frequently changed. The motive alleged for this was for the prevention of misgovernment; but the real reason undoubtedly was that they might not acquire local influence, and so endanger the power of the Shoguns. This was similar in its purpose, though not in the means employed, to the policy adopted by William the Conqueror in portioning out the territories of his barons among several counties. In England, this plan was completely successful; in Japan it failed, because the Shoguns never dared to enforce this measure in the case of the greater daimios, who were the only ones to be dreaded. The best feature of the policy of the Shogunate was to be the endeavour to maintain peace in the Empire as far as possible. "To assist the people, says Iyeyas," is to give peace to the Empire." Japan harrassed for centuries by intestine feuds, was finally to be at rest under the strong government of the Tokugawa Shoguns; just as to the Roman world, wearied and with constant strife, the establishment of the Empire under Augustus gave for centuries peace. These are the leading principles handed down by Iyeyas to his successors. Feudalism and the Shogunate have fallen together; and the policy of Iyeyas, but a few years since of such importance to the politician, is now of interest to the student of history only.

Correspondence.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail.*

Sir,—In view of the present position of foreigners in Japan and the manner in which some appear to regard the stand taken by the latter, it may be well to invite discussion and exposition of the *status* which Japanese enjoy in other countries with which this Empire is related by "Treaty of amity and commerce." Although the telegraphic despatch which some time back appeared in the *New York Herald* to the effect that several foreigners, *(mostly Englishmen)* had applied to the *Fu* authorities for enrolment as Japanese subjects, renouncing their birthright for the mess of pottage the interior might afford them, was looked upon somewhat incredulously, I am able to state that it is perfectly accurate, the able correspondent of that paper being as well-informed on that as on other topics of which he has had early knowledge. But with the question under consideration, it is by no means improbable that the applicants will find their desire granted—and regret it. The word "Yatoi" may then be vested with meaning anew—just as "Alien" means not only "a foreigner," but one who has from misconduct estranged himself from kith and kin.

Why should this outcry exist anent the inability of Englishmen to hold land in Japan? Aliens cannot do it in England. The existing law only permits them to buy land; they cannot hold it—except in trust for their families as the sovereign may see fit. And this is the tenure on which a prominent foreign legal adviser of the Japanese Government now holds his real estate in Tokei.

In England, as well as in Japan, there have been times when it was a meritorious, rather than an indifferent circumstance, for the populace to insult foreigners. But they have not here on the whole in by gone days, suffered such a bad time as the English Jews, although differences in faith have, here as well as there, led to what American journals euphemistically term "unpleasantness." The first act regarding merchant-strangers in England was attributable to Henry III., who "ordeyned" that they should have leave to come and go and to trade on the like footing with English merchants. This was pretty liberal, anterior to Free Trade. But he wisely provided for the safety of his seafaring-traders, by the stipulation "and if they be of a land at war against us, and if such shall "be found in the land at the beginning of the war, they shall "be attached without harm of body or goods until it be "known to Us or our Chief Justice how the merchants of "our land be entreated."

Commerce extending abroad, and foreign traders coming to England, worked social transitions which will be found admirably set forth by Charles Knight in his "Popular History." The Protectionist instinct now being shown by Japanese was fully as strong in England in the time of Edward II, whose predecessor had afforded strangers power to recover on the lands of their debtors sums which were due to them, and whose personal favors to foreigners established a chronic jealousy in the national mind against those who were preferred to posts of honour and emolument in place of indigenous gentlemen and burghers, and grew rich on trades which the people considered peculiarly their own. Bearing one another's burdens was a necessity to aliens till the reign of Edward III, who released the individual from the consequence of the faults of his fellows, by enacting "that a merchant stranger "shall not be impleaded for another's trespass, except he be "a surety for him"; but "in case of that any of our liege "people, merchants or otherwise, be indamaged by any lords "of strange lands or their subjects, and the said lords (duly "required) fail of right to our people, we shall have the law "of marque as hath been used in time past, without fraud or "deceit." Under Richard II, Parliament determined that foreign merchants should be favoured to give them "greater courage to repair" to his realm; but it required them to spend half the money they received for their wares in English commodities; and, in case of war, gave them six weeks grace, after its proclamation against the state to which they belonged, to sell their goods and quit the country.

The rise of the foreign guilds in England is attributable to the regulations of Henry IV and V, which compelled foreign traders to sell their wares within three months after landing them; to lay out all their proceeds on English products, and to dwell with hosts appointed in the various towns wherewith they traded, who were answerable for their personal behaviour and commercial honesty. Street names in our metropolis still recall the times where the merchants of Nesle and Amiens were to be found in Naylor's Yard, the Bordelais in the Vintry, the Genoese in Mincheon Lane, the Flemings on Pountney Hill, and the men of Brabant around the church of St. Mary Mountenhaut. Not without golden ointment was relief afforded them from differential duties on coals and the home manufactured goods which they were forced to receive in exchange, and it was not till the scant justice an alien received at the hands of a native jury whose members were prejudiced with national antipathy had become outcrying, that Henry VI conceded in the eighth year of his reign the right of trial by a mixed jury—half aliens, half natives. Richard Crookback forbade them to make cloth within the realm, to retail their goods, to act as handicraftsmen or to have English servants. This his successor repealed, and Henry VIII re-enacted in his 21st year of rule, at the instance of the Star Chamber. Aliens were forbidden to keep more than two foreign servants, compelled to take the oath of allegiance, forbidden to open new shops, or to meet elsewhere than in their Common Hall. A further prohibition which forbade them to receive a lease of land has continued from this day down to the reign of Victoria, when it was enacted that friendly foreigners may have leases for periods not exceeding 21 years. George III, repealed the petty customs and differential duties to which they were subject, and George IV, repealed an act of Charles II, which forbade

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foreigners to be factors or merchants in the English Colonies. Of course the reason for the inability to acquire leases was the same as influenced Inouyé and Iwasaiyé, when in granting Mr. Townsend Harris (July 29th, 1858) the right to lease ground in Treaty Ports, they reserved the erection of places of military strength.

Naturalization in England is easy—far more so than in the United States. James I. required an Alien who desired naturalization to take the sacrament and the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. George IV. repealed this, and his act was repealed by the existing act of Victoria.

An Alien now resident in England enjoys all the rights of a natural born subject; except

1.—He cannot vote at elections for Parliament.
2.—Nor be himself elected.
3.—Nor sit at the Privy Council.
4.—Nor sit on a jury, except to try an alien.
5.—Nor hold a benefice.
6.—Nor hold land, except it be in trust.

If he desire naturalization, he must petition one of the Secretaries of State, who, after enquiry, will grant a certificate, which is then enrolled in Chancery, and on taking the oath of allegiance, he is admitted to all rights except those of Parliament and Privy Council. His children are eligible for these. And even if he be not naturalized, his child, by a British wife, inherits real and personal estate.

Such is a brief retrospect of English law. Will any of your readers favour us with the laws existing in other countries of Europe. If I go to America, I must stay there for years before I can enjoy the rights of citizenship—and even then I cannot be elected President—as I might possibly desire to be. Why then do foreigners demand of this country to favour them more than they do it? Before Japan was saddled with "ex-territoriality jurisdiction" it was more liberal than ever England has been! You *can't* believe it? No?

The Treaty by Hizen no Kami and Kawaji Sayemon no Jo with count Poutiatine (7th February, 1855) contains the following, which clearly shows the intentions of the Imperial Government to permit free residence at that date; and his most gracious Majesty the Mikado has certainly not contracted the good-will extended to foreign nations by the Shiogun.

"Russian subjects living in Japan, and Japanese subjects living in Russia will be treated kindly and with leniency, and will be subject to *no restriction of liberty*; should they offend against the law, however, they will be arrested and punished according to the laws of their own country." Has not Père Nichol as *full liberty of this Empire*, and is not his success the envy of other missionaries?

Your obedient servant,

ケンソン

Tokio, August 4, 1875.

Law & Police.

H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq,

August 6, 1875.

John Cameron, chief officer of the *Jessie McDonald*, was charged by the captain with being absent from the ship without leave at various times, refusing duty, and furthermore with using abusive language and being drunk on the evening of the 5th inst.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

John Scott, sworn: He was captain of the *Jessie McDonald*. On the morning of the 3rd of this month prisoner went on shore without leave, and returned on board at 5 o'clock same evening. At six o'clock he was under the influence of liquor, and was very abusive. On the morning of the 4th, and at other times he refused duty. He was absent without leave at other times besides the 3rd inst.

James Joas, master of the *Oleander*, deposed that on the morning of the 3rd inst. he was on board the *Jessie McDonald*; that the prisoner asked the captain if he could go on shore, and was refused. Prisoner then got abusive, and said he would go, and that he would hoist the police flag, and be taken on shore. The prisoner used abusive language towards him as well as to his own captain.

Capt. William Black said that on the 3rd inst. he was on board the *Jessie McDonald*. Had breakfast on board; so had last witness. As they,—last witness, the captain and himself,—were leaving in a boat to go on shore, prisoner asked for liberty to go on shore, and was refused. Prisoner became abusive to the last witness and his own captain, calling them names, etc.

Prisoner, in answer to his Honour, denied all the charges made against him. He had leave from the captain to go on shore on the morning of the 3rd inst.,—in fact, was ordered to do so. Did not refuse duty at the times charged, but was sick. Was not drunk on the evening of the 5th inst. He had not been allowed by the captain to bring his witnesses.

The captain called—

J. Slessor, ship's boy: On the morning of the 3rd inst. heard the captain and prisoner abusing one another. Did not think that prisoner was drunk on the 5th inst, in the evening.

Prisoner called—

Alex. Smith, second officer: Heard a row between the prisoner and captain on the morning of the 3rd inst. Was down below at the time. Did not think prisoner was drunk on the evening of the 5th inst.

His Honour said he should adjourn the case till to-morrow morning at 10 oclock, in order that prisoner's witnesses might be brought on shore.

Saturday, 7th August, 1875.

John Cameron, chief officer of the *Jessie McDonald*, was charged on remand with being absent from the ship without leave at various times, refusing duty, and furthermore, with using abusive language and being drunk on the evening of the 5th instant.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

Andrew Scott, carpenter of the ship, sworn: The captain told prisoner to be at the Shipping Office at 12 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant, to get his discharge. Did not see prisoner drunk on the evening of the 5th.

By the Captain: Do not know what time prisoner came on board on the evening of the 5th.

William Lawrence, apprentice, corroborated the statement of last witness.

His Honor said he should dismiss the charges of being absent without leave and of drunkenness. For the refusal of duty he would order prisoner to forfeit four days' pay. He would reprimand prisoner for the abusive language complained of. Prisoner would also have to pay the cost of the summons.

Directly this case was finished, and captain preferred a charge against prisoner of being absent without leave on the evening of the 5th instant.

His Honor dismissed the charge, but ordered the prisoner to pay costs of summons.

H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT,

Before His Honor C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Tuesday, 3rd August, 1875.

Lucas, a Malay, was charged with stealing an umbrella belonging to a Japanese policeman.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Sergeant Perceval stated that prisoner was brought to the station at half-past six o'clock last night, and was charged with stealing an umbrella. Prisoner had an umbrella when brought to the station. It is the one produced in Court.

Kino, a Japanese girl, stated: She was employed in an oil shop near Nogè Hill. Yesterday some foreigners and a Chinaman came to the oil shop One asked for liquor; told him it was not a liquor shop. They went away. A guest who was up-stairs, on leaving asked for his umbrella. It could not be found. She followed the foreigners, and meeting a policeman told him. He told her to bring the owner of the umbrella. Did not recognise any foreigners in Court as being the men who came to her place.

A Japanese constable stated: He was yesterday off duty, and was up-stairs in the oil shop already mentioned, transacting some business. The prisoner came in, and left before the other foreigners did. The umbrella produced was his. He knew by some patches in it. When he was about to leave he could not find his umbrella.

Policemen No. 140 said he was on duty yesterday. The girl Kino informed him of the robbery. He followed the foreigners and found the umbrella in prisoner's hands.

Prisoner had nothing to say in defence; he denied the robbery. He was without employment, and lived in "China Town." Was born in Singapore. Had been a sailor before.

His Honour sentenced prisoner to three weeks' imprisonment, and said that at the end of that time something must be done about shipping him off.

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VII.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING, 31st DECEMBER, 1874.

From England and other Countries.

Cotton Manufactures, $1,340.			
Turkey Reds	Yards.	14,484	1,340
Woollen Manufactures, $ Nil.		...	...
Woollen & Cotton Manufactures, $ Nil.		...	...
Metals, $40,845.			3,394
Iron (manufactured)	Catty.	99,958	3,359
„ (pig)		144,822	14,654
„ (wire)		167,869	15,708
Tin		53,726	1,010
Tin-plates	Cases.	100	1,415
Quick-Silver	Catty.	1,178	1,305
Iron ware			
			$40,845
Miscellaneous (Foreign), $124,028.			
Hide—Buffalo	Catty.	131,537	15,373
Leather	„	36,415	9,445
Drugs		340,722	20,231
Fish-lines		1,104	2,536
Beer and Porter	Dozens.	4,990	8,413
Claret	„	583	1,236
Machinery		...	1,731
Medicine		...	1,994
Kerosine	Catty.	108,112	6,332
Stationery		...	1,821
Watches	Pieces.	865	4,291
Sundries		...	8,440
Total value Miscellaneous Foreign	...	...	$124,028
Miscellaneous (Local) $194,440.			
Alum	Catty.	95,550	1,330
Cotton, Raw		90,176	11,211
Horns, Rhinoceros	„	123	2,520
Hoops		12,145	2,458
Ivory		2,472	4,027
Putchuck		7,921	1,112
Rattans		125,010	7,613
Rhubarb		32,269	3,037
Sapan Wood		44,049	1,098
Sugar—Brown		531,963	27,993
„ White		688,982	56,136
„ Candy		23,650	2,,154
Vermillion		8,438	13 900
Musk		153	9,336
Garrow-wood		11,978	2,492
Camphor (refined)		993	3,551
Gall nuts		144,337	10,323
Safflower		31,296	21,182
Hemp		...	5,169
Sundries		..	7,798
Total value Miscellaneous Local	...	...	$194,440

Recapitulation.

Cotton Manufactures	$1,340
Metals	40,845
Miscellaneous, Foreign	124,028
do. Local	194,440
	$360,653

RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1874.

From Open Ports (Hiogo only.)

Woollen	$1,672	Furniture	$6,194
Cottons	1,826	Leather	4,221
Metals	62,451	Coke	4,226
Arms and Ammunition	2,725	Vermilion, Dyes, &c.	39,816
Machinery	28,093	Kerosine Oil	28,916
Wines, Spirits, etc.	4,782	Sugar	59,372
Tea Mats	8,408	Betel	4,150
Stores	20,437	Musk	4,500
Cement	4,184	Miscellaneous	26,458
Rags	3,459		
Medicines	13,456		$329,346

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VIII.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1874.

To England and other Countries.

Silk—Skin	Catty.	18,900	16,861	...	
„ Waste		16,538	6,051	22,922	
Sulphur		141,755	...	2,972	
Camphor		227,689	...	32,107	
Awabi		69,973	21,933	...	
„ Shell		31,126	1,021	...	
Cuttle Fish		253,043	33,611	...	
Irisk		110,664	35,876	...	
Shark's fins		16,076	5,713	...	
Shrimps, dried		12,698	1,266	...	
Shell-fish, dried		31,938	1,891	...	
„ (Kaibashira)		...	2,809	104,120	
Isinglass		282,496	...	67,275	
Mushrooms		118,149	...	47,567	
Oil-seed		270,450	...	18,709	
Peony Bark		163,628	...	8,578	
Rags		1,790,524	...	18,426	
Sea-weed, uncut		144,740	...	2,148	
„ cut		276,225	...	8,614	
Tobacco		220,669	...	15,522	
Wax, Vegetable		275,843	...	31,980	
„ Bees		10,659	...	5,461	
Ammunition		...	...	6,674	
Brass Ware		...	...	1,741	
Bronze, broken		46,018	...	8,950	
„ ware		...	...	3,617	
Copper		476,563	89,453	...	
„ old		42,585	9,888	...	
„ sheet		7,170	1,724	102.065	
Cotton piece Goods	Pieces.	10,114	...	2,742	
Drugs	Catty.	204,696	...	15,469	
Gentian		16,765	...	4,217	
Ginseng		9,307	...	9,966	
Provisions		...	...	1,180	
Saltpetre		196,600	...	8,980	
Dresses—Silk		...	...	1,010	
Umbrellas	Pieces.	46,685	...	3 974	
Sundries		...	...	9,751	
Total value of Export	...	..	...	$566,537	

RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING, DECEMBER, 1874

To Open Ports in Japan.

Woollens	$6,644	Silk	$12,956
Metals	10,275	Tea Mats	3,782
Arms and Ammunition	8,317	Books	4,946
Sea-weed	19,451	Umbrellas	4,057
Tobacco	26,090	Wines, &c.	1,977
Dried Fish	8,008	Medicines	2,573
Mushrooms	9,032	Glass-ware	1,750
Beche de Mer	6,655	Hats	1,861
Cuttle Fish	3,685	Furniture	2,000
Ginseng	1,752	Camphor	6,115
Awabi	1,960	Stores	7,867
Wax	22,933	Miscellaneous	30,157
Boots	3,062		
Machinery	5,956	Total	$227,894
Curios	9,033		

IX.—RETURN OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES AT OSAKA, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1874.

Import Duties	$11,539
Export Duties	23,728
Shipping Dues	169
Total	$35,436

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X.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED TO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF OSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDING, 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

Imported. From	Value.	Exported. To	Value.
England and other Countries	—	England and other Countries	—
Open Ports in Japan (Hiogo)	$13,000	Open Ports in Japan (Hiogo)	$108,300
Total Imported	$13,000	Total Exported	$108,300

Total Imported and Exported $121,300

Note—Since the opening of the Railway between Osaka and Hiogo, no record can be kept of the Treasure brought to and taken away from Osaka unless sent by water.

XI.—RETURN OF THE FOREIGN FIRMS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PORT OF OSAKA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING, DECEMBER 31ST, 1874.

Nationality.	No. of Firms.	No. of Residents.
British	10	50
American	2	9
German	—	6
Dutch	1	24
French	1	6
Austro-Hungarian	—	—
Portuguese	—	—
Spanish	—	—
Swiss	1	4
Danish	—	—
Swedish and Norwegian	—	—
Italian	—	—
Greek	—	—
Russian	—	—
Total.....	15	99
Chinese	.....	80

XII.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR 1874.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British.....	3	2,291	3	2,291
American	4	2,176	4	2,176
Total	7	4,467	7	4,467

XIII.—STATEMENT SHEWING THE TOTAL OF THE TRADE AND SHIPPING OF THE PORTS OF HIOGO AND OSAKA FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Imports.	Hiogo.	Osaka.	Exports.	Hiogo.	Osaka.
From England and other Countries	$5,288,868	$360,653	To England and other Countries	$4,396,360	$566,537
„ Open Ports in Japan.....	741 371	329,346	„ Open Ports in Japan.....	560,364	227,894
	$6,030.239	$689,999		$4,956,724	$794,431
Treasure.....	$1,618,272	13,000	Treasure.....	$3,983,627	$108,300
Total.....	$7,648,511	$702,999	Total.....	$8,940,351	$902,731
Total Imports for Hiogo and Osaka,.....	$8,351,510		Total Exports for Hiogo and Osaka.....	$9,843,082	

SHIPPING.

	Hiogo.		Osaka.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Number of Foreign vessels, Entered and Cleared.....	379	472,640	14	8,934
	Number.		Tonnage.	
Total Entered and Cleared, Hiogo and Osaka.....	393		481,574	

FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS.

Hiogo.		Osaka.	
Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.
372	75	99	15
		Residents.	Firms.
Total Residents and Firms, Hiogo and Osaka.....		471	90

Total Duties collected at Hiogo and Osaka $384,934

(Signed) A. A. ANNESLEY,
H. B. M's Acting Consul for
Hiogo and Osaka.

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A GEOGRAPHICAL DAY-DREAM.

(The Spectator.)

We all admire M. de Lesseps, and all hope that some one as energetic, though perhaps less fluent, will obtain an equal success in the attack on the Isthmus of Panama; but just think for a moment—there being no politics stirring, no scandal afloat, and no German victory quite imminent—what a world we could make of it if we could really interfere with geography, could, by any development of energy, or science, or human controlling volition over matter alter at all seriously the natural features of the earth! It is interesting, if useless, to dream sometimes, and the magnitude of the results which very slight geographical changes would effect—changes smaller, most of them than the rise of Santorin or the subsidence of the Rum of Cutch, or drying-up of the Baltic, or the unheaval of the great Steppe, or many another processes men of science believe to be going on—tempts day-dreamers to their enjoyment. Suppose a competent politician, who was also a philanthropist large-minded enough to weigh the permanent welfare of humanity against the loss of a few lives, to be invested with such power, and think what he might accomplish. Northern Asia, now the most inaccessible of all the temperate regions, a mighty tract almost useless to civilised man, a tract larger than Western Europe and possessed of all climates, would instantly be accessible, for the valley of Amour, subsiding from the source of the river to within three miles of its mouth for five hundred feet, would become a mighty lake, ten miles wide and two thousand miles long, giving admittance to the fleets of the world into the hearts of secluded Asia. The Brahmapootra would become an Amazon, cleaving open the unknown regions between Bengal and Western China, and, pouring not into the sea, but into a mighty fiord sixty miles wide which should replace the swampy, unhealthy Terai of the Himalayas, and turning India into an island, would terminate for ever the dangers of invasion from the North, and multiply twenty-fold the points of contact between the great Peninsula and European civilisation. Far away to the south, Central Australia, depressed for a few hundred feet, would return to the appearance it must once have borne, and the useless solidity of a continent too new for culture, with its rivers wasting themselves in sand from inability to run up-hill to the sea, be exchanged for a Mediterranean surrounded by a belt of splendid colonies, all accessible by water on both sides. Far to the North-West—we are speaking now as if from Calcutta—the junction of the Black Sea and Caspian, of which the Russian Czars and their German engineers are dreaming, would be effected on a scale—say, a channel thirty miles wide—which would bring Persia, South-Eastern Russia, and the Turkoman Steppes within easy sail to the Mediterranean, and therefore of all the influences of the modern world. The Volga, tripled in volume, would be open to ships instead of boats, and the maritime passes of Asia, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, widened to thirty miles by a subsidence of borders, would let out Russia freely to the outer world, terminate the hunger of St. Petersburg for Constantinople, shift the Russian centre of gravity to Perekop, and make of sixty millions of semi-Asiatics Europeans. Careless of all patriotism except the planetary one, our philanthropist would strike a second blow for Russia, and submerging Lapland, and restoring the Scandinavian Peninsula to its old position as an island, place the Eastern half of Europe in direct and constant relation with the Atlantic. It is water communication which now, in the popular belief, civilises nations, whether it be by insuring collision of ideas, or, as a recent German philosopher maintains in the teeth of facts, by arousing the energy of islanders, who, isolated on all sides by the sea, must strive strenuously or perish. He was thinking of Englishmen when he laid down that doctrine, and forgot, as European philosophers so constantly forget, that the Tasmanian enjoyed all the physical conditions to which our ancestors were subjected, and did not become energetic at all, but passed out of existence, useful, to human eyes, only because the grass grew richer above his grave. We need not, however, mind that in a day-dream.

Turning to Africa, the Northern Desert, the boundless Sahara would subside again till a smaller Mediterranean made the Coast-belt valuable, and Central Africa accessible; while another deep and broad fiord stretching from sea to sea in the twenty-eighth parallel of south latitude, would make of the South-African Dominon a huge island, fit for the abode of an English-speaking people, who so placed, might multiply as if they were in North America. Neither the tsetse fly, nor the fully-serving ox cross salt-water. In North America, again, where more deep lakes, as large as Lake Superior, with connecting rivers, [illegible] chain of internal navigation from the Atlantic to the North Pacific; while the subsidence of the Isthmus of Panama for its whole length would open what ought to be, and in some slow, imperfect way will one day be made, the highway of the world. Talk as we will, a straight line is always the shortest route. The sea would sweep in a deep, long bay from the South of the Mexican Gulf into the thick of the scraggy leg-of-mutton shaped continent of South America; while along the valley of the Amazon, with its vast swamps and scanty population of naked savages, known, if at all, to Marcoy alone, would rush an arm of the sea, a hundred miles in width, to the Pacific side, throwing open to man a garden in which, were not Nature so over-profuse, and therefore in effect so hostile, the human race might reach to undescribed heights of luxury and civilisation. Access is all that is required to enable man to act, but to little ants like us, who think an eighty-mile ditch a feat—just compare the Suez Canal with the Channel, which is a canal too, though made by a diviner engineer—who take generations to clear a tropical forest, and are beaten by the merest breathings of the moist tropical earth, access to the secluded lands where Nature creates in pure sport—or, as Charles Kingsley thought, in order to recreate her own eyes with her own work,—is, except by sea, too toilsome.

Let us turn to Europe. There the work of our philanthropist grows easier, yet more pressing, for it is the specialty of Europe that the minimum of effort there produces the maximum of result. Everything is comparatively minute there except the spirit of men. In Europe nothing in nature is an obstacle, because nothing in nature is grand. Man there controls the "lakes" because they are but widened river-beds—compare Lake Leman and Lake Superior—scales the mountains because, by the side of the Himalayas and the Andes, they are hillocks; joins nations together by the railway, which "crosses the European world"—no bigger than one Asiatic island—and cultivates to perfection countries which would in Asia be provinces, or in America forgotten States. Man develops in Europe because he has the possible before him; he invents ships because he has only to glide from island to island on a summer sea; or he tunnels Mont Cenis by an effort which would scarcely pierce the crust of the Eastern Himalaya. A subsidence of earth not two miles wide along the line of the Ebro would terminate half the difficulties of Spain, or along the line of Colbert's Canal double the wealth of France; while an upheaval of soil for a few miles east of Cantyre and Pembrokeshire would make of Ireland a British province, with a landlocked sea between the islands as beautiful and as useful as that most marvellous arrangement of Nature, the Inland Sea of Japan. A mountain range, across the fertile steppe which we call Poland, would relieve Western Europe of a nightmare, while Bohemia, to perfect the capacities of Europe, must, we fear, disappear into a lake.

It is a pleasant dream, and yet,—and yet our philanthropist, if he possessed all the power we have imagined, and could use it all sinlessly, would, if his brain were at all equal to his will, probably do nothing. It is for man that man must work, and there is not the most shadowy proof in the history of man that all this accessibility, for which politicians and philanthropists so sigh, for which mankind is making such efforts that it almost confuses mere means of locomotion with happier life, has benefited man one jot. Out of the most secluded region of the earth, from the eaves of the "Roof of the World," from the Northern slope of the Hindoo Koosh, away from all possible external stimulus, poured in the infancy of history the dominant race of man, the Aryan family, the one clan which has possessed in the highest degree the faculty of accumulation. The fairest and most accessible island of the world, Ceylon, contains its lowest race, the Veddahs, who live naked in the tree-tops, and have invented nothing, unless it be a bow. Mr. Buckle could not have found on earth a region where his conditions of civilisation exist in such perfection as that which surrounds the Inland Sea of Japan. The Amazon, the grandest gate possessed by any continent, yields only the Guarani. The Tasmanian, as well off geographically as Shakespeare, never discovered fire. All conditions of earthly progress meet at Baiæ, and we have but the Neapolitan lazzarone as their out-turn. The one unhealthy and dreary morsel of Italy, the Campagna, bred the people who mastered earth and established law, while the race which has now risen to the top of the world has been moaning for two centuries that it has neither navigable river nor convenient shore. Out of the secluded forest, the German; out of pathless Arabia, the Saracen; out of the humid, chilly land, where nothing is indigenous but the oak, the sloe, and the crab-apple, the Englishman. We owe to a leprous clan in an arid corner of the Mediter-

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summer of Attica while their slaves worked for them, art and political sense; to the skin-clad inhabitant of the dreary forest of Central Europe personal freedom. Were all the changes we have dreamed accomplished, man would be only more active, certainly not happier, and probably no wiser. Pierce Asia with fl rds, and there is no proof that its people would advance, any more than they have done in lands like Burmah, where every man has water communication from his own door to Southampton, or like the Sandwich Isles, where, blessed with the climate of Paradise and a summer sea always playing at their feet, a race of lissom, light-hearted savages is perishing of vice. The Buckle theory is not true, or is true only to a degree scarcely appreciable in that philosophy which will one day study Man, instead of man as he appears in a minute corner of one hemisphere,—and with the Buckle theory disappears both the sense and the interest of the dream.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,325, from Shanghai and ports, July 25, Mails and General, to Mitsu Bishi Co

Aug. 1, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 96 ', from Hongkong, July 26, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Aug. 3, *Oceanic*, Brisish steamer, Jennings, 2,700, from San Francisco, July 15, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Aug. 4, *Gaucho*, British barque, Crighton, 337, from Nagasaki. July 24, Coals, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Aug. 4, *Ariadne*, Russian barque, Smith, 280, from Shanghai, Ballast.

Aug. 6, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,698, from Hongkong, July 30, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Aug. 7, *Nation's Hope*, British ship, Livingstone, 666, from Sydney N. S. W., June 16, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Aug. 7, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai via Ports, July 31, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 31, *Argyll*, British steamer, Scott, 1,278, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 31, *Kearsarge*, American corvette, 2,300, Captain M'Nair, for Nagasaki,

Aug. 4, *Sunda*, British steamer, Babot, 1,632, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Aug. 4, *Erl King*, British steamer, Pearse, 1,745, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Wilkin and Robison.

Aug. 4, *Galley of Lorne*, British steamer, Burgoyne, 1,387, for New York, via Kobe, General, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

Aug. 5, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Jennings, 3,700, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Aug. 7, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Aug. 7, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young 1,325, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Kanagawa Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. E. King, Revd. H. Hocking and wife, G. Williamson. From Nagasaki—Messrs. Mason and Stone. From Shimonoseki.—2 Japanese. From Kobe.—Messrs. A. Heard, Gibson, Heineman, Dowson, Eaton, Wills, 9 Japanese gentlemen and 1 lady, and 135 in the steerage,

Per *Volga* from Hongkong,—Messrs. Matzno, Abegg, Sadaika M. Pelikan, Russian Consul, and Madame Pelikan, M. Mathews, Mr. Wakagawa.

Per *Sunda* for Hongkong.—Captain Howard, Lieut. Johnson, Messrs. Beasley, Heardman, wife and child, Messrs. G. Balaam, G. King, A. F. Figgins, Gonsalves, and 8 on deck.

Per *Oceanic* from San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs W. C. Whitney, M. C. Whitney, Mrs. W. W. Wadell, Messrs. J. Luther, W. H. Macomber. W. N. Whitney, H M. Perkins, E. Forbes, J. A. Bonestal, General Skatchskoff.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong.—One Japanese servant and one Chinese.

Per *Golden Age* from Shanghai and ports.—Miss Smith, Col. Mrs. Loring, Capt. A. Kants, U.S.N., Mrs. J. Nölting, Mrs. Middleton and child, Mrs. C. R. Simpson and children, G. N. Lessman, John Paul, M. Bailey, John Forter, J. A. A. Drought, A. Higginson, J. P. MacMahon, J. L. Gould, L. Hart, H. Gribble, W. B. Davis, J. J. Keswick, W. B. Walters, A. E. Ollaroskey, H. Batten, S. J Stransome, H. Mackenzie, A. H. Groom, R. MacLogan, Mrs. Enoye and Son, E J. Calbeck, Twenty-six Japanese, and 175 in the steerage.

Per *Kanagawa Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Ishebashi, Fukao, Hamaguchi, Seki, Isheki, Tani, Musco, Kamada, Kobori, Mukoi, Awayu, Imamura, Mura, Noguchi, Osaki Cluda, Lieut. Echultze, Messrs. Rosenthal, Moritz, Goldman, Gordon, Hamilton, Faulds, C. A. Skatschkoff, Williamson, Loughman, 4 European, 3 Chinese and 239 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Sunda* for Hongkong.—

Silk, for England	25 bales.
for France	16 „
	41 bales.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong.—

Overland Cargo.

9 Boxes Dollars, value £2,067 3s. 4d.
and 163 Packages of general cargo.

Local fro n Hongkong.

Sugar	8,936 packages.
Soap	412 „
Wine	370 „
Gin	80 „
Brandy	46 „
Vermillion	28 „
Sundries	330 „
	10.202

Per *Kanagawa Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, $10,000.

REPORTS.

The *Gaucho* reports: During first part of passage had high winds and calms; latter part fresh breeze from eastward

The *Ariadne* reports: Left Korsokowa on the 10th July, and was becalmed on the coast of Niphon; crossed the Kuro-siwa and tacked in 31°. N. Latitude 146 Longitude, with S.W. winds. First of August, had strong N.E. winds which continued to Sei Saki. Last night, easterly wind.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* reports left Hongkong July 30th at 1.18 p m., experienced light and variable winds, and fine weather to Yokosima, from thence to Oosima.

Moderate N.E by winds and cloudy weather, from Oosima strong breeze from E.N.E. with high sea and thick rainy weather, from thence to Sagami strong N E. winds.

On July 30th at 10 p.m, passed and exchanged night signals with a steamer steering to the westward, supposed to be Co's steamer *Bombay*.

August 4th at 3 30 p.m., passed a large four-masted steamer going west.

Arrived and moored at Yokohama, 6th August, at 6 a m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York ...	... T. A. Goddard ...	Mourilyan & Co. ...	
Hongkong ...	... Tanais	M. M. Co.	18th Aug.
New York ...	... Ukraine		

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Golden Age	Coy...		
Massilia	Rand		
Malacca	Bernard		
Naruto	DuBois		
Sea Gull	Aefort		
Tanais	Reynier		...Hongkong.
Volga	Nondedeu		

SAILING SHIPS.

Ariadne	280	Smith	
Benjamin Sewall ...	1483	Pennell	
Gaucho	337	Crighton ...	...Keelung.
Iris	213	Taylor	
Jessie McDonald ...	275	Stort	...Kobe.
James Paton	395	Cotter	...Nagasaki.
Mercury	861	Thomas	
Nations Hope	666	Livingstone	
Oleander	348	Joss	
Satsuma	366	Garrick	...Kobe,
Tori	100	... ...	
Thos A. Goddard ...	682	Smith	...New York.
Ukraine	709	Melcher	...New York.
Warden Appleby ...	400	Postumas	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C.S. McDougal
British gun-boat	...Curlew	...Captain Church
Italian corvette ...	...Vittor Pisani	Captain A. de Negri
Russia gun-boat	...Vsadnek	...Captain Nevaselleky
French gun-boat	...Talisman	...Captain Marcy St. Hilaire.
American corvette	...Yantic	...Captain M'Nair.
Russian gun-vessel	...Abreck	...Von Schantz.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

NORTON'S PILLS

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—A more active demand for Shirtings and Yarns has been apparent during the past week, but without leading to any improvement in rates. We continue previous quotations.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.95 to $2.10	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	nom. per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom.	2.20 to 2.40	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb.	0.75 to 0.97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„ „	2.20 to 2.45	Black Velvets		7.75 to 8.75
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2.55 to 2.85	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.		3.25 to 3.35

Yarn:—

No 16 to 24	nom.	per picul	28.50 to 35.00	No. 28 to 32	nom.	per picul	35.00 to 38.25
Reverse	nom.		nominal	„ 38 to 42	„	„	40.00 to 45.50

Woollens.—A certain demand for plain *Mousselines* continues at rates previously quoted. There is some enquiry for *Pilots* and *Presidents* at lower prices—45 cents and 75 cents respectively—but in all other Woollens the market is without animation.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.36	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52	in.	1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.00 to 7.00	Presidents	54 in. to 56	in.	0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18.50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56	in.	0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Union	54 in. to 56	in.	0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.18 to 0.19¼	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb.	0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Sugar.—There is no change to report in the market for Formosa Sugar. The market continues quiet at reduced quotations for China descriptions.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag		per picul	4.60 to 4.80	China No. 5 Kong-fun		per picul	5.00 to 5.50
in Basket		„	4.50 to 4.60	„ No. 6 E-pak		„	4.40 to 4.80
China No. 1 Ping fah		„	8.10 to 8.20	Swatow		„	3.30 to 3.40
„ No. 2 Ching-pak		„	7.40 to 7.80	Daitong		„	3.30 to 3.90
„ No. 3 Ke-pak		„	6.70 to 7.20	Japan Rice		„	3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah		„	5.80 to 6.30	Kerosine Oil		per case	2.65

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The supplies of new Silk, which have come in rather more freely during the past week, give buyers but little satisfaction in point of quality and size, and the promise held out by the Japanese of a better thread than last year has yet to be fulfilled.

We quote Hanks as follows:

For No. 1 to 2, $440; for No. 2, $410 to $430; for No. 2½, $380 to $400; for No. 3, $350 to $370.

Some parcels of old *Hamatski* have been bought at from $425 to $450.

Since the 22nd instant arrivals are 380 bales, and deliveries 260 piculs of old and new silk.

Tea.—A steady demand has prevailed for the closing week, and holders have become rather firmer in consequence. Settlements amount to 4,800 piculs, and stocks still continue ample. The general tenor of advices from New York are anything but reassuring, and with the heavy shipments to be reported for the season from this country to date, little or no improvement in quotations can be hoped for.

Common			$21.00 to 23.00	Fine			$34.00 to 38.00
Good Common			23.00 to 24.00	Finest			nominal.
Medium			26.00 to 30.00	Choice			do.
Good Medium			32.00 to 34.00				scarce.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the past week has been very small both as regards Bank Bills and Private Paper, with a slight advance in rates.

Gold Yen and *Satz* continue firm as last quoted.

Rates close as follows:—				On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand			par.
On London, Bank, 6 Months' sight			4s. 1¼d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight			⅛ per cent. dist.
„ „ Bank Bills on demand			4s. 0¼d.	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand			98
„ „ Private, 6 months			4s. 1⅝d. to ¾	30 days' sight Private			101
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months			5.19	„ New York Bank Bills on demand			97½
„ „ Private			5.28	30d. s. Private			101
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand			72¼	Gold Yen			404
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight			72¾	Kinsatz			406½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52 ins.

ROWLAND'S KODONTO 2/9

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.
ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER
FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO.
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipeint decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin Soothing, cooling and purifying it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," At ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama July, 3, 1875. 10ins.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE & CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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June 19, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

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Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 33.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressea and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue d subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

We cannot but regret these fines and punishments visited upon the editors or proprietors of the native journals, thinking that they should in all cases have been preceded by warnings. We have no wish to see the Government placing itself at a disadvantage *vis-à-vis* of the Press, the attitude of which under these laws has been undoubtedly highly creditable to it. While wholly unshaken in our opinion that these laws were necessary, all our instincts as Englishmen are against them. We had ten thousand times rather be with Erskine than Eldon. Nothing but a profound conviction of the necessity for modifying in a suitable manner those European institutions which it is sought to introduce into this country, could prevail on us to take, or justify us in taking, the views we have expressed on this question. Nor should we now feel the smallest hesitation in acknowledging our error, could we be convinced that we had made one. But our maturer judgment on the point coincides with our first views, and by those we abide. It will be somewhat curious to see how the matter is regarded in Europe, where it is sure to attract attention. Prudence, especially in political affairs, is so essentially an English characteristic, that we may expect the measure will meet with approval in England, and this none the less that the English are justly proud of their Press, and most tenacious of the rights they have won which have made it what it is. Political development in America is such a huge hugger-mugger,—which the Americans acknowledge, but are persuaded that they will work though it,—that it is possible they may apply the same views to this country, though we strongly think the best opinion will point the other way. The philosophy which sought to explain the mathematical exactness of the bee's hexagonal cell by supposing that it arose from the close pushing of one bee against another, without any reference to plan or purpose, did not meet with much general acceptance and is now pretty well exploded. Good government will not come simply because it is called, and the greatest of all arts, or even experimental sciences, if we must call it so, demands a wisdom which is not to be found in the hedges.

A history of the Formosan Expedition from the pen of Mr. E. H. House, best known as the correspondent in Japan of the *New York Tribune*, though, latterly, we think, attached to the *New York Herald*, has been issued from the press. We have not been so fortunate as to see it, but judging from such extracts as have been given to the public, it appears to be a warm defence of the action of Japan in the whole of the Formosan affair, and a philippic against all who took or still take opposite views. The foreign ministers, press and public, all come in for a share of Mr. House's wrath or caustic humour, and to judge from the general tenour of his views, there is but one spot on earth where man has preserved his pristine innocence, and where the fall of our first parents has left no traces behind it. Here alone are the flowers of Eden inherited without the trail of the serpent, which, elsewhere, is over them all. No one can doubt the sincerity of Mr. House's convictions regarding this country and its people. What Spain is to Ford, Italy to Forsyth, Greece to Findlay, Egypt to Lady Duff Gordon, that is Japan to Mr. House. Yet he goes far beyond all these writers in his partisanship. They are merely inspired by enthusiasm. The present or departed glories of these several countries give to the pens which record their history or condition a warmth which kindles sympathy and kindred enthusiasm. But the secret of these writers lies in the fact that the rich colouring which their affection suggests is used with true discrimination and moderation. The shadows are painted according to nature, and though the hand which throws them in be loving, it is also faithful. But nothing satisfies Mr. House in regard to Japan but the claim to an absolutely spotless national and political character. A thoroughly conscientious assumption of the part of Othello requires that a man should black himself all over, and Mr. House—we are sure he will take our pleasantry in good part—is satisfied with nothing less. The foreign Ministers are a set of harpies who prey on the vitals of the country, who interfere with every step which it makes in virtue of its independent sovereignty, who gall and humiliate it of express purpose, and who compass their selfish ends by courses openly or covertly unjust.

He is no true friend to this country who writes like this,—who excites in the minds of the Japanese feelings of bitter antagonism and hostility to those who represent here the interests and duties of Europe and America. The best interests of Japan are those which are our own interests. There is nothing we can desire more for her than that she should become rich, independent and powerful, and prove herself worthy in every respect of the position she has lately taken up among the Western nations. But he who invariably exaggerates the virtues and ignores the faults of a nation, who proclaims that all it does is just and wise, and all adverse criticisms upon it are wicked and unjust, must accept the character of a passionate partisan, not of a wise, discriminating judge and censor, whose wholesome lessons tend to produce the character, which, however fictitious in the hands of such an advocate, might be ultimately realized by following the censor's monitions.

We can only write thus generally about Mr. House's book, because, as we have said, it is not before us. But he must permit us to express our opinion that it will not sensibly modify the views of foreigners upon the whole question. The Formosa Expedition was an act of war, to which the consent of the Chinese Government was never obtained, and it had in it the germs of territorial acquisition, and so far it was an unjustifiable aggression upon Chinese territory. The wrongs of the Japanese were great, and they avenged them, nor has their action been without advantage to the world, for the coast of Formosa is safer than it was, and a repetition of the outrages for which it had acquired a terrible notoriety, and from which other nations as well as the Japanese had suffered,

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is not likely to occur in future. Nations have before this made movements upon their neighbours for the purpose of getting rid of internal pressure, and they will do so again. But the practice is not the less wrong because there are many precedents for it, and those who resort to it must expect to fall under the censure of the political moralist.

We have on several occasions during the past twelve months called attention, in the interests of legitimate trade, to the forgeries of trade marks in this country, and the manufacture and sale of spurious imitations of articles of western manufacture. We have now to request the attention of all who are interested in this subject to a letter, which will be found elsewhere in our columns to-day, showing the extent to which these practices are carried on here. We have taken up the subject in the hope that the agents here of the firms abroad who suffer from these practices will do their part towards stopping them. The Japanese are interested in the question to this extent, that one part of their people are in danger of being poisoned by another part, and the Government has already expressed its willingness to do anything that may seem necessary to put a stop to these practices. Foreigners are interested in it to this extent, that not only are spurious articles palmed off upon them, but because the original manufacturers are defranded of their legitimate gains in this market, and will further be injured by these spurious articles being exported to other markets with similar results.

The samples mentioned in the letter above referred to may be seen on application at the office of this Journal, and an inspection of them by all who are interested in the question is invited in the interests of the European and American firms whose manufactures are parodied and whose trade-marks are forged so abundantly and so unscrupulously.

It must be understood, of course, that the misprints in the labels, as given in our correspondent's letter, are actually those existing in these forgeries.

Far from offering any objections to a wider circulation of our views than could possibly be attained in the columns of this journal, we cannot but be gratified to find those views embodied in the articles of leading London papers. But when not only is this the case, but articles are taken bodily from our columns, it is only fair that the obligation should be acknowledged. The article headed "Japanese Affairs" extracted from the *Financier*, and published in the *London and China Express* of the 25th June, is wholly made up of two articles from the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 27th March, and the 3rd April (reprinted in our overland issue of the 9th April). We are quite sensible of the compliment paid us, but it is only fair that this should be done *selon les règles*.

We cannot but be a little amused to find this article reprinted here quite unconsciously in journals which consume their whole existence in trying to combat our views. The file always has the laugh on its side.

The Government has very naturally forbidden its subjects to take the notes payable on demand issued by Messrs. Blakiston & Co., of Hakodate, nor is it easy to imagine how any one with the glimmer of a sound commercial perception could ever have set such a scheme on foot—for we put any idea of dishonest intention entirely on one side. If Messrs. Blakiston's notes were permitted to run in Yezo, we should have Jones's notes here and Smith's there, and the whole country flooded with what the Americans humorously call "wild-cat" banks. We have not the slightest intention, as we have said, of casting suspicion on the motives of Messrs. Blakiston's act, but it is excusable only on the ground of an entire ignorance of the economy of finance, and an utter thoughtlessness in regard to the inevitable consequences of such a proceeding in a country like this, or, for the matter of that, in any country.

At four this morning a fire broke out in a Japanese tea-house in the rear of Irifunecho, Tsukiji, Yedo, which quickly extended to the adjoining houses. The wind being light, and in a favourable direction, the damage done was limited to the destruction of the houses at the corner, which comprised a Chinese exchange, an Aerated Water Manufactory, and the store occupied by M. Joseph Ruel, the goodwill and stock of which he had recently purchased of M. Louis Caudrelier. The width of the street, and the fact of Chinese tenements being bounded by a canal, alone prevented the extension of the fire. As it was, the butchery of Messrs. Hall & Co. was endangered by sparks, but fortunately escaped without injury. No fire engine was on the spot, but only the native hand squirts. The carbonized water in the ærating machinery might have been used to effect; but no one seems to have thought of that impromptu *extincteur*. Mr. Ruel is uninsured and general sympathy is felt with him.

One of our translations this week treats of the subject of torture, which it is said that the Government has the intention of abolishing. We devoutly hope so, but many of our readers are possibly not aware that the whole system of the criminal jurisprudence of the country would have to be altered in consequence. A man is not punished in Japan until or unless he confesses, and it is obvious that torture or the dread of it thus often comes to the assistance of justice. It is needless to point out the difference between this system and that of Europe. But we must not forget that torture was only abolished even in Bavaria as late as the year 1813—we write from memory and are not sure that it was not even much later—and that the statesman who eventually carried the measure for its abolition did so with the greatest possible difficulty, and in the face of a thousand prophecies that crime never could be successfully dealt with without it. England has the proud and undisputed claim of having abolished it first among the European nations. And, indeed, it has always been against the genius of her institutions and people.

The *Hiogo News*, in an article of which we have no reason to complain, takes us to task for two or three expressions in our late analysis of its own article on the new Press-laws. It is right. The expressions, though not intended to be offensive, were discourteous, and we must cry *Touché* to our antagonist and uncover, though we remain unconvinced by his counter-argument.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* says that Hokiyama, Assistant-editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has been fined 10 *yen* and ordered to undergo imprisonment for the term of one month for violating the Press-laws.

The editor of the *Hochi Shimbun* was summoned to be at the Saibansho of Tokio at seven o'clock this morning.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

We are informed that the ostensible reason alleged by the Coreans for declining to enter upon diplomatic relations with the Commissioners sent by Japan with that object, was the fact of their having presented themselves in modern European costume in place of the old Court dress which the Envoys from Japan had formerly worn. 'We do not,' they said, 'object to receive you, but we detest all that is tainted with the customs of Europe. Resume your ancient dress and we will acknowledge you. As you are now attired, we shall decline to do so.'

The *Choya Shimbun* says that the following judgments have been pronounced by the Tokiô Saibansho:

Suyehiro Shigeyasu, *shidzoka* of Ehime *ken*, Editor of the *Akebono Shimbun*.

You have published in your paper, Nos. 531 and 539, on the 20th and 29th of July letters of Mitzuroko and two others, whose residences are unknown, on the subject of the newspaper laws. Those letters are considered to offend against the established laws of the nation, as provided by Article 14 of the Press Laws, and you are therefore fined twenty *yen*, and have further to serve the term of two months in imprisonment.

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Awoye Hiede, *shidzoku* of Miôdô *ken*, Manager of the *Akebono Shimbun*.

You have been summoned to the Court to answer for having published certain letters which violated the newspaper laws, and you have been examined for this offence. But, as you have stated that you were not thoroughly acquainted with the matter, the Court permits you to go free.

The third Promenade Concert, given at the Public Gardens on Saturday evening, was at least as successful as its predecessors, and attracted a large concourse of the residents. It is a pity that the Gardens cannot be better lighted than they were on this occasion, but artificial light is very expensive, and we presume that all was done in this respect which circumstances permitted. The Band of the *Vsadnick* led off the music, the programme of which comprised a selection of a popular character, from which, however, the specimens of what is known as 'nigger minstrelsy' might well have been spared. It is perhaps well, as a speculative question, to sound the greatest depths which belong to this branch of the art, and it may be presumed that they were reached in the song about the "gal in the blue gown"—we must be excused for our want of exactness as to particulars. The amount of line required was enormous. "Dinah, do" seems to lie a thousand or so of fathoms above this singularly debased example of dusky melody, which, to do the negro justice, is altogether below him. The joys and sorrows of the race, as reflected in their music, or what passes for theirs—for we imagine it is all written in New York, possibly in London—seem to be bounded by the possession or loss of 'yaller gals,' and it is conceiveable that the large sympathies which induced the English to abolish the slave trade in their own possessions, may be at the root of their strange affection for music chiefly devoted to depicting the ecstasies or distresses awakened by this form of property. National character is a thing extremely difficult of analysis, and it may generally be said that we are a proud race. But it may be doubted whether any other European nation has so wide and universal a sweep of genius as to produce sons capable of twiddling bones, kicking tambourines, and swaying the rod of empire. The principle of reversion in descent, however, is now well recognized by anthropologists, and it is possible that the tenacity with which we cling to the two former arts may throw some future light upon humble relationships of which we have now only a dim and alarming suspicion. It would be unfair, however, to forget that when Titania asks Bottom, "What, wilt thou hear some music, my sweet love?" he replies, "I have a reasonable good ear in music; let us have the tongs and the bones." Now Bottom was an Athenian.

The glees were very fair. It is a thousand pities a facility for reading music is not more generally cultivated. Were it so, the glee-party of Saturday evening might have given us a larger range of selections from the English or German part-song writers. But what they did was fairly well done.

Two violin solos with piano forte accompaniment had every claim to be well received, and both were encored. A scene from Arthur Sullivan's *Cox and Box* was also admirably sung, and the applause which it extorted brought the delightful duet "The butterfly dwells" &c. from the same clever work. Altogether the evening was a pleasant and successful one.

We read this in the *Choya Shimbun*:

While the authorities were recently engaged in registering the inhabitants of the village of Kujo, near Ôsaka, a Christian named Itzge Takenori presented himself for the purpose, adding that he was a believer in Christianity. The officials, however, declined to register him, alleging that the religion was not recognised by the Government. Itzge has persisted in his demand, and the Ôsaka *Fu* h. s referred the case to Yedo for the consideration of the *Naimusho*.

The following notice was placed on the gate of the *Genroin* on the 5th instant:—

Art. 1.—The senders of Petitions or Memorials must place their rank, name, age, business, or occupation and residence on their Petitions or Memorials; and a stamp or written seal must be affixed to the name of the sender. The heading of the Petition or Memorial must be placed on the envelope.

Art. 2.—Petitions and Memorials should be written in the usual character and mode of writing, not the foreign. But, should it so happen that foreign words must be used, the equivalent Japanese term should accompany them.

Art. 3.—Vulgar language should not be used in any of the Petitions or Memorials; and still more care must be taken when they concern the Emperor, Empress, their children or any of the Imperial family, and also when they concern any of the Imperial lineage. The government must not be calumniated.

Art. 4.—Two copies must always be sent in.

Art. 5—With the exception of the Petitions and Memorials sent through the post they must be delivered between the hours of 9 a.m., and 5 p.m.

A typhoon was reported to rage at Kobé yesterday. The heavy rain-storms during the night and this morning are probably not unconnected with it.

The *Hochi Shimbun* alludes to a current rumour that Mitsui's Banking Company was likely to become bankrupt. It has found on enquiry that the Bank is closing the greater portion of its branch offices in the different *ken*, and reducing the number of its assistants, and to this circumstance the rumour is no doubt traceable.

The *Hochi Shimbun* announces that its Assistant Editor has been summoned to the Police Station of his district in Yedo, to account for an article and letter published in that journal on the 26th of last month.

The Editor of the *Akebono Shimbun* who was condemned to a fine of 20 *yen* and two months imprisonment, does not, it seems, fare so badly. There is no prison available for his reception, and he has been handed over to the charge of his relations in whose custody he is to remain.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Mr. Hokiyama, its editor, was again summoned to appear at the divisional police station on the 8th instant. He was informed that the Judicial Department would call upon him to answer for certain articles which have appeared in has recent issues, and that pending the enquiry he must consider himself under *surveillance*.

It is said that the rewards allotted to Okubo, Genl. Saigo and nine others of the Kagoshima *Ken*—it is to be presumed for their services in the Formosa matter—have been employed in forming a private educational establishment in their *ken*. Many discharged soldiers and other young men attend it, and three of its pupils are about to proceed to Europe with the view of extending their acquaintance with foreign languages and learning.

The sub-editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* was again summoned to appear at the *Shihosho* yesterday. The journal adds that the law does not permit of its informing its readers of the nature and result of the enquiry.

The accounts which have reached Yedo of the floods in the Midzsawa *Ken* on the 10th and again on the 20th of July are even worse than the news first received had led us to believe. Only one half of the crop of barley had been cut and stored, and the remainder, and other growing crops, have either rotted in the ground or have been carried off by the floods. Forty lives have been sacrificed, 150 dwellings were wrecked and many more have been seriously injured, and hundreds of bridges and river-banks have been carried away. The water covered an area of 47,600 *chô* (about 115,000 acres). Fuller details are expected from other inundated districts shortly.

The fireworks which were arranged to take place on the Sumidagawa last evening have, in consequence of the weather, been postponed to the 20th instant.

Messrs. Blakiston & Co. have, it is said, withdrawn from circulation the notes recently issued by them.

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A rise in the barometer and the subsidence of the rain storm which broke over Yokohama last night give some reason to hope for a favourable change in the weather. The O. & O. Company's S.S. *Gaelic* from Hongkong was not signalled at the hour of our going to press.

Mamadalla, the Arab, charged with a criminal assault upon a Japanese female has been remanded to the 13th instant to allow of the production of evidence.

The Editor of the *Hioron Shimbun* has been summoned to appear at his divisional Police Station to answer certain charges.

Our report of the voyage of the *Gaelic* confirms the suspected severity of the late typhoon on the China coast.

We regret to learn that her Chief-officer (Mr. G. Ritchie) and a seaman were, during the storm, washed overboard, and that nothing could be done to save them.

An alarming outbreak of crime in the capital is noticed in the Yedo newspapers. On the 7th instant some forty-seven houses were entered by robbers. The value of the property taken would not seem to have been large.

It is understood that the report of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank shows the profit for the half-year to have been $265,000. No dividend has been declared.

The *Daily News* says there is not a shadow of foundation for the statement quoted from a Conservative evening paper, that "after numerous conferences of the Liberal party Mr. Gladstone has promised to resume his leadership next year." There is no reason to suppose that Mr Gladstone has altered the intentions which he expressed in his letter to Lord Granville at the beginning of the year.

The steam launch of the Italian frigate *Vittor Pisani*, on entering the English Hatoba yesterday, ran into the yacht *Torment* then at anchor, doing her considerable damage. She was fortunately prevented from sinking by the exertions of the crew.

It was rumoured yesterday morning, that the barque *James Paton*, which sailed hence for Nagasaki on the 8th instant, had suffered total shipwreck on the coast, near Omaesaki. Subsequent enquiry, however, showed that the report was largely exaggerated, the barque having been driven ashore near the Tenliugawa river. Captain Dethlefsen of the *Horai Maru*, who reports that he approached the wreck closely, though without being able to communicate with her owing to the heavy sea which broke on the beach, observed that her masts, yards and gear were standing, but that her copper was stripped from her in many parts and her rudder torn away. He saw reason to fear that it might be necessary to abandon her as she lay. The *James Paton* was partly loaded with balk timber. She is understood to be covered by insurance.

The *Horai Maru* reports having passed the schooner *Iris* in the forenoon of the 11th instant.

A Japanese paper says that the rains of the 10th and 11th instant have had a serious effect in some of the low-lying parts of Yedo. The staging of the Riokogu Bridge at Kawasaki, which is under repair, was carried away by the violence of the flood.

The writer of a letter signed Takahashi, which appeared in the *Akebono Shimbun* on the 5th ultimo, was summoned to the Police Station on the 9th instant. As usual in such cases the journal declines to give particulars of the interview.

Kurimoto, editor of the unlucky *Hochi Shimbun* has been again summoned to his divisional office. He was apprised of the intention of the *Shihosho* to make enquiries respecting an offensive article which appeared on the 4th instant in his journal. Meanwhile he is under *surveillance*.

According to the *North China Daily News* "the Foochow *Herald* hears that instructions have been by the Provincial Authorities from the Tsung-li-Yamen, requesting that a gunboat should be sent, without delay to the Loo-choos; for what purpose is not stated, but it is surmised that there is some difficulty pending in regard to the payment of the customary tribute."

An enquiry was held yesterday on board the *Gaelic*, before the British Consul, into the circumstances which attended the deaths of George Ritchie and Adam Patterson, who were drowned in the late typhoon. Patterson was engaged in work forward, and, calling for assistance, Mr. Ritchie went to give it. The ship dipped suddenly and both were washed overboard. The engines were stopped and reversed, and life buoys were thrown towards the unfortunate men, but no boat could have lived in such a sea, and in a few minutes the poor fellows had disappeared. The ship then proceeded on her voyage. The Consul decided that they were accidentally drowned.

The cool weather of the first week in this month affected the ice trade in Yedo in a marked manner. The *Hochi Shimbun* says that a retail ice-house in Asakusa was taking about 30 *yen* a day during last month. When the temperature fell, its receipts were reduced to 10 *yen*, while the stock of ice rapidly diminished, though not from the demands of the public.

THE *Nisshin Shinjishi* reports a case in which the use of persimmon juice in an obstinate disease of the eyes effected the cure of the patient. The character of the disease is not stated.

A bridge which was in course of construction in Saimongashi, Tokio, has been carried away by the late flood.

The O. & O. S. S. Co's s. s. *Gaelic* which was announced to sail at noon to-day will not take her departure until Sunday morning at day break. The mail will close on Saturday, at 11.30 P.M.

The S. S. *Menzaleh* of the Messageries Maritimes Company, left Hongkong for this port with London mails to the 2nd ultimo.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tanais*, despatched 11th August.

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries...	247 bales.	60 bales.
Total.....	307 bales.	

The Shanghai *Courier and Gazette* gives currency to a rumour that the Chinese meditate the establishment of a line of Ocean Steamers to run between Shanghai, Hongkong and England. We are able to confirm the report thus far: that the Directors of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company meditate making such additions to their existing fleet as will enable them to share the ocean trffic; and that they further propose to establish a domestic insurance office, which will be supported solely by the premia paid for Company's steamers. At first sight such proposals seem rather startling. The existing trade is so fully taken up by the P. & O., Messageries, Ocean and other lines, that there hardly seems room for fresh enterprise in the same direction. But the Chinese are an eminently business race, and are not likely to commit themselves to such a scheme unless there is very good probability of its paying them well. They are able to work their steamers much cheaper than foreigners, inasmuch as the larger proportion of native employés in the crew is paid at a lower rate. They certainly do not spend money in the adornment of their craft, and being willing to make smaller run profits than foreign ship-owners, attract native shippers. But the one great inducement they will hold out is, doubtless the facility that will thereby be given to native traders to deal directly with principals at home. Chinese agencies in London must naturally follow the establishment of a Chinese line of steamers, and directly these are opened a very large slice of the foreign commission business will be taken away from foreign business men out here. The Chinese are quite alive to the fact that if they can lay down British goods in China minus the charges of the resident agents, they will compete with them on exceptionally favourable terms; and it is, we believe, in the hope of thus altering the present conditions of trade that the project has been started.—*China Mail.*

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THE POST-MASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE POST-MASTER GENERAL'S Report just issued, though short, is a very business-like one, and contains information which is at once important and interesting. The items of it which we subjoin are those from which most can be inferred regarding the work of the Department and its relations to the progress of the country.

The Post-Office revenues from all sources for the year 1874 amounted to *yen* 352,244, and the total expenditure to *yen* 502,190.

The increase of revenue in 1874 over that of 1873 amounts to 56 per cent; over that of 1872 to 437 per cent.

The increase of expenditure over that of 1873 is 115 per cent. over that of 1872, 378 per cent.

The estimated revenues for 1875 exceed those of 1874 by 55 per cent: the estimated expenses by 27 per cent.

The actual deficiency of 1874, relatively to the expenditure, was 42 per cent: the estimated deficiency of 1875, with a programme embracing far more work, is 16 per cent.

"The estimated revenues for the 7th year of Meiji, (1874) were Yen 320,000, but the actual amount realized was Yen 352,244.89. The enormous increase of 56 per cent over the revenues of the preceding year, is due to the increased facilities for communication furnished by the establishment of new Post-routes and Post-Offices, and the increase of service on the Post-routes already established; the local mail system for the transmission of official correspondence between the local Governments and the people within their jurisdiction, which system, as it authorizes the respective Post-Offices to receive and promptly deliver such correspondence at half-rates, is gradually superseding all other methods of local official communication; and the continually increasing publication of newspapers, books, pamphlets, etc., due to the rapid progress of civilization.

The estimated expenditures for the 7th year of Meiji (1874) were Yen 485,500, exclusive of the expenditures to be made by other Departments, but the actual disbursements were Yen 475,541.25. or about Yen 10,000 less than estimated. And yet, when the revenues are compared with the total expenditures of this year, there appears a deficiency of Yen 149,945.82. and an increase in expenditures of 115.7 per cent over the preceding year. This increase in expenditures is in consequence of the erection of the General Post-Office, and the Post-Offices at Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki; the purchasing of clocks, fire-arms, and furniture necessary to be provided in each office throughout the country; the transportation of postal materials by Steamship, and the increased expense attending the transmitting of the ordinary mails as shown in the above section."

The Report proceeds thus:—

"In the gross estimate of the revenues and expenditures for the 8th year of Meiji (1875), the estimated deficiency is Yen 90,000. The deficiency for the 9th year of Meiji, (1876) will be probably much greater for the following reason:—

1st.—The postal-routes to be hereafter established will extend through the remotest and most uncivilized portions of the Empire, where the routes will be the longest and the mails the smallest; such for example as the routes to the Loochoo Islands. The expense of transmitting mails over such routes will be very considerable, while the postages collected will be very inconsiderable.

2nd.—The Post-Offices in all provinces are owned by the Postmasters, whose salaries are very small and entirely insufficient to compensate them for their services alone. For the present, however, they are satisfied with the small payments made them, because they are proud of being employed in the service of the Government, and, understanding the true object of the establishment of the Postal System, they deem it honorable to voluntarily perform such duties as tend to benefit and promote the welfare of the public. It is to be expected, however, that the spirit of our people will change and they will become more mercenary. For this reason the Department will doubtless find it necessary to erect its own Post-Offices as well as to increase the salaries of the officials connected therewith.

3rd—The issues of newspapers are continually increasing, but the expense attending their transportation amounts to more than the postages collected thereon; the general average being five times the postage. For example: the cost of transporting a packet of newspapers from Tokio to Osaka overland, averages fourteen Yen, while the postage is between two and three Yen. It therefore appears that the expenditures of this Department will increase as the mail increases, and as the Postal service becomes more extended."

The aggregate number of letters, newspapers, books patterns, &c., transported in the mails during 1874 was 19,937,423, an increase on that of 1873 of 89 per cent, and of 694 per cent on that of 1872. The fact that the number of letters, &c., bears the relation to the total population of only two rates to three persons is frankly adduced as an evidence of the backwardness of the national civilization and the difficulty of communication between different parts of the country. The increase of 411 per cent in the number of newspapers passing throug the Post during 1874 over the number in 1873 is likewise adduced as evidence of the progress of the national civilization—an expression we do not quite like, through we do not wish to appear to carp at it.

The increase in 1874 in the number of *ri* of mail routes over that of 1873 was 11,775 English miles, and the distance of total annual transportation was 11,441,035 miles, or 109 per cent over that of the previous year.

There are 3,244 Post-offices, of which 1,744 were established in 1874, and 476 street letter-boxes.

The total number of officials and employés of the Department in 1874 was 3,956. The official correspondence of the Department amounted to 100,208 letters, an increase of 72,855 over that of last year.

"During the year money belonging to the Government to the amount of Yen 562.37, and stamps to the value of Yen 770.42, were stolen from Post-Offices, and the mails were robbed of Yen 1,085.13. The persons who robbed the Post-Office of Yen 557 of Government money and the mails of Yen 1,035.50, and all the stamps mentioned above, having given themselves up and confessed, a request has been made to the Judicial Department for the reimbursement of the said amounts, but no answer has, as yet, been received. Another person, who had stolen 27 Yen, voluntarily confessed and paid back the money to this Department. The number of letters stolen during the 7th year of Meiji was 540; of these 366 were regained and have been delivered intact; 14 are not yet delivered and 160 are lost. 24 letters were lost in consequence of the carriers having been threatened by robbers and in other ways.

The number of persons who have stolen letters, and otherwise infringed the postal laws and regulations, or neglected their duties is 65; of these 50 have been punished, 1 escaped, 1 imprisoned, 11 are awaiting trial, and 2 died from sickness. The amount of fines paid to the Judicial Department on account of violations of the postal laws was Yen 119.51."

This summary is undoubtedly a gratifying one and deserves the congratulations of the public to the Department. It has been said that the condition of a national civilization may be justly inferred from the quantity of sugar consumed per head of the population. We have never considered the test otherwise than a very rough one, and prefer thinking that the Post-Office statistics are more safe guides, and, waiving all objections to the expression, the advance of Japan, tested by these, is marked and satisfactory.

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It is now something like two years ago that we drew attention to the Postal Treaty made between Japan and the United States, and to the steps taken by the Japanese Government to carry this into effect, expressing at the same time the hope that the European nations would make similar Treaties with Japan as soon as they had sufficient assurance that the important interests involved in such an arrangement would be properly guarded. This matter has hung fire somewhat, and we are half inclined to suspect that the Japanese Government has made the grave error of urging upon the European Governments some fancied abstract right to take the management of the mails coming into and leaving this country, into its own hands. We have heard something of abstract rights of late, and possibly have arrived at some definite conclusions as to their actual value. But even though it were otherwise, the Japanese may take our word for it that they will grievously delay the fulfilment of their wish in this respect by urging it on any such grounds. The first duty of the European Governments is to take care of the interests of their subjects, and this in itself involves a correlated right to manage the transmission of the correspondence growing out of those interests, at least until a perfect provision can otherwise be made. Any demand by Japan to those Governments to manage the transmission of this correspondence herself, on the ground of abstract Imperial right, will produce two results: the first, civil, but most decided refusal; the second, a suspicion that those who ask it are more backward than is actually the case in their knowledge of the practical foundations of international agreements. There is but one ground on which this Government can urge and secure the fulfilment of this request, and that is, by demonstrating its power to carry out postal arrangements with that efficiency, certainty and celerity which characterize them in the hands of Europeans, and which are absolutely necessary for the security of commerce and the protection of official and private interests. If the Japanese can demonstrate this to the satisfaction of the European Powers, they have acquired a right to ask for Postal Treaties from them, and good reasons would have to be given to justify the refusal of such treaties. This Government, however, would be gravely mistaken were it to imagine that anything short of a proved efficiency up to the present moment, and such reasonable assurance in regard to the future as the circumstances of the case admit of, would induce the European Governments to grant, or justify them in granting, the concession demanded by Japan. The simple fact is that the power of a nation to deal with a matter of this nature is a question of national character, which, as it is solid or superficial, is better or worse adapted to undertake the responsibilities contemplated in treaties of this kind. The settled opinion of the world is generally not far from the truth, and the reputation earned by Japan hitherto is rather for swiftness than strength of wing, for impulsiveness rather than patient sobriety, for rapid advance rather than for real and consolidated progress, every step of which is made certain before the next is taken. It would take us too far away from our present purpose to point out the causes for this estimate of the national character, the dangers of such a temper and disposition, the facts which might be pleaded in mitigation of the view, or the exact amount of truth it may embrace. Here we have to deal with the fact alone of the existence of such a reputation, and this fact we must face. Nor will the Japanese do amiss to take into their calculations the fact that the [illegible] which, on account of its commercial supre[illegible] first to convince of their power and fitness to carry out a Postal Treaty, is one which values stability above all other qualities, and refuses, here and elsewhere, to be deluded with promises or hollow professions which either cannot be, or are in danger of not being, carried out. The question is whether the arrangements the Japanese have already made, which have been working under our own eyes for a fair length of time, and which they are not only prepared but anxious to extend to any required proportions, are such as to justify the Treaty Powers in placing in the hands of the Government the whole control and management of the correspondence between Japan and themselves.

While refusing to permit the intrusion of any sentimental grounds into our own view, or of listening for a moment to any question of abstract right in the matter, we think that the Japanese have earned the right to ask the Treaty Powers for such a treaty as we have spoken of. They have an organization here and at the open ports which has done its work very efficiently, which is in skilled hands, and against which, if any charges could be brought, the Press would long ago have given them to us. The maintenance of this organization in skilled foreign hands is, in our opinion, essential to its efficiency, and doubtless any convention would provide for this. There must be no risks run in the matter. But there are grave disadvantages arising to this community and all the other foreign communities in Japan, as well as to the foreigners scattered here and there in the interior, arising from the present condition of affairs, in which we see a Japanese, an English and a French Post-Office. There are also many advantages to be gained by admitting the Japanese Government to such a treaty as we have referred to, provided always the essentials are secured, without which there can be no thought of any such arrangement. But the enumeration of these advantages and disadvantages we must reserve until next week, as they demand more space than we can now afford them, and more attention than we are likely to get from our readers at the end of a long, and, but for the importance of the subject, uninteresting article.

BEMMO.*

The pamphlet the title-page of which we have above transcribed, is a scholarly English version of one of the most interesting products of contemporary Japanese thought; and the translator, Mr. J. H. Gubbins, of the British Legation, has deserved well not only of the missionaries for whose more especial benefit the publication seems to have been determined on, but also of all intelligent foreigners who care to observe the workings of the native mind in its contact with Western ideas. The work is a hostile criticism of the Christian religion as understood by the writer, a man, we are assured, of high literary repute, and is well worthy of attention on account of the influence which it is likely to exercise in guiding the opinion of his countrymen on the important subject of which it treats. We shall attempt no more in this place than merely to indicate briefly the scope of the writer's argument.

The essay is divided into five parts, of which the first and longest is devoted to a cursory survey of the principal events recorded in the Mosaic books, accompanied by a running commentary of objections, impugning in some instances the truth of the statements, in others the moral tendency of the teaching. That the heavens and the earth were created out of nothing, while pre-existing materials were used in the creation of man and of woman; that a serpent should have the faculty of speech and be permitted by an omnipotent Creator to tempt

* Bemmo or An Exposition of Error (being a Treatise directed against Christianity) by Yasui Chimkei (a Yedo Scholar) with a preface by Shimadzu Saburô, Yokohama. Printed &c.

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Eve; that for Eve's individual offence all her unoffending posterity should be made to suffer punishment; that in the Noachian deluge all mankind and all the animal creation perished, with the exception of the inmates of the ark; that the difference of languages amongst the families of mankind was purposely brought about by Jehovah in his alarm at seeing men presuming to build a high tower; all these are statements which the author unhesitatingly rejects. And he adds "All the stories in the Foreign "Book are like the foregoing. If I were to take them one "by one and expose their falseness, a whole month would "not suffice for the task."

Then the dealings of Jehovah with the Hebrew patriarchs and people come in for review. The favouritism shown to Noah was extended to his descendants Abraham and Moses. "He appeared frequently to these men and "held long conversations with them. Abraham's first "name was Abram; his grandson Israel's first name Jacob. "Both of their first names were altered by Jehovah. "Israel did not love his wife Leah, but loved her younger "sister Rachael. Jehovah caused Leah to conceive, and "afterwards, remembering Rachael, suffered her to con-"ceive. Now the creation by Jehovah of the universe in "six days is a great deed. But his appearing to these two "men, and changing their names through his love for "them, and bringing his influence to bear upon the married "couples, and again his taking measures to prevent any "ill-will arising between the elder and younger sister— "these acts of his resemble rather the relations which sub-"sist between members of the same family. How small "and petty they seem! "But not only is the behaviour of Jehovah undignified; his actions and motives are oftentimes immoral. Bearing always in mind that "he being the lord and controller of the universe, mankind are his people," how can his constant partiality for his favourites and his ruthless severity to the rest of mankind be reconciled with benevolence or justice? Why having Pharaoh's heart in his power did he deliberately harden it to refuse to let the Israelites go, and then sorely smite the Egyptians in punishment for that refusal? In inciting the Israelites on the eve of the Exodus to defraud the Egyptians of their gold and silver utensils was he not imparting instruction in theft? "We have "seen two instances where he destroyed by water those "whom he hated. In the first instance he destroyed "them by the flood: in the second he destroyed "them in the Red Sea. When Moses was about to con-"quer the countries opposed to him he was further ordered "utterly to exterminate the people of those countries. "Can there be a greater love for killing than this?" It is evident, indeed, that the account given in these writings of the doings of Jehovah has impressed our author with a sentiment of anything but respect for the character of "this malignant deity." The first part concludes with an estimate of the character and work of Moses, "a clever, unprincipled man" as he elsewhere calls him, and a remark as to the narrowness of the range of country to which the stories of the Foreign Book belong.

The second part of the essay is an attempt to measure the value of the teaching of Christ by the standard of the Confucian ethics.

In the view of the Chinese sage the chief end of man is accomplished when "all the people live tranquilly in "their homes and the whole world is in peace." The means by which this perfect state is to be attained is the practice of the five cardinal virtues, which may, however, be in substance summed up in two, fealty to political and civil superiors of every grade, and filial obedience and respect towards the various members of the family group, of which the first place belongs to the sacred relationship of parent. Harmony in the household and the temper which it engenders, is the basis of tranquillity in the state. "Therefore" says the author, reducing the Confucian teaching to its most compendious formula "the doctrines of fealty and filialty" (the latter coinage seems necessary: Mr. Gubbins ought surely not to have left the terms *chiu* and *ko* untranslated) "are the great doctrines to be observed by living man." Now the great mistake which pervades the teaching of Jesus is that it makes light of this our real life, and directs all its thoughts and aims to a future life in which happiness and riches are supposed to be enjoyed without interruption or ending. Hence the all-important human relationships of this life are contemned. The parental tie indeed is too deeply founded in human nature to be altogether ignored, so Jesus partially adopted the virtue of filial piety into his system, but assigned it a subordinate position, and diverted it from its proper objects, our natural parents, to the imaginary therfa in heaven. But no such tribute of respect was paid to the scarcely less important virtue of civil fealty. Jesus in the assertion of his own extravagant pretensions set the example of opposition to constituted authority in every shape and form. Hence family ties will be loosened and civil disturbance prevail wherever this teaching spreads. Lured by the hope of future happiness, its adherents will hesitate at nothing. As for the future state of which Jesus was wont to discourse so confidently, it was an unpractical phantasy based on a mistaken view of the body's relation to the soul. Confucius knew nothing of such a state, and declined to give himself any concern about it. And, after all, when analysed, it turns out that it is something in which the pleasures and faculties of this life have no place. The author, therefore, will none of it; and neither for imperishable crown nor for eternal fire will he swerve from the plain path of his human duties.

Having discussed the merits of the doctrine of Jesus himself, the author then takes up the additions made to that doctrine by his followers. The theory that the death of Jesus was, or was ever meant to be, an atoning sacrifice for the sins of mankind is pronounced to be an invention. So also is the story about the resurrection of his body to life, and his soaring off into the aerial void. The theory and the story had their common origin in the pious fraud of his disciples, who, having secretly put the body out of the way, deliberately gave out, for the good of religion, the version of the matter which has since obtained, bolstering up the trick with distorted quotations from prophecy, which were, in reality, irrelevant. "Supposing that Jesus "had really returned to life and shown this miracle, he "would have done well to have mixed with the people "in the world and made more of them believe in his re-"ligion. But he only spoke (after his return to life) to "his disciples and to some old women." Altogether, it is plainly the author's opinion that the followers of Jesus made some additions to his doctrines after his death and that the additions thus made were not improvements.

In the fourth part the author proceeds to combat the error of those who are inclined to look upon Christianity as a superstition of the same harmless character as Buddhism. No such indulgent view should be entertained. On the one hand, it is distinctly inferior to Buddhism as an ethical system; and, on the other, its arrogant and aggressive spirit, which brooks neither control nor rivalry, would make havoc of the established customs of the nation. From its first promulgation by its founder, who openly avowed that he came into the world to create strife, down to its latest development in the twenty-five jarring sects of America, Christianity has been characterized by turbulence and intolerance. What constitutes its especial danger for Japan is the fanatical zeal with which it fills those who embrace it. These are generally of the ignorant lower classes, whose shallow intellects are easily imposed on by plausible arguments, and who are moreover led away by the adroit appeal which this religion makes to their selfish and baser feelings. Its followers "seek only to obtain for themselves the happiness which is in heaven," a motive which must work a hideous depravation of that ideal of unselfish fealty in which the national character and customs have their root. Social discord and national deterioration are, therefore, the consequences sure to ensue if Christianity be tolerated in Japan. And, besides all this, there is the possibility—remote, perhaps, but still to be reckoned with—of some unscrupulous foreign potentate making zeal for Christianity a cloak for territorial aggression, and being aided by native converts in accomplishing his designs.

The fifth and concluding part of the essay is of an altogether different stamp from what precedes. It possesses a high interest of its own, but unfortunately we are not fully able to judge of its merits, for the translator has exercised what we consider an unwise discretion in omitting several passages, under the impression, apparent-

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ly, that the subject of divination is not interesting. Now divination in China at the present day is, as it continued to be in the most enlightened days of Greek and Roman civilization, a survival from the first stage of intellectual development, the theological, into the second, the metaphysical, stage. That this has been the order of evolution in the East, as surely as in the West, appears clearly even from the author's brief glance into the early ages. In the dawn of Chinese history there was, he says, "a mixture "of gods and of men in the country which caused great "confusion"; but a sage emperor caused a division to be observed between celestial and terrestial affairs, "the "effect of which was that transitions from heaven to earth "and from earth to heaven ceased, and a rational order "of things was established for the first time." Not Comte himself could have described the change more tersely. And of the metaphysical stage of thought, that in which the abstract ideas of the mind are mistaken for existing realities, no more perfect specimens could be desired than our authors own physical speculations. He descants as freely on the male principle of nature and the female principle of nature as if they were substances which apothecaries were in the habit of compounding daily by weight and measure in their mixing jars.

The line of thought connecting the concluding part with the body of the essay is not distinctly enunciated, but it seems to be this. The Bible owes its acceptance to the fact that it undertakes to supply the natural craving after knowledge of the beginnings of the universe and of man. But the account which it gives of the creation of the world by Jehovah does not stand alone. Japan has its cosmogony too, and so has China. They lack the authority of the sages however; so the author ventures to propound his own views; in which some of the elementary facts of astronomy are mixed up in a wonderfully curious way with the crude speculations of that oldest of the Chinese classics, the "Book of Changes." We hope that when a second edition of this pamphlet is called for, Mr. Gubbins will insert the passages which he has now thought proper to omit. And we venture to think that most of his foot notes might be omitted without disadvantage. The author's meaning is abundantly clear without them.

We cannot conclude this notice of Yasui Chiuhei's essay without saying that for its author the perusal of it has inspired us with a feeling of deep respect. Whatever may be thought of the worth of his criticisms on Christianity —a question which we leave to the Missionaries to discuss, there can hardly be two opinions as to his sincerity and candour as a controversialist. How superior his work is in this, and indeed, in every other, respect, to the similar manifesto of the Chinese literati, the "Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrines" published some years ago, it requires no comment to show. He has drunk deep at the fountain of Chinese lore, and it is his hope that the teaching of Confucius may spread into other lands; but he has none of the foolish Chinese contempt for the peoples whose creed he combats. "The "people of the west are clever in their knowledge of the "heavens and they understand thoroughly the various "questions relating to the earth. There must therefore "be some amongst them who know that the religion of "Jesus is false." These sensible people, however, are, he thinks, afraid to speak out.

THE P. & O. S. S. *Gwalior* seems to be a rather unlucky vessel. Scarcely has she well got the letter of the accident which befell her off the coast of Hainan than she again meets with small disasters. Ere leaving Shanghai on Sunday last, she was delayed from daylight till 3 p.m, by a breakage or defect of the air pump bucket. This being put to rights she proceeded on her way untill midnight of Wednesday, when, off Swatow, the bending of an eccentric rod caused another stoppage of eight or nine hours. Both the accidents were minor ones, and might have occurred to any steamer. But the public of course merely look at the fact of delay having three times been caused by engine-room defects, and, whether justly or not, get an idea that the engines are not in good working order.—*China Mail.*

THE YONEZAWA DIALECT.

By C. H. DALLAS, Esq.

(Contributed to the Asiatic Society.)

THE dialect treated in this paper is that spoken in a large irregularly shaped plain of some 250 square miles in area, lying about midway between Sendai Bay and Niigata, just on the west of that central range of mountains which stretches like a back-bone from Kôdzuké to Awomori.

The word Yonézawa formerly designated the territory of the Uyésugi family, but being the name neither of a *shiu* nor of a *kôri* should perhaps now be restricted to their castle-town, the present capital of the Okitama Ken. In common parlance, however, the name is still extended to the whole of the plain at the southern extremity of Uzen, (the new southern division of Déwa), of which a part belongs to the prefecture of Yamagata, a handsome town about 12½ *ri* to the north. Besides the central range already referred to, which marks the boundary between Déwa and Ôshiu, lofty mountains separate this plain from Aidzu on the south, and Echigo, and Sakata on the west, so that it is entirely hemmed in by these natural barriers, except on the north, where a narrow gorge communicates with Yamagata and the rest of Déwa.

It is said, but I have no means of testing the accuracy of the statement, that some of the peculiarities of this dialect are to a certain extent common to the language current in the rest of Déwa and the adjoining monster province of Ôshiu; but that the nasal intonation does not there acquire that intensity which makes a Yonézawa peasant hopelessly unintelligible to a man from Tôkiô. It is possible therefore that some of the facts put forward in this paper may apply to the more widely diffused dialect of Ôshiu, but I limit my responsibility to the assertion of their existence in the dialect of Yonézawa, where I have collected them from the lips of the natives.

Taking the ordinary language of Tôkiô as the standard for comparison, the Yonézawa dialect differs from it,

(1) In its peculiar intonation.
(2) In the pronunciation of certain syllables.
(3) In the meaning attached to certain words.
(4) In the possession of certain words not known in Tôkiô.
(5) In its phraseology and choice of expressions.

(1).—The intonation is exceedingly unmelodious, being deep, gruff, and intensely nasal, both nose and teeth being kept tightly closed. Among the lower classes this is aggravated by a peculiar lisp, from which as a rule the educated men are free. The difference of the mode of articulation is so great, that apart from the other peculiarities of the dialect, it is alone sufficient to render it a matter of no small difficulty for unaccustomed ears to understand the most ordinary sentence.

(2).—In the pronunciation of the syllables a distinction is made between イ and 井 both of which are in Tôkiô called *i*, the latter only retaining this sound, the former being called *é*. Thus they commence the syllabary *é, ro, ha,* and say *énu* 'a dog,' *éshi* 'a stone,' but *ido* 'a well,' *isha* 'a doctor.'

As at Tôkiô, no distinction is made between the syllables エ and ヱ, but the initial Y sound is invariably strongly pronounced as *Yéchizen, Yéchigo.* The pronunciation according to the spelling *Echizen,* which from its use in the columns of the *Japan Mail* I imagine to have the sanction of the highest authority, is not only never heard, but is hardly understood. '*Echigo*' would be understood to mean the wild strawberry.

The series of aspirate sounds (in Tôkiô *h·, hi, fu, he, ho*), all take an initial *F.*, thus *fa, fi, fu, fe, fo.* In the mouths of many of the *samurai* this *F* often becomes *Fu,* thus *fuana, fuata, fuato,* but the lower classes say decidedly *fana, fata, fato,* for 'a flower,' 'a flag' 'a pigeon.' This interchange of the initial sound of F and H is of such frequent occurrence in philology as not to require any comment, but I may perhaps mention it as occurring in China, where *Foochow* becomes *Hookchow* in the mouths of the Cantonese, while every schoolboy is familiar with the fact of the ancient digamma having been replaced by the rough breathing.

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In the T series, チ is pronounced *chi* as at Tôkiô by the majority of the educated class, but among the common people it becomes a lisping *tsi*, and as a natural sequence ヂ is pronounced *dzi*. In the pronunciation of the contracted syllables usually spelt *cha, cho, chu* (for *chi-ya, chi-yo, chi-yu*) it is to be noted that the Y of the second component part is preserved: as *tsya, tsyo, tsyu*. Students of Chinese will remark that this change of *ch* into *ts* is identical with one of the differences existing between the Peking and Nanking dialects.

In the S series (at Tôkiô *sa, shi, su, se, so*) the *sh* appears to be transposed, and the series runs *sa, si, su, she, so*. This also chiefly applies to the lower classes who lisp all the sibilants, and say *shenshei* for *sensei*, and for 'seventy-one' say *sitsi dzyu-itsi*. The word for 'seven' (*shichi*), which in Tôkiô is pronounced almost in one syllable, has its two syllables distinctly pronounced by all classes, and is made to rhyme with *ichi*. ジ has identically the same sound as ヂ, the Yonezawa dialect following the Tôkiô practice of ignoring the natural distinction * between them.

The contracted syllables usually spelled *ja, jo, ju*, are pronounced *dzya, dzyo, dzyu*.

The *R* in the syllable *ri*, the pronunciation of which varies so much in different parts of Japan, is in most words absolutely silent, thus two rios is *ni'yô*.

The diphthong *ai*, especially in the word *nai*, is commonly pronounced *éi*, thus *wakaranéi*.

With regard to the sounds of the consonants, the impure nasal *n* before the *g*, which is a characteristic of the Tôkiô pronunciation, is intensified in Yonézawa, where the dialect delights in inserting this same *n* before *d*, z, and *j*; and its equivalent *m* before *b*. Thus I have heard 'a spoon' *(saji)* called *sandzi*, which, as the Governor at that time happened to be a 'Sanji,' was slightly confusing. With many persons the insertion of this *n* or *m* seems to be the only mode of marking the distinction between the sharp and flat mutes; *k, t, p*, except when doubled, commonly taking the sounds of *g, d, b*, while the genuine *g, d, b*, become *ng, nd, mb*,† as *wadagusi, iyanda, ambunai*. *Iku* (to go) appears to be an exception; it is always pronounced *ingu*.

(3).—Of the words used in a sense totally different to that which they bear in Tôkiô, the list that I have been able to collect is not a long one; but being all words in common use they are intensely bewildering to one unsuspicious of their local meaning. Thus soon after my arrival I remember feeling no little astonishment at hearing a fine powerful looking young fellow, who had been pointed out to me as having distinguished himself in the war, decline a challenge to box with the words *kowakute sarenaish'*! It was not till some time afterwards that I discovered that *kowai* is used only in the sense of 'fatigued,' its ordinary meaning 'afraid' being invariably rendered by *okkanai*.

Wakaru, not only means 'to divide' and 'to understand,' but also, and more generally, 'to be able' 'to be sufficient' 'to be suitable.' Thus: *Kore de mo wakaru*, 'this is enough' *Mijikakute mo wakaru*, 'though it is short it will do.' *Omokute hitori de wak ranai*, 'it is too heavy, I can't carry it by myself.'

Dekiru and *deru* seem to have in some sort interchanged meanings, *deru* being used almost exclusively in the sense of 'to be finished'; *mo hambun deta kara, tôka goro deru*, 'it is half done already, so it will be finished about the 10th.' *Dekiru* on the other hand is never used in the sense of 'to finish' 'to be able,' but in that only of 'going' or 'coming' (the meaning by the way of the characters with which it is written 出来.) Thus: *Tadaima dekita*, 'He has just gone out;' *Asu deki béi*, 'He will probably come to-morrow.'

Ippuku, 'one puff,' is used for one cup-ful (*ippai*). The invitation 'Come in and have a cup of tea,' if given at the door or near the house of the speaker is usually couched in the words *Yotte ippuku yokambéish'*, while a guest is pressed to take more tea with '*ima ippuku*.'

Some important differences are to be noticed in the use of the pronouns. *Watakushi* and *sessha* are used by persons of some pretension to education, when speaking to a superior, but the word in everyday use by all classes is *ore*. For this, or rather for its incorrect form *ora*, the country-folks have a plural *orada*, while the townspeople and samurai use the regular plural *orera*.

Ware, which in Tôkiô as well as in the written language indicates the first person, is the ordinary word for 'you' in addressing inferiors.

Kisama, in Tôkiô usually expressive of extreme contempt, is used politely and familiarly among equals, and has the plural *kisama-gata*. It is also commonly employed to inferiors, and is in that case expressive of kindness and courtesy.

Omaye is respectful, and is used to superiors only.

Omaye sama expresses extreme deference, and was used in addressing the Prince.

Anata is never employed at all.

As in Tôkiô *boku* and *kimi* are the words chiefly used for 'I' and 'you' by students, while their elders delight to display their Chinese scholarship by employing *midomo, sokka, kiden, sokomoto*.

For pronouns of the third person, though *koré, soré*, and *aré* are known, the most usual words are *kaitsu, koitsu, saitsu, soitsu* and *aitsu* (contractions for *kono yatsu, sono yatsu* and *ano yatsu*) which are used without any idea of rudeness, and for things as well as for persons. I may mention here that the word *yatsu* which in Tôkiô has the contemptuous meaning of our word 'fellow,' has in Yonezawa the kindly and familiar meaning of the same term. Thus *riko no yatsu, teinei na yatsu* are complimentary expressions for 'a clever man,' 'a polite man,' while an intimate friend is described as '*kokoro-yasui yatsu*.'

(4.) Of the words peculiar to the dialect many of those I have noted have no equivalents in Tôkiô, the articles they represent being as little known as the names; but specimens of nearly all of them have been presented to the museum of The Asiatic Society. To this class belong:

Nizo.—A straw hat shaped like an inverted trowel, fitting closely to the back of the head, and projecting beyond the forehead.

Sakata-bôshi.—A straw helmet ornamented with coloured cotton, with a deep fringe falling over the shoulders.

Kugu-boshi.—A hood and cape in one reaching down to the knees, made of a grass called *Kugu*.

Suso-boso.—*Hakama* tight at the ancle, worn by both men and women of the samurai class.

Tachi-tsuke.—A similar garment to the preceding, but without the board in the back, worn by the lower classes of both sexes.

Habaki.—Gaiters made of reeds.

Jimbei.—Straw shoes.

Igara-jimbei.—The same shaped shoe made of rushes *(igara)*.

Oso-fuki.—A straw protection for the toes worn with the *waraji*.

Te no ura.—Similar to the last, made of plaited straw, and coming more under the foot.

Fuka-gutsu.—Straw boots reaching to the knee.

Take bo hora.—Clogs made of split bamboo used by children for sliding.

Kanjiki.—Snow shoes made of the shoot of a tree bent to an oval, with only a string across to fasten it to the foot.

Kana-kanjiki.—A bar of iron with three spikes worn under the foot to prevent slipping.

Tasu.—A basket, something like a knapsack, carried on the back, made of strips of cane *(matatabi)*.

Hakigo.—A basket either of bamboo or cane, also carried on the back, but of a different shape.

Mekkai.—A scoop made of withes to carry sand or snow.

Bokkai.—A wooden shovel with the blade slightly hollowed.

* It is stated that the distinction is observed at Kiôto, as well as all over Kiushiu; it is certainly marked in Satsuma where the initial sound of ジ is that of the French J, チ retaining that of the English.

† This observation must be borne in mind in pronouncing the local words given in a subsequent paragraph, since to avoid confusion the spelling does not imitate the pronunciation, but except in contractions follows the *kana*.

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Suna-haki.—A wooden spade with a flat blade and very long handle.

It will be observed that almost all the foregoing are the names of conveniences necessitated by the snow, which lies from the middle of December to the middle of March, and even on the level ground attains a depth of five or six feet.

The remaining words, representing things and ideas not specially pertaining to the locality, have equivalents in the language of Tôkiô which I have in most cases appended in addition to the translation :

Abakeru...	to romp,...	Odokeru.
Baita	firewood in lengths but not split. N. B. The word *maki* is unknown.	
Beko	a bull or cow... ...	Ushi.
Bero	the tongue	Shita.
Buijo noru	to swing	Buranko suru.
Bimbô / Bippô / Bôroku	... ... bad...	Warui.
Chinto / Chikuto	... ... a little	Chitto.
Dada	mother	Haha.
Da sama / Da sa / Da tsa	... ... mother	Okkasan.
Hen nashi	useless	Muyeki.
Jabara	a very elastic crape.	Shibori banashi.
Kasé	an ornament for the hair, usually of colored crape	Atama kake no kiré.
Kata de...	an interjection especially used with negations.	
Megoi	dear little	Kawairashii.
Mogosai...	pity	Aware.
Mutsuri...	always	Itsu de mo.
Najô	what sort? how? ...	Donna. Ikaga.
Nobeni	frequently	Saisai.
Nŭnai (pron: nŭnći)	yes	Hai.
Ogurisama	the lady of the house	Okusan.
Oyagenai	lamentable	Kuyashii.
Patanto...	bang	Battari.
Perori / Perotto	... ... all	Mina.
Shaiko wa nai / Sunashi na	... prying, gossiping.	
Taka-ashi	stilts	Take-mŭma.
Tentsu	a lie	Uso.
Tepikapite / Tesozorashii	... fidgetty...	
Tetchiri... ...	exact, ... / plenty	Kippari. / Takusan.
Ŭdatei	disagreeable... ...	Iya na.
Utsukeru	to romp...	Odokeru.
Warashi	a lad of 5 to 15. (cf. *warabe* in book language.)	
Yachimuchi	valiant	Isamashii.
Yachamucha... ...	headstrong	Muyami.

(5).—Of the phraseology and choice of expressions in the dialect the most marked features are its fondness for the simple forms of the verb, and the recurrence of the suffix *shi*, and the words *Nŭnai* and *Béi*. The polite verb *masu* or *masuru*, behind which at Tôkiô the tyro in the language can so comfortably veil his ignorance of the simple forms, has no place in this dialect ; *gozaru* moreover is never heard. By way of replacing them a sentence is rendered polite by tacking on to the last word the suffix *shi*. Thus: *sayô de gozarimasu*, is rendered by *sô dash,' koré desŭ ka* by *koré kash,'* or more often *koitsu kash.'* Respecting the origin, derivation, or history of this suffix, I have been able to obtain absolutely no information. I have met with it as far south as the Takuhara Toge, some ten *ri* from Nikkô, and have traced it from there all through the Aidzu country and Yonézawa and have heard it also in Echigo. At Yamagata, already referred to, where the Mógami dialect is spoken, the *shi* is not heard, nor have I observed it on the Ôshiu kaidô along which, as far as Fukushima, I have travelled eight times.

Nŭnai meaning 'yes' corresponds to *Hai*, but is rather more decidedly affirmative. There is something inimitably comic about the pronunciation of this word, especially in the mouths of the women; the *n* is prolonged indefinitely and at length the vowel comes out with a jerk. For the ejaculation to denote attention while listening to a superior the most common word is *ha*, but *hai* is sometimes used.

For the formation of the future, or affirmation of probability, *bei* is used to the almost total exclusion of the forms in *ô* and *de arô*, thus, *kuru béi, sô dambéi (*for *de aru béi), Béi* is a contraction for the *béshi* of the written language, and its use in colloquial is said to be the distinctive characteristic of the dialects of Ôshiu and all the northern part of this nameless main island. It is joined to the present indicative of verbs of the first conjugation, and to the root or present indicative of those of the second.

The two hardest worked words in the dialect are *damé* and *yokambéi*. To attempt to render in English all their shades of meaning would exhaust a dictionary. Suffice it that the primary meaning of *damé* is 'of no use,' while *yokambéi* means literally 'will be good.' They are generally exactly antithetical ; for instance 'Will it do if I go to-morrow' is *Asu itte yokambei kash'?—Asu dame d›sh'*, 'Tomorrow will be too late.'

The meaningless *né* so much used by the lower classes at Tôkiô is changed into *na* and is used by every one. In polite conversation it takes the suffix *shi* and becomes *nash'*. Occasionally a yokel, in his desire to be excruciatingly polite, attaches the *shi* to the preceding word as well ; as *sô dash' nash'! Amari samuish' nash'!* But this is reprehensible and betokens a sad want of education.

Sa is *par excellence the* postposition of the dialect. Besides embracing all the ideas of motion towards and rest at, it occurs in such phrases as *Tsukuye sa oite o kure.* 'Put it on the table.' *Uchi sa wasurete kita,* 'I left it at home. *Oboko sa kureta.* 'I gave it to the child.'

An expression of constant occurrence is *Najô na konda* which is a contraction for *Nani jô na koto da,* (*jô* meaning 'item,' 'particular.') It is used interrogatively in the sense of 'what is the matter?" and also reflectively to express surprise or inability to answer a question. *Najô* is much used in all interrogations. I was once politely asking a little lady of about eleven years old, after the welfare of her mother who had recently been ill, and for want of this word utterly failed to make myself understood, especially as none of the words that I knew for 'mother' seemed to be familiar to her. I was abandoning the attempt in despair, when a student came to my rescue with *Da sama wa najô de o idenashita kash'*, which elicited the prompt answer '*shidai ni iish.*"

San as a title is of quite recent introduction, and its use is considered a sign of affectation, and is ridiculed as an imitation of a cockneyism of the metropolis. A few years ago the word was not known, and a gentleman said *Sama* at full length when speaking of or to the Prince or a member of the Prince's family, and to his own father and elder brothers. For all other persons the title was *Dono*, used not with the family name, but with the *na* or given name. The lower classes use *Sama* more generally and have for it the contractions *sa* and *tsa*.

The favorite word for feeling unwell is *yameru : ha ga yameta, atama ga yameta* are the only expressions ever heard for 'I have a tooth-ache,' 'a head-ache, &c.' It is written with the character for *itau eru* 痛 not with that for *yamai* 病 as given in Dr. Hepburn's Dictionary.

Amari is especially used in the two phrases *amari ii* meaning 'with pleasure' or simply 'yes,' and *amari yokambéi* 'that will be the very thing.'

Nambu does duty both for *ikutsu* and *ikura* (how many, how much,) and *nambu ka* for *sazo*, as *Nambu ka o kowakatta beish'*! How tired you must be !

There are a few other words which are known, but not much used in Tôkiô, but which are specially affected by the Yonezawa people of all classes :

Oboko, for instance, is almost the only word for children of both sexes.

Samazama and *Shuju* which in Tôkiô are considered to belong to the book style, replace *iro-iro* with the meaning 'various' 'all sorts of.'

Zŏsa-nai is always used for 'easy' to the exclusion of '*yasashii*' which is never heard.

Itamashii 'deplorable,' *tawai-nai* 'senseless' and *shô-*

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shi 'pitiful' are all common; and a coolie makes believe to decline a second cup of *saké* with the phrase *Ora fa o shôshi na!*

Kusai (stinking) is used in the locution *mi-kusai* 'ugly,' 'unpleasing to the sight,' and sounds to Tôkiô ears singularly forcible and inelegant.

It will of course be understood that in collecting the foregoing words and phrases I have not attempted to exhaust the peculiar expressions of the dialect; but on the eve of quitting the district I threw together those facts which had from time to time come under my observation, in the belief that, to those who from a philological point of view are making a study of the Japanese language, no contribution of new material however humble can be totally devoid of interest.

C. H. D.

Tôkiô, March, 1875.

ADULTERATION AND FORGERY IN YEDO.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

Imitation *may* be the sincerest form of flattery, but it is a species of adulation peculiarly distasteful to such commercial magnates as have, by dint of persevering publicity, established a good name for their specialties in the great marts of the world. For merit alone will not suffice; although, if an article have no intrinsic merit, its proprietor may as well cast his money into a quicksand, hoping for its return with interest, as scatter it in fragments on the paper wings of the press. This hasty generation rides, and reads as it rides—running has long ceased to be the lot of any but coolies—and to it, as it rides, appeals every form of advertisement that can be devised; from the gorgeous crystal illumination that glitters the night through in front of Helmbold's Broadway Drug Store, to the flimsy "dodger" dispersed broadcast among the passing crowd by "sandwich-men." That judicious advertising has made many a fortune, none can doubt, for proprietors of good things have long since ceased to believe that

On their own merits modest men are dumb,

and seize every opportunity duly or unduly to exalt themselves and their wares. The Asylum for Incurables at Virginia Water, the clipper yacht at Cowes, the crack team at Jerome Park, do as much for Robert Bonner, J. L. Davenport and Thomas Holloway as his Roman helmet and pink poodle for Mangin, the "Dead Heart label" for Webster, or his autobiography for P. T. Barnum, each of whom has been successful in life, chiefly through his knowledge of How, When and Where to advertise.

"Yet they're not happy" as Mr. Toole observes. Holloway has flies in his ointment, and all the others like every body else suffer from unscrupulous competitors both at home and abroad. In fact, "easy" morality is infectious, and virtuous panics intermittent and fleeting. Importers of oversized cottons will recollect when, at a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the president, Mr. Hugh Mason, made some very uncomplimentary remarks on the morality of the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire. He commented severely on a case which has been made public where cotton bobbins holding fifty or sixty yards had been falsely labelled "100," and stated that he had been informed by thread manufacturers for whom he spun that "they could scarcely exist if they were to be honest men, so great was the fraudulent competition which now prevailed." He had known many frauds perpetrated in which the cotton spinner had sold his customer as 40's what he had paid his operative spinner for as 38's and spun as 39's. Things have, indeed, come to a bad pass when the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce gives utterance to such a speech.

Happily, though the appointment of food analysts and their microscopic researches have baffled in a great degree adulterators of what the Scotch call "vivers," yet the practice of fraudulent imitation of labels and trade marks for inferior articles still flourishes, despite the Registration Act, in England; whilst Hamburg is notorious for the facilities it has afforded unscrupulous traffickers from the days of Accum to those of Hassall. The intelligent public is satisfied with a hasty glance at the exterior of a package, and grumblingly puts up with its inferior contents, taking no heed to prevent repetition of the fraud on other sufferers by destroying the bottle, tin, or jar which has been already the cause of disappointment, although pathetically asked to do so by Crosse & Blackwell in nearly every known newspaper. So long as this is not done, nor the labels defaced, so long is it to be expected that fraud will be practised by refilling with rubbish. Whether in Europe or locally, did it stop here, the public might easily remedy the evil; but at this point, forgery steps in to aid the imposition, and the natives of Japan, with their unscrupulous imitative skill, have not been slow to avail themselves of the resources European art has supplied them with.

Being extremely ill of pyrosis a few days back, I sent to a dispensary off Ginza for some chlorodyne. A mixture, redolent of prussic acid and spearmint was brought me, in the bottle, (No. 1), sent herewith, the label on which is an exact copy of that covering the chlorodyne put up by Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co:—except that in place of their name, the words "Medicine Apothecary" are substituted. Below is a black diamond (their trade mark) containing instead of the firm name, the letters "RRCE, Medecin House," and below "Export Drnggist Coleman Street, London, established 1711." I then went in search of some genuine Burgoyne's which I failed to procure, except at the Tokei Dispensary, where the dispenser insisted it was poison (!) and refused to sell it till furnished with my name and address. The labels of medicines made up at this shop bear the Royal Arms of England. I never heard that the Duke of Edinburgh made "Appointments" of the Household functionaries when here, and can therefore only conclude that it is placed on the label to carry a certain false impression to the minds of partially-informed Japanese.

Fraud sat on my breakfast-table. The "Eagle Brand" was present,—not the genuine, but a Hamburgh imitation, (No. 2) a facsimile of Gail Borden's putting up. Japanese talent contributed (No. 3) "Grimwade's Dessicated Milk"—nice stuff—"Wite this Patent Trade Mark Capsul," which I was directed to "cue off," and add "ooiling water to the Powdor." If any Government emigration Agent can enthusiastically eulogise such stuff as its contents, as the label asserts he did, I beg to differ from him. The butter, known of old to be palm-oil and oleo-margarine, can be passed over in silence, but the meat, labelled "Advance, Australia!" turns out of the newly opened tin very far "advanced" towards decomposition. After my milk-experience I pity the Japanese infants whom it is proposed to nourish with ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK, the necessary printing for which is, or was lately, being done at the *Nishin Shinjisshi* printing office. Baby farming in Dai Nipon is a new idea.

Although a few days since chlorodyne was almost unattainable in Yedo, to-day it may be had in any quantity. You buy it retail for a *boo*—its price in England being 1s. 1½d. It *must* be genuine—for has it not the Somerset House Inland Revenue Stamp? Going from Ginza to Tskidji,—down the street at the corner of which is the *annexe* of Messrs. Favre-Brandt's Yokohama establishment—you pass an unscreened window, through which are visible five lithographic presses busily at work, under the supervision of an accomplished American craftsman. You admire the readiness of the natives to adopt foreign improvements, and predict a great future for THE TOKEI ENGRAVING COMPANY, whose card is an excellent specimen of engine-turned engraving of the highest-class, and equal to many banknotes in point of artistic execution. Those pretty little stripes of red and black, six deep, on the stones of two of the presses that go hopping in and out like the little feet Sir John Suckling sang of, are

FORGERIES.

Look at them closely. They are imitations of the English Government Inland Revenue Stamp, with Dr. Collis Browne's signature in black and red. Other presses are preparing attractive facsimiles in yellow and green of Preston's effervescing Sugar of Lemons, the present fraudulent wrapper (counterfeit No. 37, tin enclosed) not coming up to the mark in point of typographic art. With engaging candour, you will be told—"Bring anything you "like here, and we'll copy it for you. There's no ex-terra-

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"toriality law here." To which point, at the revision of Treaties, the attention of Ministers is respectfully directed.

"The sun is over the fore-yard," and a cock-tail is in order. Sample No. 9 herewith, together with a dash of Boker's Bitters, (Sample No. 10) makes a 'pick-me-up,' justly entitled to the epithet of "curious," hitherto chiefly assigned to Old, (or Elder) Port. It is true that Sample No. 11, purports by its label to be "Booth's Old Tom;" but as the capsule bears the words "Hongkong Distillery Company," it is not unreasonable to mistrust its genuineness. Absurdly fastidious must he be who does not recognise the superior excellence as a frenetic of straw color Old Tom, No. 9. Its claims to the name are as well-based as those of the liqueur quoted in Cohen's Price List as "*dit* de la Grande Chartreuse." It appears to be made from a collection of receipts contained in a volume termed the *French Wine and Liqueur Manufacturer*, published by Dick and Fitzgerald, New York, one of which produces an excellent Bourbon Whisky from oak sawdust and green tea. Some, apparently of this brew, is now in Yedo on sale; but the ingenious gentleman who formerly combined liverystable keeping with illicit distillation being for the present lost to Yokohama society, I cannot be certain on this point. The author of the work speaks of "a bed-bug flavour" as a distinguishing characteristic of Otard brandy, desirable to the palates of Parisian connoisseurs, and instructs tyros how to ensure it. I have tasted some resembling it here, which I learn is popular at the Kaigunsho; but one would hardly think a *bon* a bottle paid for the opium each must contain.

Shade of Courvoisier! Ill-used man! Well may'st thou be restless in thy unhonoured grave. Barbarous were they who hung thee for thy playful experiments in toxicology. But their descendants are degenerating, and thy namesake's empty brandy-bottles will revenge thee in this land slowly and surely as Agua Tofana. Could'st thou behold sample No. 8, and ask Old Patch, who followed thee to Tyburn Tree, or Mr. Fauntleroy, both equally skilled in the *ars d. cipiendi*, as Bank of England records shew, either would point out on comparison with the original, that the capsule is not similar to the real—that the cork differs—that the O is wanting and that *Honi soit qui mal y pense* is NOT Jules Robin's motto, whilst it is singularly inappropriate to bad brandy. Sample 12, James Hennessy & Co. would probably repudiate. The nativity of the label is indicated by the word "Registered" instead of "Entered" at Stationers Hall. Messrs. J. & F. Martell's Brandy (?)—sample 13—bears an etiquette never "diposé" by G. Nisson, nor entered at Stationners' Hall, with two n's and the apostrophe in the wrong place.

The traditional drop of good beer, said to gladden, strengthen and fatten the "gentles all of merrie England" comes to us in questionable shape. Aware that Allsopp's and Bass' labels have both been imitated to perfection, and that at the instance of Sir Harry Parkes the authorities have promised that the counterfeiting should be put a stop to, suspicions are somewhat lulled. But so long as labels preserve their integrity, it is hopeless to expect the Japanese to maintain theirs. Sample No. 5, herewith, is a bottle with labels and capsule intact; but, if like a fellow-sample, certainly not containing Bass' Beer. Recently, when passing Maruya's shop near the Kaisei-Gakko in company with a friend, we witnessed the operation of filling, with Yokohama beer from Hegts' casks, used bottles with intact labels.

Sample No. 6, is unquestionably a daring imitation—colourable is the correct phrase—of Bass' label, Cameron and Saunder's endorsement, and the proper capsule. So long as this is executed in the creditable manner in which it is, one cannot wonder at the further step being made, and the Rubicon which divides colourable imitation from fraudulent counterfeit being passed.

I have vainly tried to obtain a tin of the mixture of riceflour and sugar sold for native use as milk, but forward one of the labels engraved in exact imitation of the Gail-Borden. This preparation, according to Japanese ideas, is Milk Punch! Hence the exceedingly appropriate label on Sample No. 4. ("Borden's Extract of Beef.") On holding it to the light, lumps of some coagulated substance will be seen floating in it.

Mr. Yotsuraya, No. 2 ground, Yamashitacho, is a cheap wholesale and retail manufacturing perfumer—the Rimmel of Japan. His Lavender Hair Oil label is a fair specimen of the Tokei Engraving Company's work. A slight error in date occurs in his edition (No. 16) of "Dummonier's Eau de Lavande." International Exhibitions were not instituted when the mythical medal was awarded. The lithographer alone was the *source d'honneur*. An old label and bottle serve the turn for improvised Florida Water, (No. 15) and if the eau de Cologne (No. 14) is unsatisfactory it can't be helped. "Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem *Rhein*," is a vague address, but the contents are genuine Japanese fragrance.

"Candy's Disinfectio" is the sign of a house near Ginza, where an experimental chemist attempts to rival Battersea manufacturers. The Japanese spelling may make one incredulous of trusting too implicitly to its merits as a pest-preventer; but when another shop offers Dawson's Boots, with a stamp "Warranted solid leather" on the soles—thus painting the lily—we are repelled from the other direction.

"Black Chinese Tea" is now being prepared for the market in Yedo. "La Ferme" cigarettes (No. 17) are popular, and fairly imitated. Those enclosed are made in Tsukidji—a part of the Empire not yet within the grasp of Russia.

With regard to the late quinine edict, I have heard that it was issued in consequence of the Government being "stuck" with some rubbish at the Custom House, but very prudently did not prohibit its sale by the small fry, till after it had "unloaded" itself. Pity it is that it does not hinder the sale of other poisons. Whatever may be said of the high duties, it is decidedly in their favour that they limit importation to the best articles, though they may encourage smuggling. Better far than the rubbish flooding the capital to-day, genuine articles imported at Mr. Townsend Harris' duty of 35 per cent. To Earl Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys are the community indebted for the 5 per cent. *ad val.* tariff, which has given the impetus to the importation of Hongkong concretions,—put up in such ways as to deceive the very elect, and only to be detected on opening. Price cannot be held a guide to quality, as the sacrificed consignments of shippers too eloquently testify.

I have not thought it worth while to forward articles apparently of Hongkong manufacture, but only some *obviously* fabricated in Japan, and as bearing upon the injury suffered by some of your prominent advertisers. If the local presses refused to aid by printing labels, and such as remained unused from those supplied with casks, were sedulously destroyed, in place of being sold, something would be gained. The tide of imitation has, however, only commenced to flow, and it is not until the worthlessness of Osaka-made-sewing-machines, and Yedo-cast printing presses, the danger of Niigata petroleum and the peril at which they consume certain edibles, will be sufficiently manifest to the native mind to hinder it from being penny wise and pound foolish. Greed, and not desire to advance in art, is the main cause of the movement, and none can guess how long these times are likely to last. But surely some restraint can be put on such imitation. If not, its products will soon be exported from Japan to other markets. That want does not lead to the act, is evident from the fact that one of the greatest sinners is the house of Z. P. Maruya & Co.—a firm with ten branches in Tokei, Saikero, Yokohama and Osaka, who thus possesses peculiar facilities for "placing" artistic productions before the public.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The effects of office.

"A plague of opinion, a man may wear it on both sides like a leather jerkin."

Troilus and Cressida.

"A sentence is but a cherril glove to a good wit: How quickly the wrong side may be turned outward."

Twelfth Night.

(Nichi-Nichi Shimbun.)

It has been well said that the world changes like the opinions of men. Those who so late as yesterday urged that a House of Commons should be instituted, the rights of the people advanced, freedom and liberty granted,—who complained that the Government issued one order in the morning and a contradictory one in the evening, and that men turned their opinions inside out like a leather jerkin, have been reappointed to their old offices. On hearing of these appointments, my heart was filled with joy to think that the oppressions of the past two thousand years were about to cease, and I have been watching for this with eager ears and eyes. But no such notifications have as yet appeared, and the only trifling changes which have occurred are the establishment of the *Genro-in* and *Daishin-in*. But the rights of the people are as yet undeveloped.

I have heard that the editors of the different newspapers were greatly astonished that they were refused permission to attend the debates of the *Chikohokuan Kuaigi*. I infer from these facts that absolutism still remains the characteristic of our Government. Of course such facts may be trifles, but those who have been thus reappointed to office must have strange feelings while they maintain a silence on these proceedings. Whether it was that they wished to vex the Government by talking about a House of Commons and the rights of the people, in order to secure their re-nomination as officials, or that their views had actually changed when they were appointed, I cannot tell. But be the cause the one or the other, or what it may, it is a sad fact that the people were made tools of, and we were very foolish to rejoice at these appointments from which we expected so many advantages. To me, speaking in this manner, such men would probably say, "You are one of the common people, and cannot understand anything about the Government. Before we do anything, we have to consult circumstances and the condition of the mind of the people. The present epoch is called "Daily Reform," so that we can change the edict of yesterday to-day and that of to-day to-morrow." It is a deplorable fact that those who rebuked the Government for the rapid issue of contradictory orders are now the very framers of similar orders, and do not pay the least heed to the remonstrances made on this account by the people. Have not these men very changeable minds? Is it not too hard upon us that we should be governed by such people as these? But as such common people as ourselves cannot understand the hearts of gentlemen, we think it best to keep silence, as we do not know what excellent administration may yet be in store for as. Still, though the present time may be called the period of "Daily Reform," this principle is carried too far. It may be superfluous to say this. But as I am now young and ignorant I shall endeavour with all my might to become more sober when I am a man.

The Proposed Abolition of Torture.

(Akebono Shimbun,)

Above ten men have been brought up before the criminal courts on supicion of being the murderers of the late *Sanghi* Hiroshima, and four of them, unable to endure the severity of the tortures inflicted, confessed to being guilty. But as doubts existed in regard to the truth of their confessions they were re-examined over and over again, and finally it was concluded that they were not guilty of the deed which they had confessed, and they were all liberated on the 13th of July. We have since heard that the Government, persuaded of the evils of torture, have determined to abolish it. This intelligence has caused us both joy and sorrow; joy that torture is to be abolished; sorrow that the murderers of an able and respected official of high rank have not been discovered.

The above matter has now been in suspense some five years. Hands have been spread throughout the empire to arrest the murderer, and any one who was suspected in the slightest degree was brought before the courts and severely examined. But no clear evidence as to the perpetrator of the crime has ever been obtainable, and it cannot be said that it is a happy state of affairs that we should have failed to find who the murderer is.

Some good may arise from the application of torture to a guilty man to make him confess his deeds. Its great evil is that the innocent often make false confessions to avoid the sufferings they are called on to endure. We ourselves have witnessed in a certain *ken* the trial of a man suspected of assassination. The case was that some one had gone into a house and killed the master of it. The local authorities suspected a certain *samurai* to be the criminal, arrested and tried him under severe tortures, when he made a clear confession that he was guilty of the crime, and, as no doubts remained on the mind of the judges, the prisoner's own report and the punishment to be inflicted were made known to the *Shihosho* or Department of Justice. The *Shihosho*, discovering some discrepancies in the report, re-examined him, when the prisoner said that the severity of the tortures to which he had been submitted had compelled him to make a false confession. The officials examined him again and again, but, concluding that he was innocent of the crime, ultimately liberated him.

There are cases in which men prefer to face death rather than torture, and people who are weak are apt to make false confessions before they are even submitted to torture; and again, had no doubts suggested themselves to the Judges from the *samurai's* evidence, he would most probably have lost his life. We observed the countenance of the *samurai* while he was signing the depositions he had made, and an unutterable anguish was expressed upon it. Truly, the evils of torture are dreadful!

We do not mean to say that all cases are like that of this *samurai*; but though there be only one in a thousand, what must be the misery of that one! It is better that one hundred criminals should escape punishment than that one innocent person should be punished.

The Government has expressed the intention to abolish torture. Hitherto it has been considered necessary, and has been resorted to in the various *Saibansho*. But the Government has recognised the evils attending it and purposes its abolition. Should this be so, there will no longer be any danger of innocent people being punished, and this will be a blessing to the people. Had the examinations for the murder of Hiroshima taken place ten years ago, some of the men examined would surely have succumbed to the tortures, while others would have been executed on false confessions. But the present Government did not punish them, although they had made false confessions, but examined them again and again until their innocence was established and they were released, and the determination was arrived at to abolish torture. Is not this a thing to be thankful for?

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Legends.

(Continued.)

About the year A.D. 1153 the *Ten O* Nari-hito (Konoye no In) fell sick, and the doctors could not discover the nature of his malady. Every night at the hour of the bull (*Ushi mitzu*), about 3 o'clock a.m. the *Shiu-jo* (Emperor) was stricken with a horrible nightmare, and not even the numerous female attendants that surrounded him could avert the fearful visitation. At last some of the night-watch noticed a dark cloud over the grove of trees at Sanjo no yama, and it appeared to move towards the *Dairi* (Imperial residence). Presently it rested above the roof of the apartments occupied by the *Shiu-jo*, and above the cloud shone out two fiery orbs. Just then the drums in the surrounding temples sounded the hour *Ushi*.

This being reported to the *Tonoye* (Kugés of the palace) and the *Hokumen no Samurai* (the Imperial guards), a watch was kept and again the same cloud and its bright

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orbs were seen. The reverend and celebrated priests were then assembled to pray for the restoration of the health of the *Shiu-jo*, and to ward off the evil spirits; but this was of no avail, and as a last resort it was suggested to try if any of the *bushi* could find a remedy, or means to destroy the demon that nightly haunted the Imperial pillow.

Amongst the *Hokumen* (facing the North) was a brave warrior and a celebrated archer, one of the Genji family and a *San-mi* (or I. the third rank) Hiogo no kami Yorimasa, who was chosen to destroy the evil thing that nightly visited the palace.

For three nights he kept watch, and on the next night with one of his most faithful followers, I no Hayata, prepared to destroy the disturber of his Emperor's rest. A powerful bow and a few trusty three-feet shafts, feathered with the plumes of the pheasant, a keen blade in his girdle, and his follower armed with a trusty sword, and they thus awaited the usual time. When the cloud approached within one hundred yards of where they lay concealed, Yorimasa, with steady aim and his full power, bent his bow, and as he delivered the missile, breathed after it a soldier's prayer, *Namu Hachiman Dai-bo-satz*, (I pray to the great Hachiman). The shaft had struck home, for one of the bright orbs was immediately extinguished, and with horrid noises there fell down a huge animal, and *Hayata* bounding upon it held it down while he rapidly drove his sword to the hilt into the beast nine times. The commotion aroused the people of the palace, who bringing lights discovered the dead thing to have a monkey-like head, the body and claws of a tiger, and its tail was a huge venomous serpent. It was taken to Rokujo Kawara (an execution ground) and there burned.

It was called *Nuye*, from its cry resembling that of a bird of this name.

The *Shiu-jo* wishing to reward Yorimasa, gave him a celebrated sword called *Shishi no O* (the king of wild boars). Besides, knowing that he secretly loved Ayame* no Maye† and that the love was returned, he bestowed her on Yorimasa.

The *Kuge* who was appointed *Ben kan*, or Imperial deputy to present the sword to Yorimasa, knowing his reputation as a poet as well as a brave man, both fought him of trying a verse after the *Zo-to* style, and just at the moment a *Hoto togisu* (cuckoo) was heard, giving him the "key note" of his verse, the *kami no ku* of three lines of five seven and five syllables.

Ho-to-to-gi-su
Na-o mo ku-mo i ni
A-yu-ru kana

and immediately Yorimasa answered him with the following *shimo no ku* of two lines of seven syllables each

Yumi ha-ri tsu-ki no
A-ru ni ma-ka-se-te

making the complete *honka* of thirty-one syllables. And his readiness and wit increased his reputation as a scholar and a soldier.

Note the double meaning of the verse, which it is impossible to render into English.

It reads one way.

The hotogisu
Above the clouds
How does it mount.

The waning moon
Sets not at will.

but as it alludes to Yorimasa and his elevation to royal favour, the concealed meaning may be rendered,

Like the cuckoo
So high to soar
How is it so?
Only my bow I bent,
That only sent the shaft.

The play on words in the first portion is only alluding to the soaring of the bird and comparing it to Yorimasa's elevation, the neat comparison and readily improvised verse inciting the native admiration.

In the second portion, the allusion to the bow-like shape of the waning moon and its setting, the play is on the word *tsuki no*, moon or one's own will—on *Yumi hari* to bend a bow—the shape of the waning moon—and *Iru* to (sic)—or to send a shaft.

In the days of the 80th Emperor Nori-hito, known to us by his posthumous title Taka-kura no In,* and about the year A.D. 1180-1, the Heiki being very powerful had excited the enmity and jealousy of the other great families. Yoritomo the head of the Genji or Minamoto† raised his standard in Idzu and met his opponents at Ishibashi yama.‡ He was defeated in this engagement and with only seven followers left, he took to flight and hid himself in a large *yenoki*§.

One of the Heiki leaders named Oba no Kagechika was searching for him and ran his bow through the branches carelessly, left the spot and reported to his comrades that as he had frightened a pair of pigeons from their nest, there surely was no one concealed in the tree.

It appears he knew that Yoritomo was there, but had wit enough to know the power Heiki was on the wane, and it would be better to have a friend in Yoritomo than to deliver him to the Heiki, besides the trouble and danger of attempting to make such a powerful man and valiant warrior prisoner—nor was Oba wrong as events turned out.

Ushi-waka Maru was in Oshiu raising warriors and had adopted the name he is best known by, Yoshi-tsune, and by his young brother's efforts Yoritomo once more had a numerous army at his command.

The *Heiki* pushed north to meet the *Genji*, and the *Heiki* arrived at the banks of the Fujikawa at night. It was covered with waterfowl, and at a late hour the waterfowl being started, rose in one great flock, making considerable noise.

When the drowsy Heiki warriors heard the commotion they were alarmed, thinking that the Genji who were supposed to be yet far away had attacked them, and so complete was the panic and rout that they galloped off on bare-backed horses without armour or weapons. Thus Yoritomo gained a bloodless victory and immense booty, at the time invaluable to his ill-armed troops. Thus it was that ever since the Heiki have been jeered with the saying "that they ran away at the sound of a water hen's wings." Oba was of course, amply rewarded.

These wars are full of incident that is worked up into Japanese history, as is the history of the Stuarts with our own Scottish Highlanders.

In the year A.D. 1185, Nori-yori and Yashi-kune the brothers of Yoritomo and the leaders of the Genji, had defeated the Heiki, who fled to Dan-no-ura in Yashima province of Nagato, taking with them Toki-hito,* the son of the Mikado by the daughter of Kiyomon† the great leader of the Heiki. A great storm coming on hostilities were suspended, and after its becoming calm a large vessel was seen to approach the shore in the neighbourhood of the Genji encampment. It was soon recognized as the royal barge, and a small boat was seen to put off from it containing one of the ladies of the Court; she raised and spread out a gilt fan on which was painted a crimson sun (*hi no maru*) on the split end of a bamboo, and waved towards the shore her own fan, made of thin *hi-no-ki* (*retinospera obtusa*).

Yoshitsune observing this called upon his followers to shoot at it with their longbows, but all declined to attempt the feat; at last Nasu-no-yoichi Munetaka of Shimotzuke, the most celebrated archer of the eight provinces, (*Kwan hatzu shiu*), was charged to support the fame of the Genji in the face of the enemy. Taking but one arrow and mounting his war horse he vowed to succeed or in event of failure to commit suicide (*setzu-puku*,) and then rode out in the shoal water as far as he could towards the

* Ayame, the blossom of the *Calamus Acoradus*, or flowering sweet flag. Female names were usually derived from flowers (see ante-page 82).

† *Maye* is the ancient affix to female names. Hime was only used for the daughters of men of rank.

† In is one of the affixes to the posthumous titles of Japanese of exalted rank, an indirect substitute for a personal pronoun.

‡ Heike and Genji wars of Japan are the great civil wars, so similar to the English wars of the houses of York and Lancaster with their red and white roses.

§ Ishibashi yama. Stone bridge hill.

‖ Yenoki, the celtis Willdenawiana, the "Royal Oak" of Japan.

¶ Yoritomo's younger brother, whom he afterwards compelled to commit suicide, being jealous of him in war and love.

* Tokishito was the 81st Ten-O Antoku Ten-O.

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Ogi no mato † (fan target). He then observed the boat to be so unsteady on the water, rising and falling on the waves raised by the late storm, that his heart almost failed him, but closing his eyes he fervently breathed the warrior's prayer ‖ *Namu Hachiman Daibo-satz*, and then opening his eyes saw the boat for a moment steady in the moving billows. He then drew his bow and releasing the shaft saw the fan rise aloft to the skies. A shout of astonishment and admiration arose from the shore and also from the enemy, and all were congratulating and thanking Munetaka, when one captious and jealous man disputed the fact of the fan being struck and accounting for its disappearance by saying that it was profane to shoot at the image of the sun, and the gods had snatched the fan away to protect it from harm. Munetaka then stated that he had aimed at the iron rivet and not at the round sun (*hinomaru*), but this was discredited and set down as a vain boast. Presently a boat approached the shore from the Imperial barge bearing a flag of truce, and the messenger brought back the arrow and the fan, with a complimentary message from the Ten-O. On examination the fan shewed the mark where it had been struck by the arrow, in the metal rivet, as Munetaka had boasted. This clever archer was the ancestor of the family of Satake, princes of Akita in Dewa and the family cognizance is a fan with a round sun.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON BEES AND ANTS.

(The Spectator.)

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London has just printed another paper in the Journal of the Linnean Society on "Bees, Wasps, and Ants," which contains some further and very interesting experiments on the powers of communication and co-operation displayed by these insects. These new experiments of Sir John Lubbock's confirm in general the former experiments, of which we communicated the results to our readers,—namely, that bees, on the whole, however delicately adapted their instincts may be to their needs, have either very little power now-a-days of communicating with each other, or else are very little inclined to use it,—while some ants, at least, have a great deal of of power of communicating with each other, and appear to use it freely. Sir John Lubbock experimented in this fashion. On October 9, he took a bee out of a particular hive, putting a mark on the bee, and put it to a good stock of honey. This bee worked away at this stock of honey during the six days, October 9-14, visiting it continually, usually at intervals of six or seven minutes, during many hours of each day. But she brought no comrades with her to work at the honey, and most likely sent none. The first visit of the bee each morning was apparently one of inspection only. She did not alight on her first visit, but returned (probably to the hive) for some purpose of her own,—was it perhaps as a matter of business, to give notice of her engagements for the day, and to communicate the intervals at which she might be expected to be entering with loads of honey?—but on every other visit during the day she carried back honey with her. Yet during these six days she appears to have brought no friends, and though one or two strange bees found the honey out, during the six days it seems pretty certain, both by their fewness and from there being no sign of any connection between these arrivals and hers, that they came on the stock of honey by accident, and not through her means. Another bee behaved in the same way during the two days, July 19 and 20, and during those two days not a single other bee visited the honey at which she was sedulously working. So that if any inference be warranted from the procedure of these two individual bees, it is that they either wished to keep their knowledge to themselves, or that they did not possess the means of communicating it to their companions. Now, as the bees gather honey for the hive, and not for their own individual benefit, it seems more likely than not that if they had the intelligence to secure help for their operations, they would do so. But though this is the inference which Sir John Lubbock evidently draws from their preceedure, he gives us the means of showing how very insecure it is. First of all, he exhibits, we must say, some little prejudice against bees and in favour of ants, for while he *killed* the strange bees which found the honey out by accident, in order to test the better whether or not his marked bee would really bring or send comrades, he only *imprisoned* for the afternoon the strange ants which surprised the stock of honey by which he was testing the communicative faculties of his marked ant. This little fact alone betrays, we think, more consideration for the ants than for bees. Besides, Sir John Lubbock gave the ants a great deal more patient investigation than the bees, making many more experiments and observing them much more carefully. However, the result of this careful investigation was no doubt to suggest that if the bees had been tested as elaborately, there might have been, as there certainly was with the ants, a good deal of variety of result. The experiments with the ants were made in this wise. Sir John Lubbock took a piece of cork about eight inches long by four wide, and stuck seventeen pins into it, and on three of these pins he put pieces of card with a little honey. He then put an ant to one of the cards with honey; and he argued that if after its visit many more ants came to the pin which this ant had visited, than to the others, it might be argued that the ant possessed the power of communicating where she had found the honey. And this experiment seemed to show decisively that either she had this power or that in climbing down the pin she left a trace of honey on the pin itself which was not to be found on the other unvisited pins. For during two hours, while twenty-seven ants visited the pins, not counting those brought by the first ant, nineteen went at once up the right pin, and only eight went up other pins. Other experiments of the same kind gave still more decisive results of the same nature; but then, again, certain others gave much less decisive results; and on one occasoin, on the 19th August, an ant worked at some honey for more than three hours, going and returning to it regularly, without either bringing or sending a single comrade. Still more remarkable were some experiments made with some ants' larvæ; every individual ant to which Sir John Lubbock showed a supply of larvæ worked very hard at removing them to the nest, worked all day, and sometimes for more than one day, but not in any case did any ant thus shown larvæ invoke the assistance of any other ant, as was done in all but one of the cases of experiments with the honey. This behaviour of the ants in one case with the honey, and in all the cases with the larvæ, suggests that the bees may not have had a fair trial. Either from the difference of their individual tastes, or perhaps from differences in the circumstances of the ant-hill and external circumstances, the ants behaved in one way at one time and in another at another. It may be that the ant which kept the honey to itself was of a reserved and reticent disposition. It may be, again, that it is thought much more honourable to increase the number of larvæ in the ant hill than to add to the stock of honey, and that this was the reason why the ants told no comrade of the larvæ, and generally told many of the stock of honey. And it may be true, of course, that modern bees have much less power of communicating with each other than modern ants. But unquestionably an arbitrary element is shown to have affected the conduct of the ants, which may very well contain also a sufficient explanation of the two observations made upon the bees

But supposing the inference which Sir John Lubbock probably draws as to the inferior intelligence of the mordern bee, and of the superior intelligence of the modern ant, be true, it would be interesting to know to what unfortunate circumstance in the evolution of apine civilisation, which has not as yet occurred among the ants, this arrested type of life among the former may be due. It is certain that as regards architecture, the apine civilisation has been the more subtle and scientific of the two, and that Mr. Darwin's Melipona bees (with circular cells) are as far behind the modern hive bees (with hexagonal cells) as, amongst men, the eighteenth century was in mechanism behind the early part of the nineteenth. Why with such absolutely highly-developed instincts have the bees allowed their power of communicating with each other to drop so much behind their architonic skill? Can it be that the bee has suffered by the beneficent despotism of man's artificial selection? Sir John quotes from F. Müller a curious instance of the inability of the bees to invent for themselves a natural language:—

"The following fact is mentioned by F. Müller as seeming also to show a limited power of communicating facts on the part of bees:—'Once,' he says, 'I assisted at a curious contest, which took place between the queen and the worker bees in one of my hives, and which throws some light on the intellectual faculties of these animals. A set of forty-seven cells had been filled, eight on a nearly completed comb, thirty-five on the following, and four around the first cell of a new comb. When the queen had laid eggs in all the cells of the two older tombs she went several times round their circumference (as she always does, in order to ascertain whether she has not forgotten any cell), and then proceeded to retreat into the lower part of the breeding-room. But as she had overlooked

† Kiyomori was the man who raised the Heiki to its great power. His daughter was Kô-gô (Consort) of the Ten-O Takakura, and thus the family gained the royal favor.

‡ A common subject for native artists to delineate.

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this part to the queen, pushing her, in an odd manner, with their heads, as they did also other workers they met with. In consequence the queen began again to go around on the two older combs, but as she did not find any cell wanting an egg she tried to descend, but everywhere she was pushed back by the workers This contest lasted for a rather long while, till the queen escaped without having completed her work. Thus the workers know how to advise the queen that something was as yet to be done, but they knew not how to show her *where* it had to be done.' '

Now if it be true that one of the ants who had been gathering honey at the top of a pin met two other ants, crossed antennæ with them, whereupon the two advancing ants ran straight to the top of the right pin, as if they had been told where to go, without being personally guided, it would be almost clear that the ants have advanced much farther in the art of speech, or what is equivalent to speech, than the bees. May not the reason of this be the greater pressure on the resources of the ants due to the wild state in which they live? We may have provided the bees with too safe a type of industrial civilisation,—one that is too well organised, that depends too much on our provision for their habits, and that does not develope in sufficient degree the principle of individualism. What with their industry, economy, and formidable defensive weapon,—the sting,—the comparitively small number of the dangerous enemies of their species, and man's care for their outward habitation, it would seem not improbable that bees have too little stir and interest in their lives to keep up the development of their sagacity. The various tribes of ants go to war with each other, plunder each other systematically, and have altogether a great deal of excitement and active competition to develope them. Some tribes of ants keep cows, and others slaves. Others have blind beetles resident with them,—blind bards perhaps to sing to them. Altogether, the conditions of life amongst the ants are probably much more various than amongst the bees, and hence, though their instincts are not nearly as complete, and there is no beneficent despot like man to watch over them, they are more wide awake than bees and more alive to the meaning of individual emergencies. The bees are perhaps the Chinese of the insect world. They preserve the arts of a very high type of industrial civilization, but have lost the key to those arts. The consequence is that they are as indifferent to death in the pursuit of honey, as the Chinese are in the pursuit of wealth. Does not this, for instance, read rather like the description of the way in which the Chinese will cast away their lives for wealth?—

"Since their extreme eagerness for honey may be attributed rather to their anxiety for the common weal than to their desire for personal gratification, it cannot fairly be imputed as greediness; still the following scene, one which most of us have witnessed, is incompatible surely with much intelligence. 'The sad fate of their unfortunate companions does not in the least deter other who approach the tempting lure from madly alighting on the bodies of the dying and the dead, to share the same miserable end. No one can understand the extent of their infatuation until he has seen a confectioner's shop assailed by myriads of hungry bees. I have seen thousands strained out from the syrup in which they had perished; thousands more alighting even upon the boiling sweets; the floors covered and windows darkened with bees, some crawling, others flying, and others still, so completely besmeared as to be able neither to crawl nor fly—not one in ten able to carry home its ill-gotten spoils, and yet the air filled with new hosts of thoughtless comers.'"

And the evidence as to the way in which bees go to the bad altogether, when they once take to thievish courses, illustrates again the inelastic character of their intelligence, their complete want of power to recover themselves, when once they take a step in the wrong direction:—

"If, however, bees are to be credited with any moral feelings at all, I fear the experience of all bee-keepers shows that they have no conscientious scruples about robbing their weaker brethren. 'If the bees of a strong stock,' says Langstroth, 'once get a taste of forbidden sweets, they will seldom stop until they have tested the strength of every hive.' And again, 'Some bee-keepers question whether a bee that once learns to steal ever returns to honest courses.'"

Evidently the "dangerous classes" among the bees, though small in number,—for they are the most respectable of insects,—are moral incurables. The predatory wasps would probably say of predatory bees, as the Yankee said of 'that heathen Chinese,'—"We are ruined by Chinese [apine] cheap labour." Indeed, if Sir John Lubbock has really done justice to the bee in his experiments, which we somewhat doubt, it seems not improbable that the bee has been prejudiced by human patronage, and by habitual instincts of too perfect a kind, till the stimulus which developes advance was exhausted. 'Better fifty years of ant-hill than a cycle of the hive,' the ant might say. [illegible] mischief of a conventional civilisation out of the st[illegible] of the bee. While the ant runs swiftly down 'the ringing grooves of change,' the bee, conservative of its hexagons and its honey, makes no fresh advance in the telegraphic communications it has established, and so is possibly in danger of sinking into the hindermost ranks of the insect world.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Aug. 1, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Aug. 9, *Meijii Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters. 1,010, from Otteranai, to Lighthouse Department.

Aug. 11, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Parsell, 2,660, from Hongkong, Aug. 2, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Aug 13, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner. 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Aug. 5, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8, *James Paton*, British barque, Cotter, 395, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Aug 11, *Iris*, German 3-m schooner, Taylor, 258, for Keelung, Ballast, despatched by F. Knobloch.

Aug. 11, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Aug 14, *Jessie McDonald*, British 3-m. schooner, Stort, 275, for Kobe, General, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Oregonian* for Shanghai and way ports: Mrs. Stevens, Miss Naraye, Madame Mori, Miss Remusat, Messrs G. Roggers, A. H. Groom, Macomber, Carroll, MacBean, L. C. Masfen, Maclagan, Mackenzie, Schepel, Houlden, Anglin, Wienstadt, 28 Japanese in the cabin, and 458 Japanese in steerage.

Per *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. F. Grosser and servant, Mrs Katsura and servant, Messrs. T. Nakakin, Hatsutori and servant, Soga and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Kumano, child and servant, Mrs. Kansho, Messrs. Ise, Kangouchi, Kono, Captain H, Reynell, E. H. Hunter, G. H. Pole, E. D. Segonzac, Hankai and servant, Mamelstein, Furukawa and servant, Takabe, Komatsu, Eki, Osaki, Mr. and Mrs. Kumano and servant, Mr. Tedzuka and servant, Mr. Asagawa, Mr. Yamaguchi, Mr. and Mrs. Sing Kee, 3 children and 2 servants, Messrs. Kobaihashi, Ono, Krowara, Yasui, L. Van der Polder and servant, N. Nordenstadt, Miss Kuikuisan, Mr. and Mrs. Mito, Messrs. Hirage, Joseph M. Collins, Kotokokori, Yashinaga, E. C Kirby, Suguira, Okabe, and 161 Japanese, 4 Chinese and 1 Foreigner in the steerage.

Per *Tanais* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Benjamin and Spinall.

Per *Gaelic* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Rovinshi, Suiéquinese, Sobayashi, Wadell, Lapraik and Wotton.

Per *Costa Rica* from Shanghai.—For Yokohama: Mrs. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Illies, Messrs. C. Bockman, H. Godmeath, T. A. Waters, and servant, Hubuco and servant, Patmen, U.S.N., J. R. Anglin and servant, J. A. Ailan and servant, Witkouski and servant, Zabel de Zanagraney and servant 46 Japanese in the cabin, and 5 Chinese and 246 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Sugar, 876; H. Wood, 731; Tea, 2,887; Merchandise, 1,700; Donkeys, 27; Cattle 47; Sheep, 30

Per *Tanais* for Hongkong.—					
Silk for Marseilles	...	...	...	...	247 bales.
London	...	...	...	...	60 "
Total...	...	.....			307 bales.

Per *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, $38,542.00.

REPORTS.

The *Tokio Maru* reports: left Shanghai July 31st, Nagasaki Augt. 2nd, Shimonosaki August 3rd, and Kobe August 6th at 4 p.m. Arrived August 7th at 12 p.m. From Shanghai to Kobe fine pleasant weather. Kobe to port, strong E.N.E. winds with heavy swell from S.E.

The *Gaelic* reports, a severe typhoon during the passage, commencing on Sunday afternoon with the wind from N.E. It gradually increased in violence till the next evening, being at its height about 4 p.m. on Monday, the Barometer having fallen to 28.10, and the wind veering from N.E. to S. and S.W., the centre of the storm passing the vessel pretty close astern. In the evening about 5 p.m. when off the entrance of Kii channel with a tremendous sea running, while the chief officer Mr. Geo. Ritchie was engaged with some of the crew under the whale's back, a heavy sea broke on board, washing him and a seaman named Patterson overboard, and both were drowned.

The *Gaelic* is sister ship to the *Belgic*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York ...	T. A. Goddard ...	Mourilyan & Co. ...	
Hongkong ...	Malacca ...	P. & O. Co. ...	... 18th Aug.
New York ...	Ukraine ...	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co. ...	... 15th Aug.

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MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Costa Rica	...	Conner	...
Gaelic	...	Parsell	...San Francisco.
Massilia	...	Rand	...
Malacca	...	Bernard	... Hong Kong.
Naruto	...	DuBois	...
Sea Gull	...	Acfort	...
Volga	...	Noudedeu	...

SAILING SHIPS.

Ariadne	280	Smith	...
Benjamin Sewall	1433	Pennell	...
Gaucho	337	Crighton	...
Mercury	361	Thomas	...
Nation's Hope	666	Livingstone	...
Oleander	348	Joss	...
Satsuma	366	Garrick	...Kobe,
Tori	100		...
Thos A. Goddard	682	Smith	...New York.
Ukraine	709	Melcher	...New York.
Warden Appleby	400	Postumas	...Hakodadi.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	...Saco	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
Italian corvette	...Vittor Pisani	Captain A. de Negri
Russia gun-boat	...Vsadnek	...Captain Nevaselisky
French gun-boat	...Talisman	...Captain Marcy St. Hilaire
American corvette	...Yantic	...Captain M'Nair
Russian gun-vessel	...Abreck	...Von Schantz
Austrian corvette	...Friedrich	...Baron Oesterichter
British corvette	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith, at Yokoska.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glenroy" str.; "Ulysses" str.
FROM LONDON.—
FROM GLASGOW via SHANGHAI.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke"; "Formosa"; "Coulmakyle"; "Punjaub"; "Flintshire" s. s.
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Jessie Jamieson."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Arianites."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thornaby" s. s.; "Vichna;" "Shalimar."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary". For Hiogo.—"Rainbow"; "Ugo"; "Cremona"; "New Republic"; "Robert Kelly"; "Rishd. Lattley."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—
FROM ABERDEEN.—
FROM HAMBURG.—

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Hector" str.; "Diomed" str.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Paraguay" s.s. "Lorne" s.s.; "Naples" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Flying Spur," "Albuera;" "Western Chief."
AT LONDON FOR NAGASAKI.—"Sing Tai"; "Sophie."
AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Christian."
AT GLASGOW FOR Do.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 "
French Church,.....8.30 " 10 A.M.

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THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1, 26 ins.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.

GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—There has been an increase in the general demand for these goods, but, notwithstanding this, prices continue to evidence a weak market and in some instances shew even a further decline. We quote as follows:

Grey Shirtings:—			White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.95 to $2.05	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.20 to 2.40	
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „ nom.	2.20 to 2.40	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75 to 0.97½	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „ 39 in. „ „	2.20 to 2.45	Black Velvets	7.75 to 8.75	
9 lbs.	„ 44 in. „	2.52½ to 2.85	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.25 to 3.35	

Yarn:—

No. 16 to 24	nom. per picul	27.50 to 35.00	No. 28 to 32	nom. per picul	35.00 to 38.25
Reverse	nom.	nominal	„ 38 to 42	„ „	40.00 to 45.00

Woollens are scarcely in a better position to-day than that at the date of our last issue some three weeks since, the Autumn season's business not having yet commenced. A few small sales of *Black Italian Cloth*, also of *Presidents* and *Pilot Cloth* disposed of at public auction, are to be recorded. All other staples continue neglected. Plain *Mousselines* are in fair demand.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 25 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0 25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4 50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0 25 to 0.36	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6 00 to 7 00	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18 50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14 50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Iron and Metals.—In consequence of the accumulating stocks in hand rates are still further reduced and show a lower tendency. The low rates prevailing have led to transactions in Pig Iron for Export.

Iron flat and round	per picul	$3.50 to $4.00	Iron hoop	per picul	$4.50 to 4.75
„ nail rod assorted	„	3 50 to 4.00	„ pig	„	1.50 to 2.00
„ small size	„	3.80 to 4.20			

Sugar.—The market for Formosa Sugar continues weak and without change. Lower rates are accepted for China descriptions.

Kerosene Oil is difficult of sale at the rate noted.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.60 to 4.80	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	5.00 to 5.50
in Basket	„	4.50 to 4.60	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4 40 to 4 80
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.10 to 8 20	Swatow	„	3.30 to 3.40
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.40 to 7 80	Daitong	„	3 30 to 3.90
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.70 to 7 20	Japan Rice	„	3 25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.80 to 6 30	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.65

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our mail issue dated 12th instant was to the following effect:

"Since the 24th ulto. supplies of new Hanks have come in more freely, but quality and size are such as to give buyers but little satisfaction. If, however, Japanese reports are to be credited regarding the good quality of cocoons in some districts and the increasing number of native filatures, good silk may be expected to turn out in the course of the autumn.

Settlements are 275 bales of old and new Hanks, and 125 of old Oshius, say in all 400 bales, leaving a stock of 250 bales. The shipments of the fortnight are 104 bales, making the total export since 1st July 252 bales against 439 last year for the same period.

Taking into account the difference in the rate of exchange the opening price for Medium No. 2½ Hanks, compared with last season's, shows a decrease of about 25 per cent. $630 was paid last week for a handsome parcel of native filature."

		At Exchange 4s. 1¾ in London.	*At Exchange 5.28 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		*At Exchange 4s. 1¾ in London.*	*At Exchange 5.28 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks—				Oshiu—		
Good	No. 2	430 to 440	16s. 4d. to 16s. 8d. frs. 44 to 45	Hamatski	430 to 460	16s. 4d. to 17s. 5d. frs. 44 to 47
Medium	No. 2½	400 to 420	15s. 3d. to 16s. 0d. frs. 41 to 43			
Common	No. 3	370 to 390	14s 3d. to 14s. 11d. frs. 38 to 40			

Since the above was written, arrivals have been 240 bales, and deliveries 190 piculs. $590 is reported to have been paid for new Kakeda best, and $460 for new Hanks Best No. 1 to 2. The French mail of the 11th inst. took 307 bales.

Tea.—Our market has been extremely active at advancing rates since our last mail issue, prices for the grades most in favor, i.e. "Medium" and "Good Medium," shewing a rise of $1.50 to $2.00 per picul. These crasses comprise the bulk of goods offering, fine Teas being rather limited in quantity at present and higher grades very scarce.

Settlements for this port and Kobe are on a scale hitherto unprecedented, being 77,000 piculs for Yokohama, and 31,000 piculs, according to last advices, from Kobe, for the current season to date; being equivalent, deducting 10 per cent loss in firing, to about thirteen millions pounds of fired leaf. We may the refore reckon on our past season's export being fully equalled, and if business with the States continues on the same basis we see every reason to think that an export from all Japan of at least twenty-five million pounds will be arrived at.

To-day's prices close firm as under:

Common		20.00 to 23 00	Fine		35.00 to 38.00
Good Common		24.00 to 27 00	Finest		$39.00 to 43 00
Medium		28 00 to 30.00	Choice		$45.00 to 50.00
Good Medium		31.00 to 34.00			[scarce and almost nominal.

Arrivals within the last two or three days have been interrupted by the state of the weather, but the stocks to hand are ample.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a fair business doing during the past fortnight in Private Paper, but the demand for Bank Bills has been small although rates have considerably advanced.

Gold Yen are slightly weaker with little doing.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' sight		4s. 1½d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand		par.
„ „ Bank Bills on demand		4s. 0½d.	„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight		¼ per cent. dist.
„ „ Private, 6 months		4s. 1⅜d. to ⅞	„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand		98½
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months		5 20	30 days' sight Private		101
„ „ Private		5 28 to 29	„ New York Bank Bills on demand		98
„ Shanghai Bank Bills	On demand	72⅝	30 days' sight		101
„ „	Sight	73	Gold Yen		405
			Kinsatz		406½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
Nikko Guide Book.

MAY be had from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
„ F. S. WETMORE & Co.,
„ BERRICK BROS.

Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, May 20, 1875. tf.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH, undertaken.

Address **M.**, Care of
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO 2/9

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.
ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER
FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO.
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipeint decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," At ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama July, 3, 1875. 10ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

* Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52 ins.

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest, importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d, 10d., 1s., 1s., 1s 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s 6d., 2s, and 2. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s., and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s, 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s. 15s, and 20s. per gallon.
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS in every in shade of colour and variety of price.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount, or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
LONDON: AND
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E.C., & GRAVEL LANE,
SOUTHWARK, S E.

May 22, 1875. 3ins. 1f.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that **Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,**

thus enabling vendor purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 87. 12m.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London.

Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 34.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue d subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The week has been a quiet but very hot one, though the air after sundown is becoming perceptibly cooler. The Press prosecutions continue, but we observe that two of the Editors have been discharged for want of a case, which leads to the belief that the Government has recommended as lenient an interpretation of the laws as is compatible with the small amount of discretionary power placed in the hands of the native magistrates. We have shewn elsewhere what seems to us now the obvious duty of the Press, and we hope it will pay attention, from motives of an unselfish patriotism, to the moderate views which we are quite certain we shall see urged in the best class of papers in the East and in Europe on the whole subject. To those of a different stamp it need pay no attention, except in as far as they afford warnings and examples of the evils which attend institutions of the highest value to free nations. There is perhaps no institution of such magnitude and importance as the Press which combines so many disadvantages with the benefits it confers. If you could ensure that there would be no mischievous and bad newspapers, there would be no problem to solve. The difficulty consists in this, that with a free Press you may have as many or more of these as of good newspapers, and while the one do nothing but good, the other do nothing but harm. England is, so far, the only country where the problem has been satisfactorily solved, and to argue from what must be admitted as an exceptional case would be folly in a statesman. When the Emperor Alexander of Russia came to England he was so delighted with the working of our constitutional system, that after having attended a debate in the House of Commons he said, "I must have an Opposition, too." But this institution has not yet made its appearance in the Czar's dominions.

In our last issue we expressed some curiosity regarding the view likely to be taken elsewhere of the new Press-laws, and, as any comments of value upon these reach us, we shall lay them before our readers, whether in harmony with our own conclusions or otherwise. The native papers have shewn so much good sense and good feeling under the restraint of these laws, that we are sure we may call on them to read attentively such remarks upon the question at issue as reflect intelligent opinion expressed elsewhere.

The following are the views on the subject, of the *China Mail*, a paper which has for many years, we might say, ever since its foundation, been in very able hands:—

Both the Japanese themselves and a large number of, we venture to think, injudicious friends are clamouring about the recent press regulations published by the native Government. People seem to forget that our own much-cherished institution has been established by slow degrees, and that what may be eminently suitable for us may be by no means the best thing for the Japanese, or for any other people but just emancipated from centuries of slavish subjection to superiors. We willingly grant the undoubted ability shewn by the people of Japan in adapting themselves to new circumstances, but are not so sure that a press without supervision would at once contribute to their happiness. As a matter of fact, moreover, the new regulations seem to be not more stringent than those which obtain in many European states, while practically the advantage is likely to lie with the Japanese. It seems at all events rather unreasonable to abuse the Mikado's Government for refusing to grant whatever such enlightened countries as France and Germany are unable to concede to their publicists. That in Great Britain and America the press enjoys an unusual amount of freedom is true, but it does not follow that it would be politic or even safe to grant similar concessions everywhere else. One reason is that the Anglo-Saxon races are less easily roused to excesses by written declamation than either romance or Asiatic nations. Many reasons might in fact be given, but we only write in stay of judgment as to Japan upon a matter regarding which European Governments are as yet by no means unanimous.

ON the 20th February last we drew attention to the fact that there was a Chinese gambling house in this settlement, where several well-to-do Chinese had been ruined, (among whom the compradore of the Deutsche Bank was one, besides others we could name,) and the suppression of which was a matter of importance to all who have Chinese employés. Our note had the effect of closing the house, and it has remained closed until within the last few days. It has now been opened at No. 71 again by the former proprietor whose name is Chan Kee, and we call the attention of the authorities to the fact before any more of the Chinese or their own people are ruined there. There is also a Chinese lottery kept at No. 135, which is largely frequented by all classes of Chinese and Japanese as well. It is sure to be a fruitful cause of robbery, and should be immediately suppressed. The police have made many arrests of the humbler frequenters of it, but none of *habitués* of more ample circumstances, and this suggests that the police or officials are bribed by the proprietor. The attention of the highest authorities is called to this.

Why is there no horse-pond here—that summary execution-ground of the casual scoundrel? One of the local papers reports that two persons, on Wednesday evening last, met a gentleman accompanying a lady in a *jinrikisha*. One of the two said to the other, "I guess I'll kiss her," and, the wager being accepted, made an attempt to do so. The husband hit the ruffian over the head with his cane, a course which his companion so far resented as to attack the avenger, giving him two black eyes. When natural justice is offended in this manner, the horse-pond is the true corrective, and it is a thousand pities we have not the institution: or could not tar and feathers be kept at hand for the punishment of this kind of thing?

We are glad to hear on unquestionable authority that these two persons were evidently not coming from the Promenade Concert, with which the incident has erroneously been identified, and it to be hoped that the prejudicial effect on the concerts which might have been produced by any such association, will be removed by this statement. But the Japanese set us an example even in these matters we might do well to follow. At the show of fireworks on the Sumida gawa the other night, there was as perfect an exhibition of order, good behaviour, good temper, sobriety and

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urbanity as could distinguish the most polite people in the world. It is at the open ports alone in this Empire that full-blown blackguardism is to be witnessed. These things make one despair, damp half the desire to extend the relations between ourselves and the Japanese, take from us weapons we would gladly use for this purpose, and inflict on our pride as representatives of another civilization cruel wounds which incidents of this kind keep perpetually open.

The Chinese have just overdone it, as the Tientsin correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* shows in a paragraph which will be found elsewhere. Li Hung-chang could not deny himself the luxury of trying to keep the British Minister waiting at his gate, and Mr. Wade paid him out handsomely. Never was there a race so clever and yet so foolish at the same time as these Chinese. The spirit which the Viceroy of Chili showed on this occasion pervades their whole foreign policy. And what a miserable failure they have made in Formosa! as another paragraph on this subject shows. Pretension, insolence and chicanery seem to unite in them with a minimum of the qualities which make nations respected or respectable. It is very amusing to see the measure which the minor newspapers in the East take of Mr. Wade. The writers seem to think that because he knows more about the Chinese than any living foreigner, he is specially disqualified from dealing with them, and yet when any emergency arises Mr. Wade invariably leaves a mark behind him which is indelible. As for a war with China every ten years, England will not hear of it; but if she should unhappily be forced into any course of the kind now, the chances are that the weakness of her home policy on the China question—for this is the real cause of errors which are laid at Mr. Wade's door—will induce her to leave her Minister at Pekin a larger scope of action than he has had for some years. England's dread of the worry, the expense and scandal of a China war make her think that it can be avoided by what is called a conciliatory policy at Peking. The Chinese heap every possible insult upon us in consequence, and some slight occurrence produces the very evil which so much pains have been taken to avert.

A correspondent sends us the following:—

Left Hakone, 16, Aug. 5.35 a.m. crossing the lake in one and a quarter hour. Arrived at top of zigzag at 7.45, and had a beautiful view of the mountain and plain intervening;—reached Gotemba at 9.33 and breakfasted; started again 11.11 arriving at Shubashiri 0.56 p.m. Remained for luncheon until 2.27, and reached the actual foot of the mountain at 3.40. A detention of 39 minutes took place here, pack-horses and *kagos* not being able to proceed further, and we waited for our baggage to come up. The place is called Umagaishi. Reached the huts where we had determined to rest for the night at 5.22, Chiujikyba, this was about one *cho* from the temple where the *alpenstocks* are to be had. The next morning started at 4 a.m. and arrived at ... . 4th Hut 5.26 a.m.

	5th	,,	6.02 ,,
	6th	,,	6.35 ,,
Here we breakfasted and remained 50 minutes	7th	,,	7.45 ,,
	8th	,,	8.30 ,,
	9th	,,	9.16 ,,
	Summit		9.50 ,,

The actual walking time occupied in the ascent being 7 hour 16 minutes, reckoning from Shubashiri. The run down again was made in 3 hours 26 minutes: leaving the top at 5 minutes past 12 and stopping at Chujikiyba 43 minutes for tiffin we arrived at Shubashiri at 4.14. The town and tea-houses here, however, did not impress us very favourably and our previous night on the mountain having been a sleepless one, we pushed on to Gotemba, having determined to stay at the tea house there recommended in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of August 7, and which we found to be a most clean and comfortable one. We left Gotemba the following morning at 6.46 and arrived at Hakoné lake in 3 hours and 5 minutes: the total time on our feet during the whole journey having been 10 hours 43 minutes.

A good night's sleep being almost indispensable before ascending the mountain, it is doubtful if the plan we adopted of remaining at Chujikyba is a good one, and I think that a preferable mode to be adopted for the journey from Hakone would be to sleep the first night at Gotemba and the second on the top of the mountain, whence Hakone could be reached again in about 10 hours. The thermometer during the night is, about this time of the year, at freezing point on the top of the mountain, and care would have to be taken to provide against the cold, but the huts there are the best all the way after leaving Shubashiri. The programme would then be—leave Hakone in the afternoon, remaining at Gotemba the first night—thence to the summit, about twelve hours including stoppages for rest and meals, returning on the third day the whole distance. Too great importance cannot be attached to the kind of *boots* to be worn for such a trip—they should be light, but strong and easy fitting and should cover the ancles; long boots or shoes being both unsuitable, the one especially for going up, the other particularly for coming down.

As regards the programme he recommends, much must depend on whether the tourist intends to walk from the head of the Hakone lake to Shubashiri or to take a *kago*. If the former, he will find that by the time he has arrived there, he will be far more inclined to rest than begin the ascent of the mountain that evening. If the latter, he can make a good push for one of the rest-houses the same night. But of course the object should be to get to the summit as early in the day as is compatible with a start after early breakfast. Inclusive of stoppages, few will do it under nine hours, so that a start at 6 a.m. should ensure the victory of the summit by 3 p.m. Then there are several hours of day-light during which it is hard if some glimpses are not caught of the surrounding country, while, if the sky be clear overhead, the cloud effects below are indescribably fine. In such weather the sunset may be awaited with confidence, (though its glories are by no means certain) and the sunrise next morning as well, after which Hakone may easily be reached the same day. Our correspondent adds a caution about boots which (as we gave it him), we entirely confirm. A man who goes up Fusiyama in shoes, long boots, or shooting boots has yet to learn the rudiments of mountaineering with judgment. A pair of easy every day walking boots, such as Englishmen wear, (not such as the French or Americans wear) are the only suitable protection for the feet. You want no heavy nailed boots as you do among the glaciers of the Alps, and the weight of these on a long ascent tells much against you. For the descent a broader soled boot would undoubtedly be better, because the ashes and scoriæ are extremely loose. But an every day boot does perfectly well, and you must choose according to the obvious balance of advantages. We recommend no one who comes to Japan to leave it without making the ascent, and ladies—if really good walkers, as nine English women out of ten are—may do it just as well as men.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a good article on the *Genroin*, which proves, if proof were wanted, that it is easier to bring a body of officials together than to get them to do any practical work. "A man may take his horse to water, but he cannot make him drink unless he list." Here is the difficulty of creating full-grown institutions. We are almost tempted to say, better a good intelligent absolutism than a constitutionalism which is not the result of spontaneous growth. But we must wait and hope. The stroke of wit at the end of the article is capital.

Among the smaller, but still curious and interesting evidences of the desire of the Japanese to acquire European languages, is the fact that the Roman letters, small and capitals, and the Arabic numerals, are to be found worked up ingeniously as patterns stamped upon the common cotton stuff used by the peasantry for their dresses. The effect is curious, but the combinations are so cleverly made that it is not nearly so bad as would be imagined.

There are a thousand good things in the Greville Memoirs, of which the following is one.—"Miraflores" (the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. James's) paid a droll compliment to Madame de Lieven the other night. She was pointing out the various beauties at some ball, and among others Lady Seymour, and asked him if he did not admire her. He said 'Elle est trop jeune, trop fraiche,' and then, with a tender look and squeezing her hand, 'J'aime les femmes un peu passées.'" This is irresistible.

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From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

It is generally understood that Mr. Wade had returned to Pekin to lay before the Cabinet the *ultimatum* of England necessitated by the murder of Mr. Margary. Report says that twenty-four hours were to be allowed to the Cabinet to decide on the acceptance or rejection of the English terms.

Nine students are to be sent by the government to America two to France and two to Germany.

The *North-China Daily News* reports that the representations made to the native authorities had so far prevented any repetition of the passage of troops through the foreign settlement at Shanghai.

THE *Hioron Shimbun* announces that a school has been opened at Tsugaru in the Awomori Ken, and that about ten converts to Christianity have been made by some missionaries who visited the place.

The *Choya Shimbun* reports a great fire at Nanokamachi in the Wakamoto ken, which destroyed about 200 houses.

The *Akebono Shimbun* reports great successes in the herring fishery at Tzugaru, where the value of the take is estimated at 80,000 *yen*.

The *Nisshin Shinjishi* reports the return yesterday of Kuroda, Governor-General of Yezo.

The *Choya Shimbun* reports that its editor Narushima had been ordered to appear before the police on the 15th inst.

The case of Oki, Acting-Editor of the *Hochi Shimbun*, came on at the Saibansho at Tokio on the 14th instant, with what result the journal which reports the circumstance does not state.

An incident which is calculated to bring all the questions relating to foreign travel in the interior under discussion, and to warn the Japanese authorities of the extreme impolicy of taking narrow views of the whole question, occurred on Saturday last.

It would appear that the Honourable Mr. Richardson, Judge of the United States Court of Claims, and Commander Lewis, U. S. N., left Yokohama last week, purposing to visit Hatchoji and return by way of Miagase. They were furnished with passes from the United States Legation. At Hatchoji they were informed that they had no right to visit that town, and the exhibition of their passes and plan of their intended route did not serve to convince the local authority before whom they were brought, of his error in denying them access to the place. Permission was also refused them to proceed to Miagase or Tanna, and they were informed that they must return to Yokohama. A policeman was put on watch over them during the night, and they were escorted back on the following morning to Yokohama, where they were taken to the police head quarters and had to give security for their future appearance.

So far as the case appears *prima facie*, the whole proceeding of the Japanese authorities has been as unwarrantable as it is clearly illiberal and unwise, and we trust that the steps taken in the matter by the U. S. Minister will not only have the effect of redressing the wrong done to the gentlemen who were the victims of this stupid piece of interference, but will convince the Government of the impolicy of that jealousy in regard to the interior which is as much opposed to the interests, as it is unquestionably to the wishes, of its subjects. Putting all questions of politeness aside, recent experience of travel, which, though limited, were sufficient for the purpose, have convinced us that there is a strong desire among the people in the country that foreigners should come freely among them. At present the mutual advantages which would arise from this course are denied by a policy which bears fruits such as that which the above incident illustrates.

The first reports of the affray between the Italian sailors and the police gave it a more serious complexion than it wears on closer investigation. One of the sailors has several bruises, some of them severe; another has some bruises and two wounds on the head; the third several bruises and three wounds on the head, but which should be healed in less than a week. The men did not carry long knives, which are against the regulations of the service; two of the men carried small pocket knives, one of which was old and pointless.

As regards the police, the medical evidence shows that one has a bruise on the shoulder, and the others wounds on the head and arms produced by these small knives, but of easy cure. The above particulars are those of the official report.

A letter which reached town yesterday from Captain Cotter of the *James Paton* reports that she went ashore at night in the gale of the 10th inst. All her sails were torn away, the cables had parted, the rudder was broken, and she now lies nearly high and dry. The hands were hauled through the surf. Captain Cotter is engaged in saving all he can from the wreck.

The Japanese man-of-war *Nishikan* left the harbour on the 16th inst, under salutes from the Russian corvettes *Vsadnick* and *Abreck*, which she returned.

Some Chinese opium-smokers have been apprehended by the police, who were violently assaulted in the discharge of this duty. They will hardly meet with much consideration at the hands of the Japanese authorities.

An Englishman, mate of the Japanese steamer *Tsuru*, was stopped at Ashinoyu on Saturday last, and sent back to Yokohama. He had no pass, and the right he imagined himself to possess of unrestricted access to the interior because he was "in Japanese employ," was, naturally enough, not regarded with any large respect.

The first of a second series of Promenade Concerts in the Bluff Gardens is announced for to-morrow, when we trust that a good attendance will reward the exertions of those who have been prominent in getting up and sustaining these popular entertainments.

The asserted discovery of a mountain in New Guinea 32,786 feet in height, by Captain Lawson, who gives a sensational account of his experiences upon it, is not likely to meet with much credence until established on far better evidence than that at present adduced on its behalf.

We reported some days back that a Japanese newspaper stated that the flood caused by the rains of the 10th and 11th instant, had carried away the staging of the Rokugo Bridge at Kawasaki. There was, however, no staging there at the time of the last floods, nor has there been any for the last six months, and the bridge is not undergoing repair. So that the Japanese newspaper has had its whole wicket carried utterly away!

The P. & O. S. S. *Sunda*, with the English mails of 9th July, left Hongkong on the 16th inst, at noon.

The Promenade Concert at the Bluff Gardens on the evening of the 19th was very fully attended, and the performances of music were of a very pleasing character.

Albert Casseau, a Frenchman, has been found guilty of swindling in connection with a lottery being got up at the Hotel de L'Univers, and has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by his Consul. He will be sent to France by the next mail steamer to undergo his punishment.

A large kite manufactory in Yedo, says the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, has received an order from a foreign house for 70,000 kites.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that Kioto has suffered severely from the floods, caused by the late rains. Rice had risen 10 per cent.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that at Yasshu many rivers have overflowed their banks, the bridges are carried away, navigation was impossible, and the surrounding country in a terrible state.

The *Hochi Shimbun* reports that Kuroda is to be sent up to take formal possession of the Kurile Islands.

Oka, the Assistant-Editor of the *Hochi Shimbun*, was summoned on the 18th inst, to receive judgment.

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The Government has paid the priests of the Honganji temple 500 *yen* for permitting it to be used as the hall of assembly for the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi*.

A subscription list has been opened at the French Consulate for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in France, and we trust it will be generously filled up. The sum remitted from Yokohama in aid of the wives and families of the French soldiers who fell in the last war, was very large, relatively to the resources of the place. Times are not so prosperous now, but distress such as that reported from France constitutes an unusual claim.

THE *Akebono Shimbun* says that there are 800 Ainos living in the Island of Saghalien who are anxious to leave it for Yezo now that Saghalien has been ceded to Russia.

THE case brought against Kurimoto, the Editor of the *Hochi Shimbun*, of violating the Press-laws, has broken down, and he has been released from custody.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* announces that as Mr. Kishida, the Editor, has no desire to be a martyr, and dislikes being fined and imprisoned, he intends retiring to humbler occupations on the staff, and another Editor has been appointed.

THE Editors of the *Hioron* and *Hochi Shimbun*, summoned upon the charge of having violated the Press-laws, have been acquitted.

We regret to see the death announced in the *North-China Daily News* of Mr. J. A. T. Meadows, formerly in the British Consular Service, and well known to all old residents in China.

The *Rising Sun* devotes an article to the "Brutal treatment of sailors ashore." It appears that some men of the *Kearsage* had broken their leave, and the U. S. Deputy-Marshal, assisted by twenty or thirty Japanese coolies armed with bamboos, was sent after them. They were taken, some after many blows and much brutality, and, with their hands tied, were sent off to the ship. The journal rightly points out that to employ Japanese coolies on such work is likely to excite a spirit of retaliation among the men and lead to a conflict between the sailors and the natives. Why cannot a boat's crew be sent for them?

As many as 65 houses in Tokio were entered by robbers on the 18th inst.—*Akebono Shimbun.*

The northern provinces have been visited with unusually heavy rains. The southern provinces are suffering from excessive drought.—*Eiri Shimbun.*

THE *Choya Shimbun* states that its editor was examined yesterday regarding an article on the Japanese (Press-)laws published on the 15th inst.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* says that the price of Sugar has risen in Tokio in consequence of the wreck of a Sugar-laden ship on her way from China.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of the Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, the 15th August, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,323.05
Merchandise, &c.	$ 449.80
Total	$8,772.85

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,879.68
Merchandise, &c.	$ 726.67
Total	$10,606.35

KOBE AND OSAKA.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 8th August, 1875.

Passengers.....16,194.	Amount...Yen	3,761·38.
Luggage, Parcels,	„	134·584.
Goods,	„	189·556.
Total	Yen	4,085·52.
Corresponding period last year...	„	3,643·748.

TIENTSIN.

Falstaff was nearly right when he said there was nothing so easy as lying. At any rate nothing seems so difficult as to know just what the truth is, especially when it relates to official or public business in China. In my letter of the 4th inst., I stated that their Excellencies Mr. Wade, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, and Li Hung-chang had had a long conference on public affairs, at the Viceroy's yamên on the 3rd instant.

The truth of history requires me to modify that statement in a most important particular. As a truthful correspondent I feel bound to make the correction, and forever make my peace thereby with the Muse of History and the readers of the *Daily News*.

It is true that Mr. Wade *did* visit the yamên of the Governor-General at Tientsin on the 3rd instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.; but it has just come out that the long, confidential conference, which was reported to have followed, was summarily postponed by an unhappy circumstance, which it now my business to relate.

Every resident in China is familiar with the peculiar way Chinese officials have of receiving foreigners, by keeping them in waiting for an indefinite time in front of the great central door of the yamên, before permitting them to come into their presence, in the Hall of Audience.

Of all the numberless devices to which the cunning Mandarins have resorted to gratify their ancient pride, there is not a happier one than this. The very idea of keeping an official,—especially if he is a "Barbarian" as well,—waiting before the yamên door, is pleasing beyond degree. And like all other earthly pleasures, the longer it can be spun out, the better it is.

It is hardly to be expected that Li Hung-chang despises these vanities. Indeed it is said of him that he is exceedingly partial to these sweets—that the attentions of Foreign Ministers and other high dignitaries are his great delight, and that nothing cuts him so deeply as to be passed by unnoticed.

Chinese officials, by long experience and shrewd observation, have learned just about what length of time a Foreign Minister will *wait* for an interview, and they generally give the full measure of it. But once in a while they make a mistake and overdo the thing. And that is exactly what Li did with Mr. Wade on the 3rd instant.

Mr. Wade, accompanied by Mr. Mayers, left the British Concession in their chairs a little before 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the day in question, and in the due time they appeared before the Viceroy's door. The visit had been arranged the day before, and a messanger had gone ahead to notify their coming, as is usual in such cases.

When they reached the Viceroy's Yamên, they found the great door shut. How long the party waited in that hot broiling sun, no one seems to know. Quite long enough it seems, to wear out Mr. Wade's patience. Without further ado, therefore, he turned himself about, and leaving a verbal message that he had made his visit, proceeded homeward straightway.

He had not gone far, however, when he was overtaken by the Viceroy's runners, who begged of him to return. "I have made my visit, and now I am going home; give my compliments to the Viceroy, and tell him I am sorry he could not see me when I called upon him"—said Mr. Wade, as he passed on.

The consternation which the incident caused amongst the inmates of yamên, including the Viceroy himself, can be better imagined than described. There was gnashing of teeth and general confusion. Some explanation was necessary on the part of the Viceroy. With the single exception of the case of Sir Rutherford Alcock, with the Viceroy at Nanking, a similar case has never before happened, in the intercourse between Foreign Ministers and high Chinese officials. In this instance, to, there was no plausible excuse for Li. He knew the day before that Mr. Wade was coming. The hour of the conference had been fixed. What excuse could he make for thus detaining Her Majesty's Minister at his very door?

It is to be hoped that his apology,—which I am assured he did make,—was sufficient. The unfortunate *weiyuens* whose business it is to record visits and attend the opening of this great central door-way of the Ticeroy's yamen, have been made the victims. They have been degraded and dismissed from their office, for *not announcing* Mr. Wade's visit. A poor excuse is better than none. The Viceroy has done the best thing possible under the circumstances. But it must be confessed that, after all, there is little to be said for him.

Mr. Wade's action appears to have been most dignified and becoming, and he deserves well for his praiseworthy conduct in this matter. Let us hope that the lesson which he has thus taught the Viceroy, will have a wholesome effect.

The ratifications of the Treaty between China and Peru were exchanged to-day in Tientsin, between their Excellencies J. Frederico Elmore, Peruvian Minister, and Ting, late Footai of Kiangsu. I hope to be able to give you particulars of it at no distant day.

August 7th.

—*N. C. Daily News.*

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THE DUTY OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

WE heartily sympathize with many of the public writers who are at this moment suffering under the recently issued Press-laws, nor shall we deny that their case is a hard one. They have drunk for some months the unaccustomed and delicious cup of freedom, and it is suddenly snatched from their lips. They know that there are regions of the world where it has become the right and prerogative of all men; that the temperance with which it is there enjoyed makes it a source of life and health and power; and they think it hard that so delicious and invigorating a draught should be denied to themselves. They do not know, however, that this magic cup is only wholesome for those for whom it is wholesome, that ages of experience have been required to qualify men for moderation in its use, while its intoxicating power has often been the destruction of those who, unaccustomed to, have partaken too freely of it. They do not know, perhaps, that the freedom of which they have tasted, which has been partly taken from them, and which they seek to regain, is the last prize of a race which has struggled and fought and died for it during centuries; that many of the most advanced nations of the world have not yet succeeded in grasping it; and that any attempt to lay the foundations of popular rights upon it is visionary, impossible, and might be fatal to order itself. Many of these writers are doubtless animated by sincere and patriotic motives. Many of them have shown ability and moderation, as they now exhibit courage, calmness and patience. For them, such a code may be unnecessary, and they may feel themselves aggrieved by its apparent harshness. But we would repeat for them the words we lately quoted on the subject from the works of a great philosophical statesman:—"It is better that the whole" (*i. e.* the ends of government) "should be imperfectly and anomalously answered, than that, while *some parts* are provided for with great exactness, others might be neglected, or *perhaps materially injured*, by the over-care of a favourite member." The "over-care of a favourite member" in this case would be the granting to the Press of an unlimited freedom wholly unknown to the other parts of the national polity; not enjoyed by many of the most advanced nations in the world; and enjoyed only in its entirety by two, in spite of large concomitant disadvantages, which, certainly in one of the two cases, are enormous, frightful and revolting. To put the case in a nutshell, Do the Japanese think that what cannot be conceded to Germany, the land of LUTHER, or to France, the land of MONTESQUIEU, can be conceded to Japan, a country which has not even the germs of a consititution, and the form of government of which is one of the most absolute on the face of the earth?

What then is the clear duty of the Native Press at this moment? It is, first and foremost, to obey and conform to these laws, which are in no way more stringent or repressive than those under which the Press of France and Germany works. Second, it is to improve the quality of its work by bestowing on it more serious effort and labour, and trying to infuse into the minds of the people the rudiments at least of political knowledge, under which their views may gradually expand, in order that they may be eventually fitted for taking a larger part in the management of the national affairs. There is still left to the Press considerable room for discussion, in which it can move easily if it will control its movements by good sense and good feeling, and we have not the slightest sympathy with those writers whose license has afforded the Government a warning of the mischief which would be done here were the Press liberated from all control. But the Government, quite rightly, refuses to allow an engine to be kept in motion which would soon, we repeat it most advisedly, make all government impossible; and if the absolutism of its act somewhat shocks our constitutional notions, we must remember that this country is absolutely governed. The Press has yet large powers, the proper and reasonable exercise of which may enable it to do a great deal of good, and its present attitude of suffering arises in some measure from the want of a sensible view of the real boundaries which have been laid down for it. This attitude in no sense convinces us that it admits of entire justification. To our mind, it rather implies an entire ignorance of the relations of such a force as the Press to governments constructed like that of this country, and, if so, it is an actual argument for these Press-laws. We observe that one of the writers, a translation of whose article will be found elsewhere, complains that the memorial of the collective editors, requesting a clear definition of certain clauses in the laws the meaning and extent of which are doubtful, has not been replied to by the Government, and he justly complains of a delay which exposes them all to anxieties and even dangers. This is to regretted, and should at once be terminated. But when they have got their answer, let them set about the survey of their estate, see what productions of value to the commonwealth it can be made to produce, clean and clear it from the rubbish of which there has been too much, and fortify themselves to maintain such rights as they have in it. By doing this they will show a true patriotism and good sense; they will justify the good opinion they have earned during this period of trouble; and will prepare themselves to support their claim to an extension of those rights, besides earning the gratitude of a people who will then more firmly back the claim to such an extension.

THE OPIUM DEBATE.

IN writing of the Opium Trade we have always said that the conscience of England had never been touched on the question; and it has never been touched because the national mind is not informed as to the facts of the case. For the accusations of enemies or rivals England does not care one jot, and will no more give up the opium trade because America or the Continent casts it in her teeth, than she would give up Gibraltar for the same reasons. This is not the result of indifference to her character; far from it. It arises from a firm conviction that she knows right from wrong as well as any one can tell her; that she looks upon moral lectures from other nations as impertinencies; and that having considered the whole question in a fair and practical manner, she is perfectly right in keeping a trade in her hands which is of great value to her, and which, though attended with certain evils, is only incidentally and not necessarily so. Her conscience is clear in the matter; and it is a good conscience, whatever her enemies may say to the contrary. She feels on the subject as a proud, self-reliant man does against whom false accusations are made. They neither irritate nor influence him. He goes on in his accustomed manner, turning neither to the right nor the left, and still less heeding the pack at his heels.

The mind of the English people, too, is singularly unimaginative, extremely practical and impatient of what it considers sentimentalism. It is, generally speaking, warmed only with great difficulty into enthusiasm, and though capable of making itself up to great sacrifices in the clear path of duty, it is little moved by

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abstract resolutions in favour of unproved conclusions. As soon as WILBERFORCE, CLARKSON and BUXTON had convinced England that the slave trade was an enormous evil in which she was personally concerned, she paid her twenty millions sterling as compensation to her slave-holding subjects, ruined her West Indian colonies, and has laboured in the abolition of the slave trade ever since, at a cost, and with a sincerity and tenacity of purpose, of which it would savour something of national vanity to speak in just terms. But this step was due to the unwearied exertions and agitation during many years of the men whose names we have mentioned, and England will never move on the question of the opium trade until similar means have been taken to inform her mind upon the facts of the case.

Those who voted against Mr. STEWART's motion conceded that opium was sometimes smoked to excess, but they pleaded that the Chinese smoke opium as other men smoke tobacco, or as others again take beer or whisky or brandy. They plead that the Chinaman of Singapore who smokes opium is worth three of the Malay who chews betel-nut, and we do not doubt that, for some time, he is so. But we say that it is ten chances to one that the man who takes to smoking opium will ruin himself physically and morally by it, and that the man who chews betel-nut, smokes tobacco or drinks beer—we do not say spirits—is in no such danger. You see the man at work, and think that because he does it well the opium does him no harm. But follow him up. See what he is a year afterwards, and a year after that; and *where* he is a year again after that. If not in his grave, he is, in nine cases out of ten, a lost and ruined man, with physical and moral power gone, and the victim of a craving, from which, if unsatisfied, he dies. This is the trouble,—this the difference between opium and other stimulants. Then Lord G. HAMILTON calmly says that "honourable members who have lived in our own fens must be aware there is a large consumption of opium and landanum in that part of England." If China were one vast fen there might be some logic in his Lordship's remark. But opium is for the most part a source of death in China, not of life; of waste, not of reparation; of loss, not of gain of force. Look at an opium smoker of five-and-thirty, when other men are in the prime of physical and mental vigour. Sallow, emaciated and vigourless, it is only by a resort to his opium pipe that he can get through his work. We particularly wish not to overstate the case. Had this never been done, we might now be in a train to deal as a nation with this enormous evil. All the mischief has been done by the well-meaning men who could only see one side of the question, and could not see this straight; who talk about England forcing opium upon the Chinese, as though they did not want it; as having introduced the trade into China, which is historically false; and as being now engaged in smuggling it, which is equally false. As far as the introduction of opium into China goes, the English had nothing to do with this. It was introduced into, if not grown in China long before the English went there to trade. We rather think the Postuguese introduced it, though the Turks sold opium to the Asiatic merchants, who travelled eastward with it and sold it to the Chinese on the western borders of the Empire. All readers of Robinson Crusoe will remember how he made a fine profit out of a venture in this direction, bringing his chests to a brisk market and returning home by way of Siberia. As for forcing it on the Chinese, the Chinese go down on their knees for it; and as for smuggling it now, the trade was made free by the Treaty of Tientsin. But, on the other hand, all our legislation on the subject in India has been in the direction of encouraging instead of suppressing the trade. We do not force it on the Chinese people; but we trade on what even the low moral code, or rather, perhaps, opinion, of China regards as a vice, and we forced the legalisation of the trade upon the Cabinet in Peking. We did not like our merchants to be dealing in a contraband article. Our fidelity to the idea of honourable trade was, like Launcelot's fidelity to Guinevere, constancy in crime:—

And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.

The Chinese bureaucracy was corrupt and permitted the smuggling, and we said to the Emperor, whose father refused at any price to legalize the trade, "Your officers are so corrupt that to legalize is the only way of dealing with the trade." And thus it was legalized. LIN knew nothing of international law; but he knew that the twenty thousand chests of opuim which he seized meant so much death and palsy and ruined health, and so many beggared wives and starving children. He threw the opium into the sea and imprisoned some of our merchants, and brought war on his race. This is what the Pagan did. Lord Elgin afterwards represented the Christian in the transaction, and had he been truly worthy of the name he bore, he would have asked to be relieved of his ambassadorship rather than have forced this legalising clause into the treaty. It would have crushed him as a diplomat; but made his memory imperishable.

No: the misfortune of England is that she does not believe that opium works the mischief which it actually does work. She compares it with her own spirit trade, and as she derives an enormous revenue from this, she sees no reason why she should not also accept a similar revenue from a similar source. She will not legislate for what she considers an impracticable and unpractical ideal of morality, and in this she is largely right. Her logic is good, and her morality is good every-day morality from her own stand-point. It is this stand-point which is all wrong.

The *London and China Express* has the following letter on the subject in its issue of the 2nd July. We must give it entire, though we wholly disagree with the last paragraph of it, not because we do not believe in the efficacy of Christianity to cope with the evil, but because Christianity does not convert fifty Chinese in a year and there are three hundred millions of them.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Express.*)

SIR,—The debate on the Opium traffic in the House of Commons on Friday last appears to have been, on the whole, an able one, as the speakers on both sides kept, with few exceptions, to the subject before them, namely, the Government monopoly in India; and the arguments amounted on the one side to the assertion that the Opium revenue, as at present raised, is an absolute necessity; while on the other side the demoralising influence of the drug, both in China and India, was urged with ability, but in vain.

It is pretty certain that until some terrible pressure of a providential nature shall arouse the Indian Government to abandon the Opium monopoly, things will go on just as they are. Meanwhile, the attempt to cover over the plea of necessity in India by denying the existence of the evil in China will not bear inspection. Public opinion in China condemns Opium smoking as a vice, and the native Christian Churches exclude Opium smokers from their communion. Such being the case, to put Opium in China on a par with beer or tobacco in England is to show entire ignorance of the real evil of Opium smoking. It is possible that the native grown Opium in Western China may be smoked there with comparative impunity, as it is much milder than the Indian drug, but the former is used chiefly for mixing with the foreign article.

The fact is, that this tremendous evil is utterly beyond the control of politicians, or even philanthropists. Nothing but the divine power of Christian life can cope with it, and though this process may be slow, it is sure. Christian missions alone can deal with the Opium traffic, now that it has attained such gigantic dimensions, and the despised missionaries are solving a problem which to statesmen is insoluble. Those, therefore, who recognise the evils of Opium smoking will most effectually stay the plague by supporting Christian Protestant Missionaries in China.—Yours faithfully,

AN OLD RESIDENT IN CHINA.

London, June 28, 1875.

The writer calls it a tremendous evil, and he is an "Old resident in China, whose identity we half suspect

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under his combined good sense, earnestness and faith. Indeed, it is so—an evil more tremendous than England has the slightest conception of. Nature may have some of her mysteriously cruel precedents for it. But we much doubt whether there is any evil of man's making equal to it.

It is like enforced matricide to have to write like this. But it must be done.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

THOSE who have travelled on the continent of Europe are apt to forget, and those who have not cannot be expected to know, the inconveniences and disagreeables arising from a passport system. Englishmen and Americans who have been accustomed to ramble over their own country, happily know nothing of such restrictions, and fret and chafe under them as true children of liberty should. But, if we mistake not, France alone among the continental nations has dispensed with them, and every one conversant with foreign travel reckons the obtaining and *viséing* of them as among the greatest of his minor troubles. If the foreign resident in Dresden wants to have a few days fishing at Bodenbach, whither the train takes him in an hour, he must get a passport from his Legation and have it *visé* by the Austrian Minister, and directly he sets his foot on the frontier he is asked to produce it by a being in a cocked hat and sword. We very well remember the days when the ceremony of obtaining passports was accomplished by a minute inspection of the applicant's person, and when, in virtue of a criticism which it was impossible to resent or to appeal against, a prominent nose, a retreating forehead, a blighted limb or unusual hair would be set down in his *signalement* with unflattering fidelity. A consul of any gallantry would spare, and even delicately flatter, women; but men never escaped his practised eye and too truthful criticism. A grey eye never was called blue, nor a green, hazel, in these severe analyses, and even BYRON'S haughty look would not have averted the mention of his lamented club-foot. Thus the sense of hardship which has found more or less expression here, of being obliged to obtain a passport before going into the country, is a mere reflection of ignorance of world-wide custom, and seems to us no wiser than the reflections which the footman in Moore's *Zeluco* makes against the French because their customs are not the counterpart of our own. Complaints have been made here that it takes sometimes ten days to get a passport from the Japanese Foreign Office, and though this is entirely contradicted by our own experience, the complaint reached us from the victim of this unnecessary delay, which should certainly never occur. The Foreign Minister makes his application for passports upon an application previously made by the Consul, and this impliedly recommends the applicant for the privilege. The delay in getting a passport in Europe never exceeds a day, and generally the lapse of a few hours will ensure it. Despatch is such matters is not only a sign of good business habits in an office, but is a courtesy as well: delay, the reverse.

As far as the Regulations are concerned which foreigners travelling in the interior of Japan are called upon to observe by the passport system instituted some months back, they mostly reflect, and are necessitated by, the great differences which exist between the civilization of Europe and that of this country, and also by the presence here of a class of foreigners which it is the grave misfortune of Japan to have attracted to its shores—a class of which it would not be easy to write, and which it would be wholly impossible to describe, without the use of terms which we prefer to exclude from these columns. The various States of Europe have to deal with specimens of this class among their own people; but they have not to deal with aliens of this class, or only so to a small extent, and then they deal with them by their own laws. Japan has to hand them over to their respective authorities, who do not deal with them slackly indeed, but the whole tribe is a curse to the country. Of course all decent people pay heavily for this. Immunities and privileges which would be freely granted to scores of the Yokohama residents are now denied them because this horrid crew has to be reckoned with. It cannot be forgotten, too, that the extra-territoriality clauses in the treaties are advantages for which, in one way or another, we shall always have to pay more or less heavily. It is idle to suppose we shall ever obtain, or can justly claim, the same tale of advantages from a nation allied to us by treaties containing these clauses, as from nations to whose jurisdiction we willingly submit ourselves. They are necessary in the present condition of the country, and the error of those who would persuade the Japanese that they entail an unnecessary hardship on the nation nearly amounts to guilt, for they are evils necessary to avert far greater evils. But inasmuch as they are sources of protection to ourselves, we have to pay for them, and must make up our minds to it. We cannot have both sides of the argument.

An incident which occurred this week, the details of which will be found elsewhere, shows that there are exceptions to the ease and security with which foreigners may and do travel about the country under the present passport system. Hachoge seems to have gained an unenviable notoriety for the impoliteness of its inhabitants and officials, which was exhibited not ten days ago in the case of two English subjects who passed through it, as well as in the case of the Honourable Mr. RICHARDSON and Commander LEWIS. But the outcry made for some exhibition of force when, in spite of a thousand instances to the contrary, a Japanese policeman is guilty of rudeness to a foreigner, would create laughter but for the disgust it causes. A little experience away from the huckster-stalls behind which some of those who make this kind of outcry have probably been brought up, and which they ought never to have been allowed to leave, would convince them that the insolence of the Jack-in-Office is not confined to Japan. Its diffusion is world-wide, and the spectacle of a great nation bullying a small or a poor one for such an occurrence—unless it can be proved to have originated in obedience to higher authority, or can be paralleled by analogous cases betraying the same spirit, instead of being entirely confined to a certain town, as in this case—is one which has long since ceased to edify, and we trust may not be witnessed here to disgrace, the world. We are glad that the incident occurred, in both cases, to gentlemen none of whom are in danger of any imputation of misconduct, because it makes the case a clear one, which the Japanese will show good sense and good feeling in dealing with without any of that hesitation which once or twice has characterised their proceedings in such cases. The question of Treaty Limits is one of measurement, and the question of the possession of a Pass is one of fact. If Mr. RICHARDSON and Commander LEWIS were sent back without good reason, the officer who is responsible for the act should be dismissed and degraded, for he has disobeyed the orders of his superiors and offered an indignity to two

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strangers who had taken the proper means to ensure the hospitality of the country, and had never forfeited their right to it. That the occurrence originated in any instructions of the Government we absolutely refuse to believe, in the face of ample personal experience, and abundant concurrent testimony to the contrary given by travellers of all nationalities. On the other hand, Hachoge has become notorious for its incivility to foreigners, and this the Government should at once interfere to prevent any repetition of.

Recent experience has convinced us that the examination of passports in the country is attended with the smallest possible amount of trouble, and the testimony to the same effect given us yesterday by a gentleman who has just made a journey of four hundred miles, besides an abundance of other evidence, coincides with this. The keeper of the tea-house in which a night is passed, asks for the pass, copies its contents and returns it. The intrusion of the police is as small as the circumstances of the case permit of. Nor can any one deny that, as a general rule, the urbanity and courtesy both of the officials and people in the country, leave no room for anything but favourable criticism. And there can be no doubt that considering the securities offered by the passport system to the Japanese, they should do all in their power to encourage the visits of foreigners into the country. It tends to produce good feeling on both sides, while the interchange of benefit and courtesies, like oil applied to machinery, does something towards making treaties work smoothly.

PENNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH.

THERE can be nothing worse for this country than that a demoralizing, dishonest system of carrying on trade, or executing work, on what may be termed a "penny wise, pound foolish" method, should become one of its ruling principles. It is one of the most noticeable failings in the character of the Japanese that, in regard to knowledge of any kind, they persuade themselves that they have acquired it when they have only become acquainted with its mere rudiments. And, with a strange and amusing self-assurance, which, to those having any connection with them, is distressing in the extreme, they will, with the utmost complacency, proceed to bring their semi-education into full play, and to undertake work which they are far from capable of accomplishing. This is an impatient clutching at results without the honest labour necessary to secure them. We fear, also, that, in reference to more vital matters, the same spirit is noticeable, and that there are evidences of every day attempts at procuring the semblance of articles without expending on them the labour or money they require or deserve, and an eager desire for money without earning it fairly. The spread of such principles as these will tend to the most vicious unreality in all things, and will utterly frustrate all efforts at real advance or improvement.

"No good man ever did, or ever should, encourage *cheapness* at the ruinous expense of *unfitness*, which is always infidelity, and dishonourable to a man. If I want an article let it be genuine at any cost. If the price is too high for me, I will go without it; unequipped with it for the present, I shall not have equipped myself with a hypocrisy at any rate. This is the temper for the purchasers of work; how much more for the doers and producers of it!" In this way wrote one who is probably the greatest detester of shams living, and who wields full as much influence as any writer of the present day. It would be well, in our opinion, if the rulers and people of this country took these words well to heart. It is one of the large questions for Japan, in this her state of transition, as to the amount of conscientiousness and honesty she is prepared to bestow on the new work she undertakes, and the principles she intends to make her own. In the various and multitudinous reforms and changes which are called for in this country, and which are being daily talked of, are their promoters earnest in endeavouring to prevent any fiction? Are they determined that what they do shall be well done? and that faithfulness of purpose is their one guiding principle? Or is there not rather too much evident desire for only the outward semblance of work done? Do the reforms, carried out, or projected, not often belong to an airy and visionary class? And is there not an evidence in these of flightiness, want of sincerity, and attempts at reaping where no seed has been sown? "The glory of a workman, still more of a master workman, that he does his work well, ought to be his most precious possession; like the honour of a soldier, dearer to him than life."

It is of importance that these words should be accepted by the rulers of the country—and that whatever efforts are made by them, whether educational, political, or constructive, that the work shall be well done. It would be a thousand fold better that one small reform of integrity should occupy the attention of the statesmen of Japan, than that they should attempt to introduce one after the other, with undue haste, a multitude of hypocrisies, and infinitely better that the requisite expenditure should be laid out upon a public work of small magnitude, but of faithful workmanship, than that the whole face of the country should be covered with shams.

The same author as is above quoted, speaking of some modern London houses, says "Not a house of mine this, not a built house, but a congeries of plastered band boxes, shambling askew in all joints and corners of it, creaking, quaking, under every step, filling you with disgust and despair. For their lies in it, not the Physical Mischief only, but the Moral too, which is far more. I have often sadly thought of this; That a fresh human soul should be born in such a place; born in the midst of a concrete mendacity; taught at every moment to abhor a lie, but to think a lie all proper, the fixed custom and general law of man, and to twine its young affections round that sort of object."

We fear, alas! that it requires not to be born in the modern house of Japan, built in the European style—which house may our sturdy philosopher be preserved from ever beholding—to destroy the abhorence of mendacity in the modern Japanese. Their "fixed custom and general law" tends more to a free and diplomatic use of deceit, according to their own lights. Look into the shops in Yokohama and Yedo; are not ninety-nine of the European articles out of the hundred which are there exposed for sale, most deadly shams,—got up for sale by unscrupulous traders for their own ends? Is any one of these a genuine article, likely to prove of real service to the purchasers? Do they not, on the contrary, merely supply what is a fictitious resemblance to the real thing, got up for purposes of deception and well deserving the vulgar but expressive appellation of "cheap and nasty." This is the description of merchandize for which there is almost the only demand in Japan. The people do not, in their desire for violent change, prudently stay until their position or their finances would warrant the purchase of trustworthy or honest articles, but, on the contrary, they buy up the

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cheapest procurable, until each man becomes, in his outward self, a living sham. They do not appreciate or feel, in any way, that delicacy of conscientiousness which would be likely to deter them from such a species of deception.

There is one feature in the training of a Japanese which may lead him rather to the adoption of a cheap article, and that is, he has never been accustomed to look much to permanency in anything. His own constructions and manufactures are of so extremely fragile and unstable a character, that they have no pretensions to be lasting, and there is no question of their simplicity and cheapness. These, however, on account of their not being extensive in character, may without much loss, be replaced from time to time. But when he comes to adopt the more intricate and extensive European devices, the cheap, the unlasting, the dishonestly constructed, the "pound-foolish" ideal, should be most rigidly eschewed.

In the matter of Public Works it might be argued by the Japanese in this way:—'We imagine that a system 'of Railroads throughout the country would tend greatly 'to its advancement. We therefore desire to have this 'system with all the speed in our power. But our finan-'cial condition is not such as would warrant the expendi-'ture of such large sums of money, as would enable us to 'make Railways of great strength and permanency, and 'rather than delay their construction for an indefinite 'time, and so retard the progress of the country, we wish 'to construct them in a more temporary and the cheapest 'possible manner. There may possibly be circumstances under which such reasoning might have some weight, but it is most fallacious in most cases, and, we venture to submit, most decidedly so in the present circumstances of Japan. The first question which arises is this. Is the Public Work intended to be of a permanent character? If so, then it is a simple question of economics, which has long been laid at rest, that none but permanent materials should be used in it. Again; is the Public Work required for a certain specific purpose? If so, then its strength should correspond with that purpose, else there will be danger of its total annihilation. To make it cheaper, what is necessary? Either to put in material of an unenduring nature, or to so reduce the proportions as to render it dangerously weak. English Railways are sometimes pointed to as extravagantly carried out, and American Railways as so much the cheaper and more suitable for Japan. English and American Engineers are perfectly at one on all points connected with their professions. They are perfectly aware of the necessary sizes for the beams or other details in their works, and are further well acquainted with the respective lasting properties of stone, wood, iron, or the other materials with which they work. And there is no design in either country which, if it could be advantageously introduced into the other country, has not been adopted there. But the political exigencies, the modes of thought, the abundance of one class of material and the dearth of another, have led to a style of construction in America, which, while possibly suitable to American peculiarities, could not either with advantage or economy be adopted elsewhere. Most American railways are thriftless and temporary in their construction, and it is questionable whether some of them have all the necessary strength in some of their details. English Railways, on the other hand, are made with lasting material, and no more of this is used than experience has found to be necessary to sustain the load, or to bear the working, and strict economy is generally practised in all details. A system of railway most suited to this country, therefore, should not necessarily be the English system, or the American, but one which will best afford the accommodation likely to be required in the country, which will carry its traffic with safety, and which will be of as lasting and enduring a nature as the locality it traverses is likely to require.

Above all, let us, once more, conjure the Government of this country to avoid shams in this work, as in all other things. If Railways are required, those constructed on true principles are the cheapest in the long run. If the country cannot afford to construct anything but temporary or flimsy works, let it wait patiently until the time arrives when it can do something of a more permanent and lasting character. Better to be unequipped at all, than be equipped with a sham.

POSTAL TREATIES.

WE showed last week that the time has come when the Postal organization which this country has created, justified it, in our opinion, in seeking from the European Powers that privilege of managing the receipt and transmission of correspondence arriving at and leaving its shores, which every nation, proved capable of doing so, takes on its own shoulders, and which, under such conditions, it regards as an Imperial right. We pointed to the fact that this organization had been at work under the eyes of all of us for some time, that it has worked well, and that an extension of the system would be undertaken, in order to meet larger demands upon it, were new Postal Treaties made which created such demands. We further urged that great advantages would accrue to us all were Postal Conventions entered into which threw the whole Postal work of the foreign residents into a large office capable of dealing with it, and guaranteed, so far as this could be done, to deal with it efficiently; and we said that under the present system we were at certain positive disadvantages which it would be well to remove as soon as possible.

Now, it will hardly be gainsaid that the existence of three Post-Offices, with three different systems, rates of postage and denominations of stamps, is in itself an anomaly and disadvantage in so small a place, which, however necessary at one time, should be got rid of as soon as possible. It stands to reason that the larger an organization is the closer it can be worked—provided, of course, it is in good hands. Improvements and facilities which a small office cannot undertake and give, by reason of the expense they entail, are an economy in a large office which has ten times the work to get through, and it is certain, that, under the conditions of efficiency which our present hypothesis involves—and which we shall not mention again as they must be taken for granted in our argument—we should have our Postal work done far more expeditiously and certainly than at present. Another disadvantage entailed by the present system is that letters for foreigners not resident at the open Ports come to the foreign Post Offices occasionally, and lie there because it is not the business of those Offices to forward them further. They advertise them, and there their duty stops. A Japanese office would be compelled to send them to their destination. Those uninterested in this point may think it a trivial one; but those whom it directly affects must be permitted to estimate it differently.

Then, as regards the advantages we should derive from the change of system which we advocate, the first would be a considerable reduction on a heavy item of expenditure. This is an argument which need not be greatly pressed, for it does its own work. If the conventions we

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advocate could be made with Japan, she could at once seek and gain admission into the Postal Union, of which the particulars will be found elsewhere in our columns to-day. This would constitute a boon to all of us, the magnitude of which can be estimated only by a careful perusal of the document to which we refer, and we ought not to be denied a participation in such advantages as the Union extends, without far more reason than can now be shewn for withholding it. We maintain, in short, that we are deprived of many advantages by the existing system which we should enjoy under the new one; that we labour under considerable positive disadvantages, the removal of which would be ensured by the new system; and that we shall never enjoy our share of the great benefits of that combination which, known as the Postal Union, constitutes as great an æra in postal history as ROWLAND HILL's measure did in England, until we place the Japanese in a position to which they have shewn themselves entitled, and from which, whatever advantages they may derive, we shall by far the largest gainers.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE GENRO-IN.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun, August 16th 1875.)

The *Genro-in* was closed on the 12th of the month, in accordance with the rule for vacation during the hot weather. In the other public offices, the officials divide themselves into two sets and take their holidays in turns. In regard, however, to this public office, which constitutes a whole by the Assemblage of all its members, it is impossible to follow the precedent of a division into two sets. It is said that this difference springs from the dissimilarity in constitution between the deliberative and executive parts of the Goverement

In accordance with the Imperial decree of the 14th of April declaring that 'the source of legislation will be extended,' the ceremony of opening the *Genro-in* took place on the 5th of July. The Tennô was present in person, and delivered a speech in which he said "I constitute you the assembled *Gikuwan** as a Legislative body." This shows how great expectations the Tenno has from the *Genroin*. The people too, won over to the ideas of this speech have deeply fixed their hopes in this Assembly, and on tiptoe—with outstretched necks look forward wishfully to great things to be done by it.

A considerable time has now elapsed, but on casting our eyes upwards to the Government of to-day we see nothing but a thick grove of trees, the height of which we observe from the road before the gate of the Assembly House.

Since the establishment of the *Genro-in*, it has yet done nothing whatever. Time has gradually passed by, and now the time for closing it has arrived. Has it after all failed to fulfil the hopes placed in it by the Tennô and by the people, or if not, has there not been monstrous procrastination?

Only see! The Proclamations and Notifications of the various Departments published in this journal amount to several hundred thousand characters. But of all these not one proceeds† from the *Genro-in*. Has it then had no draft measures to consider, no laws to formulate? Or if this be not so, why this profound silence?

Notwithstanding all this, the *Genro-in* has not failed to satisfy the expectations entertained of it by the Tennô and by the people. Nor can we for a moment suppose that they have had no draft measures to consider, or no laws to formulate, and why? The *Genro-in* is preparing of itself to extend greatly the bounds of its authority and gradually to consolidate its constitution as a legislative body, and at the opening of this Assembly on the 5th of July, the Tennô himself said in his speech "We now establish you the *Gikuwan* as a Legislative Body. Let each one of you act harmoniously with his colleagues and discharge fully the duties of his office and strive sincerely to promote the welfare of all classes." In their reply the *Gikuwan* said. "We have reverently received into our hearts the Imperial will; we will strive by industrious attention to our duties to compass the happiness of all classes of the nation." If we consider the liberal spirit of the Tennô's Speech and of the address in reply, there is ample evidence of the intention that this distinguished body shall not disappoint the expectations entertained of it. It is already the Legislative Assembly. If the laws of the country do not proceed from it, from where will they proceed?

We hear that the questions submitted for the consideration of the *Genro-in* are—The abolition of Torture, The Tobacco Tax, the Questions determined by the Assembly of Local officials with the exception of Local assemblies, —A measure for the amendment of the Law of the new code concerning frauds and thefts committed by employés, and other measures of a like character. It is also said that a Department for expounding the laws (Mei hô kyoku 明法局) is being established in the *Genro-in*. This is connected with the consolidation of the legal system. From all this it is plain that the *Genro-in* has yet plenty of subjects for discussion and projects of laws to draft.

But although this is so, the *Genro-in* has as yet held no formal official meeting. The rules for the purchase of land by the state and the weights and measures Regulations have, as we are told, been published without having been decided by the *Genro-in* (the Slander and Press-laws having been issued before the opening of the *Genro-in* were of course not submitted for its decision.) The *Genr -in* is the Legislative Body, and the explanation has been offered that if there are laws which do not proceed from it, this is the doing of the *Genro-in* itself. We do not believe in this theory, but what explanation can be given?

The *Genro-in* is now closed and it is said that it will not be opened till the 10th of September. The reason why there are openings and closings of European assemblies is that the Executive Government follow a corresponding arrangement. According to the request formerly made by the *Genro-in* (see our issue of June 3rd) that no Japanese Law should be made without the consent of the Government and of the *Genro-in*, the Government cannot issue any Law without waiting for the opening of the *Genro-in*. Will they do so? Our Government, possessed though it is of all imaginable merits, is only in its infancy. How can it wait listlessly for this event? We in the street have not yet learnt whether the Government and the *Genro-in* have come to an understanding upon these points.

In the above paragraphs we have stated merely the public opinions without change or adornment of any kind, —we have written them down frankly word by word. The reason why we have not concealed words which perhaps border on presumption is the strong hope which is reposed in the *Genro-in*, and not any wish to offend against the Press Laws. That we have yet heard little of the deliberations of the *Genro-in* we cannot complain of. It is like the case of a newly married girl who has not yet completed all her toilet arrangements and has yet little time for household matters.

POPULAR ASSEMBLIES.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

We have always regretted the disgrace of the rulers in such cases as that of King John and Magna Charta. Had the King been sagacious enough to perceive in time the views of the nobles before the fatal hour arrived, he would probably have avoided his subsequent disgrace. A proverb says, "Sagacity will overcome, while short-sightedness will ruin." John had not this sagacity, and thought he could oppress his subjects with impunity, and it was not until his palace was seized for the first time that the determination of the nobles occurred to him. But even then he did not acknowledge to his subjects that he had done wrong. He complained to the Pope, hoping to complete his oppressions with the aid of foreign

* *Gikwan* or Councillors is the official designation of the member of the *Genroin*.

† It is true there was a notice with directions for the presentation of petitions.

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mercenaries. But finally, being coerced by the nobles, he signed Magna Charta. He then sought to avenge himself on his subjects by uniting his forces with mercenary soldiers. But the nobles, on the other hand, announced a prince of France as the sovereign, and then fought against the King. When the French prince entered London the King's forces went over to his side, and while the King was marching hither and thither perplexed and in despair, he died, leaving behind him a name covered with eternal disgrace. Oh! when a multitude of oppressions is broken, consequences such as these follow. Let those whose duty it is rule over men pay good heed to this!

In glancing back for six or seven years, we see that the breezes of freedom and liberty seem to have blown over oriental lands, and their germs have been planted and have since grown up, so that their growth can no longer be prevented. It is the desire of our Mikado to civilize this country, and, understanding the vigour of those germs, he established the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi*, where a special question in regard to the formation of local assemblies was laid before the members. To compare his sagacity to the blindness of King John, who could not discover the intentions of his people until his palace was seized, would be like comparing heaven with earth, and the object which the people find so precious that they compare it to heaven is the Mikado. On account of the great number of men who debated this question (local assemblies), the establishment of them was not decided upon, and it was determined that the *Kucho* and *Kocho* should represent the people. One of the officials who commended the above determination said "that the people of Japan are ignorant and have neither power nor vigour, and that none but those who are really administering the affairs of Government are capable of criticising the administration." We people are, as this official said, ignorant and without vigour or power, and without applying for their aid to intelligent officials nothing can be done. Still, when we heard this saying of this official we were greatly astonished, and, hot as the season is, fell into a shivering fit. But we cannot accept such a fate and abandon our determined will. We must rouse ourselves and lay the foundation of real popular assemblies. The *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi* was a very important thing, which might be respected and honoured by us, but it was in no sense a popular assembly. The members of it were not representatives of the people and it had no legislative power. This may be ascertained by reading the Imperial decree of the 14th April, and the question put to the *Chikuhokuan* about local assemblies by the Government. The Mikado has set his mind upon our having popular assemblies, and therefore the *Chikuhokuan* determined that the meeting of the *Kucho* and *Kocho* should only be a provisional measure until real assemblies of the people could be instituted. Moreover, the President of the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi* said that if the people were collectively bent on having such assemblies, there would be no reason for refusing them. We think that ignorant and powerless and vigourless as we are, when we are spoken to in this way by an authorized official, we should rouse ourselves and not permit our wills to be thwarted by thirty or forty men. It is therefore obvious that the people who are desirous to have such assemblies established should apply for this in the various *kenchos*, and in so doing we also believe that they will be acceptable to the Mikado. There were twenty-six listeners in the Assembly who sent in memorials requesting that the representatives of the popular assemblies should be chosen from the people. Most of these listeners were either *Kucho* or *Kocho*, and some of the members brought with them officials of lower rank. There were some of the *Kucho* and *Kocho* who declined to become the representatives in local assemblies, for they wished to see the people choose their own representatives, and among those with whom we are acquainted there are many who hold these views. And if among so few listeners there was so large a proportion who thought in this manner, it may easily be estimated what is the general opinion of the nation upon the question. Oh! the sense of the country is expressed so clearly in this, that it would be well for the Government to deal with matters agreeably to this sense. If one false step is taken, a party like that of the English nobles may arise and incite the people, and we may see in our country to-morrow what England saw some six hundred years ago. Let us not make our posterity think of the present time as we now think of the days of Magna Charta!

The Press-Laws.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Were the question to arise whether it is the duty of the government of any nation under the sun to protect its people, or calmly contemplate their starvation, the most ignorant person would most probably reply that it was its duty to protect them. Such being the case, governments make laws and issue notifications to the people. There are none of those laws which are not made for the people's protection, and the people, by observing them, are protected by the government. This is the mode by which nations are governed, and a government like our own, which is taking such pains to promote the civilization of the country, bestows unusual care upon the protection of the people.

Since the issue of the new newspaper laws and the laws of libel, many complain that hindrances have been put upon the advance of our civilization and have expressed themselves to that effect. We have received hundreds of communications on the subject from our correspondents, but, careful to observe the laws, although hard for us to do so, we have not published them. We have also been desirous to publish something which we deemed of great importance, but which, up to to-day, we have withheld. This will now be found at the end of the present article.

The Editor of the *Akebono Shimbun* has recently been fined and imprisoned for violating the new Press-laws, and his family thrown into anxiety. We also hear that the Acting-Editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is now undergoing a trial at the Court. Our merciful Government surely does not wish to entrap the people, nor do the writers purposely act against the Government with a view to being punished. It must surely be something else which brings the newspapers before the Courts. The fact is, that although there were Press-laws, the newspapers were accustomed to write as if there were none. An abundance of articles is sent in to the newspaper offices with a view to publication, and the laws themselves, not being sufficiently clear and well defined, have been unconsciously violated by those who have been punished. The form of this writing may, in many cases, have seemed odious to the Government (or calculated to bring odium on the Government), but if an attentive consideration is bestowed upon the mind of the writers, some of them are much to be pitied. We are among the public writers and feel that our feet are near the courts and our face is close to the prison walls; and although on the very brink of these dangers, we have something which we desire to ask of the officials; and this is not alone for ourselves, it is for the public writers of the whole nation. And this is the important matter of which we have speken above. All of us assembled and discussed those sections of the press laws which were not clear to us. These sections were, after due consideration, put together, and we then petitioned the Government to give us a clear explanation of them. This was done in the middle of last month. But as no reply has yet been received, Kishida, the Editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and ourselves, acting as representatives of all the newspapers, have since twice petitioned and urged that a reply should be sent to our memorial, and seven or eight days have elapsed since our last petition was sent. Oh! our government is so greatly occupied both with home and foreign affairs, that it has no time to spare for such trifling matters. But these trifling matters are of serious moment to us editors. They may lead us to prison and plunge our families into anxiety; and, as it is the duty of the Government to protect the people, we are ourselves, however humble, one of the people, and we entreat the Government officials to favour us with a more minute explanation on the point. If the Government edict were published in the morning and we were punished that very evening for violating it, we should not murmur, for we have no enmity against the Government.

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We entreat the Government to pay a due consideration to our feelings in this matter.

The Press-Laws.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

Oh! what a month is this, the August of 1875. Great Heaven has caused its thunders to fall upon the newspapers, the wholesale promoters of civilization. The might of Heaven is exceedingly great!

We were the first to whom the dish of fines, imprisonments, and being charged with violating the laws was offered. It was then passed round to the *Nichi-nichi, Hóchi, Hioron*, and, ultimately, to the *Chóya Shimbun*. Why, if the dish is passed round in this manner, all the editors, acting and assistant editors and writers will be in prison, the proprietors will become anxious about the supply of editors and writers, and our book-keepers will find some trouble in meeting the amount of fines out of the monthly profits. The present moment may indeed be called a dangerous one for the newspapers. In all countries, even those in the highest condition of civilization, the newspapers are controlled by certain laws, and if they incite the people to breaches of the peace and sow seditious feelings in their hearts, or urge men to breaches of natural law,* they are punished in accordance with law, nor can it be said that they are never subjected to fine or imprisonment. But in glancing back at the history of any nation whatever, we have never heard of all the editors of a whole city being brought up before the courts for violating the laws or inciting the people during a whole month, nor that while one editor is on his trial another is brought up, and, before judgment is given against him, before even his trial come off, another is brought in, and thus no day passes without the trial of on editor. No, we have never heard of such proceedings, nor do universal histories furnish any parallel for them. It is conceivable that something resembling it might be found; but never in a civilized country.

Our monarch is virtuous, our officials are intelligent, and our country is said to be civilized and the pride of the east. We have never heard of newspapers in places of wh ch these things can justly be said, being collectively brought before the Government as violators of its laws.

Our Government makes it its object to adjust itself to the degree of the civilization attained by the country. Surely it will not do anything so illogical as to close the mouths of the entire nation. And, with the exception of our ignorant selves, all the editors are learned men, not one among whom is deficient in the spirit of patriotism. What, then, is the cause of all these imprisonments? It is more than persons so unlearned as ourselves can tell. The laws made by the Government must be in harmony with the condition of our civilization and the feelings of the people, for if it were otherwise the laws would only represent so many written tools, and become hindrances to instead of promoters of our civilization. Of course we do not doubt that the late newspaper laws were drawn up in harmony with our present condition of civilization, and the wishes of the people. But there are many bigoted people who say that these laws are too severe, and in this manner calumniate them. Since the beginning of last month we have received many letters on the subject, and most of them say that the freedom of the Press ought to be granted, and that it was wrong of the Government to close the mouths of the people, and some, arguing the matter very warmly, used some insulting expressions against the Government. We believe the intentions of the writers to have been good, but as their expressions were too severe, we did not publish their communications, and on enquiry we have heard that the *Nichi Nichi, Ch ya* and *Hochi Shimbun* are similarly circumstanced. Such writing proceeded in all probability from light-headed young students, therefore much heed need not be paid to it. But even one discontented person may do some mischief, be it never so small, to the administration, so that the Government should keep its eyes on such matters and consider them well.

The discussions of the hour are as when men stand face to face in the some room, each plainly discerning the features of the other. The discussions of ten years back are as though men were in different rooms, and could only see that each had features. But looking back a hundred years is like seeing a person afar off, his form only being recognisable. The punishments have been inflicted on the newspapers in the interests of order, and thus it is gratuitous to say that the Government has closed the mouth of the nation. When a hundred years have expired, the history of this time will not be minutely, but only generally, written, and it will merely be recorded that in August 1875 the editors of such and such newspapers were imprisoned, and this record will show that men were not pleased with the fact. The embarrassments of the existing newspapers are matters of very trifling moment, and unworthy of more than a passing thought. The question of present injuries or benefits is not that which demands consideration. We must think how this action will appear to future ages.

* An expression often used by Japanese writers, but which implies, we suspect, loose views both in regard to law and nature. We venture to recommend the first of J. S. Mill's posthumous essays to the writer.

The Press-Laws.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

"Mr. Rogue, you are a fortunate man, are you not?" said Justice. "What do you mean by saying that I am fortunate?" replied Rogue.

Jus.—Have you seen Notification No. 110 of the Daijókwan? Think well over it.

Rogue.—Yes, I have seen it, but what of that?

Jus.—It is the law of libel, and whether a statement be true or not, if it has the effect of casting a slur on the honour of others the offender is punished with heavy penalties. Your good fortune lies in this, that whenever any of your craft secretly committed your rogueries and they became known to the public through the newspapers, you grew frightened and were prevented from playing any more of your tricks. But hereafter we cannot pursue you in the newspapers, and as we cannot always be running to the authorities every time some iniquity is committed, you will be able to do whatever you please for the future, so that you must feel as if a heavy burden were taken off your shoulders. On the other hand we also are in a dilemma ourselves, for there has been no notification issued as yet regarding the amount of honour we are permitted to do to others who deserve it.

Rogue.—You, unlike Justice, talk in a strange fashion. The laws were not made for the purposes you say. They are made to protect the honour of our thirty-five millions of brethren, and it is not right for you to speak in that fashion about the Government. You might entangle yourself in such a manner that it would be difficult for you to extricate yourself.

Jus.—If I am spoken to in that manner, of course, I have not a word to say, and must confess that it is extremely kind of the Government to take such care of our honour. But as you never knew until we told you so that it was a disgrace to be addicted to shameful practices, I fear that when you are not reprehended you will begin them again. The newspapers have often reported that such and such malpractices were committed at such and such places, and people, ashamed of being detected in them, ceased to commit them. Hereafter I fear they will be committed just as before. We fear no calumny from others, because we try to act uprightly, though sometimes, not being omniscient, we make mistakes. But when they are pointed out and made clear to us, we can avoid them for the future, and therefore we deem those who calumniate us not as enemies, but as friends, and viewed from this point of view these laws appear of no benefit to the just but only to the rogues.

An argument for a Free Press.

Choya Shimbun.

What do the officials think of the present state of affairs? Do they imagine that civilization among us has arrived at its zenith, and that our country may be compared with those of Europe; or do they think that we are still weak, that our finances are disordered, that our laws are yet in confusion and that the whole nation is not yet in harmony within itself? Should the officials believe the country was in the highest state of civilization, we should think their view erroneous. We believe that from

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the *Daijin* and *Sangi* down to the *Tōgai** there is anxiety about our finances, about our laws, and the general condition of the people, and all entertain the hope of advancing the country a step higher and making it fit to compare with highly civilized countries. It may appear impolite to write in this apparently imaginary manner, but there are good grounds for what we have said.

All must be well acquainted with the Imperial Decree of the 14th April, which contains these words: "By the favour of the spirits of Our ancestors, and also by the exertions of our servants we have happily attained the slight degree of tranquillity of the present day. But, upon consideration, we find that Our assumption of power dates from no far distant period, and, that as regards the pacification of the interior of the country, there are by no means a few matters that have to be set on foot and freshly regulated."†

We assuredly do not believe that our gracious and virtuous Sovereign has deceived us. It is clear that our condition does not equal that of the civilized countries, and of course the *Daijin*, *Sanghi* and *Togai* cannot be more intelligent than the officials of those countries. If we wished to flatter or obtain anything from them, we might easily say they were like the great ministers of ancient times or as great as Bismarck. But this is neither what the editors of papers have done nor wish to do. If the officials are really in earnest to promote the civilization of the country, above them they have the Imperial Decree just referred to, and below them they have the people claiming their protection, so that they had better let the people say what they will and permit a free Press.‡

It has been said by the ancients, "Hear advice even from the meanest." Such advice ought to be given and heard as aids to administration. The present "degree of tranquillity" ought not to suffice us, nor should we imagine that we are at the height of civilization.

The *Genroin* has been established, and a mouthpiece has been created by which the voice of the nation may be heard. The local assemblies of the *Kucho* and *Kocho* have been decided upon, and in this manner the desires of the nation may be made known. These are good things. But we think that there is still something better for the improvement of the administration and more calculated to advance the interests of the people and the country. Such ignorant persons as ourselves cannot tell what this is §, but we think that if the Government would think the matter well over, they would soon find it out.

TSUSHIMA.

(Nisshin Shinjisshi.)

It being a part of our duties to translate articles contributed by foreigners and information given in foreign languages, we read various newspapers written in English, and, in the course of our accustomed perusal, have commonly noticed that there frequently appear statements in the leading articles of the *Japan Herald* which are recklessly false, and which tend to disturb the minds of the Japanese. This being the case, we have long felt great concern about it. Some of these refer only to small matters and can do little or no injury, and for this reason we have passed them unnoticed. But on the 5th instant it published a wholly imaginary statement which is nothing less than detestable to us, and silent though we have generally been, we cannot now remain so. We think the editor of this paper must bear this Government some ill will, and must have purposely created this fiction to excite the minds of our people. If this be not the case, why should any one living among us Japanese be so unkind and unfriendly towards us? The following is a translation of the matter referred to.

(Here follow extracts from an article in the Japan Herald of the 5th instant relating to a cession of the Island of Tsushima to Russia.)

Oh! is not the argument of the *Herald* false? Although there may be no laws to prevent such proceedings, is not the above too shamefully reckless and thoughtless? When we try to fathom the heart of the editor who wrote this madman-like and imaginary fiction, we come to something like this conclusion. He must mean that as we have given up the Island of Saghalien, we shall also give up the Island of Tsushima in like manner. If he means this, it proves that he is utterly unacquainted with the mind of the Japanese people, and despises them without reason. He must be called one who seeks to lead them astray. Such unlearned persons as ourselves have no right to say that an editor so instructed * in the affairs of the world does not understand our national circumstances. But we will now give our reasons for the views we hold.

The exchange of the Kurile Islands for Saghalien was a great advantage to our people, not because Saghalien has become Russian territory, nor that a few of the Kuriles have become ours. It is because our Government annually spent millions in colonizing and developing the productions of the Island. But as the land yielded nothing, we never got back one-half of our expenditure. Moreover, to move in Saghalien was to advance from a mild to a very rigorous climate, while the Russians were advancing from a colder north to a warmer south. There was no satisfaction in all our labour, and we were fearful that the money and toil we had expended there would disappear like water bubbles. Besides, troubles have arisen from mistakes which have been made, and these caused us much anxiety. But the exchange, which has neither stained our honour nor caused the effusion of blood, has relieved us of these anxieties.

Were any possession, however small, of interest or importance to us, threatened either by open hostility or covert artifice, there would be no reason for us to abandon it from fear. The cession of Saghalien was the deliberate act of our Government. The *Herald*† says that were we offered sufficient compensation we should give up the Island of Tsushima to the Russians. What reckless falsehood is this? Tsushima is an integral portion of our dominions and differs utterly from the jointly-occupied Saghalien. Why, if we were to give up Tsushima to the Russians simply because they would like to have it, then Tsushima may not be the only spot which the Russians would like to have, and probably they would like to have the whole of Japan. Oh! why did this editor urge such detestable, unkindly and unfriendly arguments, and suppose that we Japanese are to be regarded as senseless puppets? Of course it has been said that we are without power or vigour, but we are not such a set of cowards as the editor makes us out to be. Therefore, though the place be never so trifling, we are neither to be threatened nor deceived into giving it up. And how much less Tsushima, which has been called the Gibraltar of the Japan seas! Though the Russians may wish to obtain it never so much, we will not give it up. The editor says we would give it upon sufficient compensation. But what does he suppose could be sufficient compensation for the importance of such an island? As the island is now in our hands, the possession of it may not seen to be of so much importance; but were it in the hands of an enemy, we should be like a bird without wings. The injury which the loss of it would be to us is obvious, and, besides, it would be an impediment to our intercourse with Corea.

Our noble Emperor and his ministers have their settled plans, and we will guarantee that these will not be recklessly changed as the *Herald* says. We tell our people that if they believe such things to be true, they will excite themselves and fall into the *Herald's* trap.

The above are the reasons why we cannot remain silent upon this matter, and for thus giving expression to our views.

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* Unclassed officials.

† Vide *Japan Weekly Mail* 17th April, 1875.

‡ The argument here is that as the Sovereign himself acknowledges there was yet much to be done, and the people feel that such is the case, the latter should be permitted to say so in their own manner. The writer evidently forgets that the acknowledgment made by the Mikado is made by his ministers, who, of course, composed his speech.

§ The writer obviously means a free Press.

* This form of sarcasm may have been observed in many of our translations, and is far more polite than our own.—ED. *J. W. M.*]

† The writer here says "The Editor of the *Herald*." We would venture to tell him that this is an offence against all propriety. It is done indeed in Yokohama, but this is perhaps the very best reason for avoiding the practice.

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The Cession of Saghalin to Russia.

"Choya Shimbun" of the 12th August, 1875.

The fact of the cession by Japan of the Island of Saghalin to Russia in exchange for Chijima (the Kuriles) has been for some time past the subject of discussion in Foreign countries, but Japanese actually at the present date do not know for certain whether the report announcing this is true or false. This affords good cause for wonder.

We now hear that it has been stated in a foreign Paper in Yokohama that on the 31st ult. the Russian Plenidotentiary Colonel Barash arrived in Yokohama and is to leave for Saghalin to arrange about the transfer of that island; and moreover that the Russian Commissioner Olaroffsky has also arrived in Yokohama and is to leave for Saghalin in the course of the next ten days in company with the Japanese Commissioner. These are merely the statements of the Yokohama Foreign Press, and consequently we cannot vouch for their correctness.

For our own part, not having been to Saghalin we cannot pretend to argue on the advantage and disadvantages attending the cession or retention of that island. But speaking generally we do not think even if it be ceded that the entirety of our country is injured in any degree. It has rich mines, and the fisheries along the coasts are, it is said, very productive,—but its climate is not suited to our people. Okamoto is the only Japanese we have heard of who has made researches in the island and sailed all round it. Take a people born in a very mild and favourable climate and remove them to a place where the cold is excessively severe, and they will all die. There is no help for them. This is the reason why our colonization of Saghalin has proved a failure. Still, for us who have not as yet made ourselves by the use of our eyes actually acquainted with the true state of the case, to attempt to doubt the advisability or otherwise of the cession of Saghalin is like holding a council of war in a *Kotatsu** or learning to swim in a field of wheat-land. The government in their action are sure to have been guided by reasons advantageous to the country. It is said that there are many seals on the coasts of the Kuriles, and that Americans acquire much gain in hunting these. Our people might engage in this pursuit of seal hunting and also make profits thereby.

Our Government abstained purposely from marking Saghalin any colour in our maps, (though the Russians have it marked in their maps with the same colour as that given to their own territory), for the reason that there was no definite boundary line drawn and the territory was held jointly by the two countries. Now to desire to have a clear and defined boundary dividing one's own country from a neighbour is not a matter of small importance. We wonder, however, how it has happened that although this matter has been reported to foreign countries and has there been made a topic of constant discussion—yet that Japanese, our countrymen, in the case of a question which affects Japan, are unable to tell up to the present moment whether the rumours concerning that question are true or false!

* Futon placed over a Hibachi full of charcoal, under which Japanese sit in very cold weather.

The last number of the *Wan-kuo Kung-pao* contains an abstract of memorials on Foreign Affairs and other questions of State policy, that have been lately addressed to the Chinese Government by the Chief Mandarins in the empire. They are supposed to be secret, but have shared the usual fate of official secrets. Rumours of them have from time to time got abroad, and now at last the whole abstract prepared for submission to the Cabinet has found publicity. Judging from it, these memorials must be among the most important State papers that have been penned in China. We translate to-day a first portion of the abstract, giving seven of the memorials —from the Viceroys of Chihli, the Two Kwang and the Two Kiang, the Governors of Anhwei and Fohkien, and certain Peking Magnates. Chief among the subjects advocated, are the appointment of Ministers to Foreign countries.—Li Hung-chang specially urges the case of Japan; and that measures should be taken to seek out and train officials who may be utilised (in foreign) matters when needed. The memorials are no doubt in response to an appeal from the Central Government, such as was made at the time the revision of the Treaty was being pressed. Their purport is that it is clearly time for China to relax her policy of concentration within himself, and to go out into the world.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Kotowasa-gusa.

Some Japanese Proverbs.

Inu mo arukeba, bo ni ataru. "If dogs go about, they must expect the stick." In allusion to the reproofs that busy-bodies and idle inquisitive people earn.

Ron yori, sho ko. "Before argument, proof." A little proof is better than much discussion.

Hana yori, dango. "Before flowers, dumplings," or fruit is more acceptable than flowers.

Nikumari ko, yo ni habakaru. "Hated children fear not the world." Hated children being used to unkind words do not fear reproof, and are therefore self-willed.

Hone ori son no, kutabire mouke. "Thankless labour, gains fatigue." Labour without reward, nought is gained but weariness. A thankless job's reward is fatigue.

Taka goie shite, kuchi wo tsubomeru. "To speak loud, and then purse the lips." It is useless to shut the mouth after shouting out, like the English "to shut the cage when the bird has flown," or "to tie the bag when the cat is out."

Toshi yori no hiya midzu. "Old persons and cold water."

(Note).—Old people do not drink cold water, as being unwholesome; a common saying used as our English adage, trying to run before you can walk.

Chiri tsumotsute yama to naru. "Rubbish accumulated, a mountain arises." "Mole hills become mountains" with some, and "neglect of trifles causes serious difficulties."

Richigi mono no ko takusan. "Moral people beget many children." Honest bodies get the heaviest loads thrown upon them by the cunning.

Nusubito ni oie sen. "Money thrown after thieves." Throwing good money after bad.

Rui mo hari mo teraseba wakaru. "Emerald and chrystal are known by their sheen. Look through emerald or chrystal and they are known by their color. Good or evil is known by appearances, guilty conciences betray themselves.

Oie te wa, ko ni sagaru. "Old people are led by their children." To allow ones opinion to be overruled,—easily led astray.

Wore nabe ni mo, togi futa. "For a broken pot a mended lid." Nothing is so bad that there is not some use for it. Even an unprepossessing woman finds her mate.

Katzutai no kasa urami. "Lepers envious of those with sores." Undervaluing what we possess and coveteous and envious of others.

Yoshi no ana kara, ten wo miru. "Through the hollow rush to view the heavens." Small minds incapable of understanding great things. Taking a narrow view of a thing.

Tabi wa michi tsure. "On a journey, a travelling companion." A travelling companion should be carefully selected; the converse of the adage "want of company welcome trumpery."

Rio yaku kuchi ni nigashi. "Good physic is bitter." The truth though wholesome is not always pleasant. Our welfare and our desires do not always agree.

Soriyan no jiar ku. "The first born is most difficult." Young parents do not beget the most clever children, and the first born is the great anxiety of the family before and after birth. This adage is applied to worthless people.

Tsuki no yo ni, kama wo nukarern. "On moonlight nights to lose the pot." The house being left open on the faith of thieves fearing the moonlight, the light and shadow help the rogues. "Never fear" lost his ship.

Nen ni wa nen wo irern. "Be careful to be careful." The first trouble is the least trouble.

Naki tsura hachi ga sasu. "Crying faces wasps sting." Misfortune seldom comes singly. When it rains evil it generally pours.

Note.—In most of these, there is a play upon the words that renders literal and close translation most difficult if not impossible.

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Raku areba k ari. "After pleasure there is grief." Laugh to-day cry to-morrow. Roses have thorns.

Muri ga toreba, dori shitzukomu. "If falsehood takes the road, truth hides." Oppression and violence keeps down reason and truth.

Uso kara deta m koto. "Truth that cometh of falsehood." Truth comes to the surface.

Imo no niye ta mo gozonji nai ka. "Do you know how to boil potatoes?" Used in addressing stupid or clumsy people when they commit some foolish mistake.

Nod moto sujureba atsusa wasururu. "After being swallowed the scalding is forgotten." In allusion to sipping hot drinks that scald the mouth but descend cool. Danger past is laughed at, it might be paraphrased.

Oni ni kana bo. "A demon with a club." Doubly frightful. A clever and courageous man; a lover handsome and a poet—one that is too clever.

Kusai mono mi shiradzu. "Offensively smelling people are unconscious of it." Those who believe the world is unconscious of the sins they are guilty of.

Yasu mono gai zeni ushinai. "Cheaply purchased, money lost." Cheap and nasty.

Makeru wa katzu. "To give in and to win." To give way in a dispute so that eventually one's own point is gained.

Gei wa mi wo tasukeru hodo no fushi awase. "The great misfortune of having to live by one's genteel accomplishments—as when ones own profession fails" Commonly used to degraded or unfortunate officials.

Fumi yaru ni mo kaku te wa motau. "To wish to send a letter but not being a writer." When one wishes to excuse oneself on the ground of inability or want of opportunity.

Ko wa san gai no kubi kase.* "The *Canjue* —wooden frame round the neck." Children are a burden in all time. A common adage to explain one's utter inability to follow one's own inclinations.

Yete ni ho ageru. "To my own experience hoist the sail"—meaning "to ride ones own hobby."

Teishiu no suki no akai yeboshi "The master's favorite red cap." The great man's will must be humoured.

Atama kaku shite shiri kaku sadzu. "To hide the head but not hide the tail." The ostrich that sticks its head in the sand to hide; to blind one's own eyes and fancy the world sees us not.

San ken mawate tabako ni shiyo. "Three times walk round and a smoke," like "A pull and a look at the town."

Kii'e gokuraku, mite gigoku. "Hearing of paradise and seeing Hades." Distance lends enchantment to the view.

Yudan tai teki. "Carelessness is great danger, literally. Oil exhausted a great enemy." Without resource from negligence in time of danger.

Me no ouye no kobu. "Above the eye a man." There is a play on the words, *me no ouye*, above the eye, or one's superior the proverb is used to express that there is some superior though secret influence at wark.

Mi kara deta sabi. "The rust that exudes from the blades." Where dirt is it must out.

Shiranu hotoke. "Ignorance bliss." What the eye seeth not, nor the ear heareth not, the heart careth not.

Yen wa i na mono. "Providence is a strange thing." Chance brings together queer couples.

Bimbo hima nashi. "The poor have no leisure." Only the rich can afford the luxury of idleness.

Mou zen no kozo narawanu kio wo yomu. "Children before the gateway (of a temple) repeat prayers they have never learned." Parrots repeat what men say.

Se ni hara kayerarenu. "The back and the belly are not interchangeable." Blood is thicker than water—is the corresponding adage.

Sui ga mi wo ku. "Intimate acquaintances devour." The knowledge of a thing or dexterity in some special hobby wastes time and energy.

"Persons who know the ropes have to do most hauling," would be a good free translation of this adage.

Kio no yume, Osaka no yume. "A dream of Kioto a dream of Osaka." Building Castles in the air.

The first syllables of the foregoing are arranged according to the order of the I Ro Ha, except when alteration was unavoidable to place them before the foreign public.

* *San gai* the three worl is. *Ka ko* before birth—*Gen zai* present world.

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AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the Amateur Athenletic Association was held yesterday afternoon at the U. S. Club.

Mr. Dodds was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the late meeting were read and confirmed.

The chairman then stated that the first business before the meeting was elect a number to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Longford, and whilst so doing the expressed the regret of the committee at the loss of that gentleman's co-operation.

On the result of the ballot being made known, it was found that Mr. G. Hamilton was elected.

The Chairman than requested to hear the views of the members with regard to the holding of an autumn meeting. It had, he said, appeared to the Committee seeing the want of interest evinced in athletics as shown at last meeting, that it would perhaps be desirable to hold, but one meeting a year until an importation of fresh blood should give fresh vitality to the pursuit.

It was here pointed out by one of the members that by one of the rules of the Association it was obliged to hold two meetings in each year, and as no formal notice had been given of the intention of amending this rule, the present meeting was precluded from dealing with the question.

This having been found to be the case, a long disusgion took place as to the propriety of extending it over two days, and eventually the subject was left to the decision of the committee, it being understood that should the number of entries warrant it, the sports should extend over two days.

Various suggestions were then made as to the introduction of new classes of competitions, with a view of getting Germans, Americans and other nationalities to join the Association, which now consists almost entirely of Englishmen.

The chairman promised that these ideas should be laid before the committee with a view to if possible, giving effect to them.

The being all the business before the meeting, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 17th August, 1875.

SIR,—In the absence of fuller information on the subject than is gathered from your interesting *resumé*, it may be premature to attempt anything in the way of reply to the Essay entitled "Bemmo." Yet the subject is one of such paramount importance that even the semblance of indifference to it would be blameworthy on the part of those whose minds are convinced of the truth of Christianity and of the supreme excellence of both the Jewish and Christian Scriptures.

When a scholar of high reputation publishes a carefully composed treatise on the subject of the rival religious systems which claim the allegiance of truth-loving men, of all who are anxious to uphold good government and to promote the happiness of mankind; and when a great Cabinet Minister endorses such an essay—so far, at least, as to introduce it to his countrymen by a preface—then surely the time has come when we may look for such a consideration of the subject as is worthy of the occasion, and of the dignity of the topics discussed.

In China, as you may be aware, such an occasion arose when *Paul Sien* presented his apology to his Imperial master some two hundred and fifty years ago; but the Literati of that remarkable country did not, neither do they yet, understand what calm and courteous discussion means when dealing with the views and learning of the West; and hence we have nothing better, as an exhibition of Chinese thought concerning Christianity, than the disgusting *brochure* (to which you have referred) entitled the "Death-blow to corrupt Doctrines." Any reply to such a pamphlet, on the part of decent people, was impossible, just as it would be out of the question for a man of respectability to carry on an altercation with an obscene reviler; and consequently the vile pamphlet remains unanswered—a specimen of the practical working out of the tenets—a mélange of Taouism, Buddhism and Confucianism—which the Chinese people practically hold.

Here, however, in Japan, among a people more courteous and less conceited, it would seem as if we were to be favored with a better and more worthy treatment of the great topic; and we wait, with great interest, for the filling up of those omissions which, as you tell us, the translator has unfortunately made. I say unfortunately, because it is impossible to do justice to a writer's argument unless you have before you all that he himself has judged it well to state; and the conclusion of an essay often has much to do with the right understanding of its commencement. As an instance, I would refer to Mr. Satow's valuable treatise on the attempted "Revival of Pure Shinto"—the latter part of which explains much of the native author's meaning in what preceded.

Judging from Yasui Chinhei's course of remark, as given in your review, he is not only conversant with what Chinese writers have said on this general subject, but also with what some European (and American) objectors have urged. On this ground, however, no exception can be taken to his Essay, as a specimen of Japanese thought, if he and those whom he represents have so assimilated those foreign thoughts—Chinese, English, German, French—as to make them their own. "Truth is of no country," or rather its home is in all lands where there are honest hearts to give it shelter and welcome.

We cordially second your suggestion that Mr. Gubbins will give us *the whole* of this Essay; and are so desirous of seeing it soon, that we hope he will make use of your columns for the purpose without waiting for the delay which attends printing in pamphlet form.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
CHRISTIANUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Tôkiô, 18th August, 1875.

SIR,—In your journal of the 14th instant, a special correspondent furnishes an article on "Adulteration and Forgery in Yedo." The writer says, "After my milk experience, I pity "the Japanese infants whom it is proposed to nourish with "*artificial human milk*, the necessary printing for which is, or "was lately, being done at the *Nisshin Shinjishi* Printing "Office."

If the author of the letter saw in the *Nisshin Shinjishi* printing office any of the "imitation labels" about which so much has been justly written of late, I find no fault with him for mentioning it. As no such work has ever been undertaken by the office, he cannot have seen anything of the kind there, and this letter is merely to ensure no such mistake lodging in the public mind.

As to the *artificial human milk*, "for which the necessary printing is or was lately being done at the *Nisshin Shinjishi* printing office," the writer might easily have obtained, from the author, an exemplar of what was printed on that subject; but I cannot think that his mentioning outside what he or any friend of his might have seen during a visit to that office is quite worthy of such a purist.

However, it may be as well to mention that the "necessary printing" was in the form not of any fraudulent label; but was professional information, printed on large sized letter paper, for distribution among the author's professional friends not in Japan only, but in many lands.

The information most certainly was valuable and it was signed by the author's name in full.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. R. BLACK.

Law & Police.

H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before His Honor C. W. GOODWIN, Esq, Assistant Judge.

WHITFIELD & DOWSON *vs.* G. W. WAKE.

This was a claim for $9.63, for goods sold and delivered.

Defendant admitted the debt.

His Honor made an order that he should pay the amount claimed, and costs, by the 1st September next.

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POSTAGE.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL POSTAL TREATY.

The Changes to take Place on July First—The Rates Established by the Treaty of Berne—Application of Stamps—Newspapers—Conditions as to Forms, Etc

WASHINGTON, June, 6.—The following circular containing important information concerning the postal rates established by the Treaty of Berne, has just been issued by the Post-office Department:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1875.

On and after July 1, 1875, uniform rates of postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the whole extent of the General Postal Union, formed by the Treaty of Berne, embracing within its limits the following countries, viz: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Egypt, Spain (including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco), Great Britain (including the Island of Malta), Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal (including the Islands of Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia (including the Grand Duchy of Finland), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. These rates are as follows, viz:

(*a*) For prepaid letters, five cents for fifteen grammes (half ounce.)

(*b*) For unpaid letters received, ten cents per fifteen grammes (half ounce.)

(*c*) For postal cards, two cents each.

(*d*) For newspapers, if not over four ounces in weight, 2 cents each.

(*e*) For books, other printed matter, patterns of merchandise, legal and commercial documents, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved of lithographed, 2 cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

(*f*) For the registeration, fee on all correspondence, 8 cents.

(*g*) No fee will be charged on return receipts for registered articles in cases where such receipts are requested.

The same rates of Union postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from France on and after January 1, 1876. In the meantime the postage rates as fixed by the existing Postal Convention with France, will be collected on the correspondence exchanged with France.

The prepayment of letters is optional, but unpaid letters will be charged in the country of destination with double the rate levied on prepaid letters. The prepayment of postal cards, registered articles, newspapers and other printed papers is compulsory. Prepayment of postage of every description of article can be effected only by means of postage stamps or stamped envelopes valid in the country of origin.

Newspapers and other printed papers unpaid or insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded. Other articles, when unpaid or insufficiently paid, will be charged as unpaid letters, after deducting the value of the stamped envelopes or postage stamps employed.

No additional postage will be charged for the retransmission of postal articles within the interior of the Union; but in case an article which has only passed through the inland service of one of the countries of the Union should by being redirected enter into the inland service of another country of the Union, the Postoffice of the countryof destination will add its inland rate.

Official correspondence relative to the postal service is exempt from postage, with this exception, no franking or reduction of postage is allowed.

Not only letters, but legal and commercial documents, patterns of merchandise, newspapers, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds may be registered, and the postage payable on registered articles is the same as that on articles not registered.

The maximum weight for patterns of merchandise is fixed at 250 grammes (8¾ ounces), and the maximum weight of other articles (except letters) is 1,000 grammes (2 pounds 3 ounces).

APPLICATION OF THE STAMPS.

Correspondence of every kind must be stamped on the upper part of the address, with a stamp indicating the place of origin and the date of posting unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence

must, in addition be impressed with the stamp 'T" (to to be paid), the application of which will devolve upon the exchanging office of the country of origin. Every postal packet which does not bear the stamp "T" will be considered as paid to destination and treated accordingly.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTED PAPERS—CONDITIONS AS TO FORMS, ETC.

Books, newspapers, and printed papers, and other similar articles must be placed under bands, or in an envelope open, or simply folded so as to admit of their being easily examined, and except in the following particulars they must contain no manuscript, writing, figure or mark whatever.

Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections, made with the pen, relating exclusively to the text or to the execution of the work. It shall be allowable to annex manuscript to them.

Circulars, notices, etc., may bear the signature of the sender, with his trade or profession, and may also indicate the place of origin and the date.

Books shall be admitted with the manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author.

It shall be permitted to mark with a simple stroke the passages in the text to which it is desired to call attention.

Printed or lithographed stock and share lists, prices current and market reports shall be admitted with the prices added in writting or by means of any impression whatever.

No other manuscript additions will be allowed, nor even those produced by means of typographical characters, if the latter tend to take from the packet its general character.

Such of the above-mentioned articles as shall not fulfil the foregoing conditions will be considered as unpaid letters and charged accordingly; with the sole exception of newspapers, and printed papers, such as circulars, notices, etc., which will not be forwarded in such cases.

PATTERNS OF MERCHANDISE—CONDITIONS OF FORM.

Patterns of merchandise will only be admitted to the benefits of the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty, under the following conditions:

1. They must be placed in bags, or in boxes, or envelopes, removable so as to admit of an easy examination.

2. They must not have any saleable value, nor bear any manuscript writing other than the name or the trade or profession of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet was intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers and prices.

3. It is forbidden to introduce these articles into a letter or into a packet of any other kind, save in the case in which they form an integral part of a particular work

4. Patterns which are not in accordance with the requisite conditions will be charged as letters, except those which are valuable; the latter will not be forwarded, nor those the conveyance of which would be attended with risk or danger.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS

The following articles are considered legal and commercial documents, and will be admitted as such to the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty: Acts and deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries; invoices: the various documents on the service of insurance companies; copies and extracts of deeds under private seal, written upon stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, and in general all manuscript papers and documents which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

Legal and commercial documents must be sent under a movable band, and made up so as to admit of their being easily examined.

Packets which do not fulfill the conditions above enumerated will be treated as unpaid letters and charged accordingly.

ARTICLES EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.

The treaty provides that there shall not be admitted for conveyance by mail any letter or other packet which may contain either gold or silver money, jewels, or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to Customs duties.

Correspondence for all portions of the General Postal Union will be forwarded through the existing exchange offices.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

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THE WEAKNESS OF MODERN MISSIONS.

(Saturday Review.)

A Conference on Foreign Missions in connexion with the Church of England was held at the Cannon Street Hotel last Tuesday, on which the *Times* has expended a good deal of rather contemptuous criticism. The object must, however, be allowed to be one of considerable importance, about which, to say the least, the last word has not yet been spoken. The insignificant or inadequate gains of modern missionary enterprise have been for some time past a standing proverb of reproach against Christianity with indifferentists and sceptics. And it is not very long since the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is not much given to sensational language, ventured on the startling observation that, if we did not take care, instead of our converting the heathen, the heathen would be converting us. Certain it is that the net result of recent efforts in this direction has been absurdly disproportionate to the enormous outlay of both of money and labour bestowed upon them. On the whole, it is no doubt true, as has been remarked, that Roman Catholic missions have been more successful than Protestant ones, and it is easy to account for the difference without having recourse to theological considerations. The varieties of doctrine among teachers of rival sects could hardly fail to prove a serious hindrance to their influence, and although their contradictions have more or less tended to prejudice the claims of Roman Catholic missionaries also, still the united phalanx presented by the latter secures them a great advantage. But what is more important to notice here, as having a direct bearing on some of the points raised at the Conference of last Tuesday, is that the Roman Catholic Church has shown wisdom in the selection and adaptation of instruments for the work. The Jesuits have been during the last three centuries by far the most successful missionaries, after making every deduction for merely temporary triumphs, the use of questionable expedients, and the like. And the Jesuits, with all their faults, which are neither few nor light, have been all along not only the most zealous, but the ablest and most intellectual, order in the Church. There is little ground, however for boasting on any side, when we reflect that considerably over two thirds of the human race still remain strangers to every form of Christianity. So imperfectly has the commission to make disciples of all nations been discharged at the end of eighteen centuries.

Whether the speakers at last Tuesday's meeting succeeded in throwing much new light on a confessedly trite and difficult subject we are hardly prepared to determine. But they contributed several suggestions which, if not new, have every appearance of being true, and are well worthy of practical consideration. Such was the Bishop of London's opening remark on the importance of a a native ministry, which also formed the subject of the Bishop of Edinburgh's paper, who himself formely held a colonial see. Bishop Cotterill had little difficulty in proving the early, and indeed apostolic, origin of the plan he advocated, and there is much force in his argument for training a native clergy in colleges in their own country instead of sending them to England for the purpose This was evidently the opinion of the late Bishop Patteson, whose authority on such a point must be considerable, and the same principle was vigorously maintained and acted upon by Bishop Tozer during the comparatively short period in which his health permitted him to carry on his laborious duties in Central Africa. It is manifestly irrational to imagine that unity of belief can override all distinctive peculiarities of national character and habit, and that it is necessary to reproduce all the detailed accessories of an English personage among the Iroquois or Bengalese. Several clergymen of extensive missionary experience spoke in the same sense as Bishop Cotterill. Mr. Long pointed out that the Roman Catholic Church had not been slow to apprehend the need of flexibility in external details, and allows her clergy, for instance, in China to dress like mandarins. There is much force again in the suggestion of Mr. Higgins, a clergyman from Madras, that "a more expressive ritual" than is customary in England will best meet the requirements of Indian natives. But Professor Monier Williams's paper on "The False Religions of the World and the Best Ways of Dealing with them," formed, if we may judge from the report, the most interesting feature of the meeting. It remarkably illustrates what we said just now about one main secret of Jesuit missionary success. *For Mr. Williams's great point was that a time had come when thoughtful Christians are bound "to readjust"—not their faith, which cannot change, but—"themselves, to their surroundings," and take pains in the first place to master the dogmas of those whom they aspire to convert.**

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* We have italicized the passages which seem most to bear upon

It is surely obvious at a glance that the neglect of this sensible, but by no means superfluous, counsel has been one chief cause of missionary failure. A profound conviction of the exclusive truth of the Gospel, and of the certain damnation of all who reject or are ignorant of it, coupled with an earnest zeal for their conversion is at best a very slender outfit for so vast an enterprise. Yet it would be no exaggeration to say that many even of our most devoted and excellent missionaries have had no more serviceable equipment. We are familiar with the old story of the heathen chief who paused on the eve of baptism to ask his new teacher what had become of all his forefathers who had died in their errors, and, on being told they "were all in hell," declined to take a step which would separate him from their company. It is a mediæval tale; but this sort of reckless denunciation has been very common, probably more common among modern Protestant missionaries. Partly, no doubt, this has arisen from the exceptionally gloomy estimate of the heathen world insisted upon so emphatically by the leading Reformers, as a corollary from their peculiar views of grace and original sin. And it is also due in great measure to an ignorant habit of confounding all non-Christian religions in one indiscriminate mass of "heathenism," besides forgetting the infinitely various degrees of moral responsibility among their individual adherents. And this way of looking at things has probably been encouraged by an unfortunate mistranslation in the Authorized Version of the Bible, to which Mr. Williams very properly called attention, and which, it may be hoped, will not escape the notice of the New Testament revisers. St. Paul was so far from the questionable taste, and still more questionable policy, of beginning his address to the Athenians by telling them they were "too superstitious," that he did, in fact, base his appeal to their consciences on the fact that they were "very religious," though he proceeded to urge that their religious sentiment had clothed itself in mistaken forms. A modern preacher need not be ashamed to follow what is at once the apostolic pattern and the dictate of sound sense in appealing to what is best, rather than to what is worst, in his hearers when he wishes to lead them on to the recognition of a higher truth. *Misbelief is generally a more hopeful foundation for the Evangelist to build upon than simple unbelief, and it is almost a truism to say that no religion which has exercised any appreciable influence in the world can be wholly false.* The conversion of the Jews could obviously not be attempted on any other principle, for a Christian preacher who denied the divine basis of their faith would cut the ground from under his own feet. And though he may admit no claim of direct revelation for Pagan systems of belief, he will show more zeal than knowledge if he refuses to recognize at the root of all of them the distortion or corruption of some primeval truth. And that alone would be a sufficient reason for studying them before he undertakes to confute them. There is indeed often an enormous difference, as Professor Williams very pertinently insists, in reference to Brahmanism, between what he calls the "exoteric" and "esoteric side" of a religious creed. This holds good even of Christianity, and Dr. Newman has somewhere observed that "a people's religion will always be a corrupt religion," because mankind, being what they are, are sure somehow or other to twist their professed principles into conformity with their debased practices, though every article of their creed may in the abstract be perfectly true. But no religion can be effectively assailed by attacking only its weak points. *A Protestant controversialist who relied for the refutation of purgatory on his exposure of the scandals of Tetzel's traffic in indulgences would be laughed at by every educated Roman Catholic. And a Christian missionary who assails Brahmanism while he is content to remain in ignorance of the Veda has no better prospect of success.*

There was, however, till recently a plausible excuse for such ignorance, for the sacred writings of the three great religious systems which divide the empire of the world with Christianity were not easily accessible. Professor Williams shows that this difficulty has now been removed. A greater part of the Veda, the Koran, and large portions of the Tripitaka, or sacred books of the Buddhists, have already been translated into English. We cannot follow him through his interesting account of the characteristics of these several systems, but one point deserves especial notice from all who are concerned in the work of foreign missionaries, as also, we may add, from its bearing on the religious future of our vast Indian Empire. If the Professor is right, and we believe he is borne out by high authorities in his estimate, there is a radical difference between these three great religions in their power and spirit of propagandism, which is an essential condition of permanence and life. Brahaminism neither is nor ever could be from its own nature a missionary faith; it has no desire or capacity for expansion, and its dying out is therefore a question of time only. Buddhism came into the world as a reforming and missionary power, but its energy is exhausted, and it has no future before it. Mahometanism, on the other hand, which at first was propagated by the sword, has developed a new moral force, and is already disputing the ground with the old religions of India. In Africa it makes rapid advances, and Professor Williams thinks that, unless a fresh and powerful impulse is given to Christian missionary effort, it will speedily overrun the whole of that continent. He believes that Christianity is really far more congenial to the native mind of India, and that it will be our fault if it does not eventually supersede the moribund faiths of our multitudinous Eastern Empire; but he adds that, if we do not convert them, they will unquestionably embrace the creed of Islam, though it has by no means so close an affinity with their character and convictions as our own. It is hardly necessary to point out that this question has a profound [illegible] as religious interest, to which indeed Mr. W[illegible] attention some little time ago.

discussions as that of Tuesday last may be of great service, if they can be kept from degenerating into mere vague generalities, and the best guarantee for that will be the presence of Orientalists like Mr. Monier Williams and men of practical experience like Sir Bartle Frere to take in them. *Sir Bartle Frere's remarks on the supreme importance of missionaries displaying a thorough acquaintance with the views of their opponents, and a scrupulous fairness in stating them, entirely confirmed the advice given by the Professor.* It is worth remembering that no parallel can be drawn in this respect between the position of modern and that of mediæval missionaries. The latter may have been in some ways superior, and were certainly more successful; but their task was a widely different one. *To preach the Gospel to rude and barbarous races, with no civilization and a creed for the most part as simple as it is superstitious, is one thing. To confront an elaborate theological system which has lasted for centuries, or which is even older by many centuries than Christianity and prevails in a nation with a long history and complex civilization of its own, is quite another.* Our British or Saxon forefathers were not as the disciples of Buddha or of the Arabian Prophet. And different weapons are required for a different warfare.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 15 *Niigata Maru* Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,685, from Shanghai and ports, Aug 7. Mails and General, to M. M Co.

Aug 16, *Hants County*, British barque, Cochrane, 647, from Nagasaki, Aug. 4 Coals, to P. M. S. S.

Aug. 16, *H. A. Litchfield*, American barque, Spalding, 638, from Kobe, Aug. 5. Ballast

Aug 17, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,001, from Hongkong, Aug. 10, Mails and General, to M M. Co.

Aug. 18. *Flintshire*, British steamer, Reynolds, 1,284, from London, via Hongkong, Aug. 10, General, to E Fischer & Co.

Aug 21. *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Aug. 14, Mails and General to P M S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14, *Golden Age*, American steamer Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai via Ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Aug. 14. *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai via ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Aug 15. *Warden Appleby*, British brig, Postumas, 400. for Hakodadi. Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Aug 15, *Gaeli*, British steamer, Pursell, 2,660. for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O Co.

Aug 17, *Catsuma* British barque, Garrick, 366, for Hiogo, General, Hudson & Co

Aug. 18, *Malacca* British steamer Bernard, 1,698, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Aug. 18 *Thomas A. Goddard*, American barque, Smith, 682, for New York, Tea, despatched by Mourilyan & Co.

Aug 21, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,615, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. M Co

Aug. 21, *Costa Rica* American steamer, Conner, 1,917 for Shanghai and ports Mails and General despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Aug 21. *Ariadne*, Russian barque, Smith, 280, for South Seas, in Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Malacca* for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, Mrs P. Burgess, and Mrs Birtwhistle.

Per *Flintshire* from London, via Hongkong.—Mrs Durham, and 3 children, and Mr. Woodhouse

Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Wm. McGregor, A. J Hourston, J R. Race, G L Hanis, G. A Bacheldor, Mrs A C. Bunn, and 2 children, Dr. Reyings, Mr. Ullmann, J. Smith E. C Kirby, Chas Land H, F. H. Cook, F. W. Greenleaf, U S N R Stube, C H. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Miss A Cooper, Dr. Rein, G. Natchgel, N. Helm, F. Upton, G. D. Fearon G Pand rf, Wm. Gorsion, F. R Plunkett, G. Gaby. E. Von Scherff, B H. Chamberlain, H. St J. Brown, F. A. Wheeler, E Lerick. 38 Japanese, 5 Europeans and 273 Japanese in the steerage. For America—Mrs. Greenleaf, Revd Mr Thompson, Capt. Burgesley, and 2 Europeans in the steerage

Per P. M. S. S *Costa Rica* for Shanghai, &c.: Mrs Capt. Paul, Dr. Maibet, Mrs Dreyer, Chas. Wiggins, E. R Smith, J. A Fraser, G. P. Ness, Mr. Heinemann, Mr. A. Leigh Smith, Mr. Van der Pol, Mr. Colbick, Capt. Brown, 32 Japanese in Cabin and 351 in the Steerage.

Per *Niigata Maru*, for Shanghai and ports —Mr. and Mrs. Fushi and child, Mr and Mrs. Minami, Mr. Renck and 14 children, Mr. Iwasaki and 7 children, Messrs. Noidenotedt, Hillyer, Okamura, Tsutsumi, Yoshida, Shudzuki, Nakéshima, Tamura, Kasawara, Katejima, Mr. Katajima and daughter, Mr. and Mr. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs Durham and 3 children, Messrs. Umaida, Udsin and son, Mr. and Mrs Takamoto, Nakajima, Mrs. Nakajima and daughter, Mr. Seginoto and son Mr Imari and son, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Taylor, and 1 Malay 5 Chinese 1 European and 274 Japanese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica* for Shanghai, &c.:—
Treasure ... ...$12,000.

Per M. B. S. S. *Niigata Maru*, for Shanghai, &c.:—
Treasure ... ... Yen. 5,000.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—During the last few days a good general demand has sprung up in our import market, and though quotations are not actually higher, at any rate the tendency of prices is upwards.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1 95 to $2.05	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	nom per pce 2 20 to 2 40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom.	2 20 to 2 40	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb 0.75 to 0 97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„ „	2.20 to 2 55	Black Velvets		7.75 to 8 75
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2.50 to 2 90	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds,	30 in.	3.25 to 3 35

Yarn:—

No. 16 to 24	nom.	per picul.	27.00 to 35.00		No. 28 to 32	nom.	per picul. 35.00
Reverse	nom.	nominal			„ 38 to 42	„	„ 40 00 to 45.00

Woollens.—There has been some demand for Cloth, *Pilots* having sold in pretty considerable quantities at from 45 cents to 55 cents per yards, while in other descriptions no business has resulted on account of the low prices. *Plain Mousselines* are in good request, but other Woollens are as yet disregarded.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds	32 in.	6 25 to 7.75		Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in. 0 25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 50 to 5.25		Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in. 0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds	32 in.	0 25 to 0.36		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52	in. 1.00 to 1 30
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.	6 00 to 7 00		Presidents	54 in to 56	in. 0.75 to 0.85
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in	18 50 to 19 00		Pilots	54 in. to 56	in. 0.45 to 0 55
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13 00 to 14 50		Union	54 in. to 56	in. 0.70 to 0 85
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.18 to 0.19½		Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb. 0.45 to 0.48

Nominal.

Sugar.—Market very quiet—no transactions in Formosa kinds.

Kerosine Oil.—Dull, at $2.60 to $2.65.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.60 to 4.80		China No 5 Kong-fun	per picul	5.00 to 5.50
in Basket	„	4.60 to 4 60		„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4 40 to 4 80
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8 10 to 8 20		Swatow	„	3.30 to 3 40
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.40 to 7 80		Daitong	„	3 30 to 3.90
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.70 to 7 20		Japan Rice	„	3.25 to 3.30
„ No 4 Kook-fah	„	5 80 to 6 30		Kerosine Oil	per case	2 60 to 2 65

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The market is well supplied, transactions are active and prices in spite of very unfavorable news from home are advancing. Since the 9th instant, arrivals are 960 bales and deliveries 612 piculs.

We quote Hanks Best No. 1 to 2, $470 to $480; Good No. 2, $440 to $460; Medium No. 2½, $410 to $430; Common No. 3 to 4, $380 to $400. Oshiu best, $550. Hamatski best, $460.

Tea—Business continues extremely active, and prices consequently shew a further advance of about $1 per picul on grades most in demand, i.e. Medium, and Good Medium, which classes have been recently in fullest supply. Amount settled for closing week is about 5,400 piculs, stocks are well maintained, as arrivals have been on a most liberal scale.

To-day's rates close firm as under; general quality of parcels offering inferior and undesirable.

Common	$21.00 to 24 00	Fine	$36.00 to 39.00
Good Common	25.00 to 28 00	Finest	$40 00 to 44 00
Medium	29 00 to 32.00	Choice	nominal. $47.00 to 50.00
Good Medium	33.00 to 35.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a fair business doing in Private Paper during the past week, with some few transactions for forward delivery at 4/1¾ for first class credits; at the close, however, rates are slightly firmer, with but little demand for Bank Rates.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s 1⅝d. to ⅜	On Hongkong—Bank sight	par
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0½d. to ⅝	„ Private 10 days' sight	¼ per cent disct.
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1¾d to 4s 2d	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98½
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	5.20	„ 30d. sight Private	101
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.29	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	98
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72½ to ⅝	„ 30 days sight Private	101
„ Private 10 days' sight	73	Gold Yen	404
		Kinsats	405½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.

CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

* Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52 ins.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May [illegible], 1870. B. 24ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR 2/9

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.

ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO. AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Grea caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS'MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipeint decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s 6d. per bottle Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. 'Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," At ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama July, 3, 1875. 10ins.

ASTHMA AND

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1870. 1f. 12ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 36.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue d subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The summer has broken and is practically over, so far as we have anything more to dread from heat. It has not been very long, or, with the exception of one week perhaps, very severe When the typhoon is past, we may begin to think about the pheasants, and hope meanwhile that the Shooting Regulations will be out before the first of next month. No one would object to pay for a licence, and there is no better class of tourists than good sportsmen. They are almost invariably orderly, humane and peaceable, as becomes gentlemen. (For the "cockyolly"-killer there is no word bad enough in any language.) The ascent of Fusiyama has become the rage, and ladies who have not made it threaten to decline all invitations. Two young English ladies (sisters) have been up during the week, and the cry is now for a dangerous volcano somewhere. Why not Asamayama, which is active at this very moment and has some most fascinating crevasses in it? Or yachting excursions to Vries might be made; there is generally a little something going on there. *Punch* makes fair fun of the extreme particularity with which tourists have to define their routes in their applications for passports. Free men detest being tied down to some given line of country, and grievances which are perhaps sentimental in their origin become real when relaxation and pleasure are in view, instead of work, to which men perforce accommodate themselves. But the relations between nations possessed of different civilizations, regarded from a truly just point of view, become, more and more, as we look at them closely and attentively, relations of logic as well as of individual interest, and extra-territoriality jurisdiction, so long as it necessary—and no one doubts its present necessity—is fatal to unrestricted movement in the country. We must cherish no illusions on this subject, still less must we pretend that what we want, whether for pleasure or business, is what we don't want. There is no international intercourse which can thoroughly justify itself, as we have said over and over again, which does not bring mutual and equal advantages.

Another editor, Oka of the *Hochi Shimbun*, has come under the Press-laws, and the whole question is far from being settled yet. One of the incriminated articles for which he suffers will be found elsewhere, and, though the second has reached us very late, we will try to lay it before our readers to-day.*

* This has been since found impossible.

In the first the writer argues that an ill reputation will come to Japan on account of the conflict which is likely to arise between the Government and the newspapers, which is simple nonsense. But were it otherwise, this is reviling—if there be any reviling—the newspapers and the Government, not the laws. In point of fact, the laws seem to be misunderstood by the Government, the Courts and the Editors alike. It is taken for granted on all hands that these laws are repressive of fairly free discussion. Obata takes for granted that Editors must be always violating the Press-laws. Why? They certainly do not interdict argument and discussion on the effect of any laws. All that these laws really do is to register the newspapers and make the Editors responsible for what appears in them. It is truly extraordinary, indeed, to observe there is no law for writing matter which tends to bring the Government into contempt, one which, we speak under correction, certainly must exist in France. If this has been excluded from the code with the direct intention of the Government, it proves abundantly what we asserted some time back, that the original desire of the Cabinet was to give the utmost possible liberty to the Press. Really, the general impression made on our mind by all this is that of men who have drunk water all their lives, and instead of being grateful for an almost unrestricted draught of wine—which has certainly got into the heads of some of them—are not content because they cannot bathe, swim and play antics in it.

A new question has cropped up, that of trial by jury, advocated in the *Choya Shimbun*, under the misapprehension apparently that it will ensure a more perfect administration of justice. Speaking very broadly, it may do so, inasmuch as it is a check on the power of the Crown, and the possible ignorance, venality or servility of judges. As a step in constitutional government and as an educational instrument, its value cannot be overrated; but we imagine that a good judge under a free government would smile if told that the system ensured a more perfect administration of justice than the decision of cases by judges. The crass stupidity of common juries is an old theme of mirth, and rather than trust to their verdicts where special juries cannot be empanelled, men will often forego their claims on justice.

WHAT an extraordinary change has come over the spirits of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shareholders! At the last General Meeting they were all in arms, and now are they very lambs. If the questions asked by Mr. Kingsmill and the answers he received to them had all been arranged beforehand, they could not have been more delightfully in harmony. His "Quite so," and "Pray, understand, I am ready to stop if you think I am going too far," and his "I'm very much obliged to you for answering my questions, and must say that taking every thing into consideration matters are far from being unsatisfactory: I think we have great reason to be satisfied with the result," and his "that was very satisfactory indeed" &c. &c. seem to our mind but a feeble treble echo of the bass rumble of the last meeting. Of course we have nothing but satisfaction to express if the affairs of the Bank warrant all this. But an opposition which sings these pretty tunes is unknown in the history of sturdy, English investigation and controversy. Shakspeare makes one of his by-standers in a scene, commenting upon another speaker, say, "Methinks he doth protest over much."

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The home papers are ringing with praises of Major Murata's wonderful rifle practice, which beats that of the finest shots in Europe. We do not know whether he has shot against the American team, now in London, who beat the Dublin men, but we trust he will do so. We should amazingly have liked to see him carry off the first Queen's prize—a silver medal, badge and £60. The "Children of the Mist," as the *Times* calls the Scotchmen, seem to have been well to the front; but, so far as we have seen, the Japanese has beaten all comers. We have some curiosity to know whether he abstains from tobacco and drinks only tea. Other things being equal, we should be inclined to back the man who did so.

The Japanese Post-Office has announced that double postage will hence forward be charged upon letters posted after the advertised hour of closing the mail. This has been necessitated by the fact that so large a proportion of the mail is sent in after hours, that the whole mail is delayed beyond the time when it should be on board, and this gives rise to complaints.

We are glad to observe that an uniform rate of 20 cents per 15 grammes has been established for many of the principal European countries, and that this makes a greater or less reduction in rates all round.

Among the items of news reported by the mail which arrived this afternoon are the following:—

The "Alberta," with the Queen on board, in crossing from Cowes to Gosport, ran down the yacht "Mistletoe," which sank, and three persons were drowned.

London, 19th August, 1874.

The insurrection on the Northern Frontier of Bosnia is assuming a serious character; 20,000 Turks are operating against the insurgents in Herzegovina, and there is apprehension of a religious war between the Moslems and Christians.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

The following is the letter addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Bingham, U. S. Minister, on the subject of the late proceedings of the police at Hachoji towards the Honorable Mr. Richardson and Commander Lewis. These proceedings are condemned as wholly indefensible by Mr. Terashima, though it is pleaded that the police acted on a mistaken idea that Hachoge was beyond the treaty limits. It is obvious that they ought to have been left in no such doubt, and it is also clear that the argument so long contended for by the Japanese that the ten mile radius was to include the windings of the road, instead of being measured by an air-line, is abandoned directly it suits the purpose of the Government. These two facts have taken from the letter of the Foreign Minister any grace which might have attached to his ample expression of regret, and are calculated to increase distrust where it was most important to create a feeling of confidence. We must also take marked exception to the obvious stress laid upon the position of the two gentlemenn who were the objects of these indignities, though it is conceivable that the expression which is used for this purpose was employed by Mr. Bingham in making his complaint. If so, it is greatly to be regretted, as it tends to keep up in the Japanese mind the idea that we have any analogies in our own laws for the distinctions between classes which abound in theirs. It would be curious indeed if this pernicious delusion were in any way fostered by the letter of a Minister of an ultra democratic Government, while the English Government, thanks to the vigilance of its Minister, has always watched with equal care over the privileges of the highest and lowest of its subjects.

[TRANSLATION.]

Department of Foreign Affairs, Tokio,
22nd August, 1875.

HIS EXCELLENCY HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S.

SIR,—I had the honour of receiving on the 18th instant your Excellency's note of the 16th ditto, wherein you detail to me the facts in the matter of the stoppage at the village of Hachoji, in the Province of Musashi, of two eminent American citizens, and of the further improper treatment to which they have been subjected.

Previous to the receipt of your note, I had heard of these occurrences through another source, and was very greatly surprised and annoyed at them, and directed Mr. Mori to call upon your Excellency, and ascertain the facts; at the same time that I issued instructions that strict inquiry into the matter should be made by the Governor of Kanagawa, under whose jurisdiction the village of Hachoji is situated.

I have now the honor of making known to you the result of the inquiries that have been made.

It seems that the chief of police at the village of Hachoji, Ito Shigehide, who ordered the arrest of Captain Lewis and Mr. Richardson, was sadly mistaken in supposing Hachoji to be without the treaty limits,—his error being based on the fact that, as indicated by the posts along the road, Hachoji is eleven and one-half *ri* from the Kanagawa Kencho, whereas the distance should have been calculated in a straight line.

Ito Shigehide had been recently appointed to the position he occupied at Hachoji, and pleads that he was unaware that foreigners were within their rights when sojourning in the village, and, consequently, deemed it his duty to ask the two gentlemen to produce their passes; and when they failed to do this, he summoned them to the Police Court, and sent them the following day to Yokohama, under escort of a policeman, still thinking he was merely performing his duty.

And here allow me to remark to your Excellency these two gentlemen were not detained at Hachoji; they requested to remain the night at the village, and proceed to Yokohama the next day. But this is only a trifling circumstance of the case.

Ito Shigehide has been found guilty in that he had failed to inform himself accurately of the treaty limits, and that he had failed to show proper respect and consideration to Captain Lewis and Mr. Richardson, when these gentlemen had informed him of their names and positions, and in that he had ordered them to be conducted back to Yokohama by a petty police officer, when they had expressed their readiness and willingness to quietly return at once. Ito Shigehide's conduct has been unwarrantable and rude.

The policeman in Yokohama, Yoshimura, on the arrival at the police station of these two gentlemen, and of the letter from the chief of police at Hachoji, detained them unnecessarily long at the station house, interrogated them as to their names and positions in a disrespectful and unbecoming manner, and appealed to the Constable of the United States Consulate for confirmation of their assertions, thereby subjecting them to fresh humiliation.

Your Excellency will please observe that Mr. Elmer, the official in the United States Consulate, was not called upon to stand surety for the appearance of those two gentlemen; he was merely called upon to corroborate their statements of themselves.

These two Japanese officials, Ito Shigehide and Yoshimura, have been dismissed from the service of the Japanese Government; for though they thought they were merely doing their duty, they have exceeded the power conferred upon them, and have acted unbecomingly towards two American gentlemen, even after they were made aware of their names and positions.

I hope your Excellency will favour me by communicating to Captain Lewis and to Mr. Richardson the very sincere regret which is felt by our Government for the injustice and indignity put upon them, and to beg them to believe that their treatment arose out of no desire to offend or embarrass, but out of ignorance, however unfortunate have been the consequences.

To guard against a recurrence of such usage as befell your two distinguished countrymen, the Government has taken steps which it is hoped and deemed will prove effectual.

I hope the explanation I have here given you of the misconduct of the police officials will prove satisfactory and sufficient to both your Excellency and the two gentlemen interested, to whom I request you to communicate the above.

With respect and consideration,

(Signed,) TERASHIMA MUNENORI,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The aquatic sports which took place on Friday evening afforded an excellent opportunity for the display of some good swimming and diving, in which Messrs. Jeyes, Dowson, Dare, Shand, Vivanti, A. H. Dare and Hunt all distinguished themselves.

The Russian Commissioners were entertained at the Kaitakushi on the 26th instant, after having inspected the gardens of the department.

It has been proposed that a large temple now in Kōshiu, shall be bought and placed on the spot where stood the temple of Shiba which was destroyed by fire the year before last.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that two buildings in foreign style are to be constructed for the Okurasho at a cost of

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13,000 *yen*; and a similar building will be constructed for the Naimusho.

The *Chuya Shimbun* states that Narushima, its Editor, has been committed to prison for five days for violating the Press-laws.

We promised our readers to lay before them all fair comments which we might meet with elsewhere upon the Press-laws and our own views of them, whether these comments were for or against us. The question here is not "*who*" *is right*, but *what is wise*. The importance we have attached to it arises from our conviction that it underlies the order, stability and progress of this Empire, and the interest of every native and foreigner in it. Those of our readers who view it more lightly are doubtless growing weary of the constant mention of these laws. But if so they are, in our opinion, more indifferent than they should be to a question which touches them so nearly. If we are correct in our views, these laws will prevent a great deal of mischief, which, if committed, would prevent anything like the progress we have seen during the last six years. If we are not correct, this progress will be retarded. We quite admit that in the art of ruling, something must at times be risked. But the occasions are altogether rare and exceptional when a "leap in the dark" can be justified, and we are persuaded that an unrestricted newspaper Press in this country would have involved this. The *Shanghai Courier* has the following matter on this subject, which we reprint in conformity with our promise:—

> The new press-laws have already begun to operate among the native newspapers in Japan. The well-known and we believe very respectable shirt-soiled the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has been apparently the first victim, and although the examination of the editor resulted in his temporary release, the circumstances of his arrest form a fitting illustration of the utter impracticability of the Code itself. It seems that the jealousy of the authorities was excited by a letter addressed to the paper, urging it to put a little more life and energy into its articles. "I beg your pardon, Mr. Gen," begins the writer, with quaint politeness, naming one of the editorial staff, but "you and the editors of other newspapers have, until lately, written and published in your journals articles against matters which are injurious or non-beneficial to the country and have reviled your thirty three millions of brothers and sisters for what you thought was bad and mean in their characters. Thus, your new-papers were a benefit to us. But now I am compelled to say that you show neither spirit nor energy of mind. Since the promulgation of the press-laws, the points of your pens have melted even as lead in a fire. . . . Alas! I grieve to see such paltry writing as is now published. Write freely and with energy as of yore. . . . We used to look upon you and your fellows as the staff and pillar of our freedom. . . . Why shrink before the severity of the press laws, and tremble in thinking of the amount of money you may be fined? An ancient writer has it.—*A true patriot and philanthropist will die for his lord or his country.* Remember that death comes but once, and go on with your work. O our eldest brother Gen!" This is the gist of the letter; and before the "eldest brother Gen" could either act upon the advice or reject the whispers of temptation, the letter-mischief was hauled before the District Police Office, and warned to hold himself in readiness to answer for having published this inflammatory effusion. Frankly, we can hardly understand the position of a man who would undertake the defence of such tyranny. Even the *Japan Mail* appears to be modifying its views, advocating the lenient administration of these laws, and warning the Government not to make an enemy of the press. It is short-sighted policy. The public writers, having for some time enjoyed a reasonable amount of liberty, will not endure muzzling with patience; and any official persecution of a newspaper will naturally awaken sympathy with the cause which is the martyr, against the persecutors. It would be a pity for a generally intelligent press like that of Japan to degenerate to the level of the *Times*, for example. At present they deal with questions of the highest social and political importance; we should be sorry to see their columns filled instead with stories of oviparous mice and similar rubbish. But this is what it will end in, if they are to submit.—*Shanghai Courier.*

The writer declares against our views, but makes a grave error in saying we have modified them. We are not pleading that there is necessarily any merit or wisdom in our constancy. We are only speaking to a fact; and about this there must be no mistake. A reference to our files will show that:—

1st.—We pointed out the license into which the Press was running and the probable consequences of this.

2nd.—We approved of the laws issued in order to restrain this license, advocating at the same time the abolition of the book-censorate.

3rd.—We pointed out the grave errors we thought the Government was committing in excluding the Press from the Assembly of the Local Officials; and in a series of press prosecutions the issue of which was fine and imprisonment instead of warning for the first offence. We pleaded for a liberal and temperate interpretation and administration of these laws, and said that if there was any reason or justice in the application of severe sentences to such writing as had actually been incriminated, the whole Press had better be shut up at once. This would be logical and intelligible, however deplorable.

4th.—Still confirming our unshaken adherence to the Press-laws as political necessities, we again pleaded for the abolition of the book-censorate.

In all this there is no shadow of turning. But we plead that there is at least an attempt at discrimination, instead of mere popular clamour; an apprehension of the extreme difficulty which surrounds the question, not the off-hand answer of irresponsible carelessness.

The writer in the *Courier* says that he cannot understand how any defence can be made of a prosecution of the incriminated matter which he quotes. Neither can we, and we said so most distinctly at the very time the prosecution was instituted. We were most desirous that in dealing with this new and unknown force—unknown, that is, in this country—the Government should make a friend not an enemy of it, and this could only be done by showing that while the country was still unripe for an unrestricted Press, so much liberty would meanwhile be granted to it as appeared, from a liberal point of view, compatible with the public safety.

No particulars appear to have reached Yokohama regarding the failure of the Bank of California announced on Saturday evening, and it is probable that little will be known until the arrival here of the steamer starting from San Francisco about this time.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that there is an island about three *ri* from the shores of Idzu containing forty-two houses and one hundred and sixty souls. They do not increase the number of these houses, and live in perfect harmony like the members of one family. None of them can either read or write, and their customs retain all the simplicity of ancient times.

The *Nichi Nichi* say that the Kagoshima *Ken* is singularly free from litigious spirit, only one law-suit having occurred since the establishment of the *Ken*.

The *Akebono* mentions two priests, Otani by name, who had lately been made *kaikoku*, but refused the annual allowance attached to their rank, on the ground that they could not accept it while there was so much poverty among the people.

The *Hochi* states that the Japanese steamer *Yuko maru*, while running from Oshika to Tokio, struck on a sand-bank near Saihagawa and damaged her cargo. No injury was sustained by the passengers.

A repetition of the swimming matches of last Saturday is to be given on Saturday next under the auspices of the Rowing Club. The entry list, confined on the previous occasion to the members of the Club, is now thrown open very widely to the members of the Yokohama, German and Eastern Clubs, the officers of all services represented in the port, the members of Athletic Clubs and visitors introduced by members of the Rowing Club. This makes a large field and we trust the afternoon will produce some good sport.

The *Hiogo News*, in calling attention to the adulteration of commodities and forging of trade marks to which we recently gave great prominence in our Weekly issue, speaks strongly upon the subject of counterfeit or adulterated medicine, a trade which it says is carried on on a very large scale in this country by foreigners.

Oka, the Editor of the *Hochi Shimbun* has been fined 10 *yen* and ordered to undergo imprisonment for one month. *(Hochi Shimbun.)*

It is reported on good authority that one of the prominent officers of a London bank largely interested in the eastern trade has committed suicide. There is no ground for supposing that the act was in any way connected with the affairs of the bank.

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The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the land in towns and cities of the *Fu* and *Ken* has hitherto been taxed to the extent of one per cent on the value. It was notified in July 1873 that when the new system of land taxation comes into operation this tax will be raised to three per cent.

An enquiry was held yesterday before Mr. Consul Robertson, assisted by Lieut. H. B. Warren, R.N., of H. M. S. *Charybdis*, and Mr. Orchard, master of the *Lothair*, into the circumstances attending the recent loss of the *James Paton*.

The finding of the Court was as follows:—

FINDING:—The Court finds that the British Barque *James Paton*, William Cotter, Master, Port of Registry, Ayr, Official No. 12098, was driven ashore between the hours of 4.30 and 5 P.M. on the 10th August, 1875, at Fukusima, District of Hamamatzu, Japan, through stress of weather, and may now be regarded as a total wreck;

That the vessel was well found, well manned, and properly ballasted:

That every exertion was made to save the ship and cargo prior to and subsequent to the stranding, and that no blame attaches either to the Master or to the Officers and Crew.

The Master's Certificate is herewith returned.

(Sgd.) RUSSELL ROBERTSON,
HENRY WARREN,
B. ORCHARD.

REPRESENTATIVES of all the newspapers were ordered to attend at the Gunimusho on the 31st, and instructed to designate the rulers of the countries having treaties with Japan *Kotei Heika* (His Majesty the Emperor or King). We do not know what title has been reserved for the rulers of states under a republican form of government.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that *pébrine* has attacked the silk-worms and is spreading gradually. It may be doubted, however, whether this statement has been made on any grounds other than those which furnished the basis of the paragraph which appeared in our last Weekly issue on the same subject. Of course our assertion was strictly warranted by examinations made by skilled investigators, and it is certain that the Japanese have neither the instruments nor the knowledge which would enable them to determine the facts for themselves. We may fairly assume, therefore, that the last part of the statement of the *Hochi Shimbun* is not warranted by any new facts.

THE *Hochi* says that Kuroda of the Kaitakushi Department started on the 31st inst. for the Kurile Islands.

THE *Nichi Nichi* says that a disease resembling cholera has broken out in a block of houses in Yedo, and carried off three of the inhabitants.

The *Hochi* gives currency to a rumour that a rider to the press-laws will be issued within a few days, on the appearance of which all books may be published by simply sending an intimation to the Government of the intention to publish. The writer adds that, should this be true, a large number of books will immediately be passed though the press.

The *Choya Shimbun* mentions a report that the Japanese man-of-war No 1 Teibo has been wrecked on the coast of Itourup.

"BEMMO."

We have to call the attention of the *Japan Herald* to what is an act of grave injustice committed—we are willing to think, thoughtlessly,—(had we thought otherwise, we would have drawn blood with every line,) to the translator of the Japanese pamphlet called "Bemmo."* Had the injury been attempted on ourselves, we should not have condescended to say a word on the subject. But it is otherwise in this case. A young member of the British Legation, still a Student Interpreter, has occupied himself, in all probability has expended his leisure hours, upon a very laborious translation of a work, which, though not of any great length, is of high interest from the fact that it deals with the most important subject which can occupy the human mind. It consists of an attack upon the Holy Scriptures made by a Japanese writer of great eminence, and, unlike a similar attack made two or three years ago by a Chinese writer, it does not, so far as we remember, contain a single word which unfits it to be read by the purest minded woman who may be interested in the question of the truth of Christianity. We mention this solely because, were it otherwise, its contents might militate against its general sale. The translator has gone to the expense of publishing the work, and though we happen to know that he will be quite content to find the expense of doing so defrayed by its sale, it is most unfair to deprive him of this prospect by publishing the pamphlet in the columns of a newspaper. A great part of it appeared yesterday evening, including the preface by Shimadzu Saburo, which lends it a special interest, and we observe that the remainder of it is promised for a future issue of the paper. It is obvious that if the public is afforded the means of reading the work in this manner, the author of the translation has no chance of disposing of the edition, and will find himself a loser by undertaking a work of high interest and importance to every one who hopes that the doctrines of Christianity, or, if we may be permitted the alternative expression, the religion of Christ, may be diffused throughout this Empire. As we have already said, we are willing to believe that the act has been committed inadvertently, but its consummation should certainly be arrested, and so much of it as is irreparable be atoned for by a full and sincere expression of regret.

* Reviewed in the Japan Weekly Mail of the 14th ultimo.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. S. S. *Sunda*, despatched on the 1st September.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries	111	269	3
Total			383 Bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 22nd August, 1875.

Passengers.....17,137½	Amount..Yen	3,861·18
Luggage, Parcels,.....		116·79
Goods, ...		147.634
Total.....Yen		4,125·604
Corresponding period last year...Yen		3,864·39

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS TREATED DURING AUGUST, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained July 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Aug. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st.....	5	—	4	—	1	5
2nd	4	1	5	—	—	5
3rd.....	15	5	11	—	9	20
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity	—	1	—	—	1	1
Total.....	24	7	20	—	11	31

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Surgeon in charge.

It does not appear on the surface that the recent move Westwards of the British men-of-war in these waters has led to anything. According to a paragraph in the *Japan Herald* three weeks ago, it was then rumored that the Russians were again busy on the island of Tsushima, whence they were dislodged by the English some years ago when trying to effect a settlement, and as it is now generally known that all or most of the vessels which went Westwards went to Tsushima, it was surmised that something serious might be in the wind. We believe, however, that whatever else the fleet may have found, they did not find that anything was going on of the kind which foreigners seem to have suspected, and the fleet has been again distributed. One vessel is said to have gone up to the Amoor, and it looks as if attention were being afresh directed to Corea, as the *Erolic* has been left at Port Hamilton, and it is said that the *Sylvia* will shortly make a trip to those waters for surveying purposes.—*Hiogo News.*

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THE PRESS-LAWS.

IF the Government of Japan does not take care in administering these Press-laws, it will do itself a great injury in the eyes of the world, and will produce the most unfavourable impressions in regard to the circle of ideas within which it moves and by which it is animated. With the laws themselves we are wholly persuaded that no fault will be found by most of those who will fairly sit down and consider them carefully in relation to the past and present condition of this country. Our own impression is that very few people have done this. The Code has naturally not been scrutinized by many who have been led into the adoption of opinions about it without having formed those opinions for themselves. It was published and commented upon by the foreign newspapers, and the controversy upon it arose subsequently. Most people certainly read the comments without referring to the Code, and were content with holding such opinions on it as the general bent of their minds inclined them to. In a matter which only remotely or indirectly affects them, few people will take the trouble of referring back to the actual circumstances of a case, on which they are still satisfied that they have formed an honest opinion and which they have substantial grounds for holding. A curious case of this sort—if we may be pardoned for referring to it—arose only a few weeks ago here, and gave rise to an article in this journal entitled "Financial." A writer published elsewhere a letter in which he stated that his object was to "reply" to certain statements made in our columns. The letter was a very clever one, as are all those which, under very various signatures, may be traced in a moment to the same hand. But every statement he made about our views was either gravely incorrect or totally erroneous. He had read some article which did not coincide with his general opinions and conclusions; it excited his thought and he sat down to reply to it. But instead of keeping it before him, he trusted to his impressions of it, and fired at them. His aim at the impressions was excellect; but he placed his imaginary objects in the direction in which he purposed firing, instead of firing at the real objects. The consequences, of course, were what alone they could be. He hit all the shadows—if you can hit a shadow: but the real facts and the arguments based on them remained untouched. We rather think the same thing has occurred even in the minds of otherwise thoughtful and careful men here in regard to these Press-laws. They have been told that the code is very harsh and tends to the suppression of all free opinion, and the action of the Government has unfortunately supplied them subsequently with abundant reason for believing this. But we wish to take away all excuse for this conclusion, and have therefore republished the laws this week, in order that readers may turn to them without trouble and judge of the whole question for themselves. If, after having done this, they still are of opinion that the Code is too repressive, we have not a word to say beyond this, that we entirely differ from them. But we shall be very much surprised if nine people out of ten do not at once confess that the laws are throughout perfectly reasonable, and that the outcry made against them is utterly otherwise. Men do not like to confess errors of judgment, even when convinced of them; while, on the other hand, we are quite certain that there are here many careful thinkers who are wholly opposed to these laws, and who would entrust the writers of this country with a freedom which the soundest statesmen have never thought it wise to grant at once to the freest nations in the world. We are persuaded that this opinion is most conscientiously held by some; and although it is wholly unintelligible to us, we neither blind ourselves to the fact nor impeach the honesty of the opinion. But it is also quite as unintelligible to us that people should not see the serious dangers—dangers which are all the more formidable because of their unknown position and extent—against which these laws are intended to guard a country the government of which is so absolute that we incline to believe, it could, if so disposed, declare Christianity as the State religion tomorrow, a thing no other pagan government on the face of the earth could do. That this absolutism is a good thing, we have never for a moment contended. But we have to deal with facts and existing conditions, and might as well plead that the ten commandments are a slur upon human nature as that the Press laws are unduly restrictive of the mind of this people or any disgrace to them, as Mr. OBATA is so anxious to plead. The Press-laws will excite no such reflections in Europe, or even the shadow of them. They will simply prove,—if proof were needed, which it is not—that men cannot pass at a bound from a condition in which they were satisfied to live under an absolute government, to one in which they can drink without stint the most intoxicating draught which the richest and ripest constitutionalism offers. There never was and never will be any such experiment successfully made. The history of the world is against it; the analogies of nature are against it; it sets at naught all the knowledge of the human heart which we have acquired with so much pains and at so much cost; it makes fools of the wisest statesmen and the most sagacious moralists; it gives ignorant clamour the preference over profound maxims of government, and tempts to a fatal license those who, three years ago, would have been grateful for an indefinitely smaller concession of freedom. Let a government be never so absolute, it is still a complicated, and, even in some sense, a delicate machine. Its various parts stand in designed, definite and established relations to each other. There have been ages of interaction between it and the people it has controlled, and while their thoughts and feelings have modified it, it, in turn, has moulded the intellectual and moral nature of the people. What must be the inevitable consequences if you introduce into this machine a contrivance which has not the smallest relation to it; the very object of which is to derange it; and which is almost wholly without responsibility in doing so. What would any prudent statesman say to such a proposition if he understood the full bearings of it?

But now let us turn to the laws themselves, and this we have enabled our readers to do without trouble.

If we take the first seven sections, there is not one of them which is in any way unreasonable, and of most it may be said that they are reasonable and proper. When we come to No. VIII we find that the only condition imposed upon journalists is that they must sign their names "in every case where the discussion turns upon foreign or domestic politics, finance, the feeling of the nation, the aspects of the times, learning or religion, or matters effecting the rights of officials or people." Now here is an enormous range for discussion open to any man who will sign his name to what he writes. To say that this is any hardship is preposterous. It may be, and is, an open question whether writing thus compulsorily subscribed gives to the Press, as an institution, the force which anonymous writing gives. We doubt whether it does. It substitutes the voice of an individual for the voice of a corporation, and though the corporation

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endorses it by giving it utterance, it never enjoys all that cumulative effect which belongs to it under the anonymous system. But what do we see now in England, where there is no necessity for this subscription of the writer's name? The leading magazines and one very important Review have adopted the principle. If Mr. GLADSTONE, or the Duke of ARGYLE or Mr. MORLEY or Mr. FROUDE writes an arcle, he places his name under it. Whether it be a better or worse system, there certainly are excellent precedents for its adoption. Why should the writers of Japan object to it? The fact is that the superior advantages of anonymous writing can only be realized where the traditions of the Press, and the character of the contributors to and editors of papers is of a high standard, and where the general tone of public opinion is sound and healthy. Where these things are otherwise, the advantages are not reaped. It certainly gives any scoundrel a means for discharging his venom or his filth against those whom he can attack in no other manner, and it cannot be for the benefit of society that any engine whatever should be used for this purpose. The only objection we can see to this Clause VIII in the code, is, that it is perhaps unnecessary in view of the full responsibility which other clauses impose on the editor personally. It is, perhaps, however, salutary, inasmuch as it tends to enormously diminish the importance of a published opinion. The article so signed simply contains the views of A or B, and these are taken for what they may be worth.

Clause IX is equally reasonable. It would be folly to permit the expression of opinions or statements in a translation which would not be permitted in an original article.

Clause XI is assuredly reasonable.

The interpretation of Clause XII is the only difficulty which it presents, and if explanation has been sought on this point, it should be furnished. The interpretation of the clause as it now stands will vary somewhat with the political condition of the times, and there is no jury in this country to stand between the writer and the Government.

Clause XIII is assuredly reasonable.

Of Clauses XIV and XV, again, it must be said that all depends on the interpretation placed by the Courts upon the words 'reviles' and 'confuses the sense of duty.' To argue for a change of law ought not certainly to be considered as 'reviling' the existing law, nor do we know that any such interpretation would be given. Here, again, any explanation lawfully sought should at once be given.

The libel and slander laws demand no comment.

And now we come back to the observation we made at starting, and must extend it somewhat. The Government has put together a Press-code assuredly moulded from a foreign model. Nor can there be any exception taken to this. The institution is foreign, it has been at work for generations among ourselves, and nothing is more natural than that the Japanese should have cast their laws regulating it in a foreign mould. But here we come face to face at once with the difficulty of interpreting and administering laws which are not in harmony with the traditions and feelings of a nation. The Courts have got a code for their guidance, but they do not know the spirit under which it was drawn up by the nation which originally produced it; just in the same way as the Editors of the papers have got into their hands an instrument which they banged on so disorderly that a soft pedal has had to be added to it. In speaking of the proposals, now some years old, to introduce a foreign code into this country, we compared it to a person getting an organ, but understanding nothing of the organist's art. And here we have an instance of it. The *hottos* of the Government should here taken the form of warning, kindly, serious and even paternal. Instead of this, it has come down with both fists on the manuals and both feet on the pedals, and produced irritation where it should have soothed, comforted and encouraged in sounder principles. In like manner the Editors. There really is nothing in these laws to prevent them discussing any subjects they please. The whole range of politics, foreign and domestic, is open to them. Yet they seem to us to resemble those curious nocturnal insects for which light has much attraction, but which knock their heads against the lamps, burn their wings, and cripple themselves for no earthly purpose. If they will consider the advice we ventured to offer them in our issue of the 21st ulto., set about the survey of their large estate, see what productions of value to the commonwealth it can be made to produce, clear it of rubbish, and fortify themselves to maintain such rights as they actually and by statute possess in it, they will do vast public service; and when they have proved and substantiated their claim to a more entire freedom, public opinion and gratitude will endorse a demand in regard to which, so far as we can judge, the public is at this moment apparently profoundly indifferent.

THE LATE AFFAIR AT HACHOJI.

The following Notification has been issued by the Prime Minister in reference to the late affair at Hachoji, in which Judge Richardson and Commander Lewis, while within Treaty Limits, were unwarrantably interfered with by the police, and sent back to Yokohama under circumstances of serious annoyance and indignity.

NOTIFICATION No. 133.

[TRANSLATION.]

To SUI, CHO, FU, AND KEN.

It is allowed by the Treaties that Foreigners may make excursions within the limits freely and at their own pleasure. On the 15th instant, however, an American Captain of a man-of-war, named Lewis, and a judicial officer of the same nationality called Richardson, were brought back under guard by the Police officials on duty at Hachoji in the Kanagawa Ken, and again, on the same day, some Englishmen were stopped at that place. These were rude actions,—and it was owing to the fact of the Police officials at the place in question not paying attention to the terms of the previous Notifications that these inconveniences were occasioned. The said officials have in consequence been removed from their offices—but in order that persons charged with the same office may not in future fall into the above error, further instructions are to be issued.

The above is hereby made known.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

August 30, 1875.

On Monday, July 5th, the Court of Queen's Bench sat for the last time. It then (says the *Times*) closed its long existence of at least 1,000 years, for it is curious that just that period has elapsed since the time when the King, in the person of Alfred, first exercised its high jurisdiction over all magistrates and superior judges. This special jurisdiction, indeed, constitutes the exclusive jurisdiction of the King's Bench, which preserves the memory of its origin in its peculiar title, "the Court of the King before the King himself." Its jurisdiction is under the Judicature Act transferred to the High Court, and it ceases to exist as a separate Court.—*China Mail.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Press-Laws.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

Were the question asked what was the motive of our Government in instituting the Press-laws, doubts would probably arise in the minds of those to whom it was put, and they would reply to it with some imaginary answer. A might say "The Government is desirous of increasing the recoiling power† in the minds of the people, and on this account the laws have been made so severe." B would say, "The Government has no such purpose; its object is to prevent violence in written argument." C says, "The Government has no such deep purpose as either A or B imagines. It simply does not wish its acts discussed, whether good or bad." And in this manner men would give reasons which have no foundations in fact.

We, the editors, are of course desirous to know the motives of the Government. It matters not what these are. It is our business to discuss them, and if we think that they are devoid of reason we must argue against them until we drop. If we think well of them, we must accord them praise, and assist the Government in carrying out such objects as are involved in them. But we are wholly unable to divine the motives of the Government, and we have heard that it considers its convenience best consulted by withholding a knowledge of these. But if we do not know what its motives are, how can we either further or oppose them? Under these circumstances we can only follow the guidance of our reason and argue freely, taking the welfare of the people as our aim. The freedom of the Press is the food of the Press, and if it does not enjoy this, the newspapers must starve and cease to exist. Therefore, whatever may be its motives, we do not think our intelligent Government is so foolish and cruel as to withhold this freedom, which is granted in all civilized countries, and we shall continue to pursue our avocation without any sense of anxiety. But all foreigners do not call ours an intelligent government. It cannot even be said that some of them do not call it a barbarous‡ one, and when the Press-laws were issued it was said that there was nothing extraordinary in such a code being issued by such a Government. Now, we, regretting that such a disgrace should fall upon the reputation of our Government in foreign countries and be embodied in everlasting histories, discussed this question on the 10th instant, since when we have been eagerly waiting for the expression of public opinion on the subject. Meanwhile Obata has sent us the following communication, and although we cannot coincide with all his views, we agree with him as to the disgrace which will fall upon us in foreign countries by reason of these laws, and have substituted his letter for our own leading article.

(Obata's letter is as follows.)

"Our Government, in virtue of its perpetual power, issued laws against libel and for the regulation of the Press on the 28th of June last and has crushed all free discussion. I cannot, of course, understand the motives of the Government in issuing such laws, which may have accomplished the objects of the older men (lit. bearded men) belonging to it, viz., to crush the ideas of the rising generation of scholars whom the people call the patriots. The Japanese people are, as a member of the *Chikuhokwan Kwaigi* said, mad and ignorant, and therefore the Government has no wish that they should achieve their own purposes, and would even be sorry to see such purposes achieved.

Both the Government and the people, in fact the whole of Japan, should be indignant and sorrowful and weep over the disgrace brought on the country by the issue of these Press-laws; and here we will state what we mean by this disgrace spreading throughout the world. The editors, with anger in their hearts, will be in constant antagonism with the Government. Of course, all of them are not wise and learned men, and some of them even blacken paper to procure their daily rice. But when the word Editor is attached to a man's name in civilized countries, he is supposed to be a man of some eminence. But here, as our government has made these laws in the interests of the people, be the editors never so famous they will be arrested, fined and imprisoned. Oh! it does not appear that many days can elapse before such occurrences take place. If the Government should bring these persons before the courts, we do not believe that many of the people, mad and ignorant as they are said to be, would discuss the matter. (Yet there are some who believe they would.) But if this intelligence should go to Europe by telegraph, should be published in the foreign newspapers and carried throughout the world by steamers and locomotives, foreigners would most probably say, "The Government of Japan is the enemy of liberty and independence, and the country is a fit home for savages. All it can boast of is its climate, soil, mines and geographical position." If the Government were spoken of in this way throughout the world, it could no more clear itself from the imputation than you can bore through rock with a thread. Is not this very deplorable?

Our Government has made these laws by means of its perpetual power, but the editors will violate them with the power of their perpetual pens; and this will bring on us perpetual disgrace throughout the world. This is a grave misfortune!"

The Taxation of Land.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

Many reforms have taken place since the revolution, but the greatest one which can touch the agricultural classes will be the change in the mode of taxing land. Most people do not understand what *chiken* (the taxation of lands according to their value) is; and not understanding the change which is about to be made, they murmur greatly. Though myself an unlettered man, I will explain to my thirty-five millions of brethren why the present method of taxing must be reformed, and why the system called *Chiken* must be adopted. The following is a brief explanation of the different modes of taxing our country from the most ancient times.

In remote ages we had a system called the *Seiden* system, which was as follows. The land was divided into squares, each of which was again subdivided into nine smaller and equal squares, eight of which were worked each by one man, while the square in the middle, reserved for the Mikado, was worked by all the eight men collectively. This system was imported from China. Each farmer was permitted to have two *tan* of land, for in those days all land was in possession of the Mikado. But this method of taxation gradually went out of use, and the system became confused, and when a farmer fell into debt, he was compelled to cede his lands to a richer farmer. The land thus gradually became the property of the people, and the *Seiden* system died out.

The landowners of the present day have either bought their lands, or have reclaimed waste lands, and no one has now the power of taking their land from them. The *Chiken* system must therefore be practised. In ancient times 8 square *shaku* made one *tsubo*, and 360 *tsubos* made one *tan* (which is at present equal to 640 *tsubos*). In these times 50 *soku* (bundles of rice) were produced from one *tan*, or one *koku*, five *to*, and one twentieth of the whole was given to the Government as taxes. Whenever the lands were devastated by floods, drought or locusts, by taxes were demanded. The system was easy for the Government, and one day's labour in each year was given by every man to the State.

At the time of Yoritomo the taxes were increased by five *sho* a year, and when the feudal system was introduced the system of taxation became confused and the taxes were very heavy. In the time of Taiko, four tenths of the revenue were given to the Government and six tenths were left to the people; while 300 *tsubo* made 1 *tan* and 7 square *shaku* 1 *tsubo*. Finally this was reduced to 6 *shaku*.

The great severity of the system of Taiko must have caused the rapid downfall of his family. The Tokugawa family retained during a time of peace the same system that Taiko had instituted in times of war, and this, [illegible] for them, continued for three hundred years, the

* Incriminated article.

† It may be remembered that this 'recoiling power,' as it was called, was treated of in a previously published discussion.—[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

‡ The Japanese word used here has the English word 'Barbarous' in *kana* placed alongside of it.

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people gradually accommodating themselves to its severity.

The land tax in England is even lighter that the taxes of our ancient times, for only one twenty-fifth of the value of the land is taken. If one man leases to another land worth 100 *yen*, he receives 4 *yen*, while he only pays taxes to the extent of 16 *sen*. The reasons for our people continuing to live under so severe a system as that of Taiko seem to be as follows. In remote ages there was not such a thing as a *samurai*, and if rebellion against the Government broke out, the Mikado himself sallied out against it and his subjects followed him. In this manner the country was protected, and as money was not required for this the taxes were light. But as the power of the Mikado diminished, the *samurai* arose and they had no occupation but that of fighting. The class was first formed from wealthy men, and gradually acquiring power, rose against the Mikado's Government and overthrew it. The feudal system arose out of this. Then the people were consumed by the wars of the feudal chiefs, and no word can express the miserable state into which they fell from about the year A. D. 1220 to 1580, when tranquillity was restored by the policy of Taiko. But by this time the number of the *samurai* had enormously increased, and their pensions grew with their numbers, so that the taxes laid on the farmers were not sufficient to defray them. The taxes were therefore again raised, and the sufferings of the farmers increased. But the *samurai* got into their hands the power of levying these taxes, and the farmers, rather than become soldiers, supported the *samurai*. Whenever the taxes were remitted, the obligation to become soldiers was supposed to have ceased.

Since the Restoration our Mikado has abolished the olden custom, and has decided that the soldiers shall be drawn from all classes, and therefore although the farmers are called *Heimin* they enjoy the privilage of becoming soldiers and protecting the country in time of war. Since this change, the farmers do not in the least depend upon the *kadz ku* and *shizoku*, and thus there is no reason why they should support them. I think, therefore, that the mode of taxing the lands ought to be changed, as the Mikado has ordered the abolition of the old customs. If the *kadzoku* and *shizoku* claim that their ancestors have laboured greatly for the country, that their receipt of pensions at the present d y is the reward of this, and that so long as they pay their pension taxes they are entitled to their pensions; the farmers may rejoin that they will not allow and cannot consent to this. All this fighting was not for the good of the country, but for their own good. The descendants of those who went to the province of Yamoto and protected the rights of the true Mikado when the country was divided into two parties and a rival Mikado was set up, or of those who lent their arms to repel the invasion of Japan made by the Mongol dynasty of China, we, the farmers, allow have a claim for pensions. But as the others did their deeds not for the sake of the country, but for their own sake, they ought no longer to enjoy any reward for them.

The labours of those who assisted in the Restoration of the Mikado, and of Okubo, who went as ambassador to China at the time of our late trouble with that Empire, were great, and had these events taken place in the olden times, these men would have been made masters of their own castles. Let the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* look back and see whether this has been the case!

It is a sorrowful fact that the taxes are so heavy. Since it was ordained that the soldiers could be drawn from all classes, the taxes have not in the least diminished, while fresh imposts, such as the revenue tax, the wagon and horse tax, the servants tax and the like have been levied. Good example has been taken from foreign countries, but many evils remain which surely ought not to continue unchanged for ever. But what is the best thing to do until changes can be carried out?

The change in the land-tax is proposed for the purpose of doing away with all injustice in this respect. But the first thing that this involves is the doing away with the farmers' valuations of lands, and assessing them according to their actual extent, fertility and production. The reason for the present unequal valuations is as follows. A, for instance, is a poor man, and desires to sell land to B who is rich. The land measures a *tan*, and 1 *koku* 2 *to* of rice can be got from it. The average price of such land is 4 *yen*, but as this does not suffice the seller, he takes off half the tax of this piece and puts it on to another field, and then gets 22 *yen* for it. It is on this account that there such inordinate differences in the value of land. It might seem unjust if the Go-insisted on disturbing these arrangements. But although I am myself an owner of lightly taxed lands, there are so many people who hold land much more heavily taxed, that I think this reform is one which the Government ought to make. The rent of land ought also to be settled before hand. For example; here is a piece of land measuring only one *tan*, but near houses, having water at hand and a rich soil. If this were let, the rent might be 1 *koku* 2 *to*, although only 1 *koku* 8 *to* can actually be got from it. Now let us suppose another piece of land one and one eighth of a *tan* in extent. But the soil is bad and it is distant from habitations. At harvest time only 1 *koku* 8 *to* can be produced from it, and, if let, the rent would not even be 8 *to*. Therefore this proves that the production cannot be made the sole criterion and basis of valuation. It would be wrong to tax the lands on their production alone without taking into account the labour it required to ensure this production.

The reform of the position of the labourers on rented lands is also another important thing, and I will state what that position is. Let us say that there are two able-bodied men who work on twenty *tan* of land and have to support their families. At harvest time they can gather 15 *koku* of rice. If then 10 *koku* of this are to be paid to the owner as rent, there remain only 5 *koku*, and if this is divided by 360 it would give them but 1.39 *sho* a day. Now, this if not enough for their sustenance, and we can see at once the suffering they must undergo. Though they may raise rice, they never have a full meal of it, and though they raise cotton, they can wear no good clothes. Thus it would seem that the taxes must be reduced. But our present Government, unlike its predecessors in old times, has a great deal to do in its intercourse with foreigners, it must keep up an army and navy and so on, and thus I think there is no other way of relieving all these poor people than by abolishing the pensions of the *kadzoku* and *shizoku*, and using the money so saved for the more general welfare of the people.

Advocating Trial by Jury.

"Chiyo Shimbun" of August 24, 1875.

'The question whether our judicial system is good or bad, and whether the decisions of our judges are just or unjust, is one which is connected with the misfortune or happiness, the good or evil, of us people and is therefore a subject which must not be treated lightly.

If we look back through the past history of our country, we fail to find any good judicial system existing under any dynasty whatever. The plan obtaining was that one or two or more judges were able to decide cases as they liked, and in this way instances occurred in which the judgments, though given in all sincerity, were mistaken, and in which, though the real truth was known, a wrong decision was pronounced, and those who objected to judgments given were not able to appeal.

Of course with the present just and enlightened judicial officers an innocent person cannot be punished, while wicked people cannot escape justice by subterfuge, and therefore a regular judicial system may appear unnecessary; but it must be borne in mind that all judicial officers are not like Awoto and Ooka. This we undertake to guarantee, and with how much more certainty can we say that even Awoto and Oo made mistakes occasionally in the cases which they judged. The whole system in judicial matters being as we have briefly given it above, it may even be said that there was no regular judicial system at all in olden times.

Now, however, since the revolution everything is changed, a regular judicial system has been established, for those who do not accept decisions in either civil or criminal cases there is a road open for appeal, the sub-

* Celebrated Judges of olden times.

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stantial advantages of which are now being reaped by the people. Still this is not everything. Partiality and injustice must exist under the system of the whole judicial power being vested in one judge, and therefore it is that an able foreigner has said, "To leave the decision in the "hands of the judge alone is not a perfectly satisfactory "plan." We consider then that there should be some expedient by which mistaken and partial judgments might be prevented, and this expedient we have, we consider, in the system of juries. This system had its origin in England from which country it has spread to America, and it now forms the most important of the rights possessed by the people of those two countries.'

After a brief explanation of what juries are and how they are empanelled &c., in which he states that any person, whether in a civil or criminal suit, may apply to be tried by a jury, and that under this system it is impossible for a wrong decision to be given, however unjust or incapable the judge may be, the writer concludes by observing that 'such is the system which prevails in in America and England, though India and China may form exceptions, in that people's rights are in those countries not deemed of first importance. The appeal procedure is the same now in Japan as it is in England and America, but it is a matter of deep regret with us people that we have not yet received the right of Trial by Jury. We feel confident however that the able men composing our Illustrious Government will shortly add to the lustre of the excellent judicial system of our country by granting the people the right of Trial by jury.'

Reform of the Written Character.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

What our literature will be in future ages it is now impossible to tell. Our Government labours earnestly for the education of the people and seeks to dispell their ignorance. This is the work of a good administration and carries with it the essence of civilization. Literature is the highest of all arts, and although thousands spend their lives and talents in its pursuit, the writers of the first class may be counted upon the fingers even in Europe* where the written and spoken languages are the same. How much more scarce must they be, then, in Japan, where the written and spoken languages are altogether different! Letters are a difficult pursuit, yet their object is, after all, simply to make one person understood by another. However awkward may be the *i-ro-ha*, if sentences can be constructed with and ideas conveyed by means of them, even children can communicate those ideas one to the other. But if the writing of it is made difficult, the difficulty of such communication is greatly increased. It will be asked then, Is literature useless, and a thing of so little importance that it will not repay the labour spent on pursuing and acquiring a knowledge of it? I reply, By no means so. The labour so spent enables a man to express his thoughts freely. By writing only the *i-ro-ha*, however, in an awkward style, a portion only of his ideas can be communicated, and this does not answer the ends of a literature. No; the art of letters is one of the first importance, and no effort we can make to acquire it is misspent.

But if the art of writing is so necessary an accomplishment, what course should a student of letters pursue? The present mode of writing in Japan is not uniform—putting altogether aside our ancient modes, which are no longer in common use. There are three grand divisions in our styles; the style for discussion, the historical, and the epistolary. The latter may be subdivided into two styles, that for men and that for women, for these differ so greatly that without learning the latter no man could write a letter for his wife. The male style may be again divided into two sections, the public and the private. However accomplished a man many be in general literature, he cannot write in the public style unless he has gone through a secretaryship in a public office. The above are only the main divisions, and might be further subdivided. The European styles used by men and women, for public and private letters may differ somewhat; but they surely do not differ to the extent which our own do.

The historical style may be divided into several sections, the *kata-kana*, *gunki* (historical wars), *kesaku* (novels) *kusazoshi* (stories for women and children). With the exception of the *kusazoshi* none of these can be understood without some preliminary knowledge of Chinese.

In discussion, there are hundreds of different styles, but all the models have come to us from China, and this style is far above both the historical (or narrative) and epistolary styles. Without a knowledge of Chinese, therefore, a knowledge of general literature does not suffice for the mastery of this style. Speaking generally, it is writing Chinese in our grammar. Lately, however, what is called a translating style has sprung up, and this has changed the form of argumentative writing. The composition of the sentences is more analagous to that in English, though the Chinese characters are used and the grammar is Japanese. The new literature is a union of English, Chinese and Japanese. We grieve to say that in our daily writing something of this style invariably may be found, though this need not greatly trouble us or give us much anxiety. What we have to settle is whether the objects of education can be attained if the still keep the present mode of writing.

Our literature somewhat resembles the drawing by an artist of the figure or face of an actor. If he observes any striking departure in any one feature from the average type, he exaggerates it, so as to ensure the recognition of the person whose portrait he draws. For instance, if he makes a thick lip and a very round face, we know that it is a likeness of Danjuro, or when he draws a very high nose, it is a portrait of Kisaburo. But if we look at the faces of the actors, we find no such excess as this. And thus, in writing, unless we drew the good and evil in somewhat of excess, the true circumstances of the age could not be truly depicted, and thus exaggeration is condoned and false aids are brought into play. A good literature cannot be constructed under such attendant disadvantages. The merit of a literature consists greatly in its truthfulness, and no healthy impressions can be made on the human mind without this prime qualification. Look at the pictures drawn by European artists. The eyes, nose and mouth in no way differ from those of the person represented, and looking at the picture is like seeing the person pourtrayed. Which, reader, do you think the better, the European or the Japanese pictures? Now the difference between our respective literatures is precisely analogous to that between our pictures.

When we read foreign writing, we are always struck with its completeness; and when we translate foreign writing, or read foreign translations of our writing, we always feel a natural regret that they are so superior to our own. When we remember that our entire literature exhibits the same poverty, this regret is in no way diminished, and the cause of this is that by reason of the confusion of our language our style is bad, and so little knowledge comes to us through Chinese that we do not know what to write about. If the foreigners, instead of writing in their own languages, were forced to express themselves in Latin and Greek, we do not think they would have distanced us so far.

The poverty of our literature arises from our mode of writing, which is inferior to that of the Chinese or the Europeans. Unless, therefore, it is reformed, all our schools will avail us but little towards the encouragement of a real literature, even although the people may learn to read and write. To reform this, it is necessary that the written and spoken language should be identical as it is in Europe. There are four good works which may be cited as examples of this: the *Hakkenden*, the *Inakagingi*, the *Hizakurige* and the *Mumegoyomi*. We do not mean to plead that the reasoning in these books is sound, but that the writing is so near that of the spoken language that when people read them they laugh or weep at the will of the authors, and this is because there is no Chinese in them and they arouse the emotions of every day life in every day language. A good literature does not depend upon the use of the dead languages.

These are the actual facts we have to deal with. We ourselves are compelled to use Chinese, because it is the general rule and others must do the same: but it is a deplorable necessity.

* Hardly, we think.—Ed. J. W. M.

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It is, we repeat, impossible to foretell what our future literature will be.

FAIR MOUNTAINEERS.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

The courage of English tourists of both sexes greatly astonishes the Japanese. Thus the ascent of Fusiyama, lately undertaken by a lady of this nationality, has struck terror into the inhabitants of the neighbouring hamlets, who had all refused to act as guides. Setting out alone and returning in as good health as at starting, these simple folk could not believe that she was the same person they had refused to accompany; and old and young implored her to reveal the promise made to the goddess of the mountain which had so easily appeased her wrath and averted her vengeance.*

THE SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL NEWS FOR JULY.

From the "Government Gazette."

2nd July.—His Majesty the Mikado announced his gracious intention to attend the ceremony of the opening of the *Genroin*.

7th.—It was ordered that officials must not communicate the affairs of the Government to the newspapers except to be published officially. All scientific writing, however, is exempted from this rule.

9th.—The *Okurasho* reported that the paper-money issued by the *Daijokwan* and *Mimbushô* and the convertible notes issued by the *Okurasho* and *Kaitakushi*, and all the various descriptions of paper-money issued by the old *Han* had been destroyed by being boiled in water at the place where the paper money had been previously burned. (Sukumusho, Kanda, the 4th subdivision in the 5th main division.)

The amount and description of paper-money thus destroyed from the 22nd May to the 14th June of the present year are as follows:

Daijôkwan satsu	Riyos	1,445,068
Mimbushô	„	138,713
Convertible notes from Okurasho	„	1,602,555
Kaitakushi	„	299,692
Paper-money of the old Han currency	„	783,316
Equivalent in new currency to		721,168
Total	„	3,564,384

10th.—Scale of rewards for meritorious actions settled:

First class	300 to 500 *yen*
Second „	150 „ 250 „
Third „	50 „ 100 „

These amounts are fixed as standards, but if some act of extraordinary merit is performed, seeming to transcend these, the local officers must make a special communication about it to the Naimushô.

Persons, exclusive of the *Chokunin* † *Sonin* † and *Kadzoku*, presenting less than 1,000 *yen* towards the expenses of schools, hospitals, roads or bridges or any charitable institutions shall be rewarded in accordance with the above regulation. But if the amounts presented be over 1,000 *yen*, a special application in regard to the reward must be made to the Najimushô. (Here follow the regulations concerning the presentation of wine-cups as memorials of this nature.)

12th.—In the articles regulating the government of the *kans*, provision has been made for the relief of the poor, from the 10th August, as follows:—Cases which should be promptly relieved by the *ken* with the money reserved for emergencies, are five in all. Cases which should be referred to the Home Department are two in all.

14th.—The *Daishinin* is to take rank above the Colonization Department and next to the *Sho*.

It was ordained that the assembly of the *ken* officials, originally fixed to close on the 14th of this month, should sit until the 17th.

The redemption of the hereditary incomes and pensions of the *samurai* and lower classes has been suspended for a time.

15th.—It was declared that as the Assembly of the *ken* officials should close on the 17th His Majesty the Mikado would be present at the ceremony at 10 o'clock, a.m., and strangers should be admitted on application.

18th.—In the Satsporo district, Ishikari province, Yezo, Shinoro was made a post station.

28th.—Regulations were made about the purchase of land for public purposes.

THE BOTANY OF JAPAN.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

Of all the natural sciences Botany is the one most worthy of being taken up by those whom an intelligent curiosity prompts to seek after acquiring some knowledge of the phenomena and laws of nature, but whom their circumstances or occupations prevent from devoting more than a limited time to its indulgence. One cannot well collect lions, boa-constrictors or whales, or study their anatomy or habits, without devoting one's life to such a pursuit; but anybody with some leisure, a tolerable education, some power of observation and a certain love of truth, can find both pleasure and instruction in acquiring the strange diversities and often still stranger similarities that exist between the innumerable members of the vegetable kingdom. Botany is often contrasted disadvantageously with zoology, especially with marine zoology, but wrongly so. The office of plants in the economy of nature is fully as important as that of animals, and from a mere human point of view far more so; for while mankind could shift for themselves without the aid of the latter, without the presence of the former on the face of the earth they would soon disappear from it. Elephants, Oken, Owen or Huxley would be the very last to depreciate the labours of such workers as the common field (though in a different division of it) as the Decandolles, Jussieu, the Hookers, Asa Gray or Robert Brown, and although the boundaries of the vegetable and animal kingdoms seem now to be well ascertained, the solidarity of these two great divisions of life on our globe is better established than ever. The newest approaches to the beginning of life are undoubtedly to be found among the lowest forms of cryptogamic vegetation, and here probably if anywhere, will posterity find the solution of the great problem of the origin of life. No animal is so close to mere organic matter as the great slimy *Nostoc* that in rainy dampness will clothe the stones of a gravel walk without the powdery lichen that manages to subsist on a bare dry rock beneath the fierce glare of a tropical sun. And then *quæstio mexata* of the origin of species will in all probability be sooner settled by the botanist than by the zoologist, for the objects of the former's investigations, destitute of the element of caprice or at least of uncertain action with which the latter has to contend in the nervous system and freed from the difficulties with which the multiplicity and complexity of parts beset his path, are more likely to reveal the hidden laws of which they are the more direct and less mediate phenomena. These considerations, however, rather show the width and profundity of the science of botany, than serve the purpose we have in hand in these days of exact research, there are but few subjects which the amateur can, while amusing and instructing himself, aid the progress of science. The physical sciences require expensive apparatus, and the demands they make upon the time of those who would pursue them renders their useful study—useful in the sense of in any notable

* The writer of this paragraph pays a just tribute to the courage of our countrywomen, but overdoes it a little. On a recent occasion we observed a Japanese woman, evidently of a very respectable sphere of life, on the top of the mountain.

* In the last Summary of Official News which was published in our issue of the 24th July, the expression 'writ of extent' occurred. As the meaning of it may not be generally known, we take this opportunity of saying that it signifies a writ by means of which the total property of a debtor, both real and personal, may be seized for the benefit of his creditors. The Japanese equivalent is *Shin dai kagiri*, 身代限 and means the full extent of one's property. (See Bouvier's American Law Dictionary.

† *Chokunin*, officers appointed directly by the Mikado.
Sonin, officers appointed by the Daijokuan.

† Enumeratio Plantarum in Japonia sponte crescentium hucusque rite cognitarum adjectis descriptionibus specierum pro regione novarum quibus accedit determinatis herbarum in libris Japonicis, Somocon, Zonsets (Sômoku dsussetsu) xylographice delineatarum auctoribus A. Franchet et Lud. Savatier Med. Doct. vol. I. Paris F. Savy libraire, 24, Rue Hautefeuille.

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degree adding to our knowledge of phenomena or their laws—impossible, except to those who are fortunate enough to have the disposal of considerable means and the enjoyment of considerable leisure. The same remarks apply to zoology, to comparative anatomy and physiology, and even, though in a less degree, to geology and its allied sciences. But the botanical amateur may render inestimable services to the successors of Linnæus. Plants are for the most part easy to collect, and easy to preserve. A vast number of specimens may be got together, dried, packed in a small compass and conveyed from one end of the world to the other, at hardly any other expense than that of a little trouble, more than amply repaid by the insight into the ways of nature even the least observant collector cannot fail to gain in the course of his studies. After having devoted a little time to the acquirement of the rudiments of the science—of none are the rudiments more easy of attainment, in none does the learner so speedily commence to reap the fruits of his exertions—he will find a new interest lent to every country walk, and himself in possession of an infallible specific against every form of ennui. To his educated eye the commonest flower will reveal a new world, and as his knowledge increases, he will come to know that his new acquaintances are never dull, and that whatever may be the case with man, in nature commonplace has absolutely no existence. In the most gradual manner he will find himself led to higher and wider conceptions, and a broadening field of activity will be presented to his mind, and his intellectual imagination will be stimulated to loftier flights under the guidance of a more extended knowledge. I will even be that a latent enthusiasm will be awakened in him, and it is to this he should look for a rich share of patience and a love of rigorous truth, he will have assuredly gained a noteworthy increase to science than which none is more capable of satisfying the truest needs of the highest intellect, and know that rare and high joy which is born only of honest mental work.

Nowhere is the botanist's fuller field to work in than Japan. No doubt much is known of its flora, but much still remains to be investigated. Here, too, peculiar attractions tempt the worker in this department of natural science. The climate of Japan is a singular one; rapid variations of temperature, heavy and continuous rains succeeded by scorching heats, the fierce glare of an almost tropical sun accompanied and tempered by strong and constant winds. Under these circumstances a very varied and mixed flora was to be expected, and we find accordingly semi-tropical forms in close contact with northern temperate types. Japan is from a climatic point of view almost the reverse of Britain, the former a colder, the latter a warmer country than we should *a priori* expect from its latitude. The respective floras present a contrast, due to the difference of climate, that of Japan being preeminently shrubby, that of our own country preeminently herbaceous. Geographically, Japan is connected with north western America and north eastern Asia to the north, and to the south, though less distinctly, with the Malayan and Melanesian chain of islands. These facts of themselves would lead us to infer the presence of a flora Americo-Asiatic and semi-tropical in character, and it is matter of the highest scientific interest to know how far this inference is warranted by the facts, and how far species common to the above named four regions are modified by the climatic conditions obtaining in this country. On this point it would be out of place to go into further detail here; enough, it is hoped, has been said to show the absolute necessity for a full and complete investigation of the flora of Japan. To effect this the co-operation of many workers is necessary, more especially of workers more or less trained to recognise in some degree the specific differences of plants and their scientific importance. Any elementary Manual of Botany will afford the requisite groundwork study in the field, conjoined with a perusal of the more advanced treatises on the science such as Asa Gray's wonderful Lehrbuch, and Hooker's edition of Le Maout, and Decaisne's superbly illustrated work will insensibly and pleasantly convert the collector into a botanist. But study in the field will prove tedious and unfruitful without the assistance of a worthy guide in the shape of an adequately complete and accurate flora of the country under investigation. With the exception of Thunberg's Flora Japonica (published about 1780) no such help has aided botanical research in Japan. That work it will readily be understood, though intrinsically excellent, falls far short of the requirements of the present day, and it is therefore with extreme satisfaction that we see the first volume of Messrs. Franchet and Savatier's 'Enumeratio,' resuming all the known dicotyledonous plants of Japan, placed in the hands of the public. We shall reserve for a future issue a detailed examination of this remarkable work. No such important contribution to Botany East of Singapore has, so far as we know, ever appeared, and we congratulate its authors upon the exhaustive manner in which they have completed the larger half of their great task. We do not doubt that their labours will bear the fruit they would most desire they should bear, and lend a powerful impetus to the cultivation of botanical science in Japan. We have ourselves made frequent use of the book, and have come to recognise in it an absolutely indispensable companion. The conscientious accuracy and wide learning exhibited by the authors demand the most sincere admiration, and the hundreds of plants the kindly and intelligent research which their labours have produced will inaugurate a new era in Japanese Botany. With the usual modesty of real workers they have termed their treatise an 'Enumeratio.' But the book is far from being a mere catalogue of plants arranged in order, genera and species. It is much more than a mere guide to the botanical explorer, and it will be recognised by scientific botanists as (in most) valuable contribution to the philosophy of their science, while it will be no unimportant aid in the development of that new science, Botanical Geography, which may be said to have been created by Alphonse Decandolle, and which in time will afford answers to so many of the great questions that perplex and divide naturalists to the present day. Our space, however, forbids a further treatment of the subject for the present. In our next issue we trust to be able to give a more detailed notice of this important work, of which for the present we take leave with the wish that its reception by the public may be equal to its merits—and we do not know that we can wish it a more complete success.

(To be Continued.)

"GO-GAKU HITORI ANSAI."

[FIRST NOTICE.]

It is now beyond doubt that the English language is to be the medium through which the fertilizing thought of Europe is to be diffused over the hitherto not very fruitful soil of the Japanese mind. It is easy to see how the march of events has determined that it should be so. It was an English speaking power that drew Japan within the comity of nations. It is English and American commerce that is now most powerfully promoting the development of her national resources. Of the strangers sojourning on her borders the mother-tongue of the great majority is English, and of the rest of other nationalities all with scarcely an exception have, of necessity, to understand and use it. Of all alien tongues, therefore, it is the one which, from its immediate practical importance, has the strongest claims on the attention of Japanese men of affairs, whether in office or in trade. And so well is this fact understood that the students of English in this country may be counted by tens of thousands. It must be confessed, however, that the progress hitherto made has not been great. It is yet an extremely rare distinction for a Japanese to speak or write English even moderately well. There are hundreds of them who have command of a copious enough vocabulary and who would yet be puzzled to understand many a simple idiomatic sentence in every-day use, a fact nowhere more painfully exemplified than in the native Courts of Justice in cases in which foreigners' testimony is taken through interpreters. After all, this is scarcely to be wondered at. The differences between any Aryan tongue and Japanese are radical and far-reaching. The contrariety which so many foreign observers have noted in the Japanese ways of doing things is eminently remarkable in their language. The single fact of the absence of relatives, pronouns or particles, as it is a source of endless difficulties to foreign students of

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Japanese, so, conversely, the correct use of the relatives is perhaps the most formidable stumbling-block in the path of a native's linglistic studies. There is no definite article in Japanese, and when to use it and when not to use it remains, to students of many years standing, a perpetual conundrum. But the compound tenses of the verb occasion, perhaps, more anguish of spirit than all other knotty points combined. "Imperfect Subjunctive: I might, could, would, or should have been loving." There is a hedge, in the attempt to clear his way through which many a bold student has been daunted, after having so far worked his way over the thorny paths of English accidence with painful steps and slow. And besides the merely grammatical tasks, there are the more subtle perplexities of phrase and idiom.

Of so-called helps to the study of English the native press for several years back has been very prolific. Primers, vocabularies, grammars, exercise-books, manuals, phrase-books and lectures of every variety and degree of meddlesome and badness abound in the book-shops. And there is still the people for the demand for them is great, and it is doubtful if the compilers of them that find the readiest sale. This multitude testifies to the national thirst for knowledge, their workmanship tells no less clearly of the weakness of the national character. From the smallest and most pretentious of them they are marked by hastiness and superficiality. There was a crying want of a good guide to the acquirement of English, and we have now to congratulate native students that the want has at length been well supplied.

"Go-gaku Hitori Annai" is a very remarkable book just issued from the native press, and for more reasons than one its appearance deserves to be hailed with something more than merely a passing notice. It may, we believe, lay claim to the distinction of being the first original work written in the language of this country by a foreigner. Not that the author asserts this claim for himself; for his modest preface, which barely fills a page, merely states that the motive which impelled him to write the work was a desire to relieve so much of the student's toil as may be due to the scarcity,—he might truthfully have said, the utter absence—of good guide-books in the native tongue. The title-page being interpreted, runs: "Guide to Self-Instruction in The Language, by Mr. Brinkley, English Officer of Artillery: printed by the Insho Kiyoku, 1875." It is safe to predict that the work will be the beginning of a new era in the knowledge of English in this country. In three small quarto volumes, numbering, exclusive of the index, less than a thousand pages, the author has compressed, methodically and fully of every branch of the grammar of the English tongue. Of the distinguishing excellence of the work, its copious store of examples, we shall have something to say further on.

It would be idle to attempt within the limits at our disposal to give anything like an adequate review of a work which is at once so comprehensive in range, and so concise in treatment, and it may seem the less necessary to do so as it is written in Japanese and intended for the use of Japanese students only. To them it will be an invaluable boon, and will not have long to wait for the recognition of its merits. But its sphere of usefulness is not restricted to them, as any English student of the Japanese language who glances over the book will readily perceive. The bulk of the second and third volumes consists of long sentences and dialogues expressed in the purest and most idiomatic form of colloquial English, on one side of the page, while opposite each is the Japanese rendering, not, as a native grammarian would most probably have had it, expressed in the stilted book language, but in the genuine easy colloquial at present spoken by the educated classes.

The book contains one hundred and thirty-two chapters, and is complete in itself as an introduction to the English language. A vocabulary stands at the head of each chapter, the words are grouped in their respective classes as nouns, verbs, &c, and the pronunciation and meaning of each is clearly set forth. The first thirty chapters constitute Part I.

In this part, beginning with the alphabet, the principles of orthography and pronunciation are lucidly set forth in the compass of fifty-eight pages. We commend this portion of the work to the notice of Mr. Mori. The Japanese student who by two or three perusals masters this introduction to English orthography, will be afterwards but little troubled by the vagaries of our unreformed spelling. Throughout the book, whenever a word is used for the first time, it is given in triple form, first in its actual spelling, then in phonetic spelling aided by diacritical marks indicating the power of the vowels, and lastly in the nearest approach to the sound that can be made with *Kana*. The system is so simple and so consistently applied throughout that it is scarcely possible for the tyro to go far astray from the true sound, even when studying alone; but of course it is desirable that he should have the guidance of the living voice for at least a short period at the commencement of his lessons.

Part II is mainly etymological. The gender, number, and classifications of nouns, the comparison of adjectives, the numerals, the inflexion and use of the pronouns are treated of with a fulness and clearness that leave little to be learned on these matters elsewhere. It is when we come to the author's treatment of the verb, however, that we recognize the advance that has been effected within the last few years in the correct analysis of this most complex product of the language-making faculty. Even yet there are grammars in use in English schools which speak of the imperfect tense, and to whose authors' minds the description of a tense as the present perfect would have seemed an incompatible combination. Thanks to comparative grammar, however, we can now give a structure of the Aryan verb-tree. Doubtless, etymologically, tense simply means *time*, but the time of the action is not the only particular denoted by our conjugational forms. The state of the action as regards completion or incompleteness may be indicated as well. And it is due to a dim and only half realized apprehension of this fact that the word 'indefinite' is found figuring in our grammars as applicable to a tense at all. What is there indefinite in the expression, "I loved?" Surely not the time of the action; that is distinctively put; and from the proper stand-point "I love," is indefinite too, though the time of the action is unmistakeably the present. It is not till we come, in English at least, to analyse the signification of the compound tenses, that is, those tenses, for the construction of which in English,—though it was not so in the older and more perfect branches of the Aryan speech-tree—we have to call in the aid of auxiliary verbs, that we hit upon the true antithesis of that quality of indefiniteness which we are now considering. Place together the three locutions "I am loving," "I have loved," "I love," and the distinction is not hard to see. It is not any difference as to the time when the action is conceived as taking place, for in all three alike that is plainly the present. There are, therefore, in English not merely one present tense but three, and in order to differentiate one from the other some further attribute of the action must be taken into account. This is none other than the state or quality of the act itself as regards its perfect fulfilment or otherwise. Hence in "I am building," and "I have built," though the time in both is present, the *states* of the action in each case are put in pointed contrast, and the two tenses are only accurately defined when we call the present imperfect and the other the present perfect. But in "I build," "I love," no indication whatever is given of the state of the act, any more than in "I built," "I loved." Here only the time is marked out, the other attribute being left altogether out of consideration, purposely left, in fact, undefined. That, and not any idea of vagueness or uncertainty as to time, is what is implied in calling a tense indefinite, or, in its Greek equivalent, aorist. And of the indefinite or aorist's tenses there will obviously be just as many distinctions as there are distinctions of times in which the act is conceived to occur, namely time past, passing, and to come. The true paradigm of the English verb is thus seen to be:—

Indefinite or aorist (state of the action not defined).
Present ... ...I love.
Past ... ...I loved.
Future ... ...I shall or will love.
Imperfect (state of the action incomplete).
Present ... ...I am loving.

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Past ... ...I was loving.
Future ... ...I shall or will be loving.
Perfect (state of the action complete).
Present ... ...I have loved.
Past ... ...I had loved.
Future ... ...I shall or will have loved.

This, the true scheme of the English tense formation, is explained, and we will venture to say explained to Japanese students for the first time, by Mr. Brinkley's lucid pages. It is not by any means the only point in which he shows himself abreast of the latest advances in grammatical science, but is perhaps the most important. For though to persons empirically trained from infancy in the use of the English tongue correct scientific views of the principles of its grammatical structure may be a matter of indifference, it is not so with learners approaching the study from without with minds cast in an altogether different mould. To them the right apprehension of these principles is of the first importance: and the elaborate care expended in this book on their elucidation will save the great host of Japanese students an incalculable amount of bewildered and disheartening toil.

(*To be Continued*)

扶桑耳袋

FU SO MIMI BUKURO.

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Sketches from Japanese History.

The Conspiracy of Okubo Iwami no Kami, A.D. 1558.*

It was the year *Yeroku*—and during the reign of Okimachi the 107th Ten O, that the two southern Christians Urgan (?) and Bateren (?) arrived in Japan and made their way to Kioto, curing the sick, giving money to the needy, and thus gaining over not only the husbandmen, but also the Daimio and Hatamoto; finally gaining the favor of Nobunaga, who built a temple called Nam-ban-ji. Throughout the five provinces (Goki nai) Saikoku, and Kinshiu the Christian religion became honored, and its priests revered. Nobunaga in 1582 became alarmed at the rapid spread of the new doctrine, especially as the priests seemed to have unlimited control of money, which they freely expended amongst their converts, and Nobunaga ordered the demolition of the Temple Nam-ban-ji.

In 1586. Hideyoshi came to power, and he issued an edict against the observance of the rites of the new creed.

In 1595. The priests were deported, and the observance of Christianity made penal.

In 1499. Iyeyasu defeated Hideyori at Sekiga-hara—and the three great generals of the latter, Ishida Mitzunari, Konishi Yukinaga and Otani Giôbu fell on the field of battle; these three were the leaders of the native converts to Christianity. Amongst the followers of Iyeyasu was Okubo Sagami no Kami Tadachika who was the direct descendant in the 32nd generation from Amatzu Koyane no Mikoto (before Jimmu) and was therefore of ancient family and of noble birth: he was a most influential man. In 1590 Taiko made Iyeyasu master of the eight provinces and Okubo was established at Odawara with a revenue of 180,000 *koku*. He, being not only a valiant warrior but also an accomplished gentleman, surrounded himself with a numerous circle consisting of men of talent and congenial tastes and habits. Amongst these men was one called Hanni Sankuro, the son of a Min (Chinese) refugee named Hatchi-kan. Sankuro was an exceedingly handsome and attractive youth, was a clever performer on the Tsusumi and other instruments, he sang well and had a fine voice, wrote poetry and could dance the *No-kiogen* to perfection. Now this Sankuro, being an ambitious young man, looked higher than serving Tada chika, and watching an opportunity obtained the favor of being sent as messenger to Iyeyasu; and so well did he use the chances thrown in his way that he speedily succeeded in ingratiating himself with the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and his services were retained. Okubo was pleased to see one of his favorites thus fortunate.

Iyeyasu had taken under his protection the widow of a man who had been persecuted by a provincial governor, who coveted the woman as she was very handsome, and had trumped up a criminal charge against the unfortunate man, whose name was Fujii Kanske. Iyeyasu made her his mistress, and she bore to him his ninth son Kadzusanoske Tada-teru. This son was most unlike Iyeyasu, and a source of constant anxiety to his mother. He was of very dark complexion, heavily boned, coarse featured, bad tempered, and very cruel and brutal and a drunkard. Sankuro, whose name was changed now to Mondo, was sent by Iyeyasu to the mother, now called Acha no Tsubone, and they consulted as to how to control the bad conduct of Tadateru. Mondo was successful eventually, and stood many tests put upon him by Iyeyasu, until his integrity was undoubted, so that he became Governor of the Sado Mines with a revenue of 100,000 *koku* and the title Iwami no Kami. Mondo subsequently, by permission, adopted the name of his former patron Okubo.

Tadateru was given Echigo and 600,000 *koku*. Mondo, having no friends or relatives of influence, bethought him that to join the Christians would be politic, and by gaining their support to eventually use them for his own purposes.

Previous to the development of his plot he had collected an immense hoard of precious metals, as subsequently appears in the sequel.

The battle of Sekiga-hara (1599-1600) and defeat of of Hideyori, together with the death of the three leaders of his army Ishida Mitzunari, Konishi Yukinaga and Otani Giôbu was a great blow to the cause of Christianity. These men, especially Konishi had been successful in Corea, and were the leaders of the native converts to Christianity as taught by the Popish priests.

The Christians now being without influential leaders, and suffering under successive prohibitory edicts, were in great straits, and this was the opportunity that our parvenu Daimio awaited. But we must not anticipate.

We must now come to events in the year 1611.

Our Okubo fell sick. He had for years led a life of great luxury and extravagance; from amongst a numerous crowd of concubines he chose twelve † of the most beautiful and accomplished women, and in other ways affected the regal style.

He however fell greviously sick; fever and delirium came upon him, and none could approach him in his wild raving and vicious madness, until at last he died. His son Hayato had been long ago disinherited and cast adrift upon the world; but he was soon found, and set about settling his fathers affairs. No money could be found, no accounts of his father's property seemed to exist, so in his distress he applied to Iyeyasu for employment, so as to be in a position to pay his fathers creditors who clamored for a settlement. Amongst these were the twelve concubines, who claimed twelve thousand *riôs* each, and they each produced in writing Mondos' promises to them for that amount in event of his death. There was no disputing the validity of the documents, so Kurozawa, a confidential *Karo*, advised Hayato to pay to each 500 *rios*, which was done to save appearances. Iyeyasu hearing of this, refused Hayato employment on the plea of his inexperience and sent for the twelve woman, examining each of them separately, and privately cross questioning them as to the circumstances under which such a large sum was promised them by a man of such humble origin and small income.

The favorite of Mondo, a woman of great beauty and ability, at last under fear of Iyeyasu, confessed that her master Okubo had once responded to her expressed doubts of his continued faith in her, by disclosing his ambition to outvie the lowly born Hideyoshi, (Taiko) and promised her that one day she should ride in a carriage. (only used by the Dairi) Moreover, that in the godown (Kura) at the corner of the garden an immense treasure was buried which he would some other time show her.

The result was, that carefully concealed in an old

* *Note*—The student may find some particulars in "Okubo Musashi Abumi" a book containing this and many other interesting items.

† Twelve is the number allowed the Ten O in olden-time, and in other ways adopted regal style.

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well under the place named, a vast hoard of gold and precious articles was found, and beneath all a small iron bound box containing the *Rembun-jo*‡. A long list of native converts and foreigners, including the name of Okubo Iwami no Kami, with his *keppan* (seal of blood) and a treaty to reduce Japan to the position of a subject state under the *Nanban* (southerners.) Okubo to be invested as Hereditary Ruler but subject to his supporters.

Hence the cause of the persecutions that had their climax in Shimabara, aided by Dutch guns, and the subsequent exception of messengers from Macao and Manila.

Hayato committed setzuppuku by order of the Shogun, his retainers were disbanded and all the property confiscated. Okubo Sagami no Kami was much enraged and sending for Kurozawa, burnt him with a red hot poker. In revenge for which Kurozawa concocted a plot, that was nearly the ruin of Okubo.

The contents of these documents never became public, and there does not seem to be any account of this conspiracy being known at the time to any but Iyeyasu and his immediate retainers. This find was a great wind fall to him, no doubt one of the means that enabled him to become himself a successful usurper.

The suspicions of the Government were being constantly kept alive by successive attempts to open communication, and the number was daily increased by men who confirmed the belief in the danger of the land by permitting the Christians to open up communication with the converts and their buildings.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MIDZUNO.

A.D. 1816—1845.

Midzuno Echizen no Kami was of the Seiwa Genji Sei and a descendant of the family of Yeto Tajima no Kami, whose daughter was the mother of Iyeyasu and now known by her posthumous title (*Okurina*) Den Zuin. Midzuno therefore claimed relationship with the Tokugawa family.

In the year 1816. He being lord of Karatzu in Hizen, with a revenue, nominally 60,000 *koku*, but actually three times that amount, was anxious to become Gorōjū (member of State Council) but Karatzu being from ancient time an important military strategic post, the lord of the province was prohibited from holding office in Yedo or Kiōto, so that he might be at all times ready for any emergency. He at length induced Iyenari (the modern Ogoshō†) to change him to another province, and Enshiu Nunmamizu was the one chosen, its assessed revenue was 60,000, but it only brought in some 50,000 *koku*.

At length about 1834 he became Gorōjū, but the Ogosho treated him and his advice with indifference and sometimes with contempt. However in 1838 Iyenari abdicated in favor of Iyeyoshi, but matters were little improved for Midzuno until after Iyenari died in 1840. In 1841 Midzuno induced Iyeyoshi to visit Nikkō in great state, giving the former opportunity to take precedence to display his family connexion with the Tokugawa and hence was subsequently bought royal honors from the Mikado.

Midzuno now gained new great power over Iyeyoshi, commenced a series of retrenchments and reforms became very unpopular, so he turned about for assistance and the idea of bringing in foreign power occurred to him, but he had to use great caution, as it was only a few years since seven persons, one an old woman, were executed at Osaka (A.D. 1829) as will be hereafter related, and this was followed in 1837 by a resurrection in the same city headed by Osho Hei-hachiro.

About 1844 Midzuno communicated with the Dutch in Nagasaki through the governor of the town, and subsequently through other channels, his desire to open up commerce with the outer world.

The following is the substance of his statements to the Dutch and the few natives in his confidence.

"Iyeyasu the founder of the Tokugawa line of Shoguns and who was of common origin with myself, his mother being of my ancestors family, ordained that Japan should not hold intercourse with foreign nations, and with that object permitted only the entry of small and unseaworthy ships. But during the two centuries that have passed since this decree, great changes have occurred, and we too must make corresponding changes. Our people who have been cast away in our miserable and unseaworthy vessels, receiving frequently pillage and treatment by the barbarians, blockships§ and the frequent visits of these foreign ships makes it imperative that we should arrive at some new regulation. Japan hitherto had a good name, let us preserve the continuation of good repute."

This seems to have been occasioned by the foreign powers by the Dutch, their selfish and exclusive policy was no doubt the reason (see Perry's Expedition page 59 and 80).

In the same year the Governor of Yedo Tori-i Kai no Kami had sent to him a translation of the document taken from the old woman and which was found in Osaka in 1829, and which Osho Heihachiro had kept in his retainers till it was taken from him by force in 1837. The document had been sent by Atobe Yamashiro no Kami, Governor (*Machi Bugio*) of Osaka, to Gorōjū Inaba Mino no Kami (*Rōjū*), who subsequently received orders to burn it, but he had retained it, and was now in great straits. He feared to deny it to Midzuno and at the same time dreaded the consequences of not having destroyed it. Finally Midzuno got the interesting papers, and it was kept a secret to himself.

Midzuno being a man of unlimited ambition, now demanded to get possession of the Citadel of Osaka and a revenue of 1,000,000 *koku*, but in some way he offended the unstable Iyeyoshi, and he was shut in his palace near the castle, and his gates closed (*keimon*).

One night there was a great uproar and a great crowd of people, immense numbers of stones were thrown at the gates (palace) of Midzuno, but the guilty persons could not be detected in the dark amongst the throng. In a few days Midzuno was restored to his position as Gorōjū, but again displaced finally. He had 10,000 *kokus* of his revenue confiscated, and he was sent to the province of Dewa where he died about three years afterwards.

It was the common talk that he had endeavoured, as Okubo Iwami had done, to make use of the foreigners to lift him into the position of Shogun.

It is interesting to compare these native accounts with those given by the Dutch and others, as also to note that from the end of the sixteenth century the Shogun was invariably considered the *Temporal* Emperor. Perry feel into this error (see Expedition Page 45 and elsewhere) and there is little doubt that, frequently, these attempts were not the sole private conspiracies of the men whose names appear the most prominently therein.

THE MYSTERIOUS DOCUMENT.

AND THE REVOLT OF OSHIO HEIHACHIRO.

In the year 1829, a certain woman and her family were suspected of professing and practicing the *Yaso* (Christian) religion, and were therefore crucified. Osho, was a *Yaritz* (officer) of Osaka, and, as it afterwards appeared, he got possession of certain documents of the old woman's evidently, as being most precious, and therefore probably of importance. In 1837 during a period of great scarcity of rice, being very much grieved at the many poor starving kindred spirits who daily came in contact with him, and the rich and unfeeling merchants, whose parsimonious conduct had aroused his ire.

Heihachiro was a most accomplished man and a very ambitious one too, and one of his companions, Hiyakuma suspected that there was deeper design in the plot than the mere relief of the poor. He therefore privately informed Atobe Yamashiro no Kami, the (*Machi Bugio*) (governor) of Osaka, who at once took measures to seize the rebels. Heihachiro finding he was betrayed at once made a rush on the rich men and set fire to the city, and then it was "each for himself."

‡ List of conspirators.

† The student will find some account of this in *Fuku Yume Mono Gatari*.

† The same name as the temple in Yedo where her tomb is.

§ In allusion to the visits of the Brothers a Isti, The Morrison in 1837. The Eclipse and the Cyprus in 1839-40. The Mercator an American whaler that rescued eleven men in 1845 especially.

§ Ogosho—Retired Shogun.

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The conflagration consumed one hundred and twenty wards, and 18,259 houses.

Osho hid in a friends house, and when it was at last being searched, he set fire to it.

Two heads were taken, said to be that of Hellachiro and his son, but it was the general belief that he had escaped to foreign parts.

Amongst his property seized in his house, when he was betrayed by Hirayama, was the mysterious document, Arobe Yamashiro sent it to Yedo, and as we have already related, it eventually came into the possession of Midauna.

Correspondence.

ADULTERATION AND FORGERY IN YEDO.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 3rd September, 1875.

Sir,—In your issue of the 14th ultimo, we observe that you have made use of the following expressions in an article entitled "Adulteration and Forgery in Yedo":—

"That want does not lead to the act, is evident from the fact that one of the greatest sinners is the house of Z. P. Maruya & Co., a firm with ten branches in Tokei, Saikei, Yokohama, and Osaka, which thus possesses peculiar facilities for placing artistic productions before the public.

Having no knowledge of the existence of any firm in this country trading under this name other than ourselves, we shall feel greatly obliged, if you will inform us on what authority this statement has been made, and what proofs can be adduced to substantiate it.

We remain Sir, your obedient Servants,

Z. P. MARUYA & Co.

[Messrs. Maruya will probably be surprised to learn that the Milk, Rubin's Brandy, Lemonade and other counterfeit stuff were all bought at their store. Their enquiry has an air of such lamb-like innocence that another unconscious blunt may probably follow this statement.—Ed. J. W. M.]

Law & Police.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Geo. Van Buren, U. S. Consul General;

And F. R. Wetmore and O. Dicke, Assessors.

Wednesday, 1st September, 1875.

In this case, plaintiff claims a sum of $10,715 42 balance of account and interest connected with certain trading transactions he had had with defendants.

Defendants deny that they are indebted in the above amount, and claim that he (plaintiff) is indebted to them in the sums of $16,222.55, and $16,483.61, being balance of accounts between them and the plaintiff.

We published the petition and answer at length on the 29th July last.

Mr. E. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. G. P. Ness for defendants.

Mr. E. V. Dickins opened the case for plaintiff. He stated that the total sum involved was between $140,000 and $150,000. On the plaintiff's side a sum of about $108,000 was claimed, and that defendants claimed that some $30,000 was due to them. The case was a very clear one to him, and he was sorry it had been denied in the by defendants. After the liability had been settled, he would ask that the question of accounts be gone into by a competent accountant. Before going into details, he would wish to dispose of some statements made by the defendants in their answer, which were false, and which defendants knew were false when they were made. The business transactions between the parties, did not close in the year 1871. Plaintiff had often applied that the accounts be settled, but always had been refused; but it was not till the middle of 1874 that plaintiff threatened proceedings and friendly intercourse ceased. This was the reason the case had not come before the Court till the present time. He denied that a settlement of accounts had taken place between the plaintiff and defendants, as stated. He then went into the question of figures. The $40,000 claimed to have been lent by defendants to plaintiff had been returned, as he would prove by evidence. It was at the request of defendants' firm that the exchange transactions were entered into. The agreement was that certain securities should be deposited, together with a capital of $20,000. This was done, and plaintiff had at times to borrow money to carry on the exchange operations, for which he had to pay interest, and he (plaintiff) had debited the account with such interest. The total securities deposited amounted, in a round sum, to $100,000. The money received in the ribbo transactions was remitted to defendants. He then fully explained the modes of speculating in ribbo and rice. It was when paper money was introduced that many people speculated in the coinage and made profits, but in this case a loss was unfortunately sustained. He then explained the various speculations in ribbo, and the losses that had been sustained, amounting to $36,582 38. Some of the speculations in ribbo had been successful, but in the aggregate they left the above loss. There had been four transactions in rice, leaving a total loss of Y0,582 55 rios. Thus a total loss of 47 161 93 rios had been sustained in the ribbo and rice transactions, irrespective of some expenses and fees, etc. After some further remarks he would proceed to call his witnesses.

Mr. Ness applied that plaintiff's [illegible] should leave the Court room whilst plaintiff gave his evidence.

Mr. Dickins objected to this; it was necessary to refer to him at times.

His Honour thought that it was a reasonable request. He, without throwing any imputation upon the Japanese character, thought that Japanese witnesses, by being present whilst others were being examined, were very apt to get hold of the facts thus.

Mr. Ness applied that five of plaintiffs' witnesses should leave the Court, and this was, after some discussion, agreed to.

Mr. Dickins then called [illegible]

Ito Yachibei cautioned to speak the truth. Is a Samoa Shahai agent at Tokio and elsewhere. I am the 4th Hachibei mentioned in the two documents produced. They are stamped by the Okurasho.

Mr. Dickins. The documents are letters of thanks to Hachibei from the Okurasho, for services rendered during the war as a financial agent.

Mr. Ness said he desired a certified translation of them, and not Mr. Dickins'.

After some discussion it was decided that a proper translation should be handed into Court.

Witness continued: I first knew defendants in the third year of Meiji (1870). Previous to the exchange transactions with defendants, I did some business in coal with them. During the 5th month of the 4th year of Meiji, I had a conversation with the [illegible] of defendants (Kumagi Iske is his name) about entering into business transactions with defendants. Hachimoto Benzo also spoke to Kumai Iske about entering into business transactions with defendants. The three of us were present at this conversation. Hachimoto Benzo was not in my employment at this time, he was a merchant in Yokohama. At this time Hachimoto Benzo and Kumai Iske were on friendly terms. They had been at school together. A conversation was held about the buying and selling of foreign money. Kumai Iske expressed a wish to enter into this business. No other conversation took place at the time. In the 7th month Hachimoto Benzo came from Mr. Irwin about the same business. This was at the time of the establishment of the Mint, and it was supposed that the price of money would rise.

The Court then adjourned, and reassembled at 2 p.m.

Witness continued: In the 6th month of the 4th year of Meiji I had a conversation with Kumagi Iske. It was about the buying and selling of foreign money. It was to be with defendants' house. There was no other conversation. Hachimoto Benzo was present. At that time I had no other conversation with Kumagi Iske. In the beginning of the 7th month I had a conversation with Mr. Irwin through Hachimoto Benzo. The proposition brought from Mr. Irwin was that the profit and loss was to be divided between me and defendants; they were to have two-thirds of the profit or loss and I one-third. Mr. Irwin said that as the Osaka Mint were buying silver to melt down, it no doubt would become dear, and therefore profitable. Kumagi Iske requested me to deposit with defendants, as security, securities to the amount of 100,085 yen. Iske desired this to be done as security in the exchange transactions. This deposit was made about the middle of the 5th month. Hachimoto Benzo took them to defendants. Hachimoto Benzo and I, Mr. Irwin, Kumagi Iske, and Uchida Zenjiro were present at some conversation held in the 7th month. They were present when the affair was finally settled. I am not certain if Iske was present.

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Uchida Zenjiro was to act as go-between. Hachimoto Benzo was to act as inspector between both parties. Uchida Zenjiro was then a merchant in Yokohama, and understood the silver business well. Uchida Zenjiro was also employed in the Shoshu. I supposed he was a broker. Besides the securities in the 7th month deposited with defendants, I deposited $20 000 on the 5th day of Meiji. Hachimoto Benjo and Uchi Zengiro took the $20,000 to defendants. On the next day they brought a contract, and said defendants would stand two-thirds, and that I was to stand one-third. This contract was in writting. Uchida Rikichi made out the document, and I and Uchida Zengiro took the contract and handed it to Mr. Irwin. I ordered Uchida Rikichi to write the contract.

Mr. Ness said that defendants had no knowledge of this document.

Mr. Dickins said he had a copy somewhere.

Witness continued: I, Irwin, and Uchida Benjiro were present when I handed the document to Mr. Irwin. I have a copy of that contract. I have not got it with me but it can be found. Only Benjiro was present when I handed Mr. Irwin the document. This exchange business was to be for three or four months, and if good was to be continued. The moneys for carrying on the business were to come principally from defendants, the remaining money I was to advance. Uchida Zengiro, Hachimoto Benjiro, and another man were daily to receive the money. They used to buy and sell foreign money with it, and have a pass-book from defendants, which they took to them every night. I am a resident of Tokio, and know this to be so. I have seen money pass between defendants and Uchida Bengiro and the others. Saito Kuskii was employed as accountant. The business was left in the hands of Uchida Rikichi, Saito Kuske, and two others. When I came to Yokohama I was informed of the transactions that had taken place. I have seen a translation of the accounts appended to the petition. [A very long discussion took place about the statement of accounts, and it was finally decided that the original, in Japanese, was to be produced.] I recollect all the documents shown to me as being translations of the accounts I have examined and compared them with the original books and vouchers. They are quite correct.

Mr. Ness applied that the original accounts be produced.

Mr. Dickins objected, and it was allowed by his Honor, who did not think this the proper time to put them in.

Witness continued: Saito had charge of the books. I have not compared them with the original accounts, but with the books and vouchers. I have at times assisted. There is not the slightest mistake in the accounts. I think I remember a transaction in which Nakamura Sobao was interested. Mr. Irwin was interested in it. Nakamura Sobao was to have half the profit or loss, and the other was to be divided between Mr. Irwin and myself. On the 30th day of the 9th month (1871) I heard of this transaction. The next day I went to defendants' office to tell them that I should come the next day for $481,000. I did not go for the money. During the exchange transactions I have advanced money. Mr. Saito the accountant knows all the figures. In the year 1871, I entered into business with defendants for the purchase and sale of rice. Hachimoto Benjo came to me with a message from Mr. Irwin to enter into rice transactions. I came down to Yokohama, and went with Hachimoto Benjo and another to Mr. Irwin. Saw Mr. Irwin and had a conversation about rice. The Okurasho had given permission to export rice and Mr. Irwin had heard of this. Mr. Irwin had heard this before it was known publicly and thought that it would be a good thing to purchase rice, and that the profit on it would go as a set off against the loss on the exchange transactions. I thought it a very good idea and made an agreement. The agreement was made on the base of the agreement for the exchange transactions. I only heard of the permit from Mr. Irwin. Hachimoto Benjo and Uchida Zengiro were to act for both parties. The money left over from the exchange transactions was to be used for the purchase of rice, and defendants were to gradually supply further funds. The defendants did supply money. Saito, the accountant, knows about it. The rice business left a heavy loss. Mr. Irwin said the Okurasho permit was to be issued soon; but it was not issued till next year, and I think that was the cause of the loss.

Court adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow morning.

Thursday, September 2, 1875.

Court re-assembled at 10.15 a.m.

Mr. Dickins said before proceeding with the evidence he desired the other side to produce a certain promissory note.

Mr. Ness said he had only had a few hours' notice to produce it. Mr. Dickins said he had given notice two days ago. He called for the production of certain other securities deposited with defendants by plaintiff.

Mr. Ness said they were not in his possession, and he could not produce them till this afternoon, and then, perhaps, for only an hour.

Mr. Dickins said they had been deposited as security by plaintiff with defendants, and ought to be produced. He must have them. If defendants had deposited them as security for a loan with other parties, it was a misappropriation. He wanted to know what had become of them.

Mr. Ness said the securities had been deposited with defendants by plaintiff to be deposited with a bank to get loans on. There was an agreement to this effect between plaintiff and defendants.

Mr. Dickins said this was totally different from the answer filed by defendants. If defendants had deposited them with a bank, they had acted fraudulently. He denied that plaintiff had deposited them with defendants to be used to get money on, or for any purposes of their own. They were deposited with defendants as security for any sum in which he might become indebted to defendants by the exchange transactions.

His Honor finally decided and ordered that defendants' counsel was to produce them this afternoon, if possible.

Examination of Ito Hachibei continued: I recognise the book shown to me. It contains receipts and payments in financial business,—I mean the exchange business. The English writing is all in Mr. Irwin's handwriting. I saw Mr. Irwin make some of the entries, as I was present. In many instances I left the matter to my agent, who could fully explain it. There is no doubt about the correctness of them all. I have seen, and understand, the accounts appended to defendants' answer. I have had explained and understand, the items in the accounts now read to me. [Items read.] The items are incorrect. The two items in the account-book now shown me are the same as those I have just seen. They are not correct. The writing in pencil in this book is Mr. Irwin's. There are a great many reasons for their incorrectness. Hashimoto Benzo used the book, and he could explain fully. The items are dated the 10th day of the 10th month of 4th year of Meiji. At that time I had seen no account of profit and loss on the exchange transactions. I saw no account current made up to that date by defendant on exchange transactions. On the 12th day of 1st month this year, I first saw these items in defendants' account. [Account handed in, signed by defendants.] The half seals in the book shown me are impressions of my seal, but there is no whole seal at the bottom of the entries. My seal is not appended to the incorrect entries. My true seal is on each receipt entry in this book. [Marked C.] My true whole seal is also appended to every true entry in the book now shown me. [Book D.] I think my half seal is affixed to the top of every entry in the book, and my whole seal at the bottom of all correct entries. After speaking to Mr. Irwin, "Book D" was given to me by Kumagai Iske. As the items were incorrect, the book was returned to him. It was returned to him at Mr. Irwin's order. Hachimoto Benzo and Uchida Zengiro were present. After the matter was discussed I went with these two men and received the book. On or about the 1st day of 10th month of 4th year of Maiji I remember borrowing $40,000 from defendants. The note shown me is the note given at the time. Uchida Zengiro gave it when he received the money. I do not know how the money was paid; I was not present. I only know what I have heard from Zengiro. The money was useless. It was returned to the defendants. I think it was returned on the third day after it was borrowed. The identical money was returned. At that moment defendants were busy with the departure of a vessel and did not return the note, but said eventually they would. I have never yet received the note. I have often been and have sent others, and have seen Mr. Walsh and Mr. Irwin, but they always said they could not find it. The defendants never denied that they had received the money back again. Rikichi and Kuskei can explain the charges that do not refer to the exchange or rice transactions. In 1872, '73, and '74 I continued my business transactions with defendants without interruption. During that time my business relations were exceedingly pleasant with defendants. About the 6th month of last year I began to strongly urge defendants to settle the accounts between us. In the 12th month, 4th year of Meiji, Mr. Irwin asked that the settling of the accounts might be postponed. I and two others went to defendants office and requested that the accounts might be settled, and it was then that the delay was asked for. Mr. Irwin said,—„If I settle this matter now, Mr. Walsh will be displeased, and it will affect my position." In return for this,

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Irwin said he would make a large business with me and balance the accounts with the profits. In consequence of the promise of the great business, I waited. Irwin said, "If we fail to make this large business with you, we will settle the accounts, by deducting payments and allow you interest, so that you shall sustain no loss." The interest was to be compound, and 1 per cent. per month. When this agreement was made, I was there with Benzo and Zungiro. In the 6th month Sadajima, a relative of his in Osaka, found out a large speculation. The speculation was to be in Government bonds. The amount of a million dollars was required to go into this speculation. Defendants refused to enter into the speculation.

Court re-assembled at 2.15 p.m.

Witness continued: The book (F) shown me is a payment and receipt book of the exchange business. It is the same as book C. All payments made are marked "paid," and all receipts are marked "received" in it. Incomplete payments are marked *adskare*. As I was absent from Yedo I left my seal with Rikichi, who put it on all true receipts. On the 15th day of the 11th month last year, I had a conversation with a clerk of defendants, through an interpreter named Futai. The accounts were compared. We waited for Mr Irwin, but as he did not come the matter was allowed to rest. I remember the securities being deposited with the defendants. They were to secure my liability in the exchange business. Defendants were to receive them, and keep them in trust. I only put them into the hands of defendants to be kept safe. I did not authorise defendants to use the securities for any purpose whatever. I never received any application from defendants for permission to use the securities for their own purposes. During the 7th month last year I went with Rikichi to defendants', and saw Shoski and Futani, and they told me that they could not find the $50,000 promissory note. They told me they would look for it and if they found it I could have it. I went again in the afternoon, but they said it could not be found. In the early part of the 9th month Ito Hachiro and Rikichi went again for it, but did not get it. My right to receive the note was never denied. From 20 to 30 applications were made to recover the promissory note.

Mr. Dickins handed into Court three letters received by plaintiff from Futani, interpreter to defendant, asking him to wait till the accounts were made up.

Witness continued: I believe that defendants owe me the $108,715 24 I claim in the petition.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: I know the sum of $108,715 24 is owing to me by defendants. It is all written down in the papers of the case. I really know that they owe that amount. I have not conversed with anybody about the securities since noon to day. I have not spoken to any one about this suit at all since the adjournment. It was during the 4th month of the 5th year of Meiji that the securities were handed to defendants. Hashimoto Benzo delived them. Benzo gave me a receipt for them. I do not know if Hashimoto Benzo got a receipt from defendants. The securities were put in the hands of Benzo, and he knew all about them. I know they were deposited with defendants, because I had occasion to use some of the documents, and Kamigi Iske brought them to Hashimoto Benzo's house, and after I had looked over them, Iske took them back to defendants. On one occasion I went to defendants, and the securities were opened and I examined them. This was the 2nd month of the 6th year of Meiji. I only know that the securities were deposited with defendants through having seen them on these two occasions. It was in the spring of last year that I saw the securities at Benzo's house in charge of Iske. The proceeds of the dollars sold were to be immediately handed to the defendants. Ordinarly, the mony was to be paid daily, but there might be times when the money would have to remain for a time in my hands. As soon as transactions were finished the proceeds were to be handed over to defendants. At the beginning of the arrangement I deposited 2,003 rios with defendants as a portion of the capital of the partnership. The securities were placed in the hands of defendants to be used in case my contribution of 2,000 rios to the capital was insufficient. There was no specification as to the amount of capital each party was to put in. The copy of the contract I speak of is written in my cash-book; Saito has charge of it. On the 5th day of the 7th month of the 4th year of Meiji, I think the copy I speak of was made. I think Uchida Rikichi wrote it in my book, and delivered an exact copy to defendants. [Book produced and handed into Court.] I think this is the original draft of this contract, a copy of which was handed to defendants. The contracts were put together and sealed, half of the seal going on each copy. Walsh, Hall & Co.'s signature is not on the contract. My seal is on it. Walsh, Hall & Co.'s name is on the contract as an address. I, in company with Zungiro, went and delivered the contract into the hands of Mr. Irwin. Transactions in niboos ceased in the 10th month 4th year Meiji (1871). I did not then get back the securities, because the rice transactions were immediately entered into. They were left with defendants as security in the rice transactions. The rice transactions finished in the 12th month of the 4th year Meiji. Considerable loss was experienced in the rice transactions, and it was decided upon that some large transactions should be entered into, and till that time the securities should be left with defendants. No large speculation had then been discovered. Thinking that some large transaction would be discovered, the securities were left. Benzo is my friend. He is a wholesale merchant, and is not in my employment. Benzo had not charge of my business in Yokohama, I could employ whom I pleased. I had the services of Benzo. Benzo was employed by both parties in the business, between myself and defendants. Benzo has not yet been paid, as considerable loss has been experienced. No remuneration for his services was decided upon. If there had been profits made he would have received remuneration from (out of the general profits) both sides. At Mr Irwin's request Benzo came into the transaction as he (Benzo) had known defendants a long time, having been introduced by myself. I never went to defendants to ask for money, but I have sent others to do so.

(Court adjourned till 10 o'clock next morning.)

Friday, September 3, 1875.

Court re-assembled at 10 a.m.

Cross examination of Ito Hachibei continued: Benzo was a man in whom I had every confidence. I did not entrust my seal to Benzo. I never entrusted my seal to Benzo, and he never put it to any transactions (entered in my book) with defendants. I entrusted it to Rikichi. Rikichi was my clerk. The seals in the books shown me in my examination in chief were put on in the upper storey of the house adjoining that of Benzo. I rented the house. I was present some times when the seal was put on. I never saw Benzo put the seal on. I don't know if he ever did do so when I was not present. Benzo has the reputation in Yokohama of being an honest man. I believe him to be so. If Benzo acted under my orders I should endorse everything he did. I don't know if Benzo has done anything unfair in these transactions. I approve of every step Benzo has taken in this matter that I know about. I think Benzo has taken no step of which I do not approve. I approve of everything that I know of that Benzo has done. I still have the most perfect confidence in Benzo. I have seen the accounts rendered by defendants in this action, and I have also examined them. They were translated, but they were not correct. Only a part of them were translated. The translation was a correct one. I do not know a word of English. The balance in the accounts shown by defendants to me was a little over $100,000, with interest, making it $114,000 in favor of defendants. I compared the translation of the accounts with my own books, my cash book. Saito and Rikichi had charge of my cash book. I compared the accounts with that book, and a great many other papers and documents. I mean that the cash book which I examined the accounts with is a great many books. Some of the items were correct in defendants' accounts, but a great many were incorrect. I went to Mr. Walsh, but neither he nor his clerk knew anything about it. I instructed my clerk to make the examination of the accounts, and took his word about them. I have personal knowledge of the accounts, both of those of the defendants and my own besides that of my clerk. I have examined the accounts of defendants and ascertained that they are incorrect in many particulars.

Mr. Ness called for the production of the cash books that witness had compared defendant's accounts with and found them incorrect.

Mr. Dickins objected, but his Honour ordered them to be produced.

Witness continued: Saito and Rikichi are in charge of my books. I have perfect confidence in them, and would leave my seal with them. I approve of everything they have done for me that I know of since 1871. Uchida Benjiro was the man appointed by both sides to make the purchases of coin. Defendants' Chinese compradore, Zin Coy, made some purchases as well. Hashimoto Benzo was appointed by both sides as inspector. He was to move between both parties, take messages, and superintend matters generally in the exchange and rice business.

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A record of the money transactions in the exchange business was kept in cash-books. They were kept in duplicate: one at defendants and one at my house. Some items were kept on separate papers, the parties who had charge of which can give particulars. Saito and Rikichi can give the information. The separate papers were kept by request of defendants; but I do not know their contents, my accountants kept them. I asked my accountants the contents of these separate papers; they told me they were made by request of defendants. There was an advance on rice for one thing. Some exchange transactions were written on these separate papers. They were payments and receipts, such as should in the ordinary course have been entered in the cash books. These separate papers are memoranda of exchange transactions. The duplicate cash-books should entirely agree up to the termination of the exchange transactions. I have seen the separate papers in Benzo's house after they were made. These papers were correct. I do not recollect how many there were. After the end of the transactions in 1871, nothing whatever was written in my cash-book. My seal was not put in my cash book to any transaction after the business was finished. My instructions were that my seal was to be put on all receipts; and I believe that was always done. On documents my half seal is sufficient; but receipts must be stamped with the whole seal to be binding. Receipts would not be complete without both half and whole seal were on them. A Japanese receipt with only a half seal on it will not pass; in fact, would be of no use. half seal on a receipt is only a mark. It is a tally with my copy of the receipt. It would also be a proof that it was recorded in my book. A half seal is of use only as a tally. At the time that a receipt is recorded, the half seal is put on it. There are no such things as genuine receipts with half seals on them only. The half seal is placed on all payments; and the half and the whole seal upon receipts show that the amounts have been received. As to payments, the contents of the paper is agreed upon before the half seal. A receipt must have a whole seal. The contents of a paper are agreed on beforehand, and then in case of receipts, the whole and half seals are put on. The half seal upon a paper shows that the contents have been previously agreed upon.

Court adjourned, and reassembled at 2 p.m.

The cash books of plaintiff with which he had compared the accounts of defendants were then handed into Court. Witness continued—I do not know when the entries in "book C" now shown me were made. They were made by Saito Kaske. Saito Kaske can say when they were made. This is my copy book. All the receipts and payments are entered in defendants Cash Book. This book contains the sum totals of the previous entries. [Some items in Book F were gone into. The cash book deposited with defendants is the one to be relied on. Book C is of no consequence. The two entries in "F" are not in "C," but "F" is correct. I think I have another copy of this book. The document now shown me is a true one. It contains payments and receipts. These are entries apart and outside of the partnership. I think the first four items refer to other exchange. He who had charge of the only one who would know about it. I don't know about it. The document and some accounts marked "A" handed to witness to point out some items, but he said it would be useless for him to look as he had had nothing to do with exhibit "A."

Saito is the person who can give the amount of the exchange transactions, I can't tell. Saito had the matter in charge and I don't know anything about the books and appers that exhibit "A" was compiled from. On the latter part of the 12th month 4th year of Meiji, I first heard from Saito that money was owing to me from defendants. The amount was understood to be about $100,000.

Some entries showed to witness in book "D," dated 10th month 4th year of Meiji.

These entries are false. They bear my half seal, but as they are false they do not bear my whole seal. All entries that bear my half seal are not false. This book was made because Mr. John Walsh was coming back. If you were to show me a receipt with my half seal on it I would at once tell you of it was false. I can't say if there are any of my genuine receipts with my half-seal only on them. There are probably some genuine receipts with my half-seal only on them, but I can't tell without seeing them. I can't tell if any receipts with my half seal put on them by my agent are genuine or not without seeing them. My agent would inform me every time that he used my half seal and thus I should know if such a receipt was genuine or not. My agent did not make the entry on page 1 exhibit D. The entries were made at the request of Mr. Irwin, who promised to make them right afterwards. The impressions of my seal were made by my agent, by my order, in my presence. I did not have my full seal put on, because the entries were false. I was present with four others, but none of the defendants were present. In anticipation of the expected arrival of Mr. J. Walsh in Yokohama, in the early part of the 10th month 4th year of Meiji, Mr. Irwin said as immense losses had been experienced in the exchange transactions great trouble would arise with Mr. Walsh, and his standing in the firm be injured. He said this to Benzo and requested that Benzo would make the false entries recorded there to prevent Mr. Walsh knowing it. My three clerks were requested by Benzo to do as Mr. Irwin requested, but as they knew this was wrong, and the entries would be false they refused to make them. After this Irwin repeatedly begged Benzo to make these entries. Repeated requests were after this made by Benzo to my three clerks, but they still refused to have anything to do with such a false transaction." After repeated attempts to get them to do so I being in Yedo received a letter from them asking me to come to them on the 8th of the 13th month. On the 9th I went to the clerks' place and heard about the matter and then I heard the whole tale, and with my clerks discussed what was best to be done. As I said the transaction would be a false one, I refused to have anything to do with it. Irwin ridiculed it. Then Benzo asked if the thing could not be done in consequence of the large exchange business then being transacted. Then I asked Benzo if the entries requested to be made would correspond with the actual balance of the exchange amounts when made. Benzo then said correct entries would be made to take the place of these. I said incorrect ones will be substituted at some future time if I will consent, but on the condition that they shall be written as *adzukari atzke* as they were false entries. As it would not do to make them in the ordinary way in the day book, I had them made in the 1st page as described, Benzo guaranteeing to keep me from all harm. I ordered the writings to be made on the 10th day 10th month 4th year Meiji, and Benzo took them to Mr. Irwin. Then I received $20,000 advance on rice transactions and that entry was made immediately after the false entries. Shortly after I received 3,000 *ryos* in *nihoo kin* from Mr. Irwin. This amount was also entered in the same book. Afterwards I received $5,000, and that was entered in the same book. I think another payment was made but am not certain.

Adjourned till 10 Monday morning.

IN THE SAIBANSHO.

September 1st, 1875.

EDGAR ABBOTT *v.* MITSU BISHI S. S. CO.

The particulars of this case were as follows:—It appears that the Plaintiff's Agent in Nagasaki had shipped per *Kanagawa Maru* 170 tons of Coal, and had received back from the steamer a clean Mate's receipt for the quantity shipped, on receiving the documents the Plaintiff's Agent paid the Coal merchant at Nagasaki for the 170 tons; on delivery being taken at Yokohama, only 142 tons were delivered and the Plaintiff then commenced action for short delivery, his argument being that the Mates receipts in the first instance were the original documents to go by which stated received on board so many piculs of Coal which exactly corresponded with the number of tons called for in the Bill of Lading. He had paid for that quantity shipped, and he contended that the Bill of Lading should be made out strictly according to the Mates Receipts, the Defendants had inserted clauses in the Bill of Lading, such as, more or less, not accountable for weight, &c., and held that by the insertion of such clauses they were not liable for the deficiency. Then again the Defendants stated that the Mates Receipts produced were not their usual ones; they should have been on printed Forms. The Plaintiff argued that he was not aware that any particular class of paper was requisite. A receipt was a receipt and he wished to have the receipt before the Court fulfilled. The Defendants stated that other receipts were filed up and signed at their office in Nagasaki. The Plaintiff stated he never heard of before two mates receipts being issued for the same goods.

The Plaintiff then called the attention of the Court to the fact that the Defendants had broken a clause inserted in the Bill of Lading, it was this $400 received on account of freight balance to be adjusted and paid on Yokohama. Instead of paying this in Yokohama the Defendants pay the difference in Nagasaki to the shipper without the Plaintiff's knowledge, and then brought that fact in as a proof that the shipper having received this sum must have had some doubt of the incorrectness of the quantity shipped.

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No documents were produced to shew that the shipper had been paid. The Plaintiff here stated that he did not think this materially mattered, he wished, to go back upon the mate's receipts, they were the documents he was prepared to stand by, he had paid for his coal on receipt of them, because they were "Clean receipts." Had the Coal been signed for by the Chief Officer "Received a quantity of Coal" then, the Plaintiff's Agent would never have made any settlement until the Coals were discharged at Yokohama. As the matter now stood he the Plaintiff did not see why he should be the loser, because the Company's business had been conducted in such a careless manner; he at the same time wished to draw attention to the fact that he the Plaintiff held both Mates receipts and Bills of Lading for the cargo referred to.

The defendants, in reply, said that the coal was taken on board in Nagasaki without being weighed, and that the mate's receipts, on which such stress had been laid, were simply an acknowledgement from that officer so that the lighterman might show his master that he had delivered the coals at the proper ship.

Judgment reserved.

THE NEW PRESS LAWS.

(*Nisshi Shimbun, June 30th.*)

NOTIFICATION No. 101.

It is hereby notified that the Newspaper Law published by Notification No. 352 of October 1873 is now repealed, and the following accompanying new law ordained in its stead.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo daijin.

28th June, 1875.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

I.—Whenever it is wished to publish a newspaper or periodical magazine, the proprietor, or, if a company, the director, must send in a petition to the Home Department through the office of the *Fu* or *Ken* for permission to do so. In any case of publication without such permission a charge will be laid against the offender before the Judicial Authorities,* the publication will be put a stop to, and the proprietor or director as well as the editor and printer will severally be punished by a fine of one hundred *yen*. Any one who falsely describes himself as having obtained permission will be fined not less than 100 *yen* and not more than 200 *yen*, and his types and machinery will be confiscated.

II.—The following particulars are to be inserted in the petition.

1. The title of the proposed publication.

2. The time when published, whether daily, weekly, monthly or at indefinite times.

3. The name and residence of the proprietor, or if a company, of the directors, exclusive of persons having only a share in the newspaper.

4. The name and residence of the editor, or where there are several editors of the principal editor.

5. The name and residence of the printer. If the editor and printer are the same person, this should be stated.

Any false declaration with regard to the above five particulars will be punished by the stoppage or suspension of the publication, and by a fine of from ten to one hundred *yen*.

III.—In the event of the death or resignation of an editor or chief editor, the publication may be continued with a provisional editor or chief editor, but the name and residence of the new editor or chief editor must be reported by the proprietor or director to the office of the *Fu* or *Ken* within 15 days at latest, counting from the day after the death or resignation. If a report is not made within this time, the publication will be suspended, and the proprietor or director will pay a fine of one hundred *yen*.

If any change should occur in any of the other particulars mentioned in clause II., the proprietor or director and editor or chief editor should report it jointly within at least fifteen days after. Failure to report within the time specified subjects the proprietor or director and editor or chief editor to a fine of one hundred dollars each.

IV.—No other person than Japanese subjects can be proprietors or directors, editor or chief editors.

V.—The proprietor or editor may himself be also the editor or chief editor.

VI.—Where there are two or more editors one shall be selected and made chief editor.

The names of the editor and printer shall be inserted at the end of each number or volume, and where there are several editors, of the chief editor. If the editor or chief editor is ill, a substitute should be provided, and his name published instead.

An infraction of this rule subjects the editor, chief-editor or substitute to a penalty of not less than 100 *yen* and not more than 500 *yen*, and the printer to a fine of 100 *yen*.

VII.—If anything contained in the number or volume infringes the prohibitions of Clause XII and the following clauses, or if an offence is committed against the law of slander the editor will be considered the principal, and the accessory, if the proprietor or director is cognizant of it, he will be considered as if he were the responsible editor.

VIII.—With the exception of the ordinary paragraphs of news, of articles in newspapers or magazines (in which contributors are included) must sign their names in every case where the discussion turns upon foreign or domestic politics, finance, the feelings of the nation, the aspect of the times, learning or religion, or matters affecting rights of officials and people.

The writer who signs a feigned name subjects himself to imprisonment for thirty days and to fine of ten *yen*. If he signs another man's name he subjects himself to imprisonment for seventy days and to a fine of 20 *yen*.

Either or both of the above-named punishments may be inflicted. The same rule holds for the punishments mentioned below.

IX.—When articles are translated from foreign newspapers or magazines, the translator, except in the case of ordinary paragraphs of news, must sign his name to them, and if such articles infringe the prohibitions of Clause XII and the following clauses, if they offend against the law of slander, the responsibility is the same as that of the writer in Clause VII who is considered an accessory.

X.—If the editor only is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence, the proprietor or director may appoint an acting editor or a new editor and continue the publication, except it has been at the same time suspended. If the publication is continued without an editor having been appointed, it will be suspended.

XI.—If in any newspaper or magazine, any public office, company or private individual is mentioned by name, the newspaper or magazine must publish in their next issue after receiving it any explanation or correction which such public office, company or person may furnish to them. An infraction of this rule subjects the editor to a penalty of not less than 10 *yen* and not exceeding 100 *yen*.

XII.—Any person who in a newspaper or magazine incites to the commission of any crime will be considered equally guilty with the person who has been caused to commit it, and if his inciting has not resulted in any offence being committed the penalty is imprisonment for not less than five days and not more than three years and a fine of not less than 10 *yen* and not exceeding 500 *yen*.

Any one who incites to riot a number of evil-disposed persons or who stirs up to a violent attack upon the authorities will be considered equally guilty with the ringleader. If his persuasions do not result in causing a crime to be committed he will be punished as above.

XIII.—Any one advocating a revolution in the Government or the subversion of the State or who attempts to stir up rebellion is subject to imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than three, and in the case of crime committed (owing to such instigation), to the same punishment as the principal offender.

XIV.—Any one who reviles existing laws, or confuses the sense of duty of the people to observe them, or who by perverted reasoning attempts to justify offences plainly contrary to the criminal law, will be punished with imprisonment for not less than one month, and not more than one year, and with a fine of not less than five *yen*, and not exceeding 100 *yen*.

XV.—It is not allowed to publish the preliminary proceedings in Criminal Courts before sentence has been publicly delivered, nor the deliberations of the judicial officers respecting the trial. Any breach of this rule is punished with imprisonment for not less than one month and not exceeding one year, and a fine of not less than 100 *yen*, and not exceeding 500 *yen*.

XVI.—Memorials and petitions may not be published without the sanction of the *In, Shô, Shi* or *Chô*. Any breach of this rule subjects the offender to the same penalties as in the preceding clause.

* The *Fu* and *Ken* authorities will act as prosecutors in the case of offences against this law.

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ADDITIONAL REGULATION.

Any person who has already received authorization to publish a newspaper or magazine before this law was notified need not send in a fresh application, but he should report to the Home Department, through his *Fu* or *Ken*, within ten days counting from the day following his receipt of the notification, the five items specified in clause II. If after ten days have elapsed, this report has not been sent in, the *Fu* or *Ken* will suspend the publication. Fresh application must follow the rule laid down in clause I.

When there have hitherto been several editors but no chief editor, a chief editor or provisional chief editor must be appointed within two days, counting from the day following the receipt of the notification.

If after two days, the newspaper or magazine continues to be published without the name of any chief editor, the *Fu* or *Ken* will suspend the publication. Fresh application should follow the course described above.

THE JAPANESE LAW OF LIBEL.

THE following is a translation of the newly instituted Law of Libel which possesses significance in connexion with the revised press regulations which have been simultaneously issued.

ARTICLE I.—Any statement, whether it be intrinsically true or false, which tends to injure the character of the individual is a *zangen* † and that which tends to give him a bad reputation is a *soshiri*. ‡ Whosoever shall exhibit, sell, or paste up books, manuscripts, pictures or likenesses for the purpose of disseminating *zangen* or *soshiri* will be punished in the manner hereinafter described.

ART. 2.—Should the object of slander be of Imperial rank the offender will render himself liable to imprisonment for not less than three months and not exceeding one thousand *yen*.

ART. 3.—Should the object of slander be a *kadzoku* (member of the Imperial family) the offender will render himself liable to imprisonment for not less than fifteen days and not more than two years and a half, or in lieu thereof may be fined a sum not less than fifteen, nor exceeding seven hundred *yen*.

ART. 4.—Should the effect of the slander be to bring into contempt any official, the punishment to the offender shall be not less than four days imprisonment nor more than two years; or a fine not less than ten *yen* nor exceeding five hundred; the offence of *soshiri* being punishable with imprisonment for not less than five days and not more than one year, or with a fine of not less than five nor exceeding three hundred *yen*.

ART 5.—Such as may slander *Kadzoku*, *Shidzoku* or *Hinin* render themselves liable to imprisonment for not less than seven days nor more than one year, or, in lieu thereof, may be fined not less than five and not (exceeding three hundred *yen*).

ART. 6.—Should information tending to bring to justice guilty persons be laid before the officers of the Government or of Justice, then shall the first article of these laws be without force. But a false accusation shall be punished as the law directs.

ART. 7 provides that prior to investigating a charge of slander the alleged criminality of the accused shall be fully enquired into. If substantiated then he shall be punished for such offence as the common law of the land shall take cognisance of, and, charge of slander against his accuser shall lapse. Should the offence, however, be not proved the charge of slander may be proceeded with.

ART 8.—Unless an accusation be laid against offenders in the cases provided under the Articles 4 and 5, the Government will take no cognisance of such offence.

† *Zangen* is a libel which may [illegible] be susceptible of proof.
‡ *Soshiri*, a libel which is [illegible] ce.

KOBE.

(Hiogo News.)

That the undeveloped mineral wealth of Japan is very great is so firmly believed by a very large proportion of the foreigners resident in the country, that we have long been desirous of seeing for ourselves on what kind of evidence this very prevalent belief is founded, as we know that some persons, whose opinions carry much weight, hold an exactly opposite opinion, based apparently on the absence of sufficient evidence in the shape of mining enterprise. A notice in the recently issued Annual Report of Mr. Consul Annesley of the great success which had attended the introduction of European machinery at the silver mines of Ikuno, and the proximity of the place to Hiogo, induced us recently to pay a flying visit there and see the workings. At the outset we were much struck by our personal experience of the immensity of the disadvantage which all industrial enterprise in this country labors under by the want of good roads, and the chief result of our visit, apart from the confirmation of the favorable impression made by the prospects of the mines is the strengthening of our conviction, expressed long ago, that the Government would have done much more wisely had it expended capital on the making of ordinary good roads in the country before it proceeded to enter into contracts and officially plunging us under into schemes of railway communication. The beginning is made, and the result will be made the surer, but we adhere to our opinion that the results would have been brought about in a more wholesome and healthy way by beginning at the other end. Most foreigners here know, namely, that Ikuno is "beyond Himeji," and in certain states of individual one has to go to Himeji to get there. In a direct line Ikuno is not much nearer to the latter place than to Hiogo. Arima is more than the direct line to it. To the latter place practical junks (sailing boats) have been opened, but there is nothing but a wandering bridle foot-path between Ikuno and Hiogo. The French engineers employed at the mines have shown the Government what the country wants, by making from Ikuno to Shikama (the port of Himeji, and one visited by the writer of this paper) by far the best road, beyond all sort of comparison, that we have yet seen in the country, here (eighteen feet) wide and Himeji being reckoned from Ikuno exactly fifty kilometres in length or thirty-one miles, one hundred and twenty-two yards, on it is excellently engineered, built, and admirably drained, and cost, including several fine girder bridges, exactly over 50,000—one-fifth more than Fukushima to the river at present employed in keeping it up to the standard and of coolies per week employed, year and a half ago, while owing to the non-completion of one very long bridge close to Himeji it was opened into that town only on the 8th instant.

We were received by the mine-masters in a most perfect manner—like old friends. The hospitality extended to us by Mr. Gowen, the Chief Engineer in Charge, was wonderful, and we can never be sufficiently grateful to him for the immense pains he took to produce in our fellow understanding a clear comprehension of all the processes of the special industry which he unfolded to us. Here we shall make no effort to explain with minuteness, because such an effort would involve us, and our readers, in a mass of technical verbiage, and because any one can find it probably much better done for him than we could do it, in any Cyclopedia, under the head of the extraction of silver from its ores by the process of amalgamation with quicksilver—which is the plan followed at Ikuno. The first thing that strikes the eye of the visitor is the works themselves, with their tall chimney in Japan, which incidentally illustrates the dauntless rivalry so strongly developed in the Japanese. The Mint at Osaka was generally credited by foreigners as possessing the smoky distinction above quoted,—and it for a short time did; but the Ikuno folks, finding out the fact, ran up their chimney a few feet higher, and, we still hope, put the faces of the wretched Osaka people to standing shame. On the hill side above the works are to be seen the house on a small platform of a stationary engine to work the shaft now being driven down in the rock; a number of places like large rabbit holes; and a tramway which runs round the face of the hill, connecting the said holes with a series of shoots, down which the extruded ore is passed to the works. After a clamber up the hill face, we enter one of these holes, which turns out to be mouth of a gallery about six feet square. After reducing ourselves, by a judicious change of clothing, to a more perfect representation of dirty blackguardism than in our moments of deepest humiliation we had heretofore considered possible, we traverse in the pursuit of knowledge one of the eight miles of these galleries which the workings at present contain, and see the first process of removing the ore by blasting, the fuses for which were at first imported from abroad, but are now all made on the premises, at a saving of more than seventy-five per cent. Emerging, we find the ore at the deliveries of the shoots being broken with hammers into pieces varying in size from one's fist to a walnut, the richest portions being broken the smallest. The least rich and those containing a preponderance of other minerals are set aside for consumption at convenience, and the more choice morsels set out according to quality in five classes (for different treatment) of an estimated value on appearance of bearing silver in the proportion of from eighty dollars per ton to five thousand and upwards. These fragments are then pounded into dust in crushing mills, and the dust baked in ovens, with common salt—chloride of sodium. Hitherto the silver has been combined with sulphur, but in these ovens a chemical change takes place—the chlorine of the common salt com-

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bining with the silver (and the ten to twelve per cent of gold which the ore contains) and the sulphur of the silver combining with the sodium of the salt to make Epsom Salts, which we may mention goes off in the rivers, poisoning the fish. The ore—now a red earth—is then, by means of water and iron balls, thoroughly mixed with a large quantity of quicksilver by means of revolving drums. Under this process the quicksilver takes up the precious metal, and when the amalgamation is complete the drums are emptied and the now comparatively valueless mud washed away. The combined (and still fluid) metals are then treated with hydraulic pressure against a leather sieve, through which fine mercury is extruded, leaving a putty-like brilliant white amalgam. Heated in iron retorts, the remaining mercury contained in this amalgam is driven off into a condenser, to be used over and over again. The resulting lumps of metal, having been fused with borax, which brings away some scoriæ and other impurities in the form of scum, is run into moulds and sent to the Mint at Osaka. It contains in this form, in which it leaves Ikuno, about seventy per cent of pure silver and ten of gold, the remaining twenty per cent being nearly pure copper. Hitherto we have spoken almost exclusively of silver, for hitherto and up to the present moment it has been and is the specialty of the mine. Till four years ago the Japanese worked it for silver only, discarding other metals, it being even asserted that they were ignorant of the quantity of gold the silver they produced contained. When Mr. Coignet was first appointed by the Government, for a year and a half, hesitated to admit that even with the inferior appliances at his command he could produce $4,000 a month of silver, but being once convinced they made an appropriation of $400,000 for European machinery, which arrived about two years ago and by the aid of a foundry and machine shop on the premises, supplemented by the efforts of the Yokoska Arsenal and the Kobe Iron Works, is now nearly all in working order, the output at this moment averaging $30,000 a month, exactly half of which goes to pay working expenses, leaving the Government a clear profit of $15,000 a month. As we saw before that the population mainly supported by the mines is 15,000, the population of Ikuno and outlying hamlets is supported at little more than $1 per head per month. The power utilised to drive the machinery is mainly water, brought four miles and a half in an artificial canal, and may be taken for nine months in the year at 250 gallons per second, with a fall of 100 feet. For three months in the twelve this supply fails and the works are driven by steam, for which purpose (in addition to four other engines otherwise employed) there are four engines of 25 h.p. each, the work of which is regulated by the fluctuations in the supply of water. In addition to the silver which is at present the principal object of attainment, the hills contain copper, iron, lead and zinc, copper being commercially the greatest of these in importance. The copper is at present unworked dependently, but next Spring copper works are to be erected, and M. Coignet considers that the yield of the workings may be increased to an indefinite extent and for an indefinite period in simple accordance with the quantity of the machinery which may be employed. In the present imperfectly developed state of intercommunication in the country, transport is necessarily a heavy item of expense in illustration of which it will be sufficient to state that coals, which cost at Shikama $5 a ton, cost at Ikuno $9.

With reference to the mineral wealth of Japan, a subject of great importance to the future of the country, M. Coignet's opinion is entitled to the highest respect. He says he believes that except with regard to the less familiar metals, such as zinc, &c., further investigation will discover no heretofore unknown valuable veins of minerals. The Japanese, as a people, are remarkable, beyond any Western nation with which he is acquainted, for a generally diffused knowledge of the more easily known metals, such as gold, silver and copper; but he believes that the mineral wealth of the country is great, and that where the Japanese have the will to work their minerals, it is want of capital, and not want of knowledge, which stands in their way.

The first part of the return journey—down hill, on the new road under a brilliant moon—was the most pleasant travelling we have ever experienced in this country, but after that the sufferings of the previous day were repeated. With one or two trifling exceptions, in the shape of generally unsuccessful attempts at extortion on the part of the keepers of jinrikisha houses—not the coolies themselves—nothing could exceed the politeness with which we were treated throughout by people and officials alike, which we are bound to say has been personally our invariable experience of the Japanese, whereby we are always the more convinced that any cases of incivility and jack-in office-ism should be throughly sifted, to ascertain the hidded springs which have brought them about.

We cannot conclued without noticing the deplorable condition of the crops, especially between Akashi and Himeji, from the prevalent drought. In this district fields both of rice and cotton are ruined beyond hope of recovery, and coolie labor is employed day and night in raising such water as still remains amongst the weeds in the bottoms of the ponds, to the level of the fields. The conformation of the country is such that any general failure of one particular crop is not to be appreheded, but there must inevitably be many districts as heavily visited as the one we have mentioned, and the coming winter must needs be a trying one to very many among the poorer classes of the people.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31, *City of Quebec*, British ship, Davidson, 707, from Sydney, N.S.W., June 23, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Aug. 31, *Ocean*, British steamer, Brown, 970, from Hongkong, Aug. 23, General, to Jardine, Matheson.

Sept. 1, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reignier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Aug. 25, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Sept. 3, *Paulsen*, German three-masted schooner, 270, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.

Sept. 4, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,698, from Hongkong, Aug 29, Mail and General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30, *Friedrich*, Austrian frigate, Baron Oesterieicher, for San Francisco, Aug. 28.

Aug. 30, *Flintshire*, British steamer, Reynolds, 1,400, for Hiogo, Aug 28, General R. Fischer Co.

Aug 28, *Oleander*, British barque, Joss, 348, for New York, Tea, despatched by P Heineman & Co.

Aug. 29, *Mercury*, British 3-m. schooner, Thomas, 361, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker.

Aug 29, *Carlew*, British gun-boat, Capt. Church, 784, for Hakodadi.

Sept. 1, *Sunda*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,682, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Per *Tanais* from Hongkong—Messrs Chapsal, Luther, Puglio, Cenotta, Uglases, Mazzochi, Ricardi, Meurier and Robinsoni.

Sept. 3. H.M.S. *Charybdis*, Captain Smith, 1800, on a cruise.

Sept. 4, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mail and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Sept 4. *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,325, for Shanghai and ports, Mail and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Sunda*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Terry, Joseph Smith, J. Rogers, Captain Stevens.

Per *Malacca* from Southampton:—Messrs. S. Mori, K. Kurobe, G. Yamada, S. Matsuda, H. Moridera; Madam Kourimoto, Mrs. T. Scott and Mr. T. Bellamy. From Hongkong:—Lieut. J. G. Jones R. N. Mr. F. W. Fry, J. S. Cox, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Mr. Estinford, Mr. Marshall and child.

Per *Oregonian* for Shanghai and ports.—Comdr. Parrish, and over G. W. Muir, F. A. Cope, T. C Swift, E. A. Bird, Thos. Grey, Miss Payson, 2 Messrs. Woolston, Mr. Mendel, H. Balton, Mr. Randorf, Mr. Underhill, Mr. Fiske, Mr. Curtis, 28 Japanese in Cabin, and 369 in the steerage.

Per *Kanagawa Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. Hamesh, Mrs. Ayashi, Mrs. Omoto, Mr. Bouger, Mr. L. Van der Pol, Revd. AJ Hocking, wife and servant, Dr. Lauing, M. Pettijean, Miss McLean, Mrs. Hirakawa and 2 children, Mr. Katajima, Mr. Numah, Mr. and Mrs. Makazima and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Shuzi, Mr. Sato, Messrs. Kimura, Yamakawa, Ogawa, Houda, Tawatsu and Mikawa and 184 Japanese and 3 Chinamen in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Sunda* for Hongkong.—

Silk .. .. 383 bales.

Per P. & O. str. *Malacca* from Hongkong:—

Cargo from Europe &c.

162 Packages of general merchandise.

from Hongkong.

Sugar... ... ... 1,595 bags.

General merchandise ... ... 1,361 Packages.

REPORTS.

The *City of Quebec* reports light airs and calms throughout the passage.

The *Ocean* reports strong head winds with a heavy sea the first three days after leaving port, latter part fine, and variable winds.

The *Tanais* report fine weather, with fresh breezes from the N.E. up to Van Diaman Strait.

The S. S. *Naples* was to leave Hongkong for Shanghai about the time the *Ocean* left for this port.

The *Paulsen* reports after leaving Takow had strong northerly winds with falling Barometer. On the 20th, 21st and 22nd, experience heavy gales from the N. E. to N.W., a mountainous sea

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running the ship at the time being between 26 degrees 46 minutes and 27 degrees 04 minutes North, and longitude 122 degrees to 124 degrees 39 minutes E. Afterwards had variable winds with rain squalls.

The P. & O. S. S. *Malacca*, left Hongkong August 20th at 5 30 a.m., Experienced light Variable Winds with fine but cloudy weather to Yokohama from thence to Ooshima dull overcast squally weather with fresh head wind and sea, from Ooshima to port thick squally weather with incessant heavy rain and strong head wind and sea.

On September 2nd 11 a.m., Experenced severe thunder storm Arrived at Yokohama September 4th at 1.40 p.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York	H. A. Litchfield ...	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York	Ukraine	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	8th Sept.
San Francisco ...	Colorado	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	17th Sept.
San Francisco ...	Great Republic ...	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	23rd Sept.
San Francisco ...	Oceanic...	O. & O. Co.	10th Sept.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.			*Destination.*
Massilia	Rand		
Menmieh	Pasqualini	Hongkong.	
Malacca	Bernard...		
Naruto	DuBois		
Ocean	Brown		
Sea Gull	Aefort		
Yamato	Reigader		
SAILING SHIPS.			
Benjamin Sewall ...	1433	Pennell	
City of Quebec... ...	707	Davidson	
Gaucho	337	Crighton	
Hants County	617	Cochrane	
H. A. Litchfield ...	638	Spalding	New York.
Lothair	794	Orchard...	
Nation's Hope	666	Livingstone	
Panlsen	370	... ...	
Ukraine	709	Melchior...	New York.
VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.			
American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal	
Italian corvette ...	...Vittor Pisani	Captain A. de Negri	
American corvette	...Yantic	...Captain M'Nair	
Russian gun-vessel	...Abreck	...Von Schantz, gone to Yokoska	

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glenroy" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke"; "Formosa"; "Coulnakyle"; "Punjaub"; "Paraguay" s.s.; "Naples" s.s.; "Flying Spur."

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Jessie Jamieson."

FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Aimbo."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Esslugar."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Atlantis."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Victoria;" "Shalimar."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary", For Hiogo.—"Ugo"; "Cremona"; "New Republic"; "Robert Kelly"; "Richd. Lattley"; "Hafroljon"; "Hope."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Hector" str.; "Patroclus" s.s.; "Orestes" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Lorne" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Albuera;" "Western Chief" "Ullock."

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

VESSELS SPOKEN.

The "Coulnakyle" June 6th, 6°. 02' N. 25°. 40' W.
" "Shalimar" June 29th, 41°. N. 24°. West.
" "Jessie Jamieson" May 31st, 0°. 36' N. 26°. 12' West.
All bound to this port.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *via* San Francisco. Per annum, $10: Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 418, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

THE

Nikko Guide Book.

MAY be had from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
" F. S. WETMORE & Co.,
" BERRICK BROS.

Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, May 20, 1875. tf.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at "

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

A VARIED STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHS, consisting of Landscapes, Views of places of note, and Portraits of prominent men, taken by the undersigned.

The Public is invited to an inspection of these.

Yokohama.

August 24th, 1875.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1, 26 m.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—The improvement reported in last issue has made further progress, and we have now a firm and active market, with an upwards tendency of prices.

Grey Shirtings:—			White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 30 in.	per pce. $1 97½ to $2.05	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom	per pce	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 34 in.	„ nom. 2 25 to 2 55	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb	0.75 to 1 02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6	„ 39 in.	„ „ 2.25 to 2.65	Black Velvets		8.75 to 10.00
9 lbs.	„ 44 in.	„ 2.55 to 2.95	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.		3.30 to 3.40

Cotton Yarn.—

No. 16 to 24		per picul.. $29 00 to 35 00	No. 38 to 42		per picul... $41.00 to 45.00
No. 28 to 32		per picul .. $35 00 to 40.50			

Woollens.—The week has been characterised by a quieter feeling in the market, and general transactions could only be effected by means of sensible concessions on the part of holders upon cost prices. There has been however more enquiry for plain black, *Orleans* of good quality, for which about $7.60 to $7.70 has been obtained. The enquiry for *Mousselines* seems somewhat more restricted, and Cloths attract very little attention.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 25 to 7.70	Figured Mousseline de Laines	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4 50 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	30 yds. 32 in.	0 25 to 0.33	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	8.00 to 7 20
Cumlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.00 to 7 00	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	7.00 to 0.80
Cowlet Assts	26—58 yds. 32 in.	18 50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Plain Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13 00 to 14 50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	5.00 to 0 80
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.18½ to 0.20½	Blankets, scarlet & grey 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb	4.00 to 0.42½

Sugar, market quiet. Transactions on a small scale, China kinds lower; Formosa also lower, stocks of all kinds large.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag		per picul.... 4.50 to 4.60	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.70 to 5.10
„ in Basket		„ 4.30 to 4.40	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4.50 to 4.60
China No. 1 Ping-fah		„ 8.10 to 8 30	Swatow	„	3.30 to 3 50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak		„ 7.20 to 7.70	Daitong	„	3 30 to 3.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak		„ 6.20 to 6 60	Japan Rice	„	3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah		„ 5.50 to 5 90	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.30

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Supplies continue to come in freely; they are in excess of last year for the same period of the season. Clean Hanks are scarce. Those best qualified by their inquiries for giving an opinion on the subject declare that cocoons being of bad quality in most of the Hank districts, and the much talked of improvement in the methods of reeling being in fact very slow in its progress, Hanks as a whole are scarcely better than last year.

Since the 23rd inst., arrivals are 950 bales, and settlements may be estimated at about 800 bales.

Under the influence of an active demand prices have regained the ground they had lost at the beginning of the fortnight. We quote:—

Hanks.—Extra to No. 1		$490 to 500	Oshu.—Extra		$540 to 560
„ Best No. 1 to 2		$460 to 470	„ Best		$510 to 530
„ Good No. 2		$440 to 450	„ Good		$480 to 500
„ Medium No. 2½		$400 to 430	Hamatsuka—23 to 60		$440 to 470
„ Common No. 3		$380	„ 30 to 63		$420 to 430
			Kakeda.—Best		$500

The latest telegram from Lyons quotes for Best Hanks 11/15d. fr. 47, say $450; from London they quote for No, 2, 3 and 4, 13/6d. say $350.

Silkworm's Eggs.—The first supplies of the season are expected shortly.

Tea.—The market continues with a downward tendency and decidedly weaker for Good Medium and Medium classes, whilst lower grades shew a marked decline: fine grades are in small supply, and a limited business has been done at quotations, finest and choice Teas are scarce, one or two parcels have made their appearance and a small lot is reported as closed at $49 per picul.

Settlements for the week amount to 2,580 piculs against arrivals about 4,200 piculs, and stocks in Yokohama are increasing.

The *Lothair* and *Hoogly* are filling for New York, the former nearly ready for sea.

The following are about current rates.

Common		$19.00 to 23 00	Fine		$36.00 to 38.00
Good Common		24 00 to 27 00	Finest		$40.00 to 42.00
Medium		28.00 to 31.00	Choice		nominal. $48.00 to 52.00
Good Medium		32.00 to 34.00			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a considerable decline in rates during the past week, without, however, bringing out any Private paper, and with only a moderate demand for Bank Bills.

Gold Yen as last reported are only bought for local requirements.

Rates close as follows:—				
Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1½d.	On Hongkong—Bank sight	½	per cent disct.
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0½d.	„ Private 10 days' sight	1	„
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1½d.	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98½	
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	5.20	„ 60d. sight Private	101	
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.27 to 28	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	98	
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72½ to	„ 30 days sight Private	101	
„ Private 10 days' sight	73	Gold Yen	403	
		Kinsats	404	

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWLAND'S KODONTO 2/9

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.

ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO. AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS'MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipeint decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin Soothing, cooling and purifying it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. 'Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," At ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama July, 3, 1875. 10ins.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. MCDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52 ins.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London.

Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 37.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue d subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The week just passed will long be remembered as noteworthy for the repeal of the old laws which fettered the Book-Press, and the issue of a new code which makes it practically free. We can do more this week than present our readers with a section of the code, the remainder of which shall be placed in their hands in our next issue, nor shall we enlarge on the subject until the whole is before them. But we regard the measure as one full of rich promise to the nation, and the issue of it at this moment harmonizes so completely with all that we have said on the subject of the Press-Laws, that we cannot but feel a peculiar gratification in announcing it. It is curious that, so far as we know, the native newspapers have expressed no opinions on the subject. (A short article, which will be found elsewhere, has reached us since this was in type.) The silence of the foreign press is far more intelligible.

It is obvious to the readers of the native newspapers that important changes are afoot in the system of land taxation throughout the country. There are not wanting, too, signs that the land is overburdened by taxation, and that some measure of a very large nature will be resorted to before long with a view of lightening this burden. It is not difficult to see in what direction these signs point. A vast class has been quartered on the country for centuries, and has steadily stood in the way of its advancement, preventing any accumulation of wealth, creating none, and living of course on the labour of others. It is impossible that this can go on for ever. But the adjustment of its legitimate claims will be a matter of extreme difficulty, especially where lands, once the property of families, has been handed over to the nation. The change, should our suspicions be correct, will constitute another step in the revolution Japan is undergoing, nor can it be contemplated without some anxiety. It is, however, certain that, as a paragraph in our daily issue announced early in this week, the condition of feeling even among the privileged classes is rapidly growing in favour of such a reform as that which we presume to be now contemplated.

It is wholly a mistake to suppose, as seems to have been done, that any instructions were given to the Japanese newspapers that they *should* omit the titles given to the Western Sovereigns, though the misapprehension is due perhaps, to the use of the word *should* instead of *might* in a short translation which appeared in our daily issue of [illegible]. The newspapers seem to have imagined that there was some necessity for speaking of "His Imperial Majesty," or "Her Majesty" &c. as the case might be, instead of simply "The Emperor" or the "King" or "Queen" of such and such a country. The object of such representation as has been made on this subject was to prevent the use of a gravely derogatory appellation to the European crowned heads. Of course [illegible] personages should be written of as His or Her Majesty. It is, of course, as entirely right that terms implying inferiority, if not a tributary relation, to the Sovereign of this country, should not be used in speaking of Sovereigns of the Western Powers, as it would be entirely wrong to insist on any one adding the title of 'Majesty' to their designation. To suppose that the British Minister would make any such representation is to transfer the obvious fatuity of the writer of the paragraph in last night's *Gazette* from himself to the Minister.

The paragraph from the *Mail* (*Times*) relating to proposals for the cession to Germany by China of the Island of Formosa may have caused some of our readers surprise. But ten years ago this report frequently cropped up in the political gossip of the day among the China residents; of late little has been heard of it, and the only surprise it now causes to those familiar with the East is its sudden revival. Germany would, of course, enormously like to possess the island, but she would for a long time find the burden of its maintenance a serious one, relatively to its actual value to her, and the German Government is very frugal. No white race could colonize the island on account of its climate, though of course it might be converted into a kind of German Java. It may be doubted, however, whether a far-sighted statesman would push out a piece so far while the pawns are so much wanted for work nearer home. The Germans enjoy a large share of the China trade, and do so at very little expense to themselves. Formosa would be a feather in their cap, which they would wear with pride; but it is questionable whether a calm survey of the probable future would justify a move in this direction.

Whether or not it may be desirable for any qualified person or body of persons to frame a short reply to the Japanese work "Bemmo," which has lately been translated and placed before the public, is a question of some importance, into which, however, we shall not enter at present. But we observe that an attempt has been made to depreciate the value and importance of this piece of Japanese criticism on our Sacred Scriptures, and this demands a few words. The author of this attempt says that all well-informed natives with whom he has conversed, have, "with one accord, expressed intense disgust at the idea that one of their countrymen should disgrace the national character by writing and publishing such a foolish, drivelling book." He goes on to say that the "puling and sickly" nature of the work deprives it of all right to reply from 'a respectable opponent,' and winds his letter up with something about "Tom Paine," "weakly legs" and a reflection on the mental powers of the author of "Bemmo."

Now, we make bold to say that nothing can be more unsatisfactory than such a mode of dealing with this great question; nay, more, we think it a most idle and dishonest way. What are the facts? A Japanese

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who has justly acquired a certain reputation as a scholar in his own country, sits down with the Bible before him and goes steadily through it with at least as much care as an average western scholar would go over a Japanese or Chinese work of the same kind which he intended to review. He finds a large number of extremely improbable stories in it, and points out the difficulties which reason opposes to the reception of these as true. He writes calmly and sensibly from his own point of view, he uses no offensive or discourteous expressions (in this setting an excellent example, by the way, to his Christian opponent) and neither by word nor deed does he forfeit the right to reply. What then is this retort about "respectable opponent" and "Tom Paine" and "intense disgust" and all the rest of it? This is not the spirit in which Christ replied to Nicodemus, Philip to the eunuch, or Paul to every one. Christianity may fitly reply by her attitude and her influence, and by these alone, to those who assail her with odious or infamous charges. But she claims, and, in our opinion, claims with a large share of justice, to be capable of proving the truth of her mission by an appeal to man's highest and profoundest reason, and this claim she may be fairly called on to substantiate. The writer of the letter in question talks of Paine as if he were a fool and a silly scribbler. Did he ever read "The Age of Reason" or any of Paine's political works? If so he cannot be ignorant—that is, if he can distinguish between a strong and a weak writer—that Paine was a man of very remarkable powers, almost great powers, that he struck blows which the distilled and combined power of fifty, or fifty thousand, of such writers as "Passing Bell" could not equal, and that he inflicted a great and deadly wound upon Christianity in England. Paine's life was a bad one in every way, and he has not, so far as we know, a single claim on our respect, except the courage with which he opposed, amidst a howl of obloquy such as never assailed any writer, doctrines which he thought false, if not pernicious. But in this he was superior to J. S. Mill—a very wise and good man—if the statement of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen is to be believed that Mill wrote his 'Logic' with the express purpose of forging a weapon which would give a death-blow to Christianity. Those who know Mill's Autobiography may remember that his father warned him against making open attacks on Christianity, as being useless in the present condition of the English mind, which was far too prejudiced to accept anything resembling truth on the question. Both the Mills saw that open attacks were useless, and agreed that the only way in which what they considered a pernicious, or, at all events, an absolute, delusion could be dispelled, was by readjusting the instrument employed in analysing it. And hence Mill's book, though the motives of the writer were wholly unsuspected by the world at large, and have only just been revealed (as we are informed) in a late essay in the *Contemporary Review*. That Mill's 'Logic' largely plays the part for which he destined it, no one can doubt who knows it, though it acts as a perfectly impassive solvent in which Christianity disappears as Antony's pearl did in the vinegar which he drank to Cleopatra's health. This is all by the way, however, and is only adduced to show that Paine deserves praise for having that "courage of his opinions," which, though a marked feature of Mill's character, did not distinguish him to the same extent or in the same case.

Marcus Aurelius was one of the best and wisest rulers who ever sat on a throne, and he persecuted Christianity and the Christians with a thoroughness and determination which leave us no doubt of his sincerity. He thought that the doctrines of Christ would annihilate the foundations of the polity of the Roman Empire and for this reason he fought them at every step. Shimadzu Saburo evidently thinks the same thing and opposes them for the same reason. What right have we to doubt the sincerity and earnestness of these men in a cause which they think a holy one? What sense or honesty or manliness is there in using such words as 'puling' and 'sickly' and 'disgust' and 'drivelling' and so on in reference to a pamphlet which, had it treated any other subject, would have been praised for its incisiveness and calmness?

But lest we should be supposed to be covertly taking the side of the writer of "Bemmo" or espousing his argument, we will in a few words say what, if the case were ours, we should do with the pamphlet. We say 'if the case were ours' because though most desirous of seeing the religion of Christ, his doctrines, precepts and example the foundations of the new life of this Empire, profoundly convinced as we are that they would give light and heat and vigour and freedom and stability to it—we have calls on our time and attention which simply prevent our undertaking the task. More than this. We should abandon at once half the tumble-down old forts which are supposed to be necessary to the defence of Christ's doctrines, and hand them over bodily to the enemy, if he cared to occupy them, glad to be rid of such worthless positions. We should confess at once that all the probabilities and appearances were utterly against the truth of Christianity. But we should argue from its effects. We should appeal to actual facts, standing before men every day of their lives, and capable of verification in a week beginning at this very hour. We should point, not to articles or creeds or miracles or mumbo-jumbo jargon or Hebrew wardrobes of old clothes, but to the passage, "If any man shall do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." We should point to the conduct of the men and women and nations who at this moment make the Bible the daily guide of their lives, and ask our opponents to explain its operation on the mind and conduct by any other hypothesis than that of its supreme value. Those who may take up the question—if indeed they do so—may be appalled at such views and come to some conclusions regarding our empirical proofs extremely confortable to themselves and condemnatory of us. They may do so in welcome. We shall survive it. But if they think to advance the interest of a great cause by such letters as that which has suggested these few words, we frankly tell them they are miserably deceiving themselves. The time has gone by for replies of this nature, and they are now associated in the mind of every honest thinker with impotence, indolence, or dishonesty. Let Christianity, at all events, go hand in hand in the minds of the Japanese with all that is generous, courteous, manly and high-minded. Among the "fruits of the Spirit are gentleness, meekness, temperance and patience," and the reply before us makes these qualities conspicuous by their absence. We see nothing in Bemmo which in the smallest degree tends "to disgrace the Japanese national character," while we see much in the letter of his opponent which tends greatly to illustrate the bad spirit of theological controversy, its virulence and, we fear, proverbial dishonesty.

We have from time to time drawn attention to what we conceive to be a serious error in the disposal of the young men whose successful pursuit of their education here has entitled them to the distinction of being sent abroad to finish it. A week or two ago we announced that nine such young men are to be sent off to America, two to Germany and two to France, None are to be sent to England. Of course this must afford an exquisite gratification to a little knot of Americans in Yedo who think that it involves a slight to England, and who imagine that it is well to foster in every Japanese who comes within the range of their influence a bitter hatred to the first European Power in the East. To them we say nothing. They are as incapable of understanding the action and policy, the character and motives of England and Englishmen as they are of weighing the sun. But we appeal in all confidence to the liberal-minded American gentleman who presides over the most important foreign portion of the Educational Department. He may not agree with us; but we shall have a fair hearing from him. We would ask him, then, whether it seems wise that none of these young men should be sent to England. He, of course, knows as well as any one that a class of education, accompanied with advantages of which no other country in the world can boast—we say this in no national vanity—can be had in England, and that these advantages are no more to be had in America than an abbey like Westminister or a palace like Windsor. And, apart from the range of studies which, in a narrow sense of the word, constitutes education, what is it most important that a young Japanese should learn to fit him best for public

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or even private life in this country? Certainly he should first be made to feel the importance of sound and lasting foundations for the polity of a country, and the danger of sudden organic changes, especially of those having their origin in doctrines derived *ab extra*. He should learn how great age may be associated with great vigour by timely changes which repair but never disturb, and which, without altering the plan of the structure, enlarge it where necessary, and always with a better material even than that which they replace. He should learn how the utmost freedom may be associated with the utmost respect for law; how a monarchy may be made partly the source and mainly the guarantee for such freedom; how an old aristocracy may be preserved in a vigour fully equal to that of the body of a nation unsurpassed in vigour; how political and official life may attract to it all that is worthiest and best in the mind and heart of the nation; how a judiciary unsurpassed in learning, acuteness and purity guards alike the prerogatives of the Crown and watches over the rights of the people; how halls of learning clustered together in a profusion which makes Oxford and Cambridge wonders of the world, preserve every thing that is worth preserving in the past and diffuse every influence which tends to improve the future and make it more stable; how a free press unmatched for its influence, its ability and character, and taking for its province the present and future welfare of humanity, combines the discussion of domestic and foreign affairs in a sweep of often statesman-like breadth and acuteness; how a wealthy church retains the affections of the poor, and commands the service or the homage of some of the most powerful intellects of the nation; how commercial and industrial enterprise is taught to rely on freedom and honesty as its most certain basis; how a vast moral and material force reposes in majestic placidity, and rarely is set in motion without a distinct benefit arising to humanity as the result. This is what the young students from Japan may see in England, and they can see it in equal perfection nowhere else. No travelled or instructed man will attempt to gainsay us in this, nor will it be denied that these are the lessons which above all others the young Japanese should learn. Let young men be sent by all means to France, to Germany and America. In each of those countries they may learn something they could not learn in England, both of what to do and what to avoid doing. But to leave young Japan without any knowledge of the mind of England, or to offer to it as knowledge the bundle of ignorant prejudices with which original American historical class-books abound, to call this a knowledge of England and English institutions, is to ensure a race of narrow-minded, prejudiced youths growing up in this country, profoundly ignorant of the constitution of that power, ignorance of which in the east can only be compared to ignorance in a pretending astronomer of the nature of the sun and the relations of the earth to him. We beg Dr. Murray's earnest consideration of this point, and if he requires an illustration of the truth of our remarks, let him read a letter signed M. S. Toyama, dated from Ann Arbor, Michigan, the 3rd August, which appeared in the *Japan Gazette* of the 10th inst. Is this the style of mind he will be content to produce as a monument of his labours in this country? The letter tells a truly lamentable tale, and we augur extremely ill of any system or influence of which it is the result.

We desire to draw attention to the publication in a book form of the notes published under the title of *Fu-so-Mimi-Bukuro* in this journal. It would not be becoming in us to dwell upon their richness or variety, but we make bold to say that they contain more information upon the every day affairs of Japanese life, upon customs, traditions, sports, legends and a vast variety of subjects, than any book which has been published for many years. The author has employed the leisure time which so many men waste or misuse, in adding to his store of information, in extending his knowledge of the language, in converse with the people, in reading Japanese books, at least with the assistance of a teacher, and in the familiarising himself with the thoughts, the manners and customs, the habits and nature of the Japanese. Some of the fruits of this experience are preserved in the book for which we ask attention. It throws light from every quarter of the compass upon Japanese affairs, and while it does high credit to the author, it gives to his reader the results of many years of experience and labour and condenses these into a wonderfully small space. A book-maker would have expanded them into five times the bulk of the work before us, but Mr. Pfoundes has been content to throw his knowledge into something of the form of pemmican, and packed into a small space a mass of information which has often astonished us by its value and variety.

The Notes retain the title under which they were originally published, and the work has been placed for sale in the hands of Messrs. Wetmore & Co., Yokohama.

The amateurs to whom the Public is indebted for the theatrical performances of the past season have formed themselves into an Amateur Dramatic Club, the committee consisting of Messrs. Russell Robertson, Pearson, Bayne and Townley, and arrangements are in progress for the purpose of relieving the old Committee of their engagements with regard to the Public Hall, which will be taken over by the newly-formed Club. A play is already in course of rehearsal and we are promised a performance in the early part of next month. We feel justified in anticipating the best results from the formation of the new Club, and venture to predict a season of dramatic attractions which will do much to chase away, be it only for a few brief hours, the gloom engendered by our every day cares.

Signora Palmieri has announced a Concert for Monday evening next, which we hope will draw a good house at the Gaiety Theatre. It is indeed rare that foreign residents in the East have any opportunity of listening to artists accustomed to take the great *rôles* of Italian opera on the European stage, and the reports which have preceded our accomplished visitor are a guarantee that a rare treat is in store for those who may do so on this occasion. Signora Palmieri is accompanied by her husband and Signorina Persiani, who have shared her triumphs and helped her to achieve them.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

Some fear has been entertained that the disease called *pébrine* has attacked the silk-worm in certain parts of the country, but all that is proved in regard to this question is, that the *corpuscules* which were the invariable concomitants of the disease in France and Italy have been disclosed by careful miscroscopic examinations of the silk-worm of Japan. M. Pasteur, however, announced the existence of these *corpuscules* in the Japanese silk-worm as early as 1865, when a perfectly healthy progeny was reared from it. There is therefore nothing to warrant the conclusion that *pébrine* actually exists in the country.

Waku, the acting editor of the *Akebono Shimbun*, was summoned before the Police authorities on the 3rd inst., and placed under the surveillance of the district officers.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that a Japanese consulate is to be established at Tientsin to which Mr. Ikeda has been appointed consul.

The *Nishin Shinjishi* has an extract from the letter, lately published by Capain Cotter of the *James Paton*, which testified so fully and satisfactorily to the kind treatment he, his family and crew had received both from the Japanese officials and people on the occasion of his shipwreck.

The *Hochi* says that as His Majesty the Mikado was driving through Sakada, Tokio, on the 4th instant, a farmer made an attempt to hand a letter to him.

It would appear that a growing feeling exists among the *samurai* class that the burden of their pensions is greater than the country can bear. Some appear to forego them, and others to devote them, or a large part of them, to public pur-

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poses. Thus, there is a large private school at Kagoshima, supported by the elder Saigo and others from these funds. The *Hochi Shimbun* says that this school is being fast brought into a flourishing condition.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the Okurasho is reducing its staff of officials. Some thirty of them have been dismissed, and more are expected to follow them.

Yokose, the Editor of the *Hioron Shimbun*, was fined 5 *yen* on the 4th instant, for violating the Press-laws.

A notification has been published announcing the establishment of a model sheep-farm under Government superintendence. A certain number of pupils will be admitted for instruction in the management of sheep.

A curious story is told by the *Choya Shimbun*. While the *Kucho*, *Vice-Kucho* and an officer were engaged in measuring certain lands in the Nara *Ken* for the purpose of making some alterations in the land taxes, they were requested by the farmers to postpone their proceedings pending the irrigation of the fields. To this request the *Vice-Kucho* was disposed to assent, but he would seem to have met with opposition and insult from the *Kucho* and the other official for, in a fit of passion, he fell upon and killed them both.

The accounts of the condition of the cereal crops, which reach the capital from the districts unaffected by the recent serious inundations, are said to be on all hands satisfactory. It is not improbable, therefore, that a large quantity of rice may be available for export this year.

The P. M. S. S. s.s. *Coloradlo*, which will convey the next mails to San Francisco, sailed from Hongkong for this port yesterday afternoon.

Half hour guns were fired by the American Men-of-war in harbour this morning in honour of the late ex-President Johnson.

The *Choya Shimbun* informs its readers that the proprietors of the *Nisshin Shinjisshi*, one of the oldest native newspapers, have resolved upon making some improvement in their property. The paper has exhibited signs of weakness and it is intended to infuse some new blood into its management.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* reports that the drought has been so severely felt at Marugame in Shikoku, that not only have the crops suffered seriously but drinking water has been very scarce.

A seaman of the American ship *Benjamin Sewell* charged the second officer of the vessel with assault at the United States Consulate yesterday. His Honour ordered the discharge of the complainant from the vessel.

The hearing of the case of Ito Hachibei *v.* Walsh Hall & Co. will be resumed in the U. S. Consular Court on Monday, 13th instant.

The *N chi Nichi Shimbun* says of the Akatame mine in the province of Yetchigo that it has of late yielded large quantities of coal. The mine has now been four years open.

The reform in the dress of public officers would not appear to have extented to the Sakata *Ken*. The police of that district adhere to the old Japanese costume "*cap-a-pie*." While on duty they wear two swords in their girdles and carry a bâton in their hands.

A native newspaper draws attention to the autumn flowers in the gardens on the Sumida River, which are now in full bloom and attract large numbers of visitors.

There lives in Kioto, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, a Satzuma *samurai* named Takushima, a vigorous admirer of old customs and literature. Some sixty persons of sympathetic tastes meet in his dwelling, enjoy their fencing bouts and seek refuge in the Chinese philosophy from the afflictions of the new "civilisation."

The following teas have been shipped by the O. & O. S. S. *Oceanic*: For New York, 16,702 packages; for San Francisco, 1,845 packages; and for other cities, 3,165 packages. From China 10,376 packages.

A ROWING MATCH between four Scotch and four English members of the Club is arranged to come off in the beginning of October. The crews are not yet fixed upon, but the Scotch crew will be selected from amongst Messrs. Hamilton, Dodds, Leckie, Henderson, Hutchinson, and Thurburn; whilst the English four will probably be Messrs. J. J. Dare, A. H. Dare, Jeyes, and Milsom or Kilby.—*Herald.*

GERMANY AND CHINA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, July 22.

It has been rumoured here to-day, in circles which are usually well informed, that the German Government has made overtures to China for the cession of the island of Formosa. The reception of the proposal by China is, it is said, of a nature to render the arrangement very possible. It must be remembered, however, that previous reports of the attempted acquisition of foreign station by Germany have invariably proved unfounded.—*Mail.*

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Menzaleh*, despatched on the 8th September.

	Marseilles.	London.
Sundries...	388 bales.	136 bales.
	Total	544 bales.
Cocoons	113 bales.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 29th August, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$7,427.32
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 534.99
Total.....	$ 7,962.31

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1874.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$7,516.20
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 576.72
Total	$8,092.92

Statement of the Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, the 5th September, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$7,084.32
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 474.73
Total.....	$7,559.05

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,238.05
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 597.53
Total.....	$8,835.58

Miles open, 18.

Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co. write us from Geneva regarding the liquidation and reconstruction of their firm. The postal department of their house was re-opened on 1st July. From a circular addressed to their Japanese creditors, dated 15th July, in which the creditors are thanked for accepting bonds bearing interest in full of all claims, we find that—"Mr. Charles Bowles expects to again be in Yedo within a few months, and if the Bonds cannot be sent to you before then he will bring them with him." The circular thus winds up:—"Meanwhile we ask you to have faith in our good purpose and power to do in time that justice which only the defects, or rather the *absence*, of international laws for commerce have so far delayed. Our own international law, the Bowles Funding Plan has passed the courts of England and will soon be approved by those of the United States, France and Switzerland."—*China Mail.*

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CORRECT JAPANESE DESIGNATIONS FOR CROWNED HEADS.

AN article apppeared in the *Japan Gazette* of last Wednesday evening, calculated to create erroneous impressions upon a question on which it is well that the Public should be rightly informed. The writer of it would have us believe that some grave interference with the liberty of the native Press had been made by one of the Foreign Representatives, and adduces a late debate in the House of Lords on the Belgian Question as evidence that any such interference is entirely out of harmony with English opinions. In this, of course, he is perfectly right, and he would be equally right and instructive if he said that two and two made four. The matter concerned really was, whether terms of a very derogatory nature should be applied to designate the Sovereigns of the Western nations in writings largely circulated among the people of this country. Whether used in ignorance or with intention, such terms cannot but tend to place the relations between the Japanese people and ourselves on an undesirable footing, and the Japanese Foreign Minister, concurring in representations made to him to this effect, gave the proprietors of newspapers to understand that the use of such terms was not in accordance with the proprieties due to the occasion. Our readers will understand the subject better if they will favour us with their attention to the following explanation of the real circumstances of the case.

The Chinese characters 女 (*Nu*, woman) and 王 (*Ô*, chieftain or prince) possess precisely the same meaning in Japanese as in Chinese, that is, the Japanese use those simple substantives in exactly the same sense as the Chinese do. There cannot therefore be any question as to their signification. The same may be said of 皇帝 *Kô-tei*, which is a pure Chinese title, adopted by the Japanese simply because it had been assumed by the Chinese Sovereign.

In ancient times in China 王, (Wang) was the ordinary term for King, but in the feudal period, every feudal chief took it as his title, and a higher one therefore had to be created for the Sovereign paramount. 皇帝 Hwang-ti (pronounced Kô-tei in Japanese) was therefore adopted now more than two thousand years ago, and for convenince sake this term has been translated 'Emperor' by foreigners. It means the *Exalted* or *Supreme Ruler*, the chief over all other rulers, and the Chinese soon wished it to be inferred, and eventually persuaded themselves to believe, that the supremacy which the term denotes extended not only over the chiefs within their realm, but beyond it also, to tributary rulers of course, and thus to all other outside rulers. If any among the latter did not confess themselves tributary to China, they ought, in the opinion of the Chinese, to have done so, and the omission stamped them either as rebellious or beyond the pale of civilization. The term *Wang* (which could not be used by a *Hwang-ti*) was then passed on to foreign Khans or Kings when they were heard of, and, in later times, to the Tartar Mongol, Mantchu and other chieftains. Residents in China will recollect that all the Taiping generals assumed the title of *Wang*, and that they gave that of Emperor to the madman whom they recognised as their head.

It was not surprising that the Japanese, who did not care to use a title for their Sovereign inferior to that used by the Chinese, should also drop the *Wang* and take the *Hwang-ti*. But, with the term, they also adopted the ideas which the Chinese attached to it, and loved to think, as so many other oriental nations have done, that their Sovereign was the Light of the world, the Vicegerent on earth of God or the *Kamis*, and that all other rulers were his inferiors. The difficulty of two suns shining in the same hemisphere is, of course, the root of the long estrangement between China and Japan. Like the Chinese, the Japanese gave the term *Wang* to the Sovereigns of other Powers, but took very good care never to apply it their own. Like the Chinese, they put it into the first translations of the treaties, applying it alike to the Queen of England, the Emperor of France, the King of Prussia or the Czar of Russia; and, like the Chinese, thay had to remove the term from those treaties when the Foreign Representatives became aware of its derogatory signification. The correction was, of course first made at Yedo, and was one of the earliest points of form learned by the Government when it came into office in 1868. It was natural that the subordinate and ignorant officers in the provinces should acquire the necessary knowledge more gradually, and from time to time the use in their official correspondence of the term *Wang*, as applied to foreign sovereigns had to be corrected and apologized for. But it was rather surprising that such an error could be committed in Yokohama in 1874, and that the official who made it, being none other than the Superintendent of Customs, should defend the use of the insulting term, instead of retracting it when called upon to do so. The only excuse that can be urged in his defence is that he acted on bad foreign advice. To remove, however, all reason for doubt as to what the conduct of officials on this point should be, the following notification was issued by the Japanese Government :—

NOTIFICATION No. 95.

To In, Shô, Shi, Fu and Ken.

The titles of the Sovereigns of the countries allied with Japan are different in the original languages, but it is hereby established as a rule that in official documents in Japanese they shall all be styled Kô-tei (皇帝) irrespective of what the title may be in the original.

In the case, however, of republics such as America, France, or Spain, or Peru the term *Dai-tô-riô* 大統領 should be used.

(Signed) Sanjô Saneyoshi,
Prime Minister.

25th July, 1874.

The gradual abandonment of the derogatory term *Wang* by the people generally, either in their speech or writings, could of course only be a work of time and education, but it was perhaps not too much to expect that a Government wishing to be friendly and courteous to other Governments, and in a position to instruct the Press upon the proprieties pertaining to such relations, should intimate to the latter that the application of a derogatory term to the sovereigns of these Governments was not acceptable to the Japanese Government. Without some such intimation, indeed, a Japanese writer would think that he ran some risk of incurring the displeasure of his own Government if he gave to a foreign sovereign a title equal to that borne by Mikado.

It will thus be seen that the question at issue is the general one of what is the proper title to be used by Japanese to denote female sovereigns, and it is not confined to the rendering of the word *Queen*. It is very clear that if the vulgar and illiterate expression *Nu-ô* (woman or female chieftain) could properly be applied to the Queen, then the correlative *Nan-ô* could with equal propriety be applied to the Mikado. Every loyal Japanese, however, would shrink with horror from applying so low a phrase to His Majesty, and

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it has been reserved for an Englishman to prove so renegade to his own Sovereign as to advocate the application to Her of a contumelious appellation.

As the titles borne by Japanese Queens or Empresses when they have filled the throne have some bearing on this subject, it may be sufficient to say that they have been designated by the same title as the Mikados, and never as *Nu-ô*

The writer closes his article by upbraiding us with being the "organ" of the British Minister; while his evening contemporary abuses us for being the "organ" of the Japanese Government! We may safely leave the two to fight it out, for we can't possibly be both, and it would be wholly superfluous to deny either one of two charges which mutually destroy each other. "Why, look you now," says Hamlet, "how "unworthy a thing you make of me. You would play "upon me; you would seem to know my stops, you would "sound me from my lowest note to the top of my com- "pass, and there is much music in the little organ; yet "cannot you make it speak. 'Sblood, do you think, I am "easier to be played on than a pipe? Call me what "instrument you will, though you can fret me, you can- "not play upon me."

THE PRESS-LAWS.

We have to announce, and we do so with great satisfaction, that all restrictions upon the Book-press have been removed, and notice of the intention to publish is the only formality now requisite to be complied with. We trust that the Government, having resolved on this liberal, but necessary, measure, will carry it out with *entire loyalty* to the mind of the nation and to the writers who are the exponents of that mind. Among the first fruits of the measure there will be a certain number which are poisonous; and they will act as poison, causing disturbance, heat, delirium and inflammatory symptoms of various kinds. But it is equally certain that antidotes will come from other quarters, and diseases which have hitherto been chronic in the body politic will disappear under this more enlightened system of treatment. The Government must be prepared for some trouble and perplexity in dealing with this matter. These cannot be escaped. But we trust it will stand firmly by its resolve, and let the measure work freely. By this means alone can it be made to work easily. No demand for further liberty, from whatever quarter, can now, and perhaps for some years to come, be considered otherwise than factious. There is ample room for the play of the national mind in every direction, and if the Government deals loyally by the present measure, it will be fortified in exacting obedience to enactments which, though less palateable, are quite as necessary for the national welfare as that which we announce with so much gratification this morning.—*(Japan Mail Daily Advertiser,* Sept. 6th.)

We note that the Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieut-Commander Frederick Pearson, of the Navy of the United States of America, to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the most Honourable Order of the Bath. Both the conferring of this distinction on, and its acceptance by an American citizen, make the appointment somewhat unusual.—*China Mail.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Land-Tax.

("*Hôchi Shimbun*" *of August* 26, 1875.)

I am a rustic from the country, and with my travelling hampers across my shoulders, I lately paid a visit to the capital. I there chanced to read some arguments on the land tax, by a Mr. Adachi, in No. 754 of the *Hochi Shimbun,* and am convinced that his remarks are devoid of error. Upon considering them in comparison with the state of poverty and exigence of the lower classes of which I myself have been an actual witness, I went on sorrowing for a long time. In my opinion the observations of Mr. Adachi, although perfectly correct, still do not seem to have thoroughly exhausted the subject. At the present moment, the work of revision has been commenced throughout the various *Fu* and *Ken,* and amongst the ignorant country folk there is no lack of persons who express their dissatisfaction and start foolish opinions. I therefore follow in the track of Mr. Adachi, and make a few additional observations, which I beg to refer, through the medium of the Press, to all gentlemen of learning.

In very old times in Japan, the tax regulations seem to have been exceedingly light. Other contributions, however, had to be paid instead of actual service, and military duties to be performed, while, in addition to these, the charge of lands or timber was committed to certain provinces or departments. (This is written down in the historical records, and so is not specially noted here). From the very outset our country was an independent one, its position being as it were that of a house that holds no intercourse with its surrounding neighbours on all sides, that neither gives nor takes a single question or reply, and is not subject to any pressure from those neighbours. Thus the desire to stand in the same line with others is unfelt and all thought of their ridicule is uncared for, and the various members of the household are sufficient to provide their own sustenance. But as events change and ages alter, it becomes necessary to hold intercourse with one's neighbours,—one must stand in the same line with others, and it does not do to be unprepared to prevent encroachments. And yet a single household is from the first deficient in such preparation, and consequently has no option but to look elsewhere for the means. The poverty into which it has gradually fallen then becomes felt. Now, in the present age, our country is desirous of taking her position amongst all other Powers, but the desire that the taxes should be as light as in ancient times may be likened to a person sitting still while anxious for fame. Again, with regard to the lightness of the tax in England, which is adduced as a proof by Mr. Adachi,—(but consider the heavy nature of the miscellaneous taxes there,)—seeing that some countries are great and some small, and that some are backward, while others are far advanced in reform, no one general rule can be applied to every case.

Mr. Adachi observes,—"In the present condition of "our country, it may be said that a 'second' or even a "'third tax' (is levied) &c., &c. Upon comparing this "with an evil Government that enforces cruel measures, "think how the matter stands!" Now, even though he adds the words "How about this time of perfect revision?" —still, if the above expressions were to be credited by the ignorant people, through error, it is to be feared that cause for hating the Government will spring up. I have a word to say;—(it matters not whether I am accused of flattering the Government)—have not you, Mr. Adachi, heard it said that if the amount of the Miscellaneous Taxes be raised to 2,000,000 *yen,* then the Land Tax will go down as far as one per cent of the value of the land? We ought confidently to await this,—(though an exception may be made in the case of suspicious minds). Now, although the present times, as argued by Mr. Adachi towards the end of his remarks, are a period when a hundred different affairs are started for the first time, these affairs are not entrusted by the Government to the people. Upon the Government then, arriving at a state like that detailed above—of the one household entering into relations with its neighbours,—in what light are we to regard its actual condition? The present regulations for taxes in our country may certainly be in the same state as of old, but upon comparison being made with the

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time of the Tokugawa régime, it will be found that while we have often heard of instances of the decrease of taxation in the Fu and Ken, there has never yet been heard an instance of its increase. Thus, then, it is believed that after the coming revision has been made, the amount of the land tax will become lessened by one degree. Furthermore, there exists the notification that it will by degrees be diminished to 1 per cent on the value. Many superfluous taxes that had been included amongst those that have come down to us from two centuries ago, have, since the revolution, been abolished, and the laws relating to forced service (corvées) have also been cancelled, so that at the present date we are in the enjoyment of manifold bounties. To suddenly urge the necessity of eight taxes, and under present circumstances to long for old times—(even though only in argument)—surely this is not far from blindness as to the state of the age, and disregard of actual affairs? Let all persons of learning give their earnest attention to this.

The terms "second tax" or "third tax" signify the levying of extra taxes upon a single article. I will explain my views on this point. For rice-field and arable-land there is a land tax, and there are also separate taxes on male or female servants, on horses and carriages. (No tax, however, is imposed upon apprentices of farmers, merchants, or artizans.) These taxes are for the purpose of affording protection to the persons or things taxed. How has this title of "second" or "third" arisen? Supposing that an argument be publicly advanced even though that argument may certainly by its specious and apposite appearance exercise influence over the ideas of the age, I nevertheless fear that it might, upon being put into actual operation, prove to be wholly untrustworthy.

Mr. Adachi's remarks about the alternately heavy and light nature (of taxes) has, again, not yet exhausted the subject. The reasons for the case being (as he states) are many in number. One of these is that during the feudal times when lands were inspected and measurements effected by the old lords of the manor, even sterile and unfruitful lands were portioned out in like manner to lands capable of cultivation; this act was styled "assessment upon land that does not actually exist," and thus an extra amount of taxes was obtained. A second is that under the different names of "labourer's rice," "reserve rice," "store rice," "additional (dues)," and "diminished (dues)," there were cases of many other taxes being added on, over and above the real tax, and thus, even in the case of lands adjoining and projecting into each other, the state of ease or burden, prosperity, or distress was different, inasmuch as the respective jurisdictions were distinct. A third is that even though lands had undergone change owing to floods, &c., they had still to make good their dues as heretofore, when actually unable to do so. A fourth is that there were cases when the taxes were for some time lightened in regard to lands where irrigation was imperfect, which lands, however, even after dykes had been constructed and perfect irrigation effected so as to make them fruitful fields once more, still continued to be charged with the diminished taxes:—while on the other hand, there were cases too when fruitful fields became inundated owing to some (defect in) rivers, marshes, ponds or drains, and yet were not relieved from their heavy taxes.

A fifth is that the old taxes were levied in like manner both upon lands of which a portion had been lost owing the effects of landslips, and also upon those which had been extended by means of cuttings into mountains and moors. A sixth is that owing to the skill or ignorance (of the farmers) in manuring or mowing, &c., there were different degrees of productiveness or otherwise. A seventh is that consequent upon the position of the farmers' dwellings the facilities for tillage differed, so that the fields became divided into first or second class. Apart from these there were many other sources of difference—(in consequence of which there has been laid down the regulation for revision every five years in future)—and on account of the separate kinds of land being different from each other, a careful revision becomes necessary. In cases, such as those upon which Mr. Adachi remarks, when on one *tan* of land there was paid only the amount due on one-half that extent, both those who sold and those who bought such land did so in the full knowledge of the unlawful nature of this proceeding. How can we, then, feel pity for them now that the time for the revision has arrived!

In regard to rice cultivated by tenants, Mr. Adachi merely argues from outward appearances, and I am sure that he is not yet aware of the actual state of circumstances. In a case such as that of a piece of land,—A—of 1 *tan* in extent, yielding 1 *koku* 8 *to* of rice, while another piece of land,—B,—which measures 1.8 *tan* produces in like manner 1 *koku* 8 *to*, there is no need whatever to observe that there is a difference in the degree of labour bestowed again, in the case of two equally productive pieces of land, each measuring one *tan*, and each yielding 1 *koku* 6 *to*,—if A be near at hand and easy of cultivation, while B on the other hand is far removed and without facilities for cultivation then, even though the two lots be land of similar quality, the price of the land must necessarily differ in consequence of the possession or absence of such facilities. If we make a calculation as to the value of these two lots, and work out the amount of profit, we find as follows:—

A.—1 *tan* OF RICE FIELDS: LAND HELD BY A TENANT.

Amount of rice grown thereon.....1 *koku* 6 *to*
Deduct, as cost of seed and manure, 15 °/₀= 2 „ 4 *shô*

Remaining amount of rice.....1 *koku* 3 *to* 6 *shô*
Deduct, as cost of labour, paid to tenant, 20 °/₀= 2 „ 7 „ 2 *gô*

Remaining amount of rice.....1 *koku* 8 *shô* 8 *gô*

	Yen.	sen.	rin.
Value of the above, @ 3 *yen* per *koku*=	3.	26.	4
Deduct.—			
Land-tax, 3°/₀ on the value of the land,—such value being 40 *yen* 80 *sen*.=	1.	22.	4.
Village expenses 1°/₀ on the some amount.=		40.	8.
	1.	63.	2.
Remainder, being 40°/₀ profit ..... *Yen*	1.	63.	2.

B.—1 *tan* OF RICE-FIELDS—LAND HELD BY A TENANT.

Amount of rice grown thereon..... 1 *koku* 6 *to*.
Deduct, as cost of seed and manure, 15°/₀ = 2. 4 *shô*.

Remaining amount of rice..... 1 *koku* 3 *to* 6 *shô*.
Deduct, as cost of labour, paid to tenant 20°/₀= 2. 7. 2 *gô*.

Remaining amount of rice..... 1 *koku* 8 *shô* 8 *gô*.

	Yen.	sen.	rin.
Value of the above, @ 3 *yen* per *koku*=	3.	26.	4.
Deduct.—			
Land-tax, 3°/₀ on the value of the land,—such value being 39 *yen* 80 *sen* 6 *rin*.=	1.	19.	4.
Village expenses, 1°/₀ on the same amount.=		39.	8.
	1.	59.	2.
Remainder, being 42°/₀ profit..... *Yen*	1.	67.	2.

The value of the land A is 40 *yen* 80 *sen*, while that of the land B is 39 *yen* 80 *sen*. They both produce in like manner 1 *koku* 6 *to*. By subtraction we find there is a difference of 1 *yen*. The cause of this is only to be found in the fact that A possesses facilities for cultivation, and is therefore much sought after, while B, on the other hand, being destitute of such facilities is desired by but few. In this way it comes to pass that even though the two be exactly alike as regards their productive capabilities, their value cannot but differ.

That "tenant-farmed rice" ought to be treated according to a general average is a perfectly trustworthy argument. This, again, is a matter of similar nature to the profits shown by the calculations and substraction upon the data of difficulty or facility of cultivation. If the rice produced be 1 *koku*, it must

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be determined according to the difficulty or facility of cultivation in each case, whether the "rice paid to the tenant" may not rise from 6 to 7 *to*. There is not any necessity to lay down a rule for the "15 %" or "32 %." The Government notification about the Revision Regulations will take this for its chief object and will strike an average for the whole. Mr. Adachi's remarks about "the deduction, as cost of seed and manure, or of 15 % in "the case of land cultivated by the holder in person and "of 32 % in the case of that tilled by tenants, &c., is "believed by me to be an unfair arrangement that is "merely a usage having for its object the increase of the "value of the land &c. &c." cannot have been carefully weighed by him. Seeing that "tenant land" is entrusted to others for cultivation, it follows that, apart from the cost of seed and manure, there must also be paid hire to the persons who work for the holder of the land, and thus it comes to pass that the landlord's gains are but small. In the case of land farmed in person, even though there may be separate hire to be deducted, still the profits that accrue are considerable. The large amount of the gains are, however, owing to the labour of the landholder himself, and so, in point of fact, the profits would be in no way different were the whole land to be farmed by tenants.

In regard to land farmed out, if in each village a sort of auction were held, and thus the actual quantity (of rice produced) were plainly determined, the average could of course be found upon a comparison of this and that bid.

The condition of the poorer classes, upon which Mr. Adachi remarks, exists in each several Ken, and so I act in concert with him and address a few words to the *kuazoku* and *shizoku*. The fact that their incomes must be abolished,—(although this may seem an invidious idea, when expressed by the *heimin*)—is the object upon which all eyes have ever been fixed. And how can the Government, too, be unmindful of this? Upon their forming a picture in their mind, they may feel pity on account of the circumstance that, under present conditions, if the incomes were suddenly withdrawn there would be amongst these men without occupations some who would be driven to straits of poverty, and do they, then, await the day when such persons shall have gradually become able to gain their livelihood by their own exertions? (I am afraid however, to state this positively.) If, then, the (nobles and gentry) feel no shame at doing nought, but eat, what is to become of the duties of mankind? now that the time has come for all matters to revert to public discussion, and for the inconsistencies in the tax regulations to be removed, so as to give assistance to the people, how can they merely stand looking on! Let all gentlemen of learning give their earnest attention to this. No additional words from myself are needed.

(Signed) INAGANO INUNEOMI,
Heimin of the Kokura Ken;
dwelling at No. 13, in the 4th
ward of the Hirakuwa-chô in
the Kōji-machi, at Yedo.

The Editor remarks:—There are some points on which the line of argument given above has fallen into slight errors through imperfect comprehension of Mr. Adachi's meaning. Both the articles, however, advocate the revision (of the land tax).

THE REFORM OF THE LAND-TAX.

(Choya Shimbun.)

As the reform of the land tax involves a great and important change, ignorant people like ourselves cannot be expected to exhaust it. But as articles upon it have appeared in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and other newspapers, I will also place my own views on the question before the public.

Land is the foundation of a country, but there is nothing in which more injustice is displayed. Although the area of a field may be called one *tan*, it may actually be two or three, while another similarly called may only measure 200 *tsubos* or less. Some lands measuring one *tan* are assessed for yearly rental at one *koku*, while others of equal extent only pay two or even one *sho*. Extensive domains, assessed at low rates of taxation, have become the property of wealthy men, while small properties heavily taxed have become the portions of the poor. This tends to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Although these wealthy men become constantly richer, none of them turn their thoughts towards the welfare of the nation, and they grow more and more luxurious and idle.

As we are daily advancing in civilization we think that the boundaries of land should first be settled and the tax on all land be made uniform. This is the most important work of the present day, and urgently requires reform. But it must not be done without full preliminary consideration. For if we go to work on the *chiken* system lately begun, we should have but the name and not the thing itself, and it would further be the source of great expense and consequent suffering to the people.

The work we have mentioned is of vast importance, and we think that each *kenrei* should take with him some officers specially qualified by their knowledge of agriculture and go from village to village measuring and examining the lands and fixing the proper tax upon them. But if this work is entrusted to the *kucho* and *kocho* nothing will be done straightforwardly.

Some of the lands are specially subject to drought, while others are marshy and subject to floods. Some are poor while others are rich, and the value of a piece of land also differs greatly according as it is farther from or nearer to habitations or towns, so that the value of land is by no means uniform. The value should be settled according to the rent which a lessor would be willing to pay, and then there would be no injustice.

Some say that we ought to find out what the average produce of land is during two or three years and thus the taxes could easily be assessed. I have tried this form of examination, but it would not work, and I have no knowledge of any new and acceptable plan. Yet without some such plan, I do not know how the work could be properly done. The present system is, however, an inequitable one, the taxes should be more justly imposed, and to effect this the real value of land should be properly arrived at.

THE CHANGE IN THE WRITTEN CHARACTER.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

The backward condition of our learning and education, and the decay into which our popular literature has fallen arise wholly from the obstructions offered by the characters which we employ in our writings. The complicated formation of these letters is undoubtedly a great stumbling-block to us in our progress, and as we can make but little practical advancement so long as we continue to employ them, the demand for a simpler character which has of late obtained would appear to be based upon reasonable grounds.

On the one hand we have reformers who call for the restricted use of the Chinese characters to be used in connexion with *kana*, a reform which we conceive to be of an eminently unsatisfactory character. Since the introduction of the Chinese character our language and literature have become a strange medley. Our peasants are unable to read the character in use, and were they even able to read it would fail to comprehend its meaning. And as our literature and language have been so powerfully influenced by those of China it is clear that no satisfactory acquaintance can be obtained with them unless the mind of the scholar has been previously prepared with a knowledge of the language in which they originated. Surely there can exist no such incongruity as our literature! On the other hand it is said that we should employ Roman letters—a course which would hinder rather than accelerate our education —, or abolish the use of Chinese characters and employ *kana* exclusively. Many other reforms have been suggested, all more or less indirect and none of them sufficiently concise. With the view of putting an end to the difficulty occasioned by our mixed character I should be glad to see the following changes adopted.

In the reformation our language I would suggest that the necessity of assimilating our written and spoken language as in European countries should be taken into consideration. I would further recommend that our dictionaries and grammars should be written in the

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Tôkio dialect, not necessarily because this is pure, but because it is the most generally diffused and best known. I would abolish the use of Chinese characters, excepting, however, the numerals, using *kana* alone for writing, not only Japanese but such Chinese words as may have become incorporated in our language. All publications for tuition must necessarily be at once changed, and all books of what nature soever should in future be written in *kana* character. This will undoubtedly involve present inconvenience, but it will render instruction more easy in the future. By doing away with the perplexities which now surround the learner it will facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, and there can be but little doubt that the unification of both our written and spoken languages cannot fail to prove an enormous boon to the students of the future.

It has been alleged that if *kana* were to come into general use it would be difficult—if indeed possible—to distinguish between words of similar sound. Words of one sound but of differing meaning are not peculiar to Japan. They abound in all European languages and their true meaning is always indicated by their context. There is little fear of any misunderstanding from this cause; we make no mistakes in our every-day conversation. Some again say that the use of *kana* to express Chinese words would lead to confusion, but the effect will be the same as if we were using an European language, and if their signification cannot be understood the dictionary must be resorted to.

In English many foreign words are incorporated without any change, and these eventually become anglicised. They occasion no difficulty to the reader.

Yokohama no Kaigandori ye toritateta Yasokiokai no reihaido ga dekiagatte kongetz tôka ni, Borubek, Tamuson, Buraon nazo ga kawaru gawaru ni dete Kio o tonai oshiye no wake o nobe mashita. Commas and periods should be used as in the above, and the names of places should be indicated by *kata kana* writing. Care must also be taken that such words as *to-ho ri* or *ku-wa-i* should not be spelled *to-o-ri* or *ka-i*.

Some portions of the foreign grammars it may be desirable for us to employ, but we must use care in adopting them. The translations of the parts of speech are now made into Chinese; this is not desirable. They should be used as they are, and should our language supply an equivalent expression there can be none more eligible.

If we resolve to reform our language thus we may reasonably hope for a favourable result since the alteration is most natural. But it is to be apprehended that some of those short sighted critics who can only see the length of their nose will urge the inconvenience to the present generation without taking into consideration the benefits to posterity. Let them beware. The longer the postponement of the settlement of such questions as this the more difficult they inevitably become, and it is possible that, unless made now, this most desirable reform may not be made at all.

I shall be glad to learn the views of contemporary writers upon the subject.

Reform of the Written Character.

(Choya Shimbun.)

While a portion of our language remains unchanged from ancient times there are certain words, originally introduced from China, of which the pronounciation has, in course of time, become modified. There are also no doubt many words which preserve their sound unaltered while the same words have, not improbably, undergone some alterations in China.

It has been said that we possessed written characters in remote times. But it is hard to believe this since we only began to use the *kana* after the introduction of the Chinese characters now called *manyokana*. It is from these indeed that our *katakana* and *hiragana* are derived. Our literature admits the following styles: That now known as *wabun* (ancient literature) which in course of development of the language has ceased to be generally used. The *kanbun*, or Chinese literature, was first used in the middle ages, but it was not until the Tokugawa family took the reins of Government that any writers of skill presented themselves in this school. Being of foreign origin the literature was never thoroughly adopted and was chiefly employed by the *virtuosi*. The *Zoku-bun*, or common literature, was in general use. But after the revolution our literature underwent a sudden change and whether in Notifications, Memorials, or Newspapers all writing is now in *Kan-bun*, which is used in conjunction with the *kana* when the latter is necessary. It is, in fact, the supplementing of the Chinese character with our own.

From ancient times we have been accustomed to make reading and writing matters of difficulty. It used to be the habit of eight or nine out of every ten men to declare that all the literature that was necessary to them was the knowledge how to write their own names. A lover of study was classed among the moths who eat up the paper of the books, for even to the last he continued his studious life and thought of nothing else until the King of Terrors severed him from his fascinating pursuit. Is not this very deplorable?

The reformation of a language is by no means easy, especially when no grammar exists to facilitate the process. But it is a difficulty too serious to be overlooked on the one hand or to be assumed as insuperable on the other. To the learned who have mastered its difficulties our literature would probably not appear very difficult. To the unlettered, on the other hand, it must appear more difficult than either Chinese or European literatures. We feel to some extent jealous of countries which possess a systematised language, regulated by grammatical forms and letters, so much must these facilitate the acquisition of indigenous and foreign languages. Let us take for instance the words "*Choya Shimbun*" If these be placed before a Chinese he will read them *Chuye Sauman* and some of own people would say *Asano Shimbun* (Morning's News). But the Chinese would probably make no such mistake in the meaning, for the characters are his own and not, as in our case, borrowed.

The languages of Europe and America may be written with only twenty-six letters, and we also, by employing our forty-eight letters, could write anything precisely as a child writes *akebono*. The arguments for the abolition of the Chinese characters may no doubt again arise, but I think that, as in the case of the celebrated Chinese physicians Giba and Heiken with an incurable patient, the question will finally be given up.

Turning to the Indians of North America we learn that as they were unable to write they selected objects of various shapes which they committed to memory. After their intercourse with foreigners Jojiges, better known as Sekoya, invented a mode of writing by dividing the sounds of his language into eighty-five, attaching to each its peculiar symbol. Thus writing commenced and is now in use among the various tribes.

But in our country we have no parallel to Sekoya of the Cherokee tribe or to the Chinaman Soketz who first devised letters for his countrymen, and this is our misfortune.

The Proprieties of Writing.

(The following article is curious as showing that the Press is quite ready to recognise the importance of adhering to proprieties in speaking of the Sovereigns of the western nations. Of course, some statements made in it are erroneous—(the personal expostulation of the resident Representative, &c.)—But the outline of the facts is true and the remarks on them are sensible.)

(*From the Nisshin Shinj shi, No.* 74, *July* 31, 1874.)

The officials who have to come in contact with foreign countries and foreigners individually ought to be selected with great care, for if the Government does not get hold of the right men, the national dignity is lowered, the national rights injured, and we are subject to constant contempt, the end of which is that we shall be prevented from maintaining a position of equality. Great care ought therefore to be taken. We are privately informed that a certain Mr. Hoshi, Superintendent of Customs at Yokohama, in addressing a letter to (? concerning) the English Sovereign (王 *Ô*) made use of some extremely rude language. The resident Representative of that country earnestly expostulated with him, and returned the letter, but Mr. Hoshi was still unable to see that he was wrong, and replying that no rudeness had been committed sent

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the letter again. Upon this the Representative became very angry, reproached our Minister for Foreign Affairs, and argued that "this inferior person ought not to be left at the head of the Custom house." The matter was eventually brought before the Courts, and the other day, after being fined a considerable sum, he was dismissed from the office of Superintendent of Customs and ordered to rejoin the central bureau (in Yedo).

We have been informed that Mr. Hoshi possesses a profound knowledge of English and is widely read in law, so that it seems an extraordinary thing for him to commit such an error. He refused to admit his error at first, and after it had been pointed out to him in a friendly manner, instead of recognizing it he blindly repeated it. It reminds us of the story of Bafu kun's son Chô Katsu, who though he had read his father's writings on war, fled in haste the first time he went to battle. A man's offence may be a small one, but it becomes very grave when the result is that his country's dignity is lowered and its rights are injured, that foreigners look upon its officials as "inferior persons" and freely criticise their behaviour. What is most ridiculous is that in order to conceal his offence, he assembled all the Custom House officials, when he was about to quit his post, and explained to them at great length that he was dismissed without cause. We may say of Mr. Hoshi that he could not "be commissioned with authority "over *a state* of hundred le," and that when sent to "any quarter he will disgrace his Prince's commission."* How can he thus shamefully usurp a high office? As he is certainly a very erudite person he will no doubt repent his act, resign his office and retire for away into concealment. It is not that we like to expose men's faults unnecessarily, but we earnestly hope that all officials and readers of books will take deep warning by this case.

The Same.

"Choya Shimbun" of September 7th, 1875.

According to an order promulgated from the Foreign Office on the 4th inst., with regard to the official notice of the 3rd ulto., in making mention of the Sovereigns of the various Treaty Powers, the characters *K'wo-tei* (皇帝) must always be used, but the addition of the characters Heika (陛下) is not compulsory. However, in rendering the word in the original by *Kana* characters, this rule need not be observed.

The Freedom of the Book-Press.

(Choya Shimbun.)

In all countries measures are passed from time to time which aid the cause of civilization, but nothing does this so much as a free Press.

I have this day seen the Notification of the Daijokwan and the new code of Book-press laws. Casting our eyes over the past and forward towards the future, we ought to render grateful thanks to the Government. Oh! it was not expected that our just Government would issue such laws as these. They are tokens of the freedom of our Book-press. Be industrious, then, my brethren; blessings hang over our heads and are ready to fall. I cannot keep silence and thus have written the foregoing. What think ye of it, my countrymen?

Pretty Political Philosophy.

(Akebono Shimbun)

The following is what Arai and other of the Jijosha (Self-help Society) desire to place before the people. (It was written by Nakano, the *kocho* of the Awa district, but the Society, thinking that should it be sent to the *kenchô* as a memorial it would cause unnecessary ill feeling between the Government and the people, did not present it. It was accompanied by a draft relating to the powers of the Ruler, the executive, legislative and judicial bodies, but this will not be published here.)

The people ought to pay great attention to the Imperial decree of the 14th April,* and it is wrong for them merely to glance at it and think no more of the matter. The administration up to this poriod was absolute, but the present form of government is more limited, and one in which the Ruler and people govern the nation together. The officials of all denominations are public servants and and employés of the people. The present Emperor is nothing like the former Tenshi, and ought to be called Ruler. And from this point of view, the people are not the Government's, but the Government is the people's. It may be said that if this be so, the whole of the people had better govern themselves; but as this would be inconvenient, representatives should be chosen, whose views should be carried up to the Ruler for him to decide whether they are good or not, and whatever he approves should be handed over to the executive and the people made to observe it. Thus the administration is the child of the people and not that of the Government. Up to this time all the land under the sun and the people on its very shores were the property of the Mikado. But it is not so now, as is proved by the fact that the *chiken* or register of the values of the property of various landowners has been issued, and all the houses and lands named on it are the property of the people and do not belong to the Government or Ruler for him to do whatever he likes with them. The people, however, who are very ignorant, do not know these things. They have not shaken off their old feelings of slavish submission, and think that whatever the *Kucho* or *Kocho* says, they must do, however much against their will. And how much more subservient still are they to the Kencho! When an officer of a village says that they must pay so much as taxes, they immediately consent without even checking the amount, and although the officer may spend the whole of it himself not one word would they utter. When our Government sent a hostile expedition to Formosa, nothing was said about it to the people, who had to find men and money for it to their own inconvenience. Was not this a great mistake?

The members of our Society, sincerely deploring this, and being desirous that the people should know what are their rights, and also that they should advance in civilization, wish to address the people as above, and the *kucho* and *kocho* should consult with the people before they put any of their own ideas into practice. The people should of course object to the orders of the *kucho* and *kocho* and even those of the Government when they are not in harmony with their own will, and should agitate against and evade them.

This will be printed, and will be sent to every *ku* (ward) and it is hoped that it will be explained to the people (by the ward officers.)

* Quotation from the Sun Yu.
* Decree constituting the Genroin and Daishinin.

THE BOTANY OF JAPAN.*

(Second Notice.)

The volume before us resumes as we have said all the known dicotyledonous plants of Japan—in other words all the exogens and conifers. 1699 species are enumerated, distributed in 643 genera which latter are collocated in 122 orders. In Lindley's Treatise upon the Vegetable Kingdom, an introduction to the flora of the whole world, there are described some 231 natural orders of Dicotyledons while 6500 genera are enumerated containing about 67,000 species. Thus in Japan we have represented nearly half the natural orders, about ten per cent of the genera, and nearly three per cent of the species of dicotyledons known to exist on the surface of our globe. Future research will probably largely increase the above proportion of species and, though in a less degree, also add to the genera indigenous to Japan; but enough is now known of the botany of the country to warrant us in saying that the number of natural orders will not in any considerable degree surpass the one we have given.

On comparing the flora of Japan with that of the British Isles we are hardly astonished to find the flora of the former country very much richer in genera and species—for it is an invariable rule that the warmer a region is the greater will be the abundance of botanical forms met with in it.

Taking Bentham's excellent work as our guide we find

† Enumeratio Plantarum in Japoniâ sponte crescentium hucusque rite cognitarum adjectis descriptionibus specierum pro regione novarum quibus accedit determinatio herbarium in libris Japonicis, So mocou Zoussets (Sômoku dsussetsu) xylographice delineatarum auctoribus A. Franchet et Lud. Savatier Med. Doct. vol. I. Paris F. Savy libraire, 24, Rue Hautefeuille.

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the exogenous plants of the British isles divided into 74 orders, 357 genera and 927 species. It will be seen that the proportions existing between the numbers of orders, genera and species are pretty much the same in both countries, viz about 5 genera to an order, and 3 species to a genus on the average. It is however doubtful whether any useful conclusions can be drawn from this similarity, for if we take certain particular orders and genera we shall find the number of genera belonging to the former and of species distributed under the latter in this country greatly in excess of the number of genera and species belonging to the same orders and genera respectively in the British Isles. Some such comparison of figures on a large scale would afford very interesting results, and would teach us whether warmth tends to increase the proportion of genera chiefly, or that of species.

The geographical position of Japan hardly explains the marked resemblance of its flora to that of Atlantic America on the one hand, and to that of the Himalayan region on other. Yet such is undoubtedly the case as well shown by Dr. Asa Gray in his report upon the Phœnogamous plants collected in Japan during the visit of the United States North Pacific Exploring Squadron under Captain (now Admiral) John Rodgers. Thus the Magnoliaceœ are neither found in Europe nor in Western North American but are about equally abundant in Japan, and in Eastern North America, more especially in the more southern of the Atlantic states. *Illicium* and *Schizandra*, both typical Atlantic American genera, are represented in Japan, and the genus *Magnolia* exhibits here eight species. The small but very curious and interesting order *Lardizabaleœ* is represented by two genera and five species (one being of *Akebia*). The order is neither European nor American, but essentially Himalayan.

Among the members of the Barberry tribe we have two strictly Eastern North American species. *Caulophyllum thalictroides* and *Diphylleia cymosa*, each the sole species of its genus.

The Japanese examples of the genus *Rhus* (Anacardiaceœ) are chiefly of the Eastern North American type while the species of *Celastraceœ* are connected with those found in Europe, in the Himalayan region and in Eastern North America. The genus Hydrangea is only found in Japan (where seven species are known) in the Himalayas and east of the Alleghany range. The genus Diervilla or Weigela of which various species are so common around Yokohama, is an Eastern American type. It would be tedious to go into further detail on this point. The results of Dr. Asa Gray's investigations are summed up as follows :—Of the plants that excellent botanist examined about :—

48 per cent. had corresponding European representatives.
37 „ „ W. N. American „
61 „ „ E. N. American „

While

27 per cent. were identical with European species.
20 „ „ W. N. American species.
23 „ „ E. N. American species.

Dr. Asa Gray's report was drawn up in 1858 when Japanese botany was little known and considerable alteration might now have to be made in his figures, but there can be little doubt that the general result would be the same.

It may then be taken as a tolerably certain fact that the flora of Japan resemble that of Eastern North America more than those of either Western North America or Europe. The abundance in which such distinctively Atlantic ferns as *Onoclea sensibilis* and *Osmunda cinnamomea* are met with in Japan would indeed almost of itself lead the American botanist to expect to meet with many familiar forms, an expectation in which, as we have already seen, he would not be disappointed.

We must now pass briefly in review some of the principal orders. The Ranunculaceœ are well represented by 18 genera including 63 species. The genera *Glaucidium* and *Cimifuga* are peculiar. There are three aconites one of which *A Fischeri* now in flower very much resembles the common monkshood of the British isles. The common buttercup of home (*Ranunculus acris*) is found here in abundance, so also are the lesser Thalictrum and the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*). Among Berberids the common barberry (of which Yorkshire people make such excellent jam) is not uncommon about Hakodate. This order is much more numerously represented in Japan than in England where only one species is indigenous (B. Vulgaris), while in this country we have 7 genera and 13 species.

Both the garden and field poppy are frequently met with, but generally, we think, escaped from cultivation and hardly indigenous. Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*) is common on every hedge bank. There are no Fumitories, but the allied genus Corydalis is well represented by 9 species, One of the most striking members of the Poppy-tribe found in Japan is a tall, stout, coarse-looking plant with an abundant terminal florescence called *Macleya cordata*, examples of which in full flower are at this moment to be seen growing on the bank overhanging the Camp Hill.

The Cruciferæ are less well represented than in the British isles. Here we have 15 genera and 36 species only against 27 genera and 64 species enumerated in the British Flora. The common gilliflower is found here, the common and marsh watercress (Nasturtium) the watercress (*Barbarea vulgaris*) and the common Rockeress (*arabis perfoliata*) in the vicinity of rice-marshes. *Cardamine* is represented by 6 species, one of which (*C Impatiens*) is frequent in England. There is only one *Sisymbrium* identical with the *S. Sophia*, or flixweed, somewhat rare in Britain. Only one *Brassica* (B. Sinensis) has been found and this is probably an introduced plant. So but one Thlaspi seems to have been met with in Japan which every one will easily recognise as identical with the not un-common *T. arvense*, or pennycress, of English fields.

There appear to be no *Resedaceœ* (Mignonette family) in Japan. Of violets there are 13 different kinds, not one of which is identical with any British violet. In the Pink Tribe (Caryophyllaceœ), we have two *Silenes*, *S. inflata* and *S. Gallica* three *Cerastiums* (C. Vulgatum, C. arvense, C. alpinum) and two *Stellarias*, (*S. Media*, chickweed and *S. uliginosa*) identical with home species. *Honckenya peploides* (sea purslane) and *Spergula arvensis* (com. spurry) are common to England and Japan.

The *Ternstræmiaceœ* contains the Camellias, the tea bush, the sweet scented *Cleyera*, and the fœtid *Eurya Japa*. The Camellias are all supposed to be distinctively Japanese, but in Japan the genus is represented by two species only, while in the little island of Hongkong there are four species. The tea bush of course has been introduced.

Among *Malvaceœ* we find M. rotundifolia identical with the home Dwarf Mallow. But the order is best represented in Japan by the genus *Hibiscus* of which seven species are met with. Pink, blueish and whitish or yellowish flowered Hibiscus are commonly found in hedges round village dwellings.

There are but three geraniums indigenous to Japan. Both the British *oxalis* are found, together with a third, *O. obtriangulata*, in the northern provinces.

The true English Holly is not a native of Japan, but of the genus to which it belongs (Ilex.) 14 species are known as Japanese. The wild vines too are numerous, there being 7 species of *Vitis*, *V. labrusca* known by its vine like large leaf with brown cottony under surface being common in every hedge. The maples of Japan are peculiarly abundant, there being 22 species of the genus *Acer*. The common maple and sycamore of Britain are, however, not among them. The American genus *Rhus* has six representatives in Japan, one of them *R. Vernix* supplying the varnish used in lacquer-work. Of the 470 genera with 6,500 species resumed under the Leguminous order 42 genera and 86 species are found in Japan against 18 genera and 70 species indigenous to Britain. The common broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) is mentioned by our authors as found in Japan, but we ourselves have never seen it. The purple and white clover of English fields are common enough. The American genus Wistaria is represented by two species. The hairy vetch *Vicia hirsuta* is not infrequent, but the ordinary vetch *V. Sativa* is not found in Japan. The mimosa-like tree so common in gardens with a red florescence is an *Albizzia* (*A. Julibrissin*). Among Rosaceœ the genus *Rubus* (to which our blackberry and raspberry belong) is extremely well represented in Japan where we find 22 species of it—among them *R. Idæus* the wild raspberry of European

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countries. There are two native strawberries one (*F. Vesca*) identical with the wild strawberry of hilly districts in Europe, of which the garden strawberry is a cultivaled variety) the other an uneatable kind (*F. indica.*) Both *Potentilla* and *Geum* are well represented so also are *Agrimonia* and *Poterium*. The common hawthorn or May is not met with but a very similar *Crategus* is abundant. There are ten Rosæ, none identical with home species. Among Pears *Pyrus communis* is cultivated and *P. Aucuparia* (Mountain ash.) is mentioned in the 'Enumeratio,' but this species we have never seen here.

Saxifrages, including Hydrangeas, are abundant. *S. Sarmentosa* is often grown in England in pots but is not indigenous there; it is indeed an essentially Chinese plant. The pretty Sundews *(Droseræ)* of our own country, immortalised of late by Darwin in his essay upon carnivorous plants, are met with in Japan; there are probably five species. We have also 7 Hydrangeas, each with two or three varieties, and the handsome flowered deutzias (three species) are to be seen in June and July in every hedge and at every woodside.

The extensive but chiefly tropical order of Melastomaceæ, the members of which are known at once by their curiously ribbed leaves, resuming 166 genera and more than 2,000 species, is represented in Japan by a single species of *Osbeckica* (O. Chinensis.) Some other melastomads are found it is true but these have been all introduced.

The 41 species of Umbelliferæ mentioned in the "Enumeratio" cannot be taken as by any means resuming the whole of the members of that widely spread and abundant order (1,600 species) which exist in Japan. The specific differences in this order are very difficult to appreciate and depend chiefly upon the characteristics of the fruit. Collectors commonly pass them over and in no single order except perhaps in Grasses and Sedges does so much remain to be done so far as the flora of Japan is concerned.

The Araliaceæ, represented in England by the Ivy alone, show here 6 genera and 14 species, one of the commonest of which is the low tree with enormous prickles on its trunk and branches so common in the woods around Yokohama, the *Aralia Spinosa*. The common ivy (Hedera holix) is abundant here, but the leaves often assume a rhomboid form.

The most familiar of the Cornaceæ is the *Aucuba Japonica*.

Among Caprifoils we find ten species of honeysuckle (*Lonicera*) one of which (*L. Xylosteum*) is the Fly Honeysuckle, indigenous (or said to be so) in South Eastern England.

The common Valerian and the Marsh Valerian (Valeriana dioica) are frequent in shady places, and genus *Patrinia* of the same order is represented by several species.

We now come to the vast order of composites comprising over 1,000 genera and 9,000 species. Our authors enumerate 52 genera and 164 species. In Britain there are enumerated by Bentham 40 genera and 114 species. Among the genera must numerous in species in Japan we note *Aster* (13 species) *Artemisia* (10 species) *Senecio* (21 species) *Saussurea* (11 species) and *Cnicus* (16 species). It is curious that only one indigenous species of *Chrysanthemum* is mentioned. The variety of coltsfoot *Tussilago petasites* so common at home is far from rare in Japan. The only *Aster* indigenous in Britain (*A. trifolium*) is found here with 12 other species. The very familiar *Solidago virgaaurea* of English fields is almost equally familiar to the collector in Japan. Common elecampane (Inula Helenium) is mentioned by our authors but we do not think it abundant. Artemisia vulgaris is met with almost as frequently as in Britain but absinthe or wormwood does not seem to be a member of the Japanese flora. Of the well-known and easily recognised genus *Gnaphalium*, *G. margaritaceum* is common to most European countries and to Japan. The brilliant-coloured *Senecio Cam estris* of Britain is also found in hilly districts here, especially upon the hills around Hakone.

Only one carduus is enumerated (*carduus crispus*) also found all over Europe. The common thistle *Cnicus arvensis* (sometimes *Carduus arvensis*) is not rare about Hakodate.

The dandelion, or a closely allied species, is abundant everywhere, so too is the sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*). One of the most interesting of the composite plants is *Pertya Scandens* common on every wayside around Yokohama and just now commencing to flower. On different stems springing from the same root the leaves often have a completely different form. That the lower and upper leaves on the same stem should differ is a common phenomenon enough in the vegetable kingdom, but so marked a polymorphism as that shown by *Pertya Scandens*, where all the leaves on one stem frequently differ entirely in their form from all those on the other stem, is rare. It is a somewhat curious fact that in the specimens we have gathered in the vicinity of Yokohama, we have noticed this peculiarity much more frequently than in those we have met with in our rambles about Yokoska. The heath family is comparatively speaking poorly represented in Japan. Of *Rhododendrons* (including *Azalea*), an essentially Himalayan genus, we have, however, 20 species, the commonest being R. indicum.

Of Gentians five are enumerated, one of which with a bright blue flower (*G. Buergeri*) is very common about Yokohama. The Convolvulus-like climber so abundant every-where is *Calistegia Japonica* Of the Foxglove tribe the most striking example is the Kiri tree (*Paulownia imperialis*), with its large sweet-scented flowers and its singular resemblance to a huge foxglove. There is no Digitalis (true foxglove) in Japan. Of Veronica there are 13 species of which *V. anagallis*, *V. spicata*, *V. agrestis* and *V. hederæfolia* are common in Britain.

The Labiates are tolerably abundant. Ground Ivy, *Nepeta glechoma*, is not rare, *Scutellaria* and *Prunella* are fully represented and the erect bugle (*Ajuga genevensis*) of Europe is common throughout central and northern Japan. *Plumbaginaceæ* show but one species of one genus, *Statice Japonica*.

Of the five plantains enumerated by our authors only one *(P. lanceolata)* is identical with any British species and this seems to have been introduced quite lately; of the seven docks mentioned five are common in Britain inclusive of the two sorrels *(Rumex Acetosa* and *R. Acetosella)*. Polygonum, as one would expect, is represented very abundantly, some 35 species of this genus are enumerated. Of mistletoes, besides the common one of Europe, *Viscune Albumur*, two other species, *Kœmpferi* and *Articulatum*, are mentioned. Of spurge *(Euphorbia)* twelve species are presented, two of which are British. The castor-oil plant is found, but this has been probably introduced.

Of elms the most noteworthy is the *kiaki* tree (*zelkowa keaki*). Among cupuliferæ we remark the enormous number of species of oak, twenty two in all. Of these at least seven may be seen in the course of a walk over the hills round Yokoska. The eatable chestnut (*castanea vulgaris*) seems hardly indigenous. The horse chestnuts (*Aesculus*, one of the maple tribe) must not be confounded with the *Castanea;* of *Aesculus* there are three species enumerated.

The common beech *(fagus sylvatica)* is found in the north; of hornbeam (*carpinus*) four species are enumerated; of hazels two, neither identical with the cob-nut and hazel of Britain; of walnuts *(juglans)* there are three species mentioned; of gales one only (*myrica rubra)* but the common alder (*alnus glutinosus*) is not enumerated, though a close ally of the latter (*alnus viridis*) is mentioned. Seventeen species of *salix* (willow) are enumerated of which only one *Salix purpurea* appears to be indigenous to Britain. The Aspen tree *(populus tremula)* is occasionally met with in the neighbourhood of Yokohama. Conifers are tolerably abundant. There are four pines, the commonest of which is *P. massoniana* forming the bulk of the pine woods throughout the country.

We are glad to see that Mess. Franchet and Savatier do not share in the mania which induces so many botanists to create species out of mere varieties, a mania which has introduced more confusion into the classification of conifers than into the systematic arrangement of any other botanical order.

Of Firs nine species are enumerated. There are five Junipers, none of them, however, identical with the Juniper of Britain. Nor is the common yew *(Taxus bac-*

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caias) found in this country, though two other species of the genus are not rare.

Such is a brief outline of the contents of this remarkable work. The second volume will give the endogens and cryptogams, descriptions of all new species, and alphabetical lists of the Japanese and Latin names of the plants enumera ed in both volumes and of those figured in the illustrated native treatise on the Botany of Japan known as the *Somoku dsussetsu*, now unfortunately out of print. As we said in our previous notice, the work is much more than a mere catalogue. Of each plant enumerated the habitat, time of flowering, the varieties, the Japanese name or names, and the synonyms are given. The student is in each instance referred to the proper authorities where he may find the plant in question described, and its place in the natural system assigned to it, while all new species will be described in full. In addition, a mass of useful and curious information is appended to many of the articles, and it is difficult to conceive how our authors could have performed their task in a more complete and exhaustive manner.

No one need be afraid of the book because it is written in Latin. In all botanical works formal descriptions are invariably written in that language, as being briefer than any modern tongue, and accessible to the botanists of all nationalities. The Latin is of the simplest possible kind and intelligible to the veriest tyro. The authors' own observations are, however, written in French. To one point we would call their attention. The spelling of the Japanese names is very faulty, and as the work is destined for the use of botanists of all nations it would have been much better to have adopted the system of spelling used by English and Americans and commonly resorted to by the Japanese themselves than the redundant ear-spelling of Frenchmen. The briefest and most perspicuous system is the one first referred to and employed in Dr. Hepburn's dictionary, the vowels being sounded as in Italian and the consonants as in English. None but a Frenchman would recognise in "Phonzo" Honzo, in "Ts'tigouri" Tsuchiguri, in "Tourou Foudsi" Tsurufuji.

It is too late to make any alteration in the body of the work but there may yet be time to do it in the Index of Japanese names to be added to the second volume.

As Englishmen, too, we must confess to a prejudice against books printed on unsized paper. Nothing is more annoying than to find that your attempt to make a marginal note has resulted in a ghastly blot.

The typography and 'get-up' of the book leave nothing to be desired, the clearness of the print, broadness of the margin and opacity and thickness of the paper are such as to content the most fastidious bookbuyer. We have omitted to mention that a most useful bibliography of Japanese botany follows the author's preface. We feel sure that the book we have attempted to review will meet in Europe with the success it deserves but we trust that the authors will not be disappointed in awakening some botanical enthusiasm among foreign residents in Japan. We repeat that no such exhaustive work on the flora of any country East of Singapore has ever appeared and a thorough and conscientious study of it enables us to say without any doubt or hesitation that the Enumeratio is an absolutely indispensable guide to all who may wish to made themselves acquainted with the floral treasures of the beautiful country in which we live.

扶桑耳袋
FU SO MIMI BUKURO.
A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Dreams.

*Yumé**

There are various opinions about the importance of dreams amongst the Japanese.

During sleep the thoughts wander into various channels and are not within the control of the dreamer. There is an old Chinese book called "Shin-rai" which contains an account of an official named "Sen mu" who divined fortunes from dreams, therefore in ancient times dreams must have been deemed of importance.

In Kan (China) there lived a man named Tei-ke who dreamed that a pine tree grew from his abdomen. He eventually rose to the rank of Dai jin.

In the times of the *To* (dynasty of China about 618). Rihaku dreamed that flowers *budded* from the point of his pencil.† He became a celebrated caligraphist, and learned scholar.

There are many instances similar, even in more modern times.

Dreams are divided into five classes *(Go-mu)*.

First *Re-mu* are dreams of *Kami, Hotoke* (Gods and Idols) Ancients, Ancestors &c., and olden times.

Second *Jitzu-mu*. Dreams of matters unthought of in waking hours but these dreams are usually complete, and perfectly remembered upon awaking. This class of dreams is that from which fortunes are usually divined.

Third. *Shin-mu*. Dreams in accordance with daily thoughts and events, past or present. These are not real dreams of fancy, but merely the thoughts of our waking hours continued in sleep.

Fourth. *Kio-mu*. Dreams of impossibilities. These originate from a wearied mind or body and are useless for divination.

Fifth. *Datzu-mu*. This class contains miscellaneous dreams, such as receiving gifts, outwitting opponents, or being guilty of "sharp practices."

There are various spells, charms and other means to avert the evil influences of unlucky dreams. One of these is to write these Chinese characters *Ba-san-ba-yen-te*‡ on a piece of paper and paste it on the ceiling of a sleeping room; *Shu ya jin*, the god of night, (the Morpheus of Japan) is herein addressed.

Baku (Tapir §) is said to "eat dreams." If sketched on screens, or on the paper wrapper of the pillows, or used as a design in the patterns of the bed quilts, dreams will be warded off. Those who awake in a state of fright after horrible dreams are to call out. "*Baku kuye, Baku kuye*" (Tapir come eat, Tapir come eat.)

The following are of good portent to dream of.

A summer scene with green Wistaria.
In the first dream‖ of the new year to see a hawk (or falcon) or to see egg plant (*Nasubi.*)
To mount to the skies.
To dream of fine weather succeeding a storm.
Placing large stones in a garden.
Climbing cliffs.
To be buried in the earth, dead or alive,
Of planting trees.
Digging drains.
Of land slips.
Of being in a cave.
Trees growing from the mats of a room.
Crossing the sea.
Chewing unboiled rice.
Having one's hair dressed.
Meeting a Genii.

* There is a book called "Yume Han Dan" in which the student will find much information as to native ideas about dreams and the way to interpret them.

† The pencils used by Chinese and Japanese in all time, being only a reed about 6 inches long, holding a brush of rabbit or deer-hair.

‡ From evil dreams and harm deliver (me).

§ Baku is translated Tapir by Hepburn, it is said by natives to have a horn on its forehead.

‖ At *Hatzume*, or the second day of the new year, a slip of paper is sold on which is printed a native ship which contains the seven gods of luck Yebisu, Daikoku, Bishamon, Benten, Hotei, Fukuroku jin, Jiuro jin and placed under the pillow in the night.

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Praying at a Shrine.
To meet important or celebrated people.
The hair growing white.
Seeing *nobori*—(flags on bamboo poles.)
Sitting in an elevated room.
One's own body giving forth radiance.
To have side-arms at hand (swords &c.)
Removing to a newly built house.
Wearing new clothes.
Wearing a hat of hemp *mino gasa* or *kasa*.
Women wearing a sword.
Having ulcers on the face.
Wearing a *Kamori* (head dress).
Cleaning out a well.
Of rice bags.
Of spitting out gold and silver.
Seeing a looking-glass.
Of sweeping away cobwebs.
A ship in full sail.
Riding in carriages.
Travelling on a wide road.
Crossing a bridge.
Drinking milk.
A wine-drinking party.
Of a funeral
Of archery (targets, bows and arrows.)
Collecting wild flowers.
Rice raining from the skies.
Drinking water from a valley.
Of *Tori i* (perches at Shintô shrines.)
Of rainy weather.
Receiving a present of a fan.
Being in prison.
Scattering seed.
Climbing hills.
Gathering dragon flies.
Being stung by a centipede.
Of turtle or of tortoise.
Of bats.
Horsemanship.
Cats and rats.
Bathing.
Of being wounded by robbers.

The following are unlucky subjects to dream of.

Frosty weather.
Black lowering clouds.
Mulberry trees broken.
Eating persimmons.
Giving a friend a sword.
The hair falling out.
Perspiring violently.
Catching cold, or coughing.
Mirrors breaking.
Ants on the mats.
Eating wheat flour jelly *(ame.)*
Eating fruit.
Playing on *tsusumi* (small drum).
Meeting a crowd of people.
Using a walking stick.

To dream of the sun or moon shedding tears of blood is a sign of the approaching death of a parent.

Females who dream of swallowing the sun or moon bring forth children who become remarkable characters in history. The mother of Nichi ren sho nin dreamed she swallowed the sun, hence the boy's name.

The mother of Hideyoshi, when enceinte, had a similar dream, from which the child was named Hideyoshi maro.

To dream of a bear is a forerunner of begetting a good child.

To dream of the Ni-ô-son or of folding up screens is a sign of old age.

Dreaming of running water is an emblem of family happiness, (peace between husband and wife.)

To dream of eating pears is an emblem of family broils, or of having teeth pulled out, of loss of friendship of one's relatives.

If the outer shutters are split, it is an indication that the servants are faithless and will desert the dreamer's service.

To dream of getting wet from a sudden shower of rain, foretells an invitation to a feast.

If one dreams of rapid promotion, great care is necessary, or something may occur that will bring disgrace, and dismissal from the present position.

Bad dreams should not be told, until a mouthful of water is used to rince the mouth, and ejected facing the east, using the following incantation—*A ku mu so moku wo arawasu* (behind a bad dream there is good)*. *Ko mu shin gioku wo mesu* (good dreams are followed by evil).†

The wife of Yoritomo was the daughter of Hojo Tokimasa. There were two sisters, the younger was the beauty, and Yoritomo coveted her and wrote love letters to her. The night before these letters arrived she had a dream that she was attacked and wounded with a sword. Telling her dream to her waiting maids, they recommended secresy, as the dream was one that portended good fortune, but being anxious, she spoke to her older sister, who when she heard the details offered to purchase the dream. The younger sister hesitated to sell her senior an unlucky dream, but she was at length persuaded into selling it for a mirror that had been given the elder sister by their mother before her death. Therefore all good luck that came to the younger girl the elder was to benefit by. Eventually she succeeded in displacing her more comely sister and became Yoritomo's wife.

When Iyeyasu was the Chief of the province of Mikawa, Imagawa was one of the Trustees during the minority of Iyeyasu. When Iyeyasu was 18 years old on the eve of new year's day he dreamed that in his left hand he held the Chinese character *Kore*. This is composed of the character "*Sun*" under man. Abe Okura an old man read the dream thus. This character if divided means "To hold in the left hand all men under the sun," and therefore the young lord was fated to be the "Chief over all men under the heaven."

Nanori (Name rider.) or *Imina* (Especial Name)

This is a distinctive name given when the youth of Japan are admitted to manhood.

The name of the Ten O, or rather the Chinese characters used, were prohibited from vulgar use.

The gentry and cavaliers (*bushi*) or *samurai* ‡ used in addition to their family name, their given name, and their *sei*, the *na nori*, in the order named, but if given the title *kami* the given name was omitted, and replaced by the *kami*. Thus Matzdaira Gerozaimon, would be Matzdaira Sagami no Kami Minamoto Tadachika, *Tadachika* here is the *Na nori*, but of late this name, *nanori*, is used as the *yobi-na*, or given name, after manhood is reached.

The period of admission to manhood is marked by a ceremony called *gem-buku*, explained elsewhere in these notes, and is the time the *nanori* is chosen, which is composed of two Chinese characters. Many families have characters that are frequently used from generation to generation, one of the characters of the name of some former celebrated man of the family *sei* is sometimes chosen, if from the name of a man of high rank the underneath character is chosen. Books are frequently ransacked for names of good omen for the boy thus entering upon his career.

Titles of Rank. (*Kurai.*)

The members of the Imperial family such as *Mia* and *Tenshi no ko* were and are still designated as *Shin O* (of Royal parentage) and are divided into four grades, thus, I *Itzupon* (read Ippon) written *Hitotzu*; II *Ri on*; III *Sambon*; and IV. *Shion*.

The Nobles and high officers, including the Kugé, were designated by the title *I* of which there was the front grade, *sho*, and the vice grade or *jiu* for the first three;

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* A silver lining to every cloud.
† Laughter is followed by crying.
‡ *Bushi* is the *on* and *Samurai* the *Kun* of the same character. The *on* or *koge* is the Chinese reading, of which there is the *kan on* or ancient classical, and *Go on* or modern buddhist, and *Kun* or *Yomi* the Japanese reading. See Alcock's, also Rodrigues' and Hoffman's Grammars for disputations on this matter.

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thus *Sho-ichi-I, Jiu-ichi-I, Sho-ni-I* &c. § From the fourth down there was again the upper or *jô* and the lower or *gé* of these. Thus *Sho-shi-I no jo Jiu-go-I no gé* to the 8th eighth or *Jiu-hachi-I no gé*. The next and lowest grade was *Shoi i*.

Official Titles.

(Kan mio.)

There are one hundred names that were formerly bestowed by the Ten-O. Most of these called for no service to the State, unless when residing within the *Dairi* (palace), and were sought for merely to establish precedence at audiences; the following are the principal ones.

Sessho (*Setzu seu.*)—Regent (Representative of Government.)

Kanbaku (*Kuwan baku.*)—Imperial speaker (Portal mouth piece.)

Dai jo dai jin.—Great Government Important officer. The Premier.

Sa dai jin.—Left Important officer. Vice Premier of the left.

U dai jin.—Right Important officer. Vice Premier of the right.

Nai dai jin.—Private Imperial officer. Chief of Imperial Household.

Jun Dai Jin.—Equal to Dai Jin. A honorary rank given to old officers, as reward for long and faithful service.

These two latter are not now held by any Japanese, and seem to have fallen into disuse.

Dai Na Gon.—Great Protest enterer.
Gon Dai Na gon.—Vice Great Protest enterer.
Chiu Na gon—Middle Protest enterer.
Gon Na gon.—Vice „ „
San gi.—Reasoner, Discusser, Councillor.
Sho Na gon.—Lesser Protest enterer.
Tai Sho.—Great Commander.
Chiu jo.—Middle „
Sho sho.—Lesser „

Of the three last *sho* or *jo* there are *Sa* left and *U* right of each—thus U Tai Sho, Great Commander of the Left, &c.

The eight departments *Husho*, or *Has-sho*:

Nakatzhasa	Home Affairs.
Shiki-bu	Board of Rites.
Ji-bu	Board of Music.
Min-bu	Public Welfare.
Hio-bu	War.
Gio-bu	Law and Police.
O-kura	Finance.
Ku-nai	Court.

had each a *Kio* or chief. *Tai yu* Great assistant, and *Sho yu* Lesser assistant. All equivalent to the *Choku nin Kwan* ‖ of the present.

The remaining names are only of interest in so far as they were bestowed as rewards, (for a pecuniary consideration paid to the *Dairi*) and not even hereditary as a rule.

The title *Kami* was generally solicited by the relatives of the young nobles, Daimio and Hatamoto, who succeed to the chieftainship of the clan or family, and also young Daimio cadets, when admitted to manhood. Formerly the name of the province from which revenue was drawn gave the title, but latterly this was not the case, and the applicant chose the name of the province or office that became his title, pretty much like a baronet, barons, &c. of Europe lately, especially England, raised to the peerage. For instance, the same name, such as Kaga no kami was held by the chief of the Mayeda family, prince Kaga, who had a revenue of 1,200,000 *koku*, and by Hattamato of 500 or 1,000 *koku*. Certain families managed, generation after generation, to gain permission to use the same old title. Besides names of countries or provinces and places in Japan, there were many such as Kamon no Kami. *Kamon* meant sweeper and scrubber. Therefore the title inferred that he was the chief of the sweepers of the Imperial Palace. The Regent, prince of Hikoni, who was assasisnated in 1861, bore this title.

Dai Zen no Dai Bu, borne by the chief of the family of Mori, and prince of Choshiu, means great chief of the Kitchen (Imperial of course).

Oribe no Kami borne by a Hatamoto, means chief of weavers. *Hiogo no Kami*, Chief of military Stores,

This title of Kami, like the foregoing official titles or grades of rank, was not hereditary, but some families succeeded in having the patent renewed, so long as they did not get into official disgrace.

§ At present *Sho-ni-I* is the highest, and as yet held by but a couple of natives. The next grades, to the fourth, are also only held by the most powerful of the former Daimios and influential Kuge. The *Sho* and *Jiu-go-I* are held by the majority of the Daimio. Kuge and Bureaucracy of influence. such as heads of Department &c. The sixth rank is not as yet extensively given—or much sought after—by the *Bushe*, but is occasionally met with.

‖ *Choku nin Kwan.* Appointed by Imperial Commission. (Crown Appointment.)

BOOK-PRESS LAWS.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, of September 5, 1875)

[Notification.]

No. 135,

It is hereby made known that the laws relating to Publications, which were notified by the Educational Department in the 1st month of the 6th year of Meiji (February 1872)—have been abolished, and the following rules drawn up anew in their stead.

(Signed) Sanjô Saneyoshi,
Prime Minister.

September 8, 1875.

Publication Laws.

I.—Persons who have composed any works or have translated any Foreign work, and are desirous of publishing the same, must report the matter to the Home Department, prior to such publication.

Note.—Regulations for Companies, rules for private schools, or short advertisements which are not printed for sale, are not included in the above.

II.—When a work of one's own composition or a translation of a Foreign work, is published, there shall be granted the right of exclusive sale for the space of 30 years. This right of exclusive sale is styled copyright. (*Han Ken*).

Note.—It is, however, at the option of the person concerned to make application, or not, for the copyright. Accordingly those desirous of possessing it must send in a petition and so obtain leave, while, in cases where no such application is made, any person whosoever may publish the work.

III.—Although, in making the report prior to publication, or the application for copyright, it is not necessary to forward a draft copy of the work, still a copy may at times be demanded and examined.

IV.—Should there, upon examination of the draft copy or of the presentation work, be found in such any writings that injuriously affect Government affairs, the publication and the sale thereof shall be prohibited, and the blocks may also be caused to be destroyed.

V.—The report prior to publication, or the application for copyright, must be made through the Local Government office, either one's own office or that of the place of one's residence.

Note.—When the Author or Translator belongs to a different Local jurisdiction from the Publisher, it should be made through the office of that in which the Publisher resides.

VI.—In the case of works that are of exceptional importance permission may be given for an extension of fifteen years on from the termination of the period of the copyright.

VII.—For the purpose of giving permission for copyright, a certificate inscribed with the period of years, will be issued. Upon the termination of such period, any person whosoever is allowed to publish the work.

VIII.—In the case of original compositions. or translations, that are very voluminous works, the compilation of which extends over several years, successive portions only being published at different times, copyright may be granted and the period of years calculated in the case of each separate portion of the work.

IX.—Any person desirous of continuing a work, composed or translated by another, for which copyright has already been granted, must make arrangements with the original holder, and send in a petition bearing the

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seals of both persons. In case of the death of the original holder, his heir may be considered as the holder.

X.—Any one who desires to revise, abridge or add notes, appendix, or plates, &c., to a composition or translation by another person, for which copyright has been granted, and to publish the same, must in like manner, obtain the consent of the original holder. The forms for the petition in such case must be in accordance with the foregoing rules.

XI.—Should any one be desirous of republishing, with corrections, abridgements, or additions of notes, appendix, or plates an original composition or a translation of his own for which he already possesses copyright he cannot obtain such copyright unless he make a fresh petition. The old copyright will, however, continue to hold good in cases when it is only the form of the work that is changed, as for instance by an increased or diminished number of volumes, or when the work is republished in its original form.

Note.—The application by petition, and the presentation of copies of the work must be in accordance with the Book Laws.

XII.—If, upon the death of the author or translator, his heir come to possess the power of publication, copyright shall be granted to him upon his making petition for the same.

XIII. The unexpired portion of the period of copyright shall pass on to the heir of the original author.

Note.—The heir must report to the Home department the fact of his having received the transfer of the copyright.

XIV.—A Person publishing an original composition or a translation by another person must in any case obtain the consent of the author or translator. His petition for copright, and his report regarding publication, must necessarily bear the seal of the author or translator in addition to his own,

XV.—It is not permitted that works for which copyright has been granted shall be pirated either in whole or in part, by other persons.

Note.—This rule does not, however, apply to commentaries on the works, or quotations from them adduced for the sake of proof.

XVI.—Should two, or more persons, make petition simultaneously, or at a very short interval, for copyright to be granted for identical compositions, or translations of the very same work, copyright may be granted in each several case. Should the facts of the case be confused, the matter must be sifted, after which the permission may, or may not, be granted.

XVII.—In the case of foreign works that have already been translated by some one else, should a properly guaranteed person again translate the same work, correcting the others errors, filling in ommssions and making the whole more easy of comprehension,—and petition for copyright thereof, such may or may not be accorded after enquiries have been instituted.

XVIII—No objection is raised in the case of original works or translations bearing the same name but being different as regards the text.

Note.—Outside the cover must be written. "Original Works, or Translation by so and-so."

XIX.—There will be kept at the Home Department, an Index of all works published, and this will be notified from time to time.

XX.—After a work has been prepared for publication, three copies of it must be presented to the Home Department; and in the case of those for which copyright has been granted, there must also be paid, as Licence fee, the value of 6 copies of the work. The sale of the work is not permitted until after the presentation of the copies and the payment of the Licence fee.

Note—After publication, the price must be stamped on each separate volume.

XXI.—Upon works published must be inscribed the residence and full name of the author or translator. In cases when the name is unknown, a statement to the effect must be written down. There must also be added the date of publication, and that of the quantity of copyright together with the residence and name of the publisher. It is not allowed to use an assumed name.

In the case of the copyright being inherited, or sold, or in the case of publication of portion of a work (being granted to another person,) then there must be given instead the residence and name of the heir, purchaser, or person who has received the right of partial publication.

XXII.—The copyright may be purchased or sold at will. When such purchase or sale takes place, a report, bearing the seals of both the parties, must be sent in to the Home Department.

XXIII.—There is no objection to a copyright being distributed by transfer or sale of a share thereof, so that the same work may be published by various persons at once. This is called "distributed publication" (*bumpan*)

Note.—A report must be sent in, as shown in the foregoing rule, bearing the seals of both parties.

XXIV.—Any one neglecting to send in a report upon the inheritance, or purchase, or sale, of copyright, or upon distributed publication, or revised publication of a work, shall lose such copyright.

XXV.—In the case of alteration of the name of a work subsequent to the petition being granted, or adding a preface after the presentation of copies of the work, the fact must be reported and a fresh presentation made. Any person neglecting to furnish such report or to make such presentation shall forfeit his copyright of the work.

XXVI.—Should anyone lose his certificate of copyright a fresh one should be issued to him upon his making a report to that effect.

Note.—There must be paid, as fee, the value of 3 copies of the work.

XXVII.—Persons publishing novels, or books of poems must also conform to these Rules.

XXVIII.—In the case of illustrations, a report must be made in each separate instance, in conformity with Rule I.

Note.—Copyright will be granted.

LIST OF PENALTIES ATTACHED TO PUBLICATION LAWS.

Article I.—Persons publishing works without giving notice to the Home Department, or giving out that they are in possession of a certificate of copyright without having obtained this, or commencing to sell a publication without having supplied copies of it to the Government or without having paid the copyright fees will forfeit their type, all the printed copies (of the publication) and the proceeds of its sale (up to date).

Article II.—Persons violating the copyright of other people by publishing works after making fraudulent imitations of the type, or by publishing works with slight alterations in certain words or passages or in the illustrations, or by publishing works under new titles with a few additions, will be subject to a fine of not less than *yen* 20 and not exceeding *yen* 300, and will forfeit the type, all the printed copies and the proceeds of sale (up to date) to the publishers.

Article III—Persons selling works knowing them to be publications in respect to which articles I and II have been violated will be subject to a fine of not less than *yen* 5, and not exceeding *yen* 100. In the case of persons selling books, or other publications knowing that they are works in respect to which Article II. has been transgressed,—all the copies of these works on hand and the proceeds of sale (up to date) shall be taken from them and given to the publishers.

Article IV.—Persons publishing works which do not bear the names of the authors or in which the residences of authors do not appear, and persons selling such publications, and persons publishing works which bear names which are not the names of the authors, or names which are the names of other persons, and persons who knowingly sell such publications, shall be subject to imprisonment for a period of not less than ten days, and not exceeding six months. N. B, the forfeiture of type in these cases is the same as in Article I.

Article V.—In the case of publications, being either original works or translations, which transgress the law of libel or violate Article XII or following Articles of the Press Laws the authors will meet with the punishment provided for such transgression. N. B. the Authors of such original works or translations will be considered the chief offenders.

Article VI.—The Authors of original works or of translations which are indecent and calculated to corrupt men's morals,—all kind of novels, songs,

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and pictures being comprehended, will be subject to imprisonment for periods of no less than 30 days and not exceeding one year and to a fine of not less than *yen* 3.00, and not exceeding *yen* 300.

Article VII.—Should the officers of the Judicial Department receive a complaint stating the transgression of these Regulations by any publication, the type and number of printed copies on hand will be seized, and on the offence being proved will be confiscated to the authorities.

Publishers of such works who having printing type have conducted the printing themselves, and printers who have printed such works to order knowing them to transgress the regulations will forfeit all their type and plant.

Article VIII.—In the case even of persons who have received certificates of copyright but whose works after publication are found to transgress these regulations, they will be punished according to the articles of these Regulations.

APPENDIX.

From the date of the issue of these Regulations all previous notifications relating to publication are cancelled. With regard to all publications previously issued, within four months from the date of the issue of these regulations, fresh applications must be sent in in accordance with these regulations. It is to be borne in mind that in the case of all publications in respect to which fresh applications are not sent in within this period—the right to publish will not be accorded.

In the case of applications made with reference to publications previously in issue, copyright fees must also be paid.

N. B. Copies of these works however need not be supplied.

In the case also of all works published by In, Shô, Shi, Chô, Fu and Ken, with the exception of Edicts and public notices, and the Gazette and Regulations of each office, notice must always be given to the Home Department.

(To be continued.)

Law & Police.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General;
And
F. R. WETMORE and C. DRAKE, assessors.

ITO HACHIBEI vs. WALSH, HALL & Co.

Monday, 6th September, 1875.

In this case, plaintiff claims a sum of $10[illegible],715.42 balance of account and interest connected with certain trading transactions he had had with defendants.

Defendants deny that they are indebted in the above amount, and claim that he (plaintiff) is indebted to them in the sums of $16,222.55, and $16,183.61, being balance of accounts between them and the plaintiff.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. G. P. Ness for defendants.

Cross-examination of Ito Hachebei's continued.—The entries of 200,000 *rios* and $239,000 odd were made from items given by Mr Irwin to Benzo. I was present when the entries were made by Irwin's requests. They were made upstairs at Benzo's house. I was not present when the figures were agreed upon, I enquired how those figures had been arrived at. I satisfied myself of their incorrectness, and having done so, I put my half-seal at the top, but not at the bottom. There was no necessity to see Mr. Irwin about it, and I did not. There was no account from which those amounts were made up shown to me. If I had known how the figures had been arrived at I should have been satisfied, but I did now know. I ascertained that the entries were false, but I permitted the half-seal to be used as I was assured that the correct entries would afterwards be made. I do not know why those figures were used, but the entries were made on account of the expected return of Mr. Walsh. Zengiro and Rikichi were fully aware of the proceeding from the beginning. Saito knew about it too. Benzo is still responsible to the end of the transaction. The reason I allowed the fraudulent entries to be made was, because it was promised that corrections would afterwards be made. I was deceived about the promises made of having the correct entries afterwards made. It was not done exactly to oblige Irwin, it was a regular business transaction done on the understanding that correct entries were afterwards to be made. The House of defendant's being such a large and important one I allowed the false entries to be made, as I believed that the promises given would be carried out. It did not benefit me. I thought there was no harm in doing it as Benzo promised to bring me corrected accounts: Benzo was requested to make the entries for the purpose of their being shown to Mr. Walsh on his return to Yokohama. I did not think there was the least harm in doing it, as Benzo promised to bring me corrected accounts. Benzo was requested to make the entries for the purpose of their being shown to Mr Walsh on his return to Yokohama. I did not think there was the least harm in doing it as I concluded the accounts would afterwards be corrected. Beyond Irwin's request there was no reason why I should oblige him by making the false entries. The false entries were to be corrected that day. That was the intention, but they were not corrected. If the entries had been corrected there would have been no lawsuit like the present one. They have never been corrected. I borrowed $20,000 on the 22nd November 1871, and 5,000 rios on the 30th November 1871. The receipts shown me are those I gave for the two sums I borrowed. The tag attached to the book in which the receipts are entered in is a memorandum. I did not destroy the foregoing receipts, because the corrected accounts had not been given me. On the 10th day of the 10th month 4th year of Meiji I stamped the receipts for $20,000. The whole and half seal were put on.

If a seal as well as the word *adzukari* is attached to a receipt it is all right, but if the word *adzukari* is used and the seal is absent the receipt is incomplete and would be valueless. It is the presence or absence of the whole seal at the bottom of a receipt that makes it genuine or valueless. The use of the word *adzukari* has nothing to do with an agent using the seal of his principal. On the 23 of December last year Mr. Irwin requested to see the book "D," I showed it to him and gave him a copy of it. I made an exact copy on a small piece of paper and gave it to Mr. Irwin. The paper now shown to be is copy I gave [handed into court and marked exhibit "L."] Namekawa who acted as my interpreter wrote the entries now shown me. The whole seal does not appear on the copy, but it does in the original receipt for $20,000. I do not know why it does not; the party who made the copy can tell. In the receipt for 5,000 *rios* the whole seal appears both in the original and copy. The seals on the copy with that one exception agree with the original, The word *uketori* appears in the $5,000 receipt and the word *adzukari* in the $20,000 one. On the 23rd day 12th month I took the book shown me to the defendants and showed it to every one present. Nakamura Sobae entered into a partnership with me to do a dollar business, when I borrowed the $20,000. I gave no security. I do not know if *Shosha* rice receipts were given as security as I was in Tokio. I was in Yokohama when the money was borrowed, but I was not present when the money was paid over. At the end of the 6th year of Meiji I considered that the defendants owed me about $100,000, I knew this from certain statements made by Irwin at the end of the 4th year of Meiji. Defendants held securities of mine to the value of about $100,000 during the whole of the business. On December 10th, 1873 I borrowed $10,000 from drafts. The note produced is the one I gave. The interest and commission was to be 12% per annum. It was understood in the partnership arrangement that whenever I wanted to borrow money defendants were to lend me it. I just happened to want that sum so I borrowed it.

Court re-assembled at 2 P. M.

Cross-examination of Ito Hachibei continued:—The word 'commission," is not used in the promissory note I gave for $10,000. In January last year, I borrowed 5,000 *rios* from defendants. (note produced and acknowledged by witness.) [Note read: "At the end of March, 1874, I promise to pay to Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. $5,000, value received with the interest of same as before, signed Ito Hachebei to Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., 28th January, 1874."] At the time I borrowed this money I thought that defendants owed me about $100,000. The arrangement was that I was to borrow money when I wanted to. I wanted the use of the $5,000 for extra purposes. In the 10th month 1872, I think I borrowed $25,000 from defendants. I was borrowing and depositing money at that time with defendants. There were times during the year 1872, 73, 74 when I was pressed for money. I was often at defendants' office during these years. Sometimes I saw Mr. Irwin about the accounts and sometimes Mr. Walsh Iske was present at times and I saw him, but I did not say much to him. Iske being a new comer I did not say much in his presence. There were no conversations in Taketamé presence about this business. In the 3rd year of Meiji I had conversations

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with Taketamé, but since this business commenced I did not speak much to him. I sent Benzo frequently and Kaske only on important occasions to defendants, about this business. Kaske was Benzo's clerk. Uchida Rikichi was my accountant or clerk. Kaske was not directly connected with me, Benzo would sometimes employ him to make up accounts. Saito was employed as an accountant and was sent with the accounts to defendants, so explain them. Saito had no authority to act for me with defendants. Saito was there to account for me on the subject of accounts. I will stand by whatever Saito did about the accounts by my instructions. Saito was never a servant of mine, dismissed and taken back again into my employ. I had every confidence in Saito so I employed him. I have no fear that Saito went beyond his instructions. I received some letters on the subject of the accounts from Tametake and I have replied to some of these letters. The letter shown to me is not an answer of mine to Tametake. I sent my son to defendants to try and get back the promissory note for $10,000. I gave my son authority to settle the $40,000 business. I did not send him on the subject of general accounts. I do not know if he exceeded his authority on the subject of accounts. The document now shown to me, I think is in Kaske's hand writing but I can't say positively. I do not remember writing and sending the above letter to defendants. The bonds not having been returned it looks like a document put into the hands of defendants. I do not recognise it or know anything about it. If Kaske and my son had sent this to defendants they would have acted very wrongly towards me. Being on friendly terms with Iske doubtlessly letters passed between us. I cannot tell just now, if Iske in 1872 wrote to me asking that I would settle a balance of account against me of about $12,000. I do not remember if Mr. Walsh wrote to me to square up and pay a balance of account. I do not remember asking defendants to give me time to pay. Kimura was not my clerk, he only came occasionally to help when we were busy with important business. In helping he kept my books and wrote letters for me. The document shown me is not in Kimura's handwriting. I was on excellent terms with Mr. Walsh at the time of the $15,000 transaction; we had no disagreement till the 6th month of last year. Before Mr. Walsh refused to enter into the $1,000,000 government bond speculation we disagreed. It caused me great inconvenience, but I did not get angry. It gave me great annoyance. I met Irwin afterwards at No. 14, and I requested him to make a settlement of the accounts. Took Kimura and Kaske with me and two people from Mr Walsh's. I repeatedly told Irwin that I was sorry, but that I should be obliged to bring a law suit if the accounts were not settled. Mr. Irwin neglected to furnish me with accounts. On the 18th December last year that I went to Mr Irwin's at No. 14. The 23rd December was the last time that I went there. I think it was in June, 1874 that I first went to Irwin's house. I did not ask Irwin to recover money from Mr. Walsh. I never offered 30 per cent of the claim to Irwin if he would get me the money I claimed from Mr. Walsh. I remember nothing about any such offer. I employed Namekawa as interpreter at that time. I know Mr. Smith of No. 14. On the 18th and 25th December, 1874. I saw Mr Irwin at No. 14, but not Mr. Smith. Mr. Irwin was alone in his office. I think it was in the 10th month of last year that I first rendered my accounts to defendants. I did not render it before because it was Mr Irwin's request that it might stand on account of the large losses. I would not do anything that Mr Irwin requested. It was let it stand at Mr Irwin's request as he said it would seriously affect his position. A large speculation was to be discovered to cover up the losses. I did not know that Irwin ceased to be a partner in 1873. I only found it out on the 6th June last year when I went to defendants about the million dollar speculation. I did not know it when I borrowed the $5,000. I did not tell Mr Walsh about the false entries, the thing was done and the book then returned. I do not know when Mr Walsh actually returned. There was no written contract about the rice speculation. The reason why there was no written contract can be found out from Mr Irwin. Mr Irwin did not want one, and none was made. The parties who kept the accounts of the Rice transactions are the ones to give information about those accounts. A perfect record was kept.

Mr. Ness here called for the original record of the Rice transactions which was put into the hands of the witness.

Witness continued.—I was in Yedo at this time, and I don't know anything about it.

Case adjourned till 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, September 7, 1875

Cross-examination of Ito Hachibei continued: There was a special contract between myself and defendants about charging compound interest. It was a verbal contract made with Irwin in defendants' office in the latter part of the 12th month 4th year of Meiji. At that time it was promised to me that the extensive losses should be made up to me, and that if I would wait for a settlement, interest would be allowed me. I was present when this was agreed on. It was in the latter part of the 12th month 4th year of Meiji. I think Mr. Walsh had then returned. I did not see him; but Benzo and Iske probably saw him, and borrowed the $75,000. I heard, and knew, that Mr. Walsh had returned. I do not know if I and Sobae borrowed $125,000 on the 10th Nov., 1871. I was not here then. I know a large sum was borrowed about that time. I was present. It was the occasion of the $181,000 transaction. I, Sobae, and Benzo went to defendants, and informed them that I should want $181,000. I was not in Yokhama on the 26th 9th month 4th year Meiji, and don't know about $120,000 and $15,000 being borrowed from defendants. It is possible that some money was paid to defendants about the 1st day 10th month, by Sobae and myself. The party who had charge is the only one who can say if receipts were obtained.

Mr. Ness again called for the entire records of the rice transactions kept by plaintiff in 1871.

Mr. Dickins said book "D" and exhibit "K" contained all rice cash transactions with the possible exception of certain money left over from the exchange transactions.

His Honour thought that plaintiffs could not give any further information.

Witness re-examined by Mr Dickins: I do not know if some of the entries in book "F," without my whole seal, are genuine. The party who kept the book can tell. If my clerk says the entries are correct, I will acknowledge them.

Mr. Dickins called again for the production of the securities of the plaintiff, deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by defendants.

Mr Ness said they could be produced if any hour was named.

His Honour finally ordered them to be produced this afternoon.

Witness continued: Mr Irwin did not ask for a written paper at the commencement of the rice transactions. I handed defendants exhibit "H" at that time, but it refers to dollar transactions only. My agent (Saito Kaske) prepared them. Kaske and Rikichi kept the accounts. The false entries in book "D" were to be rectified the same day, or the next, and the proper accounts made up as soon as possible. I did not see Mr. Irwin at the time the false entries were made. I do not think there was any intention to defraud Mr. Walsh through the false entries but I thought it very strange that the false entries were required at all, as they were not to be used or shown to any one. I never saw any statement of accounts bringing out the balances mentioned in the false entries. I remember when the book "D," containing the false entries, was given back to me. It was in the latter part of the 3rd month, 5th year of Meiji. Benzo, Zengiro, and I were present when this book was handed back to us. The corrected account was not prepared, so this book was handed back to me. It was so previously agreed. It was agreed originally between Benzo and Irwin, and was finally ratified by Zengiro, Rikichi, and myself. I heard of the agreement having been made between Irwin and Benzo. I did not have any conversation personally with Irwin about it. Irwin never asked me to return the book "D"; he has asked to see it. When shown it he did not ask to have it given back to him; he requested a copy, and I ordered Namikawa to make him one, and it was given to him. I do not know if any request was ever made by Irwin to have my whole seal put on the false entries. Nobody that I know of has ever asked that my whole seal should be put on the false entries. During the years 1873, 1873, and 1874, I cannot remember receiving any account from defendants containing the false entries. I remember the account now produced [dated 12th January, 1875] being shown to me by my counsel. I think that no account previous to that one was sent me by defendants. I cannot remember receiving one. I recognise the paper (accounts) shown to me. I think Fukutame wrote it. It is an account between defendants and myself.

The paper shown me does not contain the false entries. The entries of $40,000 in the paper refer to the sum of $40,000 which was borrowed, and for which a promissory note was given. Hashimoto Benso knows about this loan, as he had charge of it. The rice business agreement was the same in every particular as the one concerning the exchange business. The percentage of losses was to be the same.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m. On reassembling

Mr. Ness announced that Mr. W. H. Harries, of the Hongkong

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and Shanghai Bank, declined to produce the securities of Ito Hachibei, deposited by defendants with the bank as security for money borrowed, unless he was compelled by an order from the English Court to do so.

His Honour said he would see if he could not compel the production of them, and would take steps to do so.

Re-examination of Ito Hachibei continued by Mr. Dickins: The value of the securities deposited with defendants (as mentioned in the 6th paragraph of the petition) is 100 035 yen. If they were negotiated they would bring that sum. They were deposited as security against a possible failure on my part to make good moneys received from the defendants from time to time. I deposited $20,000 with defendants. That was my share by the agreement. No further sum was required from me by the agreement. My residence was in Tokio, and I know nothing about any matters that were transacted by my agent. I was present sometimes at business transactions, and those I know about. The business with Sobae was commenced on the 26th, and I did not come down to Yokohama till the 30th, so I do not know what was done on those days. I have no other reasons to give than those I have already given as to why I did not press for a settlement of accounts in the year 1872 and 1873, and first half of 1874. It is my business to lend money in Yedo, and I sometimes required money from defendants to carry on the business transactions we were engaged in.

Adjourned till Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

A MESSAGE TO THE JAPANESE.

To the Editor of the "Courier-Journal."

If it were possible through the medium of a newspaper to communicate with the inhabitants of some of the out-of-the-way corners of Japan—and who knows? for "in the fall" leaves are scattered in most unexpected places—it might be worth while to give a hint or two to those strangely-refined and cultivated creatures who are preparing for "The World's Fair" at Philadelphia next year.

Would it be too much to ask of them to set aside for one year the prejudices of their late education amongst us, and their admiration for the manufactures and habits of "machine-driven nations," and to unearth the real art-treasures of their store-houses for the benefit of the world?

In the London International Exhibition of 1862 the contributions from Asia, and especially from China and Japan, attracted the greatest interest and admiration (for they taught us in a limited sense some great art truths), and the inhabitants of Europe, as well as America, will flock to Philadelphia in 1876—not to see what I once saw in Boston, a highly-cultivated and "crammed" Japanese student, with "stove-pipe hat" on his head and a chromo-lithograph under his arm, exhibiting his skill in modern sciences—but rather to meet face to face, for the last time in the history of international Exhibitions, the marvellous decorative work of old Japan, as seen in its embroideries. its metal work, its enamels, ivories, porcelains, Satsuma and all keramic wares.

If perchance a leaf of this newspaper should drift into the interior of Japan—far beyond custom-houses and "treaty limits," where "*Tojins*" fear to tread—it might alight in a quaint little colony where certain high born exiles still work and weave in primitive fashion, exchanging their silks for the necessaries of life; and it *might* suggest to them to exhibit their fabrics for once to the outer world, not so much for their profit as to their honor. If another of the leaves on which these words are printed, drifting down a stream between hanging woods, came suddenly to a stand in a quiet pool (surrounded with thatched sheds on which grew the purple iris), where a paper-maker was busy at his work, he might be touched with pity at its poverty and incompleteness, and choose to reveal some of the secrets of his art at the world's fair. Other leaves borne upon other winds—for a publisher's breeze is strong—might bear the general message that in England it is still a part of our creed to believe in "the inborn truth and beauty of the decorative art of Japan;" also that a great and monumental book is now in preparation in England on this subject, and that a distinguished artist, lecturing lately before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, pointed to the study of the principles of Japanese art as the source of his power.

In the interests of art, then, I appeal to the Japanese, who we hear are to be largely represented at Philadelphia next year, not to do what some of their countrymen did in 1862, send goods prepared for foreign markets, but rather show us the primitive and curious handiwork of their forefathers, and any and every object of interest of *native invention*. Let us have models of houses and villages, showing the principles of decoration practically applied. Let us extend our knowledge of the use of leaves and grasses, and even trees, in decoration, and learn to treat bouquets and cut flowers as maimed and imperfect things. Let us see and handle the exquisite fabrics in which the privileged of their people have lived and moved for generations. Let us learn, by Japanese example, to show mourning for the dead by shades of blue, or other distinctive tint, and see how possible it would be to *banish black* altogether from the costume of civilized nations. And let us, above all things, learn from them the secret of that marvellous power of expression by the hand which is said to be the "heritage of Asiatics," remembering that "modern nations are just beginning to value what ancient nations are casting off.

If anything will tempt us across the wide waters to celebrate a "centennial of independence," it will be to see the works of Asia, which the energy of the American people will, for the first and probably the last time, have brought within our reach.

HENRY BLACKBURN.

London, July, 1875.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Aug 21, General, to Mitsubishi Co

Sept. 5, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, and ports, Aug. 22, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Sept. 7, *Jessie Jamieison*, British barque, West, 465, from Liverpool, April 7, General, to J. C. Fras r & Co.

Sept. 7, *Cremona*, American barque, Gove, 608, from New York, April 23, General, to Chipman, Stone & Co.

Sept. 8, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, from San Francisco, Aug. 16, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Sept 8, *Calnakyle*, British ship, Gordon, 573, from London, May 10, General, to Wilkin & Robison.

Sept. 8, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Jennings, 3,700, from Hongkong, Sept. 1, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Sept. 8. *Parmenio*, British barque, Abbott, 369, from Sydney, N S.W., July 25, Coal, the Captain.

Sept. 9, *John Bunyan*, American barque, Graves, 666, from Newcastle, N.S.W, July 5, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7, *Nation's Hope*, British ship, Livingstone, for Puget Sound, in Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Sept. 8, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1 008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Sept. 9, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Sept. 10, *Benjamin Sewall*, American ship, Pennell, 1,433, Destination uncertain, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Sept. 11, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Jennings, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Sept. 11, *Ocean*. British steamer, Brown, 2,652, for Kobe and Nagasaki, Ballast & General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sept. 11, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports. Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Sept. 11, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer. Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Signor Palmieri and serv., Signora Palmieri, Signorina Per-iani, Miss Hogan, Mr. E. Major, A. Major, Wm. Scott, Tachibana and child, Watanebe, Kuma and sert., Tarmura and serv., Tanaka, Mrs. Matsumura, Matsokaaud child, Mayosoki, Tsuda, Susu i, H, P. M. Wachtels, P. J. Potter, Akamoto, Dr. Bunn, Mr. E. C. Kirby, Hoko, Obata, Hoji, Mizawa, Yamisaki, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Miller and servant, Miss Emma C. Witbeck, His Excellency Sameshima and servant, Gen. Oyama and servant, Mr. Ishibashi, Nogawa and servant. Kawasaki and servant, Mori, Oono and servant, Ogawa and servant, Higo, Singiura and servant, Toshima and servant, Harada and servant, Hongawa, child and svt., Shimoda, Bettue, Kutami and servant, Oshige, Kuroishi, Takuchiya, Misawwa, Hoke, Okada, Shoshic, Sugawa, Okatai and 368 Japanese, 6 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Golden Age*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mr. Twombly, Julio, Bemardin, S. Bietti, Messrs. Leclat, Jo Sarulin, Dr.

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Baif, A. C. Watis, M. Scott, Mr. and Mr. Heiman, H. R. Smith, Gauman, Miss. Fleming. F A. Allen, H. Henson, Nagasakiyo, Laweston and 5 Japanese gentlemen. and 165 in the steerage.

Per *Belgic* from San Francisco.—Mrs. Kuger and child. J Early, J. C. Sullivan, C. S. Bayles, Mrs. C. S. Bayles, A. Bayles, Mrs. Brown. J. Perry, Miss K. Perry. Mr. Alling, Messrs. W. C. Passons, Druys Larrien, J. Middleton in the cabin, and John Luz and 223 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Madame Woyeno Kayenon, Messrs. Motono, Morimichi and son. Kinosta, J. A. Aibon. John A. Ruf, John Studman, George Riddoch, Charles Harris, Rene Louis Arthur.

Per *Oceanic* from Hongkong —Mr. and Mrs. W. Waddel, Messrs Bennet, W Graham. Chapman, T. Collins and Gibson in the cabin, and 163 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Oceanic*, for San Francisco —Mr. and Mrs. Waddell and Master Waddell, Mr. Bennett, Mr S. R. Groom, W T. Groom, Dr. Rein, Thos. Barr, A. Higginson, Ed. Gammar, J. Benavides, J. F. Twombley and wife, and 2 children Mrs Gibson, Mrs Chapman, Mrs. Stanford, Mr. Graham. J G Meyers, T. A. Addicks, U.S.N., G. Janlin, J. M. Kennedy, H. Blass.

Per *Tokio-Maru*, for Shanghai and ports —Mr. Atkinson, Messrs. Nabeshima, Jones, Asayama, Gray, Nakazawa, Tomoneda, Percy, Roberts, Watanabe, Abe, Kawara, Byashi, Ishizawa, Shimidzu, Shosha, Matsuzaki, Watabe, Yoshinaga, Yamaguchi, Furusawa, Nakeda, Toyooka, Yamanaka and wife, Matsumura, Hamada, Murata, Hoshino, Namijima, Ikeda, Harada, J. Brown, Ishikawa, Nakamura, Yamada, Okamoto, Hayashi and son, Matsumoto and family, Miyazaki, Matsuyama, wife and daughter, Katayama, Hashimoto, Hirai, Mr and Mrs. Tansho, Mr. and Mrs. Nakamura, Dr. and Mrs St. G. Elliot and 5 children, one European, 6 Chinese and 467 Japanese in steerage

Per *Golden Age* for Shanghai & ports.—Genl. E Upton. U S A, Genl Forsyth. U.S A, Major Sanjer, U.S.A.. Mrs. Woolley and child, Satsuma, Oyama, Mrs. Goden ath, Mr. Chapsal, H. Ohl, Mr. Wachtels, Miss Pickens, Mrs Austin, Mrs. Kreyer and child, M. M. Scott. Hon. Geo. F. Seward, and Mrs Seward family and servant Mrs. Dr. Yates Mr Gillett, E C. Kirby, J. M. Reynvaan, Mr Ullmann, Mr. Von Heu ert, Mr. Klein. Mr. H. Lohmann, Mr. Hely, R. Wilson, 23 Japanese in cabin, and 411 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—115 pkgs. Beer; 5 0 bales Cotton; 110 bales Shirtings; 9 bales Silk Piece Goods; 1,752 pkgs. Tea; 45 Head Cattle and 94 packages Sundries Merchandise.

Per *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—

Silk for Marseilles	...	388 bales.
London	...	136 „
Total	...	524 bales.
Cocoons	...	113 bales.

Per *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, $6,700.

REPORTS.

The *Tokio Maru* reports: Left Shanghai Aug. 28th, Nagasaki Aug 31st, Shimonoseki Aug. 31st, and Kobe Sept. 3rd at 4 p.m., arrived Sept. 4th at 11.45 p.m. From Shanghai to Kobe light winds winds with heavy rain. From Kobe to Yokohama strong winds from the S.E. with heavy rains. Left in Shanghai H. M.'s *Tha'ia* and U.S. *Palos* in Nagasaki, H. M.'s *Frolic* and U.S. *Ashuelot* in Shimonoseki straits H. M.'s *Sylvia*.

The H. M. S. *Charybdis*, has returned to the anchorage from a short cruise for practice.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York ...	H. A. Litchfield ...	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York ...	Ukraine ...	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Hongkong ...	Malacca ...	P. & O. Co. ...	15th Sept.
San Francisco	Colorado ...	P. M. S. S. Co.	17th Sept.
San Francisco	Great Republic ...	P. M. S. S. Co.	23rd Sept.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glen-oy" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke"; "Formosa"; "Punjaub"; "Paraguay" s.s; "Naples" s.s; "Flying Spur."

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA —"Aicola"

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin" "Victoria;" "Shalimar."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary". For Hiogo.—"Ugo"; "New Republic"; "Robert Kelly"; "Richd Lattley"; "Hafrofjord"; "Hope."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian."

LOADING

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Hector" str.; "Patroclus' s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Lorne" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Albuera;" "Western Chief" "Ullock."

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

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VESSELS SPOKEN.

The "Shalimar" June 29th, 41°. N. 24°. West, bound to this port.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

				Destination.
Massilia	Rand			
Malacca	Bernard			
Naruto	DuBois			
Sea Gull	Arfort			
Tamais	Rigolier			

SAILING SHIPS.

Caroline	370	Paulsen	... ...	
Coulonkyle	579	Gordon ...	... ...	
Cremona	608	Gove ...	... ...	
City of Quebec... ...	707	Davidson	... ...	
Gaucho	337	Crighton	... ...	
Hants County	647	Cochrane	... ...	
H. A. Litchfield ...	638	Spalding	...	...New York.
Jessie Jamieson ...	507	West ...	... ...	
John Bunyan	666	Graves ...	... ...	
Lothair	794	Orchard...	...	...New York.
Parmenio	369	Abbott ...	... ...	
Ukraine	709	Melcher...	...	...New York.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
Italian corvette ...	...Vittor Pisani	Captain A. de Negri
American corvette	...Yantic	...Captain M'Nair
Russian gun-vessel	...Abreck	...Von Schantz. (Yokoska)
H. M.'s corvette	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Sept. 15th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Sept. 21st
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Sept. 22nd
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Sept. 15th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Sept. 18th
Do. Do.	M. B. Co.	Sept. 18th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	Sept. 17th
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	

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LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 1.3, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—After the despatch of our last mail summary a revival of trade in most descriptions of cotton goods took place, and a fair advance was established. As we close, however, trade is less active but prices, which remain unchanged, continue firm.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1 97½ to $2.05	60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in. nom. per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom.	2 25 to 2 60	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75 to 1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„ „	2.30 to 2 65	Black Velvets	... ...		8.75 to 10.00
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2.55 to 3 00	English Drills	15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	... ...	3.30 to 3.40

Cotton Yarn.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30.00 to 35.50	No. 38 to 42	per picul	$41.00 to 45.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$35 50 to 40.50			

Woollens.—More inquiry was noticeable during the week and slight advances on the still very unsatisfactory rates could have been established. *Plain Orleans, China figures* and *Chimagoro* were in some request, while Cloth still shows no sign of Improvement. *Mousselines de Laine*, although stocks are abundant, are readily taken off the market at former rates.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6 25 to 7 80	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 75 to 5.50	Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0 25 to 0.34	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		8.00 to 1.20
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7 25	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		7.00 to 0.80
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18 50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45 to 0 52½
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13 00 to 14 50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.50 to 0.70
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.18½ to 0.20½	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.40 to 0.42½

Sugar.—Stocks of all descriptions are heavy, and the demand is but limited.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.50 to 4.60	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.70 to 5.10
In Basket	„	4.30 to 4.40	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4.50 to 4.60
China No. 1 Ping-fah	„	8 10 to 8 30	Swatow	„	3.30 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.20 to 7.70	Daitong	„	3 30 to 3.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.20 to 6 60	Japan Rice	„	3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.50 to 5 90	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.30

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our fortnightly report dated 10th instant, was to the following effect.

"Total arrivals are in excess of last year for the corresponding period of the season, and it is remarked that Oshius are brought to market earlier than usual. Since the 24th ulto., settlements are 650 bales of Hanks, and 200 bales of Oshiu, leaving a stock of 800 bales.

Prices have been well maintained for all good Hanks and only show some signs of weakness for the common and inferior sorts. It seems to be felt that the comparative value of Oshiu Silks can no longer be maintained at the same rate as before, and they begin to show a downward tendency.

The shipments of the last three weeks are 1,262 bales making the total export since the 1st July 2,103 bales against 1,451 last year for the same period.

Silk Worms' Eggs.—The first supplies of the season are expected to arrive shortly."

Since the above was written, stocks have further increased, and prices under the pressure of unfavorable advices from home have given way to an extent which the short period under review does not allow us to determine.

			At Exchange 4s. 1¾ in London.	*At Exchange 5.27 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*				*At Exchange 4s. 1¾ in London.*	*At Exchange 5.27 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks—					Oshiu—Best	$530 to 550	19s. 10d. to 20s. 6d.	frs. 55 to 57
Extra	No. 1	$500 nom.	18s. 9d.	frs. 52	„ Good	$500 to 520	18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.	frs. 52 to 54
Best	No. 1 to 2	$460 to 490	17s. 5d. to 18s. 1d.	frs. 48 to 50	H'matki.	No. 1, 2 $440 to 460	16s. 8d. to 17s. 5d.	frs. 46 to 48
Good	No. 2	$440 to 450	16s. 8d. to 17s. 0d.	frs. 46 to 47	„	No. 3, 4 $420 to 430	16s. 0d. to 16s. 4d.	frs. 44 to 45
Medium	No. 2½	$400 to 420	15s. 3d. to 16s. 0d.	frs. 42 to 44	Kakeda—Best	$570 to 590	21s. 3d. to 21s.11d.	frs. 59 to 61
Common to Inferior		$370 to 390	14s. 3d. to 14s 11d.	frs. 38 to 41	„ Good	$530 to 550	19s. 10d. to 20s. 6d.	frs. 55 to 57

Tea.—Since the departure of the last American mail on the 24th ulto., our Tea market has continued steady but firm, and a fair amount of business has been done at undernoted quotations.

The demand seems almost entirely to run on the medium grades which comprise the bulk of the settlements; fine Teas are scarce, and finest and choice very difficult to meet with, in fact the supply of the latter class has been extremely limited this season.

Total settlements for season to date amount to 90,000 piculs, leaving abundance of supplies to come forward if required. This point the Yokohama dealers are quite willing to admit, the only question in point being the price to be paid. Our market is to-day rather weaker, and holders seem inclined to realize if they could do so with a further reduction of rates.

The *Lothair*, full, will have despatch for New York, on the 15th inst., and *H. A. Litchfield*, for same port, will speedily follow. Freights £2.5 to £2.15. The *Hants County* is loading for San Francisco at $8 per ton.

Common	$20.00 to 23 00	Fine	$36.00 to 38.00
Good Common	24.00 to 26 00	Finest	$39.00 to 42.00
Medium	28.00 to 31.00	Choice	nominal.	$45 and upwards; [very scarce.
Good Medium	32.00 to 34.00			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—In the early part of the past fortnight there were large sales of Private Paper at 4/1⅛ to ⅞ and at the close there has been a fair demand for Bank Bills, and rates are consequently very easy both for Bank and Private Paper. In *Gold Yen*, business is restricted to local requirements.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	On Hongkong—Bank sight	⅛ per cent disct.
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0⅞d.	„ Private 10 days' sight	⅛ „
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1¼d.	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	5.20	„ 30d. sight Private	101
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.27 to 28	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72½	„ 30 days sight Private	101
„ Private 10 days' sight	72½	Gold Yen	402½
		Kinsats	404½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as Agent for the transaction of business between Japanese and Foreigners; to undertake Translations from or into the Japanese language; or to act as Interpreter in important and confidential business.

C. PFOUNDES,
Yokohama Grand Hotel and at Yedo.

Yokohama, Aug. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH, undertaken.

Address **M.**, Care of
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HAVING been taught by Foreign Artists we undertake to produce first-class Photographs. Should the first likeness not give satisfaction, we will take others, without extra charge, until our patrons are completely satisfied. If necessary we will attend at our patrons' residences.

USUI,—Artist.
CORNER OF OTAMACHI, NEAR THE KENCHO

Yokohama, January 12, 1875. tf.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

* Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1[illegible] 52 ins.

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Handyside & Co

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY)

Manufacture all kinds of

IRONWORK,

Structural & Ornamental.



BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

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See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.

Railings, Balcony Panels,	Columns, Column Capitals,
Gates, Street Posts,	Brackets, Gratings,
Lamp-pillars, Lamp-brackets,	Windows, Casements,
Balusters, Newels,	Fountains, drinking Fountains,
Crestings, Terminals,	Vases, Pedestals,

Conservatories, Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES,

12 Shapes and Sizes.

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Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,

LONDON.

Yokohama, September 1, 1875. 26ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

Yokohama, December 25, 1874. 52ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

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INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s., 1s 3d., & 1s. 6d per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10., 1s., 1s. 3d, and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s, and 2. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s., and 4s per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s, 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
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LITHOGRAPHIC INKS in every in shade of colour and variety of price.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount, or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.

LONDON: AND

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,

10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E.C., & GRAVEL LANE,
SOUTHWARK, S E.

May 22, 1875. 3ins. 1f.

ROWLAND'S KODONTO 2/9

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.
ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER
FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO.
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipeint decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," At ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama July, 3, 1875. 10ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

A CHEMICAL PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS, WITH THE VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS QUINIA, CYPRIPEDEN, XANTHOXYLIN, &c.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞*CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.*

Wholesale Agents for—

BOMBAY.....D. S. KEMP & Co.
MADRAS.....BARRIE & Co.
COLOMBO.....O'HALLORAN BROS.

Export Agents.

NORTON WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street, London, S. E.

Yokohama, September 11, 1875. 52ins.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

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LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
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BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
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Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
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Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 87. 12m.

ASTHMA AND

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 38.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressea and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue d subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Our remarks in the issue of last week on the distribution of students sent into foreign countries were suggested by the report which reached us, that none of them were to receive the advantage of education in England. We have now good reason for thinking that this report was erroneous. The scheme of the Department of Education contemplates their eventual location at English institutions, for a portion, at least, of their foreign residence. As the students whom it is proposed to send out hereafter are to be those who have had all the training they can receive in the schools here, the foreign residence is intended to enable them to acquire the special instruction in technical and professional branches, which they cannot so well get here. In the attainment of such an object, no one country can claim a monopoly of advantages.

A translation of a notification from the Home Office referring to the proposed establishment of sheep-farms and schools where sheep-farming will be taught, will be found elsewhere. It seems to us that if a hundred or so of picked intelligent peasants could be encouraged to go down to Australia, serve on the sheep-runs for two or three years, and see how sheep are there raised by the million on very scanty herbage, the Japanese would learn vastly more than by their present project, though we shall be right glad if it succeeds. We are afraid of these schools under Government direction; it is a hot-house system which does not infuse into men the vigour and vigilance requisite for sheep-farming. You can't kill trout by learning to throw a fly in a drawing-room. However, we hope for the best.

It has been remarked that while the spurious articles made by the Japanese under the names of foreign manufacturers have been exposed, nothing has been said about those imported into this country by foreigners and palmed off upon the Japanese as real—the remark applying chiefly to spurious drugs and medicines. In our defence we may say that we have a clear recollection of writing on this very subject, but as we cannot trace the paragraph in our columns, the censure implied by the omission is not undeserved. We believe that a large trade in such spurious drugs is carried on, and we happen to know that on one occasion an official of one of the Treaty Powers flew into a violent passion with a Japanese official for refusing to pass this trash as being what it pretended to be. Had we been in the place of the Japanese and been threatened with any protest on these grounds, we should have employed the short and emphatic formula once used by the Duke of Wellington under some such menace—"Protest, and be——".

A letter appeared in one of the evening journals of yesterday stating that the newspapers have been lulled into silence by bribes given for this purpose, and rumours to the same effect which have reached us make us think that this is true. If so, the whole Press movement is in great danger, the success of the experiment is utterly doubtful, and the statement, if founded on fact, proves the truth of what we have said twenty times, that a free Press is an anachronism in the present political condition of this nation. Of course in the act of bribing and being bribed, both sides are wrong. The true first remedy is the establishment of a powerful organ of the Government, explaining its views and course of action, carried on by men who are made acquainted with these and who can ably uphold them. The idea involved in a free press, or a press enjoying a large amount of freedom, is fundamentally the idea of self-government. Will any one in his senses plead that the Japanese are fit for this? The question must be looked at from the common-sense side of statesmanship, not from *à priori* views of a public morality as impossible in this country at present as self-government itself. The point is simply this: Is a Government to allow itself to be undermined in carrying on the business of the country, under a thousand difficulties of a most formidable nature? The press represents no Opposition capable of taking the reins, the material of which it frets like a moth in a garment, and gradually reduces to rottenness. In its present condition it is, for political purposes, almost wholly a disintegrating force. It has not exhibited a particle of constructive genius or tendency, and its long cry for representative institutions has not been backed by the country to any such extend as to make us think they are possible. The theory of the government of this country is not that of a free people governing themselves, and you cannot yet get an institution to work properly here which has its root in this theory and in this alone. It is very well to say, that this is the theory everyone wishes to see supplanting the old theory of absolutism. Even this may be very visionary. But, presuming it to be sound, it is folly to jump into the water because the vessel you are in is not constructed on the most modern and philosophical principles. What you all want is to be kept from drowning. What all sensible men do is to look facts straight in the face, and the first fact which has to be faced is that with a free press going in this country for a few years, the paper money which is its present currency would most assuredly tell a tale which would make the Government, and every native and foreign merchant in Japan, curse the day that such an engine was set in motion. It is to the manifest interest of every man, woman and child in Japan, native or foreign, that this Government should be supported, at least until there is some party not only willing to take, but capable of taking its place. What we must all dread is revolution: what none of us can hope to see is the establishment of a government like that of the free nations. This would take generations, even if it be possible under any circumstances, which is by no

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means certain. Whatever mistakes a government can make, there can be none so bad as to let a nation drift into revolution. But bribing the press is a miserable expedient to prevent it. We can understand the Press-Laws—we are sure they are necessary. We can understand the extinction of the newspaper Press—though we should deplore the necessity, and think it would now strain the power even of a government as absolute as is that of Japan. We can understand fighting the press by the press, that is, employing able men to defend the policy and acts of the government. But an absolute government may be paternal, and at the same time far too self-reliant to need any such resort as that now commented upon, of which we utterly disapprove, whether as a question of public morals, a question of national progress, or a question of general policy. If any student of history, however, will look back to the time between the accession of William the Third to the throne of England and the end of the reign of George the Second, he will see that popular feeling, expressed by us in the House of Commons, and in this country, so far as it expressed at all, by the newspapers, has sometimes to be so managed by one means or another that government continues possible, instead of being rendered impossible. But the truest statesman is he who takes just, even if they be forcible, means, to bring about this end. The wholesale corruption of the House of Commons under Walpole which had its real termination under Pitt, perpetuated an enormous deal of mischief. But Walpole was certainly sounder than the opposition which eventually beat him and brought discord, shame and ruin on the country. The picture of this struggle has been drawn by Macaulay, and we give it in his own words.

We have no reverence for the memory of those who were then called the patriots. We are for the principles of good government against Walpole, and for Walpole against the opposition. It was most desirable that a purer system should be introduced; but, if the old system was to be retained, no man was so fit as Walpole to be at the head of affairs. There were grievous abuses in the government, abuses more than sufficient to justify a strong opposition. But the party opposed to Walpole, while they stimulated the popular fury to the highest point, were at no pains to direct it aright. Indeed they studiously misdirected it. They misrepresented the evil. They prescribed inefficient and pernicious remedies. They held up a single man as the sole cause of all the vices of a bad system which had been in full operation before his entrance into public life, and which continued to be in full operation when some of of these very brawlers had succeeded to his power. They thwarted his best measures. They drove him into an unjustifiable war against his will. Constantly talking in magnificent language about tyranny, corruption, wicked ministers, servile courtiers, the liberty of Englishmen, the Great Charter, the rights for which our fathers bled, Timoleon, Brutus, Hampden, Sydney, they had absolutely nothing to propose which would have been an improvement on our institutions. Instead of directing the public mind to definite reforms which might have completed the work of the revolution, which might have brought the legislature into harmony with the nation, and which might have prevented the Crown from doing by influence what it could no longer do by prerogative, they excited a vague craving for change, by which they profited for a single moment, and of which, as they well deserved, they were soon the victims.

We are not of those who think that these precedents from English history are useless and inapposite. The constitution of human nature is the same in all nations, and no true political philosophy ignores this fundamental fact.

The China papers contain the following remarks on the recent Press-laws and the manner in which the discussion on them has been conducted by the local foreign press. We regret the necessity of reprinting matter in any way complimentary to ourselves, but it may be well to afford our readers an opportunity of judging how far our views find acceptance with intelligent observers elsewhere.

PROSECUTIONS AGAINST THE NATIVE PRESS IN JAPAN.

It is not only interesting but instructive to watch the rapid transition of Japan from the old to the new civilization. Some of the details of this change assume even grotesque forms, and are therefore sometimes calculated to give a false impression to those looking on from a higher level. The experiences through which native journalists are at present passing, however, convey a meaning probably more significant than any other of the multifarious features of this chrysalis stage of Japanese political life. We have already noticed the Press Laws recently introduced for the government of young native publishers and their high-spirited but slightly radical editors; and more than one prosecution has already been noticed as having been instituted under these regulations. By the present mail, however, we have news that the newspaper contest waxes warmer and still warmer: and we are willing to express regret, as it will prove an admirable test as to [illegible] of the sensible fledglings of the Fourth Estate in that part of the world. This happy result, it may be said, has already been accomplished in many cases; and when it is borne in mind that two of the prosecuted editors have been acquitted for want of a case, we may presume that such liberal action on the part of the Government will tend to strengthen the influence and standing of the more thoughtful and moderate writers —while the greater freedom of the press may safely be left to the contemporaneous advance of the people in real knowledge, which, preeminently in this sense, is power.

The tone in which this state of things is treated by the native journals is rather amusing, but cannot certainly be regarded with anything but satisfaction. In truth, as it seems to us, some of the foreign journalists might borrow a hint from a comparison which outsiders cannot fail to make between a few of the native and one or two of the foreign sheets. In one article published by the *Herald*, the writer flings about as much mud upon his contemporories and others as would build a fort, and apparently for no other reason in nature than simply because they venture to differ from him in opinion and publish their differing views. This appears to be but a very sorry mode of teaching the young Japanese how to guide with moderation their use of editorial weapons; and it is much to be regretted at the present stage of journalistic life in the country. The views of the *Japan Mail*, on the other hand, seem to us to be those of a well-informed and thoughtful mind, desirous of advancing truth and civilisation among the mass of the peculiar people who come within its influence. But as it is just possible that the writer of the *Herald* may class us amongst those mercenary and venal editors, who so disturb his equanimity of mind, for so exercising our freedom of opinion, we shall leave the journals in Yokohama, both foreign and native, to carry on the inevitable crusade now entered upon between right and wrong, knowledge and ignorance, freedom and oppression, which is now going on all over the globe, and which must terminate in favour of right, freedom and truth.

We reproduce in another column one or two samples of the native criticisms of the "situation," and only add that one feature of the movement does credit to the people, viz., the proposed aid by subscribers to their suffering and incarcerated editors.—*China Mail.*

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But let a paper in the East print the mildest of terrific suras upon the advisability of more frequent drills, or the relative merits of skirmishing and street-practice among the Volunteers, or the expediency, say, of the new press-laws in Japan, and the Philistines are down upon him at once. If the paper expresses a calm judgment upon some question of Treaty-right or international polity, slightly at variance with the generally adopted view, its offence is more heinous than ever; it is, bidding for the patronage of publicans and tax-gatherers—it is in the pay of the Government—it is persistent in its vile course of invariably calling wrong right—it has no conscience, no morality—it is a 'Jesuit in disguise.' The foolishness of this is apparent. Apart from the dunder-headedness that refuses to take an impartial and unprejudiced view of things upon their own bases, it is absurd to suppose that a man takes delight in raising hostile feelings. The *Japan Mail* for example, cannot open its mouth without attracting a tempest of coarse invective from its contemporaries, a shower of misrepresentations and abuse: while the editor himself acknowledged not long ago that such-and-such an article had cost him not only much painful effort, but even a friend or two. The scurrilous attacks of other journals however cannot hurt one who never condescends to reply in a similar vein, even if he replies at all; while the absurdity of imagining that he or any man *enjoys* alienating friends and exciting the renewed hostility of foes is at once apparent. We protest against this foolish tendency to impute interested motives of whatsoever nature, to one whose duty it is to write in accordance with his convictions; and assure those who find so much delight in cavilling, that the task of such a man is often a very hard and anxious one.—*The Celestial Empire.*

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the Satsuma men are coming in large numbers to Kioto, and though it is unacquainted with their names, the most prominent men of the clan are said to be among them. It is very probable that they have come (the writer says) to take the air after the hot season; but the quiet people there are terribly alarmed.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of 2nd August supplies the following telegram having reference to the Australian Silkworm eggs sent to Europe:—

The British Consul at Milan states that the Italian market is open for Australian silk-worm grain. The cocoons fetch a high price; and he recommends increased planting in Australia.

It is reported that the Government has made over to the Mitsu Bishi Company the steamers now employed on that line, and is to give a subsidy of $250,000 a year towards its support. The terms of the arrangement have not transpired, but the project is a commendable one.

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SIGNORA PALMIERI'S CONCERT.

It is not easy, after many years of residence in the East, to offer an accurate criticism of such a musical performance as that of Monday evening last. Dissociated from the advantages of life in Europe, the mind loses its hold upon those relations and bearings, so to speak, which guide it in the difficult navigation of artistic criticism. There, we have but to cast our eyes around to see the various constellations or brilliant isolated stars, and no very great experience is required to judge of their relative magnitudes and ranks in the firmament of art. We soon learn to classify the objects of our study, with only such departure from scientific accuracy as may arise from fascinations not addressed to the ear alone. But here, we live under different conditions. Our ears grow somewhat dull; our critical insight leaves us, or at all events expends itself on the shadows of the more substantial realities we have lost. Our standards of comparison vanish; our photometers are broken; we have ceased to compare; the analytical faculty has somewhat given way before a condition of mind which is purely receptive, and almost refuses the labour which under other circumstances it would willingly, and almost mechanically, have undertaken. Nor need we, perhaps, regret in this anything but the causes of such a condition of mind. It is agreeable to abandon oneself wholly to pleasure, without a thought of estimates and criticism and ranks and magnitudes. It is delightful to be caught up and spirited away again into realms, known, indeed, but long since left; to be dazzled once more with the shimmer of a thousand precious stones, each one of which has its known place and purpose in the design of the general decoration. It is delicious for the long unaccustomed ear to drink in the old sounds, whether falling lightly as dew, or raining down in prodigal showers,—delicious to have the old memories conjured up, to find the mind peopled again with figures which had faded into shadows, and vivified with scenes which have so long disappeared that they now seem little more than faint intimations of prëexistence. It is a delightful thing to come face to face again with the embodiment of a loved art, long, alas! disembodied—to feel again the old glow and rapture—to be swept over by the old chords and to revel in the delicious draught of long lost sounds. Yes! all this is delight, and it is grateful to find that the capacity for it is still unimpaired, that the weary round of work has not dulled the edge of enjoyment, and that the loss of entertainment has not spoiled the dainty sense to which it appeals.

The concert was opened by Signorina Persiani, who sang *Una voce poco fa* from the immortal *Barbiere*. This song, like all the others, being sung in costume, recalled the casement of the Spanish house, the long cloaks of the men who are searching the court-yard, the lanterns, the brigand hats, the graceful Count, the still more graceful Rosina, old Bartolo and Basilio. And what a treat it was to hear the old air!—Old do we call it? Let us rather say, the air which can never grow old, in which immortal youth is crystallized, and which can no more grow old than can a diamond. Signorina Persiani's fresh young voice gave it all the delightful character which belongs to it—showed us all the beautiful embroidery which Rossini's prodigal facility lavished on it—all the vivacity, grace and bewitching freshness with which it sparkles. The ease which comes with Italian study is like the unconscious grace of beautiful flowers, the fragrance of which is as delightful as their form and their hues. And then we had Signora Palmieri as Norma, in the great *aria*, *Casta Diva*, which she delivered with a breadth akin to grandeur, and a deep impressive pathos which found its proper accompaniment in lofty and dignified gesture. Nor can it be denied that there is a splendid sweep and great beauty and tenderness about the *aria* itself. It is Italian music of the highest class, of noble outline and rich colouring, stately and magnificent, and worthy of a *rôle* inspired by lofty views of the character and office belonging to it. Flotow's Romanza from *Martha* came next, and was sung by Signor Palmieri with power and intelligence. In "*Roberto, Roberto,*" which followed, Signorina Persiani was hardly as effective as in the part of Rosina. And, above all, the song wants the orchestra behind it. Of course it is often sung to the piano-forte, but it cannot be performed away from the stage. Its weight is so great that nothing but the orchestra can fitly sustain it. The first part closed with "*C'era un re di Thule*, or, as we prefer it a thousand times—so strong is the power of association and the witchery of Goethe's diction—*Es war ein König in Thule.*" Signora Palmieri led us through the *scena* with all its variety of outline and modulation into the jewel scene which closes it, and in which Gretchen, intoxicated with the glittering toys Faust throws in her way, pours out all her girlish heart—little recking, alas! that her next song would be,

> Meine Ruh' ist hin!
> Mein Herz ist schwer;
> Ich finde sie nimmer
> Und nimmermehr.

The *scena* was admirably delivered, and nothing would content the house but a repetition of the "jewel-song."

The second part opened with *Tacèa la notte*" from *Trovatore*, to which Signora Palmieri's fine voice, method, and easy, practised action on the stage did full justice. The air is not one of our choicest favourites, nor Verdi our most attractive composer: but he always writes with power and a masterly knowledge of Italian effect. Then came the pretty *aria* from *Linda di Chamouni*, bewitchingly sung by Signorina Persiani. There we had the pretty Swiss maiden, as she might have looked under the shadow of her own Mont Blanc, innocent and artless in all, save, perhaps, that unconscious art which catches us with a silken thread and holds us with hooks of steel. Signor Palmieri then sang a Romance of Ascher's, "Alice, where art thou." But he is too distinctly Italian in his school to approach German or English music with the advantages he possesses in the art of his own country. The duet "*Mira, O, Norma,*" sung by the two sisters, closed the concert with the greatest effect and amid the enthusiastic applause of the audience. How beautiful is the transition from the tender pathos of the *larghetto* to the brilliant *allegro* which closes the scene! How easy it is, when removed from the immediate influence of such melody, to put on our critical caps and say that German music alone awakens the highest emotion! The fact is that when the flood comes, of which, in our colder moods, we have underrated the strength, it sets all our easy-chair criticism at defiance, sweeps us away with its resistless force, and makes our hearts laugh to scorn the cold estimates of our heads. Let us thank Heaven for the infinite variety of our sources of pleasure, for the Italian grace, the German depth, the French vivacity, and, if we have still a corner left, for such little flowerets of music as spring up on our own more barren soil.

We understand that Signora Palmieri intends giving a concert at Yedo, if a suitable room can be found. If this be so, we are very desirous that some of those of the upper classes Japanese who have not visited Europe, should attend it. The of the Japanese are undoubtedly a musical people. A *samisen* may be heard at some time or another in every house, above the poorest, in the Empire. But their music is altogether false and has no true foundations in Nature. Their gamut is all wrong, as wrong as it can be to be a gamut at all; of graceful melody they know little; of harmony, practically nothing. We are entirely persuaded that the finest and even the clearest part of the greatest German symphonies, performed by the most perfect orchestras of Europe, would be to them an unintelligble and very displeasing din. A succession of major chords they could no more understand than they could a debate in Parliament. We are convinced that our music is to them as displeasing as theirs is to us. They disguise this from motives of politeness, but an attentive observer will easily discover it. Nor must it be forgotten that the better the musician, the more displeasing the effect. But whereas the European nations have found out Nature's secret in musicial science and art, the gamut of music, which is its alphabet, has yet to be learned by the oriental nations. A visit to the Opera at home would simply bewilder a Japanese. Apart from the difficulty presented by the story illustrated, he would never understand the relations between the singers and the chorus and orchestra; the complexity of the harmonies would entirely prevent his following the

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rhythm of the melodies. But, in the proposed performance, the accompaniment is for the most part so simple that his mind would not be thus diverted from the melody, while, in the concerted singing, the effect of the thirds and sixths, one of which the Japanese recogize—we doubt if they have the other—would appeal to him us a friendly concord. Music is still among this people a purely sensuous, as opposed to an intellectual, enjoyment. Of the art, and its true office in the economy of life, they know nothing, and we ardently desire to be missionaries to them of this second gospel. We spoke of it some years ago, but the times were not propitious, and now we would again draw attention to it. It is in no Quixotic frame of mind, no over-riding of a favourite hobby, that we state our belief that the introduction of the European gamut into this country would prove, in the course of time, a great addition to the stock of national happiness, and a means of elevating and purifying the national character. If the two accomplished sisters now here should be the first instruments in working out this result, nothing short of canonisation, or *kaminization*, would repay or reflect the national gratitude due to such teaching!

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

A private telegram reached Yokohama yesterday afternoon, from Hakodate announcing that a fire of unusual magnitude was raging in that town.

We are informed that the Yokohama Gas Works have been taken over by the Government. It is said that $200,000 has been paid for the plant and appurtenances.

The following anecdote reminds us of the reply of Lord Palmerston to the petition from Glasgow, praying for a day of humiliation to be set apart in order that the spread of cholera might be stayed.

A farmer of Yamanoshi *ken* went to his *Kencho* and begged the governor to issue an order that the pestilence which prevailed in his village might be removed, alleging that a previous governor had under similar circumstances promulgated the following notice: "If you, god of pestilence, do not take your departure I will fight against you with the angles of the god Yakumo." Since then however a new order of things has been introduced, and the farmer was recommended to get the services of a good doctor.

The *Nisshin Shinjishi* announces that a local popular assembly has been called together in the Chikuma *Ken*.

The *Hochi Shimbun* mentions that the Acting-Editor of the *Akebono Shimbun* was examined (on a charge of offence against the Press-Laws?) at the Yedo Saibansho on Saturday.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes: When Mr. Syle took his departure for Nikko this year he hired a *jinrikisha* man named Kanbe, whose advanced age, however, prevented him from completing the journey. Mr. Syle on his return to Yedo, sought the old man out and, handing him 15 *yen*, recommended him to endeavour to find some less exhausting employment. The grateful coolie lost no time in apprising the Tokio *Fu* of the foreigner's generosity, and hence the event has become public.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the excessive rain which fell at Kanbara in Yechigo caused several land-slips. At one of these spots kerosene oil mingled with water was observed to issue from the hill-side.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says that Mr. Kawamura, Vice-Minister of Naval Affairs, has been ordered to proceed to Nanao, a port in the province of Noto.

A further notification on the subject of local assemblies will, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, probably be issued within a few days.

Intelligence has been received by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from the Chikuma *Ken* to the effect that the production of silk-worm egg cards in the district has been large.

The P. & O. s.s. *Sunda*, with English Mails *viâ* Brindisi to the 6th August, sailed from Hongkong for this port on the 12th instant.

The M. M. S. S. *Volga* is coming up the harbour as we go to Press.

The *Hiogo News* publishes the following telegram dated Shanghai September 5th:—

Yunnan difficulty settled. China sends Envoys to England and pays indemnity. Opens Yunnan route, and regulates the Likin taxes.

The following paragraph which appears in the *North China Daily News*, of the 6th instant, leads us to believe that the intelligence requires confirmation.

We are informed on what we believe to be good authority, that affairs are practically settled in the North. There remain details to be arranged, but the heads of agreement have been consented to.—Such at least is our information, which is not official, and must be taken for what it is worth.

The following runs were scored at the Cricket Match yesterday. The Scotch won upon the first winings by 21 runs:

SCOTCH.

Hamilton c Abbott b Wheeler	41
Wood b Symonds	1
Cruickshank c and b Symonds	0
Fraser st Cobden b Montgomery	25
Mollison b Montgomery	5
Dodds l b w b Wheeler	2
McRichie st Cobden b Montgomery	0
Davidson b Wheeler	2
Hutchison c Abbott b Montgomery	1
Milne c and b Kirkwood	5
Shand not out	2
Byes	2
Wides	3
Leg byes	4
No balls...	1
	99

THE WORLD.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Symonds b Dodds	0	run out	16
Montgomery b Fraser ...	1	not out	5
Barlow c and b Fraser ...	12	... ...	—
Kirkwood th. out Milne ...	13	... ...	—
Cobden run out	2	run out	2
Abbott c Fraser b Dodds ...	9	b Dodds	18
Wheeler c Dodds b Fraser	4	c Milne b Hamilton ...	3
Litchfield b Mollison ...	19	... ...	—
Bland c Mollison b Fraser	4	... ...	—
Hall not out	3	c Davidson b Dodds ...	0
Hearne c Shad b Fraser ...	0	... ...	—
Byes	3	... ...	1
Wides	5	... ...	6
Leg Byes... ...	3	... ...	—
	78		56

The Revd. Sholto Douglas, Vicar of all All Saints, Derby, to whom reference is made in the paragraph which we extract from the *Celestial Empire*, is at present at Kobe and may be expected in our settlement by the next incoming steamer. The high and sacred motives which have impelled Mr. Douglas to devote himself to his self-imposed labour have awakened a very large interest among all classes in the Eastern communities which he has visited, and we are not astonished to learn that a great measure of success has attended his exertions. Christ Church in this settlement will, we learn, be placed at Mr. Douglas' disposal during his short stay among us.

The Japan steamer last Saturday took away from Shanghai a visitor who is distinguished from the majority of our passing guests by both his motives and his mission. The Rev. Sholto Douglas has come to the Far East in order to awaken a deeper interest than at present exists in the minds of men in the all-important subject of religion. He has exerted himself here without stint; his energy has been indefatigable, and his self-sacrifice for the good of others such as none can think of without being deeply touched. No one can have failed to recognise his zeal and devotion in the great cause he has at heart, and we are sure that the Mission-week of 1875 will be long and gratefully remembered by many of those who attended his services in the Cathedral, Union Chapel and the Lyceum Theatre. There are those doubtless who, as unable as the Chinese to comprehend the purity of motive which leads men to live a life of self-sacrifice for the good of others, are not ashamed to indulge in cheap, ungenerous sneers, at what they are pleased to call fanaticism or charlatanry. Such however are not peculiar to Shanghai. We are content with the knowledge that our community has cause for much thankfulness that Mr. Douglas was induced to make a sojourn in our midst; and believe that there are many who will join with us in wishing him most sincerely, God-speed.

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The *Hochi Shimbun* intimates that a notification by the Prime Minister prohibits the publication of all communications which may be made by the various departments to each other.

The *Kakke*, a disease which has hitherto baffled the investigations of European physicians, has broken out among the soldiers of the Imperial Guard. Thirty-seven men have already died. The disease now forms the subject of a special medical enquiry.

A native newspaper says of Osaka that trade is excessively dull there. Unoccupied houses are numerous even in the busiest mercantile quarter, and the list of bankrupts is largely swollen.

A correspondent (writer?) of the *Akebono Shimbun* has been fined five *yen* for an infringement of the press regulations.

Our people, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, complain greatly of the large salaries paid to our Government officials. The best paid officer of whom we can hear is he to whom the firing of the noon-day gun for the foreigners at Yedo is entrusted: he is paid 300 *yen* per month, for his services.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, referring to the Satsuma *samurai* of whom there are now some 300 in Kioto, says that they occasion much trouble to the police of that city. They retain their old dress and customs.

The Female Normal School at Tôkio requiring some gate porters, 160 men presented themselves for the situation. The writer moralises upon the poverty which the competition for a post of such slender remuneration evidences.

The Minister representing Belgium was honoured with an interview by H. I. Majesty on the 15th instant.

A telegram received yesterday from London announces the probability of the Bank of California being shortly in a position to resume specie payments.

The *Akebono Shimbun* mentions that it was intended by the authorities to fine its Editor a further mulct of 5 *yen*, but as he is still in prison the fine has been remitted.

Yesterday being the festival observed in honour of the new harvest was kept as a partial holiday in the Government Departments.

A notification from the Public Works Departments announces the establishment of a branch telegraph office in Hamamatsu which will be opened on the 20th instant.

The farmer who some months since endeavoured to place a petition for redress in the hands of The Mikado has made a second attempt which has again ended in his being removed to the *Saibansho*.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. S. S. *Malacca*, despatched on the 15th Sept.

	England.	France.
Sundries	166	160
Total		326 Bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 5th September, 1875.

Passengers.....17,406.	Amount...Yen	3,863·305.
Luggage, Parcels,.....	„	105·259.
Goods, ...	„	267·552.
Total.....Yen		4,236·116.
Corresponding period last year... ..... Yen		4,043·653.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 12th September, 1875.

Passengers, 18,691.	Amount.....Yen	4,148·98
Luggage and Parcels	„	114·167
Goods	„	294·542
Total Amount..... Yen		4,557·689
Corresponding period last year ..... Yen		4,081·894

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF 1874.

THE Summary of the Trade of 1874 brings to an appropriate conclusion the Trade Reports for last year which we have from time to time placed before our readers. Would that it were more encouraging! It tells of a falling off upon the returns of 1873, which were in their turn a falling off on those of 1872. It tells of a drain of bullion to which we hope some styptic may soon be applied by better times. It tells of a reduced export of Silk, of a very poor increase in the export of Coal, of a diminution in the Tonnage Return, of a decline in the importation of Cotton manufactures. Against this we must place the fact that more Sugar and Raw Cotton have been imported, that more Metals have been required, that more Cotton Yarn and Shirtings have gone into consumption, that the value of the dried fish and miscellaneous productions exported has increased, that the import trade in local and eastern produce has also increased, and that the value of the Tea exported exceeds for the first time that of the Silk. At the same time this very fact affords ground for regret, inasmuch as the value of the Silk exported should by rights be far higher than it is. But low prices in Europe for all silk, together with a steady deterioration of the quality of that shipped from Japan, have combined to reduce the value to a very low figure, and it seems improbable that consumption will overtake production for many years, and thus raise prices again to the rates which ruled with more or less fluctuation between 1855 and 1873. We have, however, nearly closed the period of the silkworm egg export, which has certainly poured large sums of money into the country, but has as certainly impoverished the breed of worms and lowered the quality of their produce. All evidence hitherto points in this direction, and we shall lay before our readers next week a paper on this subject which can leave doubt on any reflecting mind that the accusation brought against this trade is well founded. But everything should be done meanwhile to direct the attention of the silk-growers to the importance of only breeding from their best moths and reeling their silk with the utmost care. The steady deterioration of their produce arises from causes lying deep in the constitution of human nature. They were offered prices for bad silk far higher than they had ever formerly obtained for good silk, and they could sell any quantity of it at these prices which they could bring to market. Of course they reeled it as fast as they could, and as ill as they chose, and parted with it with abundant satisfaction. Then came the great demand for silkworms' eggs with the effects we have pointed out. The growers obtained far more for their *cartons* than they would have for the silk which might have been made from them; and if he incurs no blame who prefers the bird in the hand to the two in the bush, how much less shall they who get two in the hand for a prospective one in the bush!

There is hardly a subject touched upon in this Summary which has not been brought fully under the consideration of our readers during the past twelve months, and it tells its own tale so plainly that it is supererogatory to enlarge upon it. It does not clear up the mystery connected with the export of bullion, nor, perhaps, has any entirely satisfactory solution of this been offered. It lays the same stress upon the importance of good roads as we have constantly done, and looks forward to a grain trade springing out of the recent edict removing the prohibition on the export of rice, if only the measure is persevered with.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Abolition of Capital Punishment.

(Meiroku Zasshi.)

Is the taking of life for punishment the same as the use of torture in examination? I have already urged on many occasions the abolition of torture, and I propose now to show that death should not be inflicted as a punishment.

Punishments are inflicted for the purpose of deterring men from committing crime. But what does 'deterring' mean? It means that the criminal shall repent of his past deeds, renounce them, and return to the paths of virtue, and this should be the aim of all punishment. But if life is taken, the criminal cannot be reformed; and although he might have been brought to contrition, how can he, if his life be taken, be restored to virtuous courses? The taking of life is not therefore a proper punishment.

Both the legislative and judicial bodies are composed of men and are governed by men, and unless they have power to restore life they have no right to take it. No: killing cannot escape being called cruelty.

In our criminal code there is a clause to the effect that those who take the lives of others must forfeit their own lives. But this is employing one form of atrocious wickedness to get rid of another form of it. Some say that the infliction of death as a punishment is useful in order to deter many others from crime. Now, our population exceeds thirty millions, and there are not less than a thousand executions in a year, and this has gone on for hundreds of years. But have these millions been deterred from crime on this account? If we compare the population of Europe and America with our own, we find it is many times larger, while those who are punished with death are far fewer in number. How is it that there is relatively so much more crime in Japan? The laws of those countries differ widely from our own laws, and crimes such as those for which our people are executed are scarce in them. Some States, too, have abolished capital punishment, and these various differences reflect different conditions of civilization.

It used formerly so be acconnted a noble deed to slay any one for revenge. But assuredly this was not good; on the contrary, indeed, it was very wrong, and those who take life in revenge are now treated in the same way as those who commit murder for any other reason; nor can this be called otherwise than just. At the time when the change in these laws was effected, many protested against it, and, of course, I cannot coincide with them. It was the advance of civilization which prohibited this taking of life for revenge, and this was good. But I cannot understand why the execution of criminals has not also been abolished. It seems to me like prohibiting drinking and presenting those who violate the prohibition with a wine-glass!

The execution of criminals with a view to the extirpation of crime seems reasonable enough; but surely some alternative punishment might be devised. It might be well to banish criminals to some penal island, though this would merely remove the evil from one place to another, and I am inclined to think that hard labour is the best punishment for punishment's sake.

In the ancient laws of China, it is said that punishments are inflicted in order to get rid of punishments, but such sayings are of the nature of paradoxes and have no practical bearing. My desire is to see capital punishment abolished.

It is something like a hundred years since propositions to this effect were brought forward in Europe, but even up to the present day it has been found impracticable to act upon them. How much less possible is it in an oriental country?* And therefore I can only hope that the day will come when this form of punishment will be abolished. I also well know that it is too early yet to discuss such a question. But, like Mr. Bakkariya, I wish to arouse my dreaming countrymen.

* If this amiable writer had come to this conclusion a little earlier and had remained satisfied with it, he would have spared himself and us some ill-spent labour.—[Ed. J.W.M.]

The Reform of the Pension-list.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Everything now-a-days is settled by reason and calculation, therefore when we do anything without serious consideration, we may be sure it will not work properly.

I do not think that the pensions of the *Kadzoku* and *Shidzoku* will be either reduced or abolished until a House of Commons is established, in which the representatives of the people can express their views. For though the people say it is a vain thing to give money for the support of the *Kadzoku* and *Shidzoku*, it must not be forgotten that these classes have not come into existence only during the past few years. They have existed for many generations, and if their pensions are abolished, they will not have the wherewithal to subsist. The Government might therefore say with ample reason that it was a grievous thing that they should be so suddenly deprived of their incomes. But the people would retort that the *Kadzoku* and *Skidzoku* enjoy these pensions without giving anything in return for them, and they would be quite right in this retort. The pensioners, on the other hand, would plead that they receive their pensions from the Government, and that therefore the people have nothing to do with the matter. If, however a House of Commons were established, and the people find out that their hard-earned money goes to pay these pensions, their representatives would say that they would pay them no longer; and for this reason I have said that the establishment of a House of Commons will be required to abolish these pensions. Were such a House established, it is very clear that they would be swept away, and it behoves us to begin at least to think in what manner the money thus saved is to be used, because, although the *Kadzoku* and *Shidzoku* now consume it in idleness, it is quite conceivable that just as vain use may be made of it when the pensions are abolished. Let us suppose that there is a family with many unavoidable dependents on it, who are gradually consuming the estates of this family. The men-servants and maid-servants receive but low wages, they work hard and are poorly fed; but still they continue to labour industriously without becoming disheartened or angry. The time comes, however, when these dependents leave, and the fortunes of the family begin to improve. No sooner does this happen, however, than the mistress of the establishment becomes luxurious, and brings in a large retinue of new servants to gratify her own vanity. She does not improve the position of the old servants, so that it remains all the same to them whether the dependents disappear or remain.

The present farmers and merchants resemble the servants of the house. Those who urge the abolition of the pensions of the *Kadzoku* and *Shidzoku* are among the lower classes (having but a small interest in the question?) and those who have already had their pensions commuted. The remainder do not know the vain use that is made of the money and trouble themselves but little about it. But if they knew that they would pay far less taxes and duties were these pensions but abolished, there would not be one among them who would not urge that the *Kadzoku* and *Shidzaku* should work for their living. These pensions are, in point of fact, all taken from the people, and it is the fashion now-a-days to enrich the towns and cities and leave the country poor. Then where ought the pensions of the *Kadzoku* and *Shidxoku* to go if they are abolished or reduced? The answer it clear; they ought to go towards reducing the taxation now levied on the people.

The Book Press-Laws.

(Choya Shimbun.)

As we have long urged the necessity for assimilating the Book Press-Laws with those existing for the guidance of the newspaper press we are naturally gratified to observe by the Notification issued on the 4th instant, that our Government has at length taken action upon the subject and introduced such reforms as practically to throw both sets of regulations into the same form. We feel gratified for these reasons:—First, that the valuable time heretofore wasted in examining books will be saved;

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Secondly, because the Government has wisely consulted and been guided by the wishes of the nation. And lastly, because the facilities they have granted will permit of the more rapid diffusion of useful knowledge. These are the grounds upon which we are pleased to acknowledge the wise action of the Government.

But a sombre shadow overcasts our newly-born gratitude and this is its cause. The composition of a book is a vastly different matter from that of a newspaper, in which style is of comparatively smaller importance and the patience of the author less seriously taxed by his labours. No matter how cautious his composition shall be, hereand there some phrase may be found to which a captious Censorate may choose to assign an arbitrary importance, or in which it may discern a meaning unthought of by the author. Should these, or such as these, be construed as violations of the law scarcely a book will be published or an author escape fine or even imprisonment. And this we will tell the officials in support of our statement.

Taishiko, a famous Chinese writer, composed a celebrated history of the "Flowery Land" styled *Shiké*, a work which comprised the biographies of various parasites and flatterers. How would such a work escape the vengeance of the law under our present order?

Again Kantaishi and Riushiko were men of high literary repute in their day; but, were their works to be published under the existing *régime*, they would hardly themselves escape fine and imprisonment or the type and machines with which their books were printed be safe from seizure and confiscation.

Some may say, 'Why do you perplex yourself so much 'in this matter. It is impossible that the Government 'would so construe a phrase or a sentence of the great 'writers' works whose names you have enumerated as 'to prohibit their publication. It only desires to guard 'itself against the publication of dangerous and inflammatory doctrines and cannot wish to cavil at mere phrases. 'Besides this, as our present authors are far inferior in 'calibre to those of the old school there would be no great 'harm if even they wrote no more; the country could 'afford to lose them.' To this we reply: such a supposition would be wholly erroneous; a government does not make a law in order to modify, but to maintain, its interpretation. Nor would excellence in other respects save any work from condemnation which, in one tittle, contravened the regulations of the press. Look at the newspapers, for instance, and the slight indiscretions for which they are made to suffer! And as for the literary profession, though it may no longer count among its members the giants of former days, each man does his best and the value of his writings is to him as great as the wisdom of the classics.

Are, then, the new Book Press-Laws useless? We would reply, by no means useless. Penalties are required to preserve the law from infringement, and all we can hope is that they be not invoked for trivial causes, nor the wrath of justice be called in to punish a thoughtless word or sentence. Where these occur rather let the author be permitted to revise his text, and to substitute for the faulty passages others which offend not. But where the whole tenour of a book is seditious and aims at the solidity of the Government, then, in such case, should the extreme weight of the law fall upon those who have infringed it.

We earnestly hope that the officials of the censorate will not push their hypercriticism so far as to cavil at isolated phrases, or to punish their authors with the severe retribution which justice awards to the robber or traitor.

The Press.

(Choya Shimbun.)

There are some wonderfully absolute Governments in the world! A foreign merchant informs me that it is some twenty years since the Javanese began to trade with foreigners, during which time they have wonderfully advanced in knowledge and education. It is uncertain whether the Government of Java does or does not know the actual circumstances of the people; but, at all events it permits no criticism upon itself. The people, however, have been aroused, and have begun to debate matters in a manner which shows that they care little for their lives. "I have," said the merchant, "been trading in all parts of the world, and am acquainted with the state of the various places I have visited, and the anger of the people of Java is growing stronger and stronger and may lead to rebellion. I do not know whether the Javanese Government is obstinate or foolish, but it has pursued all kinds of cunning devices and finally has given money to the most eloquent of those who urged the rights of the people, in order to induce them to be silent on the question. But be the bribes never so pretty, those who urge the rights of the people know that their cause is a righteous one and will not yield in the least, so that what I have now said will show you what progress the Javanese have made in power.

I have written the above just as I heard it, and now send it to you, Mr. Editor.

Katashi.

Pretty Political Philosophy.

(Rejoinder.)

(Akebono Shimbun, of September 4th 1875.)

Upon a perusal of the article contributed by Mr. Tamano of the Ehimé *ken*, concerning the views promulgated by the members of the *Jijosha*, we have been enabled to arrive at a general knowledge of the object of that Society.

[*Note.*—This article is published amongst our "Contributed Articles" of to-day. It contains some points that are not clear of comprehension, but we have printed it as it stood in the original draft. Judging from the note prefixed to it by Mr. Tamano, it would appear that the desire is to have this article made known to the people, through a request made by the *kuchô* and *kochô* to the religious teachers.]

The general tenor of the article seems to be to the effect that at the present moment there has already been formed a jointly-administered Constitution;—that our revered present [1]*Tennô* is not the [2]*Tenshi* of former days, but should be styled the [3]*Koku-ô*; that in the present situation of affairs we should not assent to what is spoken merely by a *Kuchô* or *Kochô*, or by the *Ken* officials;—that every single matter ought to be referred by the *Kuchô* and *Kochô*, to the people,—and that in the case of anything that does not meet the ideas of the people they should argue out the matter even though it be a Government order. Ah! do the *Jijosha* hold that by the [4]Sacred Edict of the 14th of April, last a Constitution jointly administered by the [5]Ruler and the [5]People has already been firmly established;—that the People have been called on to elect Senators, and that the right of participating in the national administration has been granted them? What a gross instance of want of thought is this! What is styled by the society "the participation of the people in the national administration" does not mean more than the possession of the right of electing their own representatives. Were the people of our country to thrust their beak into the executive branch of the administration, and to object and argue about every single thing which happened not to be quite to their taste, even to taxes, military, and numberless other matters, the whole age would be agitated and thrown into confusion. Would not the affairs of the land be broken up? And how, then, could we explain the condition of the constitution or of the country's strength! We are told, "The origin of the administration and code comes "from the people;" and it is also observed that "the "officers of the various Departments of the Government "and of the *Fu* and *Ken* are the employés of the people." Is not this, too, a monstrous display of effrontery! If the ignorant lower classes in the country districts be excited by these arguments, we know not what results may occur therefrom in our land. Ought we not to feel chilled at heart about this!

Dwelling under (the rule of) one single line, and being

1.—*Tennô*. A title of the Mikado.
2.—*Tenshi*. "Son of Heaven;" another title of the Mikado.
3.—*Kokuo-ô*. King, ruler or chief of the country.
4.—*Sei-Shô*.
5.—*Kun*; *Min*.

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in the enjoyment of Heavenly favours of the most beneficent and gracious character, who is there that would not pray for the daily prosperity of the family of the [6]Sovereign and for the perpetual continuance of the [7]august House!

At the present moment, when there has just been conferred upon us the Decree granted by His Majesty the Tenno for the exceedingly benevolent and enlightened purpose of gradually establishing a constitutional form of Government, there are some who say, in a haughty manner, "The present [8]*Jôtei* is the Head Official *(yakunin)* "of the People,—he is not the 'Son of Heaven' as hither-"to, and should be styled *koku ô*."[3] How can the people of the [9]Empire of Japan bear to say such a thing as this! Those who use such language disregard their own duties, and merely set set on foot arguments about the appellation of one who is of exalted and dignified position. Upon thinking over the minds of those who put forward these arguments, we are of opinion that the object desired by them is that we shall not stop only at a constitutional government.

Sheep-Farming.

Notification No. 110,

"Tôkiô Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of September 5, 1875.

To *Fu* and *Ken*.

It being the intention (of the Government) to engage foreigners and to open a sheep-farming establishment, and when the sheep increase in numbers to gradually distribute them throughout the various localities. Students are to be assembled to receive instruction in this branch of business. Consequently in those *Fu* and *Ken* where it is proposed to institute sheep-farming, those who are earnestly desirous of learning this business are to be carefully chosen, and in accordance with the 1st Article of the rules for admission into the said establishment, after examination, the names and ages of these individuals will be inquired into and details forwarded to the Board for the Promotion of Industries.

With regard to the date for proceeding to the capital, notice will be given later on by this Department.

The above is notified.

(Signed) Okubo Toshimichi,
Minister of the Home Department.

Meiji 8th year 8th month, 31st day,
August 31, 1875.

Foreign Languages.

(Choya Shimbun.)

It is now some fourteen or fifteen years since our countrymen began to study the European arts and sciences. There were indeed a few who did so earlier, but they studied in Dutch and chiefly applied themselves to Medicine, and it was from the Dutch that we derived all our knowledge of European science in those days. But when our students found out that Holland was weak and small, and not so far advanced in the arts and sciences as England or France, they all began studying English and French in about equal numbers, and those who still studied Dutch were very few. Then German made its appearrance, and the study of it was pursued by as many as there were learning English and French, so that when the Kaiseigakko chose its teachers, it selected representatives of those three nationalities. We do not mean to say that any one of these nationss is ahead of the others so far as science goes. But there must be among the parents of the pupils many who have preferences as regards which language their children should study, and, such being the case, the rules of the Kaiseigakko have lately been altered, and the French and German scholars (besides those languages of course) are only instructed in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Thus some of the students have changed their course of study, while others have left the school.

There is much to be learnt from these new rules, and it is stated that when the school is again opened, after the summer vacation, there will be a hundred students over the number previously there, and these will be taught Law, Chemistry and Engineering in English, while the French language will also be taught. Naval and Mining Engineering will also be taught in English, so that those who desire to pursue these branches of science will do well to study English. Military science is taught in French and Medicine in German, so that those who intend pursuing either of these studies should perfect themselves in the required one of these two languages. Five sevenths of the knowledge conveyed at the school is therefore conveyed in English, and this language should be made a prominent feature of study, otherwise time will in many cases be lost.

Niigata.

(Choya Shimbun.)

An article appears on this subject, in which the writer claims that as the port does not pay its expenses and is useless for the purposes of foreign trade, it should be closed, and Nanao, also a port on the west coast, opened in its stead. He says Nanao has a fair harbour, and, being situated in the neighbourhood of rich producing and manufacturing districts, a good trade may be expected to spring up there.

GO-GAKU HITORI ANNAI.*

[Second Notice.]

The feature of Mr. Brinkley's book which for many a year to come will make it indispensable to Englishmen aspiring to the mastery of the Japanese language, is its copious collection of idiomatic English sentences translated into their Japanese colloquial equivalents. How frequently the most advanced foreign scholars are at a loss to render with exactness into the Japanese vernacular the more delicate shades of meaning and the nicer turns of expression, is known to no persons so well as to themselves. Valuable as are the works published by Mr. Satow and Mr. Aston, they go but a small way in these the higher walks of their domain. As introductions to the grammatical principles of the spoken and the written language, Mr. Aston's two treatises are not likely, in this generation, to be surpassed, unless, indeed, it be by the author himself; but they are not, and do not profess to be, exhaustive; and indispensable as is the *Kuaiwa Hen* to beginners, there are, of necessity, a multitude of the more difficult idioms not mentioned in its pages. Indeed it does not fall within the scope of either of these authors' works to supply—he want we are speaking of. That task belongs properly to the lexicographer. And when the name of Dr. Hepburn is added, we have enumerated all the writers in English who, up till the appearance of this book, have done anything worthy of mention for the advancement of Japanese philology. To this trio Mr. Brinkley's name must now be added, as even this necessarily meagre and imperfect notice of his book will show.

In common with every foreign student of the language of this country, we are under obligations to Dr. Hepburn's Dictionary too deep to allow of our referring to that work in any other spirit than that of grateful acknowledgment. If, therefore, in the course of our criticism, we have occasion to touch upon some of its manifold deficiencies, it is not with the intent to find fault for fault-finding's sake, but simply to show, by comparison with the existing standard, the extent to which the author of *Go-Gaku Hitori Annai* has advanced the front line of accurate scholarship in colloquial Japanese. The task of making this comparison is much facilitated by the full index with which Mr. Brinkley has wisely crowned his work.

The wisdom of the ancients has seldom found embodiment in simpler phrase than the adage which declares that "there's nothing like leather." Let us endeavour to translate this into Japanese with the aid of Dr. Hepburn's Dictionary Turning to Part Second, the English and

6.—*Tei*. Sometimes translated "Emperor."
7.—*Kô*. Sometimes translated "Imperial."
8.—*Jôtei*. Supreme Being, used in China to express the Deity.
9.—*Tei-koku*. Qu: Is "Empire" a correct translation of this term? It means a country of a *Tei* or governed by a *Tei*. Should *Tei* or *Kô-tei* be translated "Emperor" and if so why?

* Go gaku Hitori Annai &c (Guide to Self Instruction in the Language, by Mr. Brinkley, English Officer of Artillery. Printed at the Government Press, Tokio, 1875, 3 vols.)

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Japanese Dictionary, we find under the adjective 'Like' the following renderings given:—*Onaji, nitaru, niru, hitoshii, gotoki, ayakaru;* and under the adverb 'Like' the following: *Gotoku, yô, tôri, sô, rashiu,* supplemented by a few useful phrases such as "it looks like rain," "to talk like a dunce." Looking up the Japanese-English portion of the Dictionary under each of the words thus given, we search in vain for the equivalent of the idiom we are dealing with. Let us now try Mr. Brinkley. His index refers us to page 271 of the third volume, and there we find *like*, its shades of meaning and its synonymes, treated with the method and clearness of a master hand; and, amongst the examples, the idiom of which we are in quest:—"'Going too far is the same as not going far enough' as the saying is; there's nothing like the proper mean in everything." The rendering of this, given opposite on the same page, but printed of course in the native character, reads as follows:—*Sugitaru wa oyobazaru ga gotoshi to môshite nani ni yorazu kwa-fusoku naku hodo yoku suru ni shiku wa nashi.* Hereupon we perceive that Dr. Hepburn while giving us the Japanese equivalents for 'like' in the sense of "to resemble," "to be similar to," has altogether omitted to give its equivalent in the sense of "to be as good as" namely, *shiku.* Having got the clue from Mr. Brinkley, we of course find the meaning of *shiku* correctly given under that word in the first part of Hepburn; but the worthy Doctor's offence does not stop short at omission; the commission of a grievous mistranslation must be noted too. Under the negative form of the same verb, *shikazu*, is quoted the phrase *waga gaku wo konomu ni wa shikadzu,* which is thus construed "is not so fond of learning as I." This is a bad blunder, for the meaning of course is "There's nothing like being fond of one's own line of study." Another form of the idiom, namely *Koshita koto wa nai,* not to be found in the Dictionary, is given on page 181 of the second volume of the Guide.

Itsu-mo nagara hon wo haishaku itashitai, Dr. Hepburn renders "according to my custom, I wish again to borrow a book." The apologetic purport of the phrase is here missed altogether. The proper rendering of *itsumo nagara,* as will be seen from Mr. Brinkley's concluding Chapter, treating of expressions of courtesy is, "I am sorry to trouble you so often, but, &c., &c.

Nani to ka ii-kata ga arisô na mono, Dr. Hepburn supposes to mean "he appears to have something to say." The reader of *Go-Gaku Hitori Annai* will not have to go far on in the work to be able to detect such a mistake as this. The Japanese expression means "There must be some way of saying it."

The most frequently recurring difficulty, perhaps, to the English speaker of Japanese is the proper mode of distinguishing between the closely allied shades of meaning which lurk in the auxiliaries employed to differentiate the modality of the verb. Take for example the auxiliary verb *may,* which most English grammarians dispose of in very short compass, setting it down as being simply the sign of the subjunctive mood. Now *may* is used in every day conversation in not less than three distinctly marked shades of signification. In one sense it enounces the speaker's permission of the performance, or indifference to the occurrence, of some particular act, as for example "You may come if you like," "She may go to Hongkong for me." Again it is used in the general affirmation of physical or moral possibility, as, "From a tiny seed a stately tree may spring", "Any citizen of the United States may become President." But perhaps the most frequent use of the word is to indicate merely the speaker's uncertainty or ignorance in respect to some particular allegation, as "he may have done so" "the report may be true," "it may rain to-morrow." Now in Dr. Hepburn's English-Japanese Part, *sub voce,* is given a selection of examples of the ways in which *may* should be rendered; and as regards the permissive and potential signfications these examples are correct. But of the third and most common usage of *may,* the dubitative, the true equivalent is missing. The Doctor comes no nearer to it than this: "Also by the fut. or dub. A suffix *shô, mashô, ô, de-arô*; also in other ways." Undoubtedly in one other way, at all events; which, in spite of several indications staring him in the face in his own first part, he somehow fails to catch; and consequently misrenders the expressions in which it occurs. For instance "I do not know whether it is going to rain," is a pointless phrase, in which the suggestive force of the remark *Ame demo furu ka shiranau* is altogether lost. "It may perhaps be going to rain," is the true meaning of the words. And the example immediately preceding this one, *sub voce* DEMO, is another lamentable instance of shooting round about the target when the bull's-eye was so easy to hit. *Inu demo neko demo niwatori wo toru ka shiranu,* expresses apprehension, under given circumstances, for the safety of the fowl; a dog or a cat *might* take it. Dr. Hepburn's rendering "I dont know whether it was a dog or a cat which took the fowl," is very wide of the mark indeed. His error in these and in other instances we might adduce arises from attempting to render literally expressions the meaning of which can only be rendered idiomatically. He will be a very inapt scholar who falls into this error after reading Mr. Brinkley's invaluable chapters on the auxiliary verbs of the various forms of the subjunctive mood, in the beginning of volume second. In a series of well chosen examples, all the varieties of use and meaning of such key-words as might, must, could, would, ought, &c., are brought out and illustrated by comparison and contrast with the Japanese modes of expression which exactly represent them.

It is not only in the moods, however, that the Dictionary is weak, while the work under review is particularly strong. In the much simpler matter of the voices of the verb the lexicographer occasionally stumbles. "Sorry I had to give up before having completed it" as a rendering of *Chiu-to de yamerarete wa komaru.* betrays a misapprehension of a singularly clear case of the middle voice, not to dwell further on the concomitant mistake made of supposing the subjunctive mood to be the indicative. "It would be a nuisance to have him stop in the middle of the thing" is the form of expression required to bring out the true bearings of the original. Mr. Brinkley's chapter, the 125th, on some peculiarities in the use of the active voice, will well repay perusal. He there brings out with admirable clearness the absence in Japanese of that trick of speech, common to all the languages of Europe, by which causation is predicated actively of facts, attributes, and impersonal objects. To assert directly in the active voice, that such and such a fact or circumstance shows, proves, facilitates, retards, argues, or justifies something else, is a locution foreign to the spirit of the Japanese language. For instance:—

Eng.—"The lateness of the treatment will retard the cure,"

if translated literally would be unintelligible.

It must be rendered:—

Jap.—Rôji ga te-okureta ni yotte naori-kata ga temadorimasho.

There are many English idioms in this book of the Japanese equivalents of which Mr. Brinkley may be called the discoverer, in the sense of having made them known to foreign students of the language for the first time. We proceed to instance a few of them. Of the word *dake* Dr. Hepburn tells us thus much:—

"Dake, *n.* Much, quantity. *Kore*—, so much. *Dore*—, how much? *Ari*—, all there are, Syn HODO, GURAI."

Mr. Brinkley has explored the mine to better purpose:—

Eng.—"He { has all the ability that fame gives him / is as clever as he is famous }

Jap.—Hiyôban dake atte saichi-ga aru."

Eng.—"Yes; 'Give me a cherry-blossom for a flower, and a soldier for a man,' as the saying is; the cherry's nature is beauty, and these have all the beauty of their species.

Jap.—Sayô sa; hana wa sakura ni hito wa bushi to môshite, utsukushii no wa sakura no tate de gozaimasu dake atte yoroshiu gozaimasu, ne.

Eng.—With your usual extravagance about houses, you have made your present place a perfect gem.

Jap.—Anata wa go fushin-dôraku de irassharu dake atte kondo no o sumai wa sun-shi naku o rippa ni dekimashita.

Of the word *kurai,* Dr. Hepburn's account is too long and too defective to be worth quoting; no hint is given of its capacity to represent expressions of the following kind:—

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Eng.—"It looks handsome enough to have cost a thousand *riyos.*

Jap.—*Sen riyô kakatta to itte mo yoi kurai rippa ni miyemasu.*

Eng.—He might safely be called the best actor in the world.

Jap.—*Seken ni hitori to itte yoi kurai na yakusha da.*

Eng.—She must have been a great beauty to have been pronounced pretty by a man who abuses everything so.

Jap.—*Aa nandemo ken-su hito ni utsukushii to iwareta kurai jaa yohoda bijin dattarô.*

Eng.—Do you think it too severe a policy? I think it too mild, if anything.

Jap.—*Anata wa sore wo kibishi-sugiru shochiburi to oboshi-meshimasu no ka? Watakushi wa mada kwan-sugiru kurai da to zonjite orimasu ga.*

Eng.—It is too hot, if anything.

Jap.—*Atsui kurai da.*

Eng.—If one is to begin to help a person and then stop half way, it would be better &c.

Jap.—*Hito no sewa wo shikukete chiuto de yameru kurai nara &c.*

Eng.—Yes, if one do it at all, one should do it thoroughly * * *.

Jap.—*Sayosa, suru kurai nara, sumu made shinakereba &c.*

But we must stop short for want of space. The above is but a small selection from the linguistic gems with which Mr. Brinkley's pages are studded. To the Englishman and to the Japanese studying each the other's language the book will be a treasure. It has a great sphere of usefulness before it. The channel of intercommunion between the mind of Japan and Europe will be cleared and widened by it. And its publication marks another step towards the fulfilment of Grimm's prophecy that English will yet be the language of the civilized world.

PUBLIC WORKS.*

The circumstances of India and Japan are, in some particulars, in reference to the carrying out of Public Works, so analogous, that lessons may be obtained from the experiences gained in one country which may prove of immense assistance to the other, in its first attempts at efforts of this nature. The great question of Engineering education which has already received some attention from this Government, has, for many years, been a subject of anxious investigation for Indian administrators. The formation of a network of roads, which is being agitated in this country at the present moment, has already been accomplished in most parts of India, and a consideration of the methods adopted there will probably be of value to those before whom this question may be brought. The best description of Railways, their gauge and general character, the districts most necessary to be accommodated, and the most advantageous methods by which to raise the necessary capital for these—are questions which have all been worked out in India, and which form more or less subjects for controversy in Japan. Another subject which is being agitated, and which is of the greatest importance, is the extent to which Government aid should be given, or Government control applied, to the carrying out of Public Works, and how far it is consistent with advantage to the country that private enterprize should be invited for this purpose. On this subject also the example of India affords valuable information.

In the volume before us these matters are severally treated by one who has had the active direction of Indian Public Works for so long a series of years that he may be considered one of the most experienced and trustworthy authorities upon the general portion of the entire subject.

When we state that during the last twenty years, one hundred and eighty millions sterling have been expended on Public Works in India, we do not wish in any way to discourage the Japanese mind, or to place a damper upon an evident desire to carry these out in this country. India's trade, revenue, and extent are so disproportionate to those of Japan, that anything approaching a similar outlay need not be thought of in this country. But the fact of the prodigious sum of nine millions sterling per annum having been expended provides a most forcible illustration of the value set upon Public Works, and may teach the Japanese that the diminutive efforts, and the half measures which they are too much inclined to adopt, are not consistent with a vigorous and rapid improvement of the country. About one half of this sum has been expended by the Public Works department proper, while the other half consists of private investments in Railways, the capital expended on which, is guaranteed by the Government.

This fact leads the author of the volume before us to the consideration of the question of Government interposition in the execution of Public Works. While his opinions on this point are very decided, and expressed most unmistakeably, he admits that, under certain circumstances of constitution and authority in a Government, an opposite conclusion from his may be preferable.

"That the State should do nothing for the public "which the public can do equally well for itself has "almost passed into a proverb, the soundness of which I "am myself so far from disputing, that I should rather "be disposed to carry the maxim to an extreme. "Evidently however, what is done for the public by "individuals the public does not do for itself, nor is there "any way by which a public can exercise any executive "functions except by delegating their execution to some "presiding authority." "When, then, works of national "dimensions are concerned, to say that the State should "leave the Public to construct them, is a contradiction in "terms, for in no other mode can the Public undertake "the construction, than by entrusting it to the State. "Besides, it is plainly desirable, not simply that public "works should be as suitable as possible for their special "purposes, but also that the public should have the use "of them on the lowest possible terms, which it obviously "cannot have, if private speculators are permitted to "make a profit from them, while, without the prospect of "profit, private speculators will not undertake them. "That surely cannot be the best arrangement for the "public under which public needs become the subject of "private gain; under which particular persons profit at "the expense of the generality."

These opinions are clear enough, and there are probably few persons who are un-biassed and independent in their views who will be found to disagree with them, as general principles. There may be circumstances however, as has already been said, under which the assistance of private enterprize would not only be beneficial, but absolutely essential to the proper prosecution of public works. In the case of an utterly ir-responsible government whose members are inexperienced, indifferent or incapable, and who may be tainted with cupidity and duplicity, there need be little question that the execution of public works would be more profitably left in private hands. "But, "our author remarks, "in these days most civilized Gov- "ernments are becoming more and more responsible to "public opinion, whose keen, and even captious vigilance, "when exerted through the medium of popular assemblies "and an unfettered press, operates almost as effectually "as feelings of self interest could do, to keep in "check official vagaries, to restrain official extravagance, "and to convert official apathy into activity."

Whether it would be altogether advantageous for the Government of this country to dispense with the assistance of private enterprize is a question, upon which there may exist not unreasonable doubts. Are its officials imbued with that sense of integrity and conscientiousness which leads them to devote their energies to the service of the government with the same energy and faithfulness, as if their own private gain was their immediate object? Does the government itself, as a body, possess that sense of responsibility to the public feeling of the country as would restrain it from conduct unwelcome to the public? Do such undertakings as have been completed, afford favourable instances of efficient and economical management during their execution? Have the public funds been laid out to the best advantage or uselessly squandered? Until it is possible to return fair and satisfactory answers

* Indian Public Works and cognate Indian topics by William Thomas Thornton, C.B. Secretary for Public Works in the India Office, London, Macmillan & Co. 1875.

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to such queries as these, it might probably be beneficial to this country that its public undertakings were under the control of other than its own officials. The weightiest objection to an arrangement having this end in view, is a matter which affects the national spirit of the people, and this is, that owing to the absence of any collective wealth in the country, these private interests must be foreign interests. And further, the uncertainty of direct and immediate remuneration from many of the undertakings required in Japan, would cause another and probably an insurmountable difficulty.

There is no reason, however, why such un-remunerative works should not be undertaken by the State. The profit accruing directly from a Public Work forms generally but a small part of that which may, indirectly, benefit the State. Such a consideration is ably expressed in this volume as follows.

"Public Works, in which private enterprise could not "engage without loss, may sometimes, nevertheless, be "advisably undertaken at the public expense. A public "work cannot adequately remunerate private under-"takers unless the payments made by its immediate "customers for its use are such as to yield adequate profit "on its cost, but the same work may quite possibly be "indirectly productive of compensatory public advantages "for which its immediate customers will not consent to "pay." But it must be patent to all that such works can only be executed by the State or with capital borrowed on the security of the State.

The system of Government guarantees to private enterprise is one which is largely treated of in this volume, and it is possible that some adaptation of the same system might with advantage be introduced into Japan. The power of purchase after a stated term of years is thus described. "By the contracts between the "Indian Government and the several Railway Companies "guaranteed by it, power is, in every instance, reserved "on the one hand to to the Government of purchasing, "at specified periods, generally after intervals of twenty-"five years, the railway concerned, paying for it the "average market value, during the three years imme-"diately preceding, of the capital stock of the company— "on the other hand to the company of, at any time during "the currency of its lease, surrendering the railway to "the Government, receiving in exchange the full amount "of capital that may, with the sanction of Government, "have been laid out upon it."

There are certain stipulations in these contracts which if properly worked out, might, with advantage, be adopted in a country like this, whose present circumstances and whose future prosperity are so much dependent on active movements of improvement. These are such that they enable the Government of India "to acquire most of the "railways without paying one farthing for them—without, "that is, paying one farthing more than it must have paid, "whether it had purchased or not."

"It fortunately happens that the contracts with most of "the railway companies give to the Government the "option of instead of paying the whole purchase money "down at once, commuting it for an equivalent annuity "for 75 years, calculated at a rate of interest during "the two preceding years received in London on public "obligations of the Indian Government. Now, as there "are no longer any such public obligations, on which rates "other than 4 and 5 per cent are received, the average "rate must be something between 4 and 5 per cent. "Just now it is 4·441 or a trifle less than £4.91, below "which figure it may not improbably fall a little, but "above which, it is pretty certain not to rise within the "next four years. £4.91 therefore may be taken as the "highest rate at which the annuity can have to be calcu-"lated, and, at that rate the annuity for 75 years "equivalent to 34½ millions"—which is the amount payable by the Government for the East India Rail-way—"is in round number £1,600,000. But the net "earnings of the East India Railway are, at present, "about 6 per cent, on its capital stock of 30 "millions, and, for our present purpose, may be con-"fidently regarded as sure to continue at not less "than that percentage." "But 6 per cent on 30 mil-"lions is £1,800,000, out of which amount of annual "net earnings therefore, Government will, throughout "the whole 75 years, be able to take £1,600,000 a year "for the payment of the annuity, without once putting "its hand into its own pocket, except to deposit therein "an annual surplus of £200,000. It thus appears that "the purchase of the East Indian Railway, the least "manageable of all the Railways, would in all probability "cost the Government, not simply nothing; would take "nothing out of the pockets of the purchaser, but, on the "contrary, would annually divert into them considerable "sums which would otherwise become divisable among "the sellers."

If a contract, in some way similar to this, could be concluded between the Japanese Government on the one hand, and a body of capitalists on the other, we believe that, on all sides, it would be the most satisfactory possible. The Government would, in a certain series of years, be entire possessors of a Railway, without having incurred any expenditure, that is, if the Railway made an ordinary profit in working. It would, further, a very few years after its completion, have control of the Railway, and for these few years only would it require to sacrifice that entire authority which is now the object of such jealous care on the part of its officials. On the other hand, there would be some surety for the rapid and efficient completion of the works, as they would be carried out by experienced contractors, who would place such a staff on them as would warrant their satisfactory accomplishment. But there are, of course, many considerations which we confess do not give us much hope that any such arrangement will be concluded in the present temper of this country.

We do not desire, in the above remarks to be understood to give an unqualified approval of the Indian guarantee system, or to argue for its introduction into Japan precisely on the same conditions as exist in India. The author in the volume before is loud in condemnation of it, but his remarks are directed more to the unskilful and paradoxical manner in which the agreements with the Railway Companies are drawn out, than to the general principles of the system. He points out that Lord Dalhousie, who inaugurated the scheme, had his proposals altered, and changed, by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and that that body is responsible for the defects in the system. He, however, also lays to its charge, that under it, the construction of Railways was not vigorously conducted, and that their cost is greater than it should have been. "It took the guaranteed com-"panies 20 years to make 5,300 miles of Railway, that "is to say, they made on an average 265 miles annually." "Yet, though free from some of the items which "figure most conspicuously in capital accounts of "English lines, with every acre of land given free, with "no parliamentary battles, and no battles of the Ganges "to fight, railway construction in India, during the first "20 years, averaged £17,000 per mile, or just double "Lord Dalhousie's highest estimate." In reference to the question of cost, as also of the rapidity of construction, there were difficulties in commencing works in such a country as India, which may form a sufficient reason for these being higher, and slower, than the original promoters expected, and it is needless to say that many formidable arguments have been used in opposition to the author's views. The officials of the present guaranteed railways combat them to the letter, as well as a great portion of the Engineering profession. But the Indian Government, while under the administration of the Duke of Argyll, came to the conclusion that the guarantee system should be abolished, and that radical changes should be made, with the object of reducing as far as possible the cost of constructing new lines. "It was resolved that "the construction of fresh Railways should thenceforth "be a State affair, and also that on the State lines the "width of gauge should be the French metre, or 3 feet "3⅜ inches."

This guage was adopted principally on account of a supposed saving in the cost of construction, which a line formed to it would afford. The difference in cost between it, and the former gauge in India, *viz.* 5 feet 6 inches, which has been the subject of warm discussions in the Institution of civil Engineers, and in other quarters, is still far from being definitely settled, and the other advantages which its promoters claim for it are still mat-

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ters, upon which there exist great doubt and uncertainty. The most patent disadvantage resulting from the introduction of a narrower gauge into India is, undoubtedly, that it will cause a break of gauge in the country, and this always leads to immense inconvenience, and increased cost in the transport of traffic. Most English authorities are agreed that the confusion, and extra expense, which will result from this, will counterbalance any saving in the cost of construction. But there are also many authorities, who object *in toto* to a narrow line, basing their arguments on the fact, that the purpose of a railway is the conveyance of traffic, and that therefore its carrying power is the real criterion by which to judge of its efficiency, the mere width between the rails being an insignificant consideration. That the closer the wheels are together, the greater over-hang in the carriage becomes necessary, and that therefore to lessen the distance between these displays an absence of true mechanical reasoning. That it is not necessary, if it is desired, to construct a light railway, to make it narrow. The lightest lines, having the lightest rolling stock, may as easily, and as well, be made with a broad base, as with a narrow base, and the advantages of a broad base are apparent to all. The author, in the volume before us, is most vigorous in his commendations of narrow gauge lines, but, that he has ranged against him most of the engineering profession, there can be little question.

Curiously enough the present Consulting Engineer to the Japanese Railways, Dr. Pole, is one of the greatest opponents of these. The adoption of the 3 feet 6 inch gauge in Japan did not perhaps, at the time of its adoption, receive that consideration to which it was fairly entitled, and its advantages are still of a questionable character. In a discussion before the Institution of Civil Engineers, Dr. Pole says "He might add, that he now "had charge of the Imperial Railways of Japan, which "had been laid out, before his connection with them, "on a guage of 3 feet 6 inches. He did not find this "to be any advantage, but the reverse; he had reduced "the vehicles to as small a size as he dared, but he could "not provide for the traffic with a less width of vehicles "than about 6 feet 6 inches, and, under this condition, the "narrowing of the wheel breadth only gave rise to bad "and inconvenient construction, both of the engines and "carriages; while it saved nothing in the cost. It was "under consideration whether the gauge should not be "widened, before the evil became too much extended."

On this point, we would desire to express an opinion, that, apart altogether from the engineering or mechanical view of the question, the description of railway best suited for this country, should be judged from the traffic they will likely be required to convey; and that persons in the country, who have been afforded facilities for forming an opinion on this, are the only fit judges on the question. When Dr. Pole says, therefore, that he could not provide for the traffic with a less width of vehicle than 6 feet 6 inches, we should like to enquire what traffic he means? Is it the passenger traffic which is now carried on the two lines which are already opened? Or is it the probable traffic which may be conveyed when the Railway system has been extended throughout the country? And, if it is the latter, whether he has been supplied with those statistics and information which are necessary to lead him to form a correct idea of what that is likely to be? Because we should be inclined to imagine, from the general resources of this country, and on account of its financial position, that the Railways best suited for it, are the lightest and cheapest possible, consistent with safety in working, and durability in their different parts. We should be therefore, inclined, rather, to recommend, instead of widening the gauge of the present lines, as Dr. Pole has in contemplation, that the width of the vehicles should be lessened, until they lose the overhang which is objected to, and have a width bearing the proper mechanical proportion to that of the Railway.

The subject of the construction of Roads, of which means of communication Japan is lamentably deficient, does not form a very large portion of the volume before us. The paramount importance of roads in a country is of course dwelt upon.

"A family that does not produce for itself all the "necessaries of life cannot subsist without exchanges, but "for exchange there must be carriage, and for carriage "some sort of land-ways or water-ways. Of these, fortunately, no country is ever left absolutely destitute by "nature, but it is only in proportion as they are multiplied or provided by art, that civilization, in its earlier "stages, can make very sensible progress.

"The first care of these sagacious pioneers of material "progress, the old Romans, after entering Spain, Gaul, "Germany, or Britain, was to cast over the land a "network of roads, primarily for the passage of their "legions, but along which, the arts of peace promptly "followed in the track of war, raising the social condition "of the aborigines nearer and nearer to the Roman level."

We were pleased to see that this subject had, some months ago, been brought before the new "Assembly," in Yedo but, as has recently been pointed out, in a leading article, the manner in which it was then handled does not hold out any brilliant expectations that an early improvement of the roads in this country will be accomplished. It is probably unnecessary here to point out the absolute necessity of roads to the well-being or advancement of a country. The example of India as of all other parts of the world demonstrates this most fully. To quote some old authorities, whose opinions are none the less valuable from the present more rapid means of communication being unknown to them—one remarks that "after giving pro-"tection to property and person, a government can bestow "on a nation no greater benefit than the improvement of "its harbours, canals and roads." Another says, speaking of roads, "Let us travel over all the countries of the earth, "and whenever we shall find no proper facilities for travelling from a city to a town, or, from a village to a hamlet, we may pronounce the people to be barbarians."

A third remarks that, "the conveniences and beneficial "consequences which result from a free and easy com-"munication between different parts of a country are so "various, the advantages of them so generally and so "extensively felt, by every description of individuals, "from the highest to the lowest, that no labour or ex-"pense should be spared in providing them."

But one question which seems, at the present moment, to be in an unsettled state in Japan is, whether the Government, in its efforts to provide means of communication throughout the country, can the most profitably expend its energies on the construction of Railways, or, the laying out of roads. As a guide on this point, the author's opinion is of value; he says, "Another point "particularly to be borne in mind, in circles betraying a "tendency to railway mania is, that common roads are "not so much the proper supplements of railways, as "railways are of common roads, and it can only be where "local conditions are very exceptional that railways are "entitled to precedence." Giving British Burmah as an instance, to which territory the attention of the Public Works department has only recently been directed—he says, speaking of the advantages which were derived from a recently executed road. "Such being the efficacy of a well "placed common road in stimulating tillage, the case for "an equally well placed railroad may, perhaps, be con-"sidered complete; nor is there indeed anything stronger "to be urged in opposition to this than that, in Burmah, "to begin with a railway might be beginning at the "wrong end. In order to exert any sensibly beneficial "influence beyond its own immediate vicinity, a railway "must be easily accessible from places at a distance, either "by feeder roads or feeding waterways." "A preferable "plan would apparently be to begin by providing some-"thing like a system of the simplest and least costly, and "therefore most easily extensible, yet, at the same time, "most indispensable means of communication."

Although these arguments are applied to a special case we should say that, in the present condition and circumtances of this country, they may be found to be the most advantageous for the government to follow. Several practical pieces of advice in the laying out and formation of roads are also given in the volume, which will, no doubt, be of value to those engaged on such undertakings here.

"It might be well to begin by tracing out before hand, "as completely as may be, a comprehensive scheme of the "roads likely to be required, advertence being had to any

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"projected railways to which the roads might serve as "feeders; otherwise there will be considerable risk of "thoroughfares, constructed at a cost which can ill be "spared, being before long superseded and falling as completely into disuse as portions of our own Great North "Road on which grass now grows where once cart and "coach wheels were perpetually grinding." Then inasmuch "as it must generally be better that one set of travellers "or traders should be enabled to get quite to their journey's end, than that two or more sets should be stopped "midway by insurmountable obstacles, it would also be "better that no more roads should be commenced at "one time than there were means of finishing off hand." These remarks strike upon two defects which are more less apparent in the Japanese character. One is the absence of concerted action in the government departments, and the proneness to independent and individual movement, whereby it is difficult to have any matter affecting the entire country comprehensively treated; the other is a lightness of character which tends to a want of persistence in carrying out arduous undertakings.

Of the gigantic Irrigation works which have been carried out in India, and of which the volume before us treats very fully, we will say nothing, as our remarks have already been much extended, and, as these do not possess any points of interest bearing directly on works in this country.

The example of India, in reference to the construction or improvement of harbours does not afford much valuable information. "Few countries possessing so extensive "a seaboard as India are so poor in natural harbours," and we may, with safety, add that few countries, possessing the trade and revenue of India, has done so little towards increasing harbour facilities. A few erratic efforts have been made to improve the course of the Hooghly, but these have not been very successful. Wet docks, sufficiently large to accomodate 26 large vessels have been commenced at Bombay, but it now possesses few other facilities than what nature affords. The only really great and successful work has been accomplished at Kurrachee, where the bar at the entrance of the harbour has been cleared away and breakwaters constructed, at a cost of £450,000. Mr. Robertson C. E. has recently made an elaborate series of reports upon Indian Harbours, and many places are now spoken of as favourable for operations being commenced on. Notable among these is Madras, where harbour works on a large scale are about to be commenced. These are to consist of "two parallel piers 24 feet thick, 3½ feet "above high water level and 1,000 yards apart, "projecting 800 yards from the breach." "The harbour is intended to serve less as one of refuge "than as a gigantic dock where cargoes may be "landed or shipped in smooth water, instead of in "the midst of surf." Great doubts are expressed regarding the remuneration likely to be derived from these works, but, recalling a discussion which appeared some months ago in relation to a proposed scheme for a harbour in Tokohama Bay, it might enlighten some to know, that the Madras Harbour scheme does *not* depend for justification on the prospect it holds out for direct pecuniary remunerativeness. "And that in case some vessels did "not choose to use the harbour, any deficiency in the "expected receipts from port dues might have to be made "good at Imperial expense. For irrespectively of their "inestimable national value as guarantees against loss of "life and property by shipwreck, the services, rendered "by good harbours, are of the same nature, though different in degree, as those obtained from good roads or "good railways. By facilitating access to market, they "increase the value of produce, raw as well as manufactured, and therefore that of land and consequently "in a country like India, where the Government is landlord general, increase too indirectly, if not directly, the "revenue of the State."

In the discussion above referred to, it was advanced on one side, that, owing to the local position of Yokohama, and, with its present trade, no improvement of the harbour was called for, and, when such was required, private enterprise was the proper means by which to carry it out. As this latter is an important question, which may arise in the consideration of any future proposals for harbour works that may be entertained in this country—we may be pardoned referring to it for a short space. We have already pointed out how, in the author's opinion, harbours render the same services to a country as roads and railroads, but they are different from each other in so far that, while the latter may generally be said to be directly remunerative, and to offer advantages which are tangible and patent, the returns from the latter are generally indirect, and its benefits more ulterior and distant. In such case, it evidently can only be by the Government, that such undertakings can be carried out. This fact is now recognized by the English Government who has hitherto allowed unaided private enterprise to carry out and control all public works; but who now assist, by a system of loans, harbour works—and the most material advantages have been experienced at many places from this concession. Mr. Webster, an authority of considerable weight in a volume entitled "The Ports and Docks of Birkenhead" affirms "that if it be a true principle of "commercial policy that docks should be in advance of "the actual wants of trade, that stations should be freely "afforded on the highway of the seas in which the products, artificial and natural, of all nations may be "collected for interchange and distribution, it follows that "capital must be employed on an object which, for the "time being, or, on a limited view of the case, may be "regarded as unproductive; and hence arises the difficulty, in questions of this nature, of providing ample dock "accomodation for a rapidly increasing and variable "state of commerce at the minimum rate of charge consistent with profitable investment."

We may therefore safely lay it down as a guiding principle, which is quite as applicable to this country as to others, that to delay the execution of Harbour Works until there is a certainty of their affording a direct pecuniary gain on the capital invested, will be, to materially cramp the prosperity of a country, and to indefinitely retard its progress.

Lighthouses do not receive much attention from the author. He quotes from a report by Mr. Markham that "the Lighting of the coasts of India is not perfect, is not "even in so satisfactory a state as that of Spain or that of "Greece." But he does not mention what steps are being taken to remedy this, or what is the best system of control over the Lights or by whom they are now managed.

Telegraphs are almost as lightly passed over. There are in all 16,000 miles of Electric Telegraph in India and these have cost about £170 per mile! or in all £2,730,000. This exceedingly high cost is explained by the presence of white ants in India rendering iron poles necessary—also by most of the lines having to be reconstructed after the Sepoy war. The earnings of the Indian telegraphs were, in 1873, £172,000 and the maintenance and working expenses amount to £247,000 shewing a balance on the debtor side of £75,000. But the author remarks, "The telegraph system of India must not be "judged by its pecuniary earnings. It is an indispensable "administrative engine which must be maintained at any "price, and the Government must be content to accept in "diminution of that price whatever commercial or social "exigencies may constrain merchants and others to contribute."

We now come to a question which already has, we are glad to say, received a considerable amount of attention in Japan, viz that of Engineering education. An "Imperial College of Engineering" in Yedo has been established, according to its founders, "with a view to the education of Engineers for service in the Public Works Department of the Government."

This is a step in the right direction which we would be far from attempting to depreciate in any way, but it should never be forgotten that the profession of civil engineering, by which a person is enabled to design and direct the execution of works, is one, in which proficiency can only be gained by practical experience, and that no book learning or theoretical knowledge will be of any value without this.

Probably, the more theoretical knowledge an engineer has, the more useful he will be, but the gaining of practical experience generally militates, more or less against the acquirement of this, and practical knowledge

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is of infinitely greater importance. It is not the rule that any one man can, in himself, combine all the mathematical knowledge necessary to enable him to work out the design for any structure, and, at the same time, the practical knowledge requisite to bring the work to a successful completion. In point of fact, this extensive mathematical training is not altogether absolutely required. In the ordinary practice of the profession, few questions of theory arise which have not already been worked out by such men as Fairbairn, Rankine and others, and have been reduced to formulæ by them, the application of which is simple in the extreme. And therefore, in such a country as Japan, where no novelty in construction is likely to be required, practical knowledge in the profession is probably the branch to which most attention should be given. In England, in the early days of railways, and even before these, when the demand for engineering knowledge was out of all proportion to the supply, the recruits to the ranks which succeeded best, and upon whose example the present Engineering culture of England is based, were men whose principal recommendation was their great practical acquirements. In example of this, we may point to George Stephenson, Brindley, Telford, and Smeaton, some of whose works are still models to the present race of Engineers. In India, on the contrary, when the construction of Public Works was actively commenced, those persons who, in the absence of trained Engineers, were entrusted with the execution of these, were men who had gone through a scientific training of more or less rigour, but whose experience in practical work was very small. "The Boards, composed of the heads of the civil departments of the army, sought for executive instruments almost exclusively among their professional brethern the favourite objects of their patronage being young Engineer and Artillery officers who had obtained their superior commissions by competition at the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe At about the same age, and with about the same stock of the technical knowledge indispensable for the due conduct of the public works at, and with which, an Addiscombe cadet usually embarked for India, a young civilian, proposing to himself a civil engineering career at home, commonly enters the office of some eminent practitioner, under whose tutelage he continues for from three to five years. At first, he is set to copy drawings and specifications, and to prepare estimates from working drawings, after calculating the amount of different kinds of labour and materials involved in the design—next he is directed to make finished working drawings from the sketches of his chief and to apply formulae to various constructions in masonry, brickwork, timber, or iron. When qualified to be of service in the field, he is employed in transferring ground plans of earthwork and masonry structures from the drawings to the ground; in boring to examine the nature of foundations, or of materials to be excavated; in taking levels, and running trial sections along a proposed line of road or railway. Thus he qualifies himself for employment as assistant engineer, in which capacity he superintends the execution of a work, seeing that it is prosecuted with proper materials, according to proper lines and levels, and otherwise in exact conformity with the contract drawings and specifications; and, even after completing his term of pupilage, he continues to be similarly engaged, being rarely entrusted with the planning and direction of any important work of his own, until he has acquired ten or a dozen years practical experience by superintending the execution of the designs of other people."

This description of the training of a civil engineer in England, at the present day, is an exceedingly correct one and displays, most accurately, the weight and influence which is accorded to the practical part of his education. But the author continues "While, however, a young civilian of the the last generation was thus slowly and and painfully advancing, step by step, towards perfection in his art, his military compeers from Addiscombe, if ordinarily lucky, would have been running gaily along a royal high road to emolument and honour," and being presently appointed assistant engineer had been at once set to make roads and bridges, canals and annicuts."

While the author admits, that it was from amongst such men, that these deservedly celebrated Indian Engineers, the Cautleys, Cottons, and Baird Smiths emerged, he also points out that they were exceptions to the general rule—and he gives some instances of the manner in which work was done which are interesting and worth transcribing.

"The traveller along the Great Trunk Road is still liable to be stopped by bridges that have either been broken through by floods not finding sufficient waterway, or that have sunk by reason of weakness of the foundation, or of some other constructive defect. On the Juggernauts' Pilgrims' road at Cuttack, there are on an average more than two bridges to every mile, raised originally on arches so narrow, that the floods finding no sufficient passage, periodically overtopped the road, and damaged it to an extent which, in a single year, is costing £16,000 to repair. Once upon a time, a navigation canal, from which great things were expected, was opened in the neighbourhood of Madras, but no sooner was it opened, than it was reported to have been so ill planned that, to make it fit for its purpose, would cost more than to cut another canal parallel to it, as was accordingly recommended. About the same time, in the Bombay Presidency, a newly built bridge sunk down through internal weakness, but not, as was naively remarked in the official report of the accident through any fault of the officer who designed it, and superintended its construction, and, who, having had no previous experience in bridge building, could not reasonably be expected to succeed the first time. To fail as soon as built, indeed used, apparently, to be almost a habit with some classes of Anglo Indian structures. Which fell down just as it was ready to be used,' was an *obiter dictum* of Sir Frederick Halliday when, Lieutenant Governor of Bombay, with reference to a fives' court erected for invalids at Darjeeling. Evidently in Sir Frederick's opinion this occurrence was too common to deserve more than parenthetical notice. 'I have known' said a Bombay executive engineer, in a self vindicatory letter 'the works of many officers tumble down as fast as erected.'"

With such specimens as these before us of the effects of entrusting men, having an imperfect practical training, with the execution of works, we would desire to draw attention to the syllabus which was issued from the Imperial College of Engineering in Yedo in 1873, the first year of its existence. It is proposed in the course of six years study to transform a Japanese youth, having probably but a limited knowledge of English, and a very partial acquaintance with those other branches of education which are known to all European schoolboys, into a "Master of Engineering" proficient in the various styles of mechanical drawing, in not only the elementary, but the higher branches of mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry, also in geology, metallurgy, surveying, levelling &c., and further, having had practical training on such special work as the student may have selected. We fully appreciate the value of this institution, and the able manner in which its constitution has been arranged. But we feel obliged to express our apprehension that in the effort to accomplish too much, little real gain may be acquired. To condense into a space of six years the acquiring of such a variety of information, and so great an amount of technical knowledge, as to warrant the distribution among the students of a diploma of "Master of Engineering" which implies a capability to design and conduct the execution of Engineering work, is an impossibility, and further, the attempt tends to raise false hopes in the Japanese mind, the general bent of which requires just the contrary treatment. What is such a "Master of Engineering" likely to know, more than the Addiscombe Cadet whose performances the author, in the volume before us, so plainly exposes? Or, than the youth of eighteen in England, who just enters an Engineer's office, and commences his technical education, this occupying him ten to twelve years? In India where there is a steady demand for engineers, it was deemed the best way, from various considerations, such as the unhealthiness of the climate, and the necessity for acquiring the

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native language, to reinforce the staff by young men who were required to pass in England a very simple examination upon various subjects connected with Engineering, but who would complete their training in India. The numbers who came forward, for this purpose however, did not give hopes of the system proving successful. So the Duke of Argyll, conceiving that if greater facilities were offered in the special education required, in spite of strenuous Parliamentary opposition, secured the establishment of the Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. The whole theory of Engineering is taught in it and, by its means, youths, on their arrival in India, are ripe for that practical training which is necessary to fit them for a due exercise of their profession. The experiment of Cooper's Hill College was a doubtful one, but it is said to be attended with a much greater success, than was ever anticipated. We are inclined to the opinion however that the general establishment of such institutions, by lessening the time which young men have to devote to the practical part of the profession, and by destroying their taste for it, will more or less tend to lower the high reputation in which English engineers stand in all parts of the world. Whilst the theoretical part of the profession can be reduced to formulæ which can be mastered by the veriest tyro in mathematics, the practical part is unreduceable, and can only be mastered by years of patient application and hard work.

It may not be out of place here to give an extract bearing on this subject, from a voluminous report, issued by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers upon Engineering education.

"It is not the custom in England to consider *theoretical* knowledge as absolutely essential."

"The *practical* education in England is perhaps the "most perfect possible, if the opportunities obtained "during the pupilage are ample, and the pupil properly "avail himself of them; for nothing can give a stu- "dent so thorough and useful a knowledge of practical "works as being actually engaged upon them for a "length of time, in a really working capacity; in "addition to this, the habits of business and the fami- "liarity with all subsidiary arrangements, acquired in "this way, have a beneficial influence on the student's "future career. This thorough proficiency in practical "matters tends largely to compensate for—in many cases "to outweigh—the deficiency in theoretical attainments "and it is undoubtedly this, influenced in some degree by "the natural self reliance and practical common sense, "inherent in the English character, which has given "such a high standing to the profession in this country."

Among other authorities of high standing on the same subject, Sir John Rennie gives it as his opinion, that a boy should receive an elementary training at school, and college, until he is sixteen, and should then commence the practical work of the profession. He says "With regard "to the higher classes of physics and mathematics these, "although not absolutely necessary for the practice of "Civil Engineering, still, no doubt they form a most "valuable accomplishment, for those who have time and "taste to acquire them."

Mr. Fowler, past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, says "In drawing attention to a compari- "son between our own and other countries, let me be "guarded against the possibility of being understood "to suggest that this theoretical quality ought to be "obtained by any sacrifice whatever of our great practi- "cal knowledge; indeed, on the contrary, I think that "the attention to the greater opportunities which young "engineers in this country enjoy, by reason of the num- "ber and character of our new public works than is "attainable in other countries, should be constantly en- "couraged to the utmost possible extent, and that our old "superiority as practical Engineers should be ever main- "tained."

Professor Fleeming Jenkyn, of Edinburgh University, also remarks. "But even in the higher walks of the "profession design and invention is required much less "than is usually supposed. The leading engineer must "be a man of good business habits, able to advise the "directors of great companies prudently as to the proba- "ble cost and revenue of proposed works. He must have "the head of a lawyer in drawing up specifications and "revising contracts. In a word he must be a man of "great common sense. As a mechanical engineer or as a "contracting engineer, a knowledge of trade, a keen eye "for economy in details, and a thorough practical know- "ledge of the properties of the materials he employs "must be added to the above list of talents: and when we "reflect how very few of the above qualities can be taught "at colleges, we understand how it is possible that our en- "gineers should justly take a high rank in the estimation "of the world."

"How much theory, as it is called, does the engineer "want to enable him to judge soundly, and design cor- "rectly? Certainly much less than is given abroad."

With such opinions as these before us it is difficult to resist the conclusion that too much importance is given, in the Engineering College in Yedo, to theory. What we imagine the Japanese desire, and what will probably be of the greatest value to them is to learn how to build a bridge, how to form a railway, or how to make a harbour, and they in all likelihood desire to gain this knowledge in the shortest way possible. The "valuable accomplish- ment" of a knowledge in the higher branches of Physics and Mathematics is not likely to be of much service to them for many years to come.

We will conclude this lengthy notice by a few remarks upon the supervision and direction of Public Works dur- ing their progress, which is, in Japan, at the present mo- ment, in anything but a satisfactory condition.

The first and most important object for the Govern- ment is naturally to obtain Engineers in whom they can place reliance. Having procured these, the fewer restraints placed upon their actions in the professional discharge of their duties the better. The author before us remarks— "A wise private employer understands that he cannot get "the best service out of the best servants without trusting "them sufficiently to allow of their exercising considerable "latitude of discretion. He may summarily discharge his "gardener or his coachman, if he suspects him of extra- "vagance or dishonesty; but as long as he retains either, "he leaves the one to judge when and what fires are "needed in the hot houses without standing over him to "see how much fuel is used; neither does he go into the "stables whenever the horses are fed in order to prevent "the other from stealing the corn." In this country, as is to some extent the case also in India "the aim seems to be "less to stimulate than to control activity, for which pur- "pose a regular gradation of checks has been created." In the Public Works Department the "Minister" dele- gates his authority to persons who are in the position of chiefs over the different sections. The chiefs have under them a number of assistants, each of whom has a control- ling power over the Engineers, and who do not hesitate to use their authority upon subjects of entirely a technical character.

In England, as will as in Japan, "before constructive "operations are commenced, plans and estimates framed "with whatever minuteness of detail is deemed desira- "ble, must receive the sanction of the supreme authority, "but that sanction having been accorded, and limits "thereby set which the Chief Engineer is bound at his "peril not to transgress, he is, in England, left to move "freely within those limits with the least possible let or "hindrance. Presumably, he has been selected for his "post as being the fittest person available for it, the one "best qualified by professional knowledge and skill, integ- "rity, and administrative ability. Having then been fully "instructed as to what is required of him, he is suffered to "judge for himself how best to carry out his instruc- "tions, with a tacit understanding between himself and "his employers, that his conduct of affairs shall be "judged by the result. Within the scope of a defined "project he is allowed free play for his talents, it is "chiefly when he has some alterations of plan to propose "that he need refer to his directors for further guidance "or additional powers." But, in this country, Engineers have but little communication with the Government, their actions are controlled and closely watched by subordinate officials, the carrying out of the smallest details in an authorized work is criticized and interfered with; all suggestions have to be laid before them, and, with them, the decision rests as to whether these are worthy of being referred to the Government or not,

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"Every separate design and specification must have their "approval every draft upon the Government treasury "must have their endorsement. Swathed round so "tightly with cords" of official jealousy and suspicion, "the veriest engineering Samson would become helpless. "To what end have his services been engaged, if he is "denied the free use of his faculties?, denied the confi- "dence which, when worthily bestowed, tends, above all "things, to elicit zeal and public spirit, and treated instead "with a show of jealousy and suspicion, than which "nothing is so apt to engender precisely those failings "against which it is designed to guard?"

But, on the supposition that an Engineer requires to be so closely watched who, in the conduct of Public Works in this country are the watchers? Are they the superiors of the Engineers in capacity or integrity. "If "superior, their appropriate place is that of the Engi- "neers, it is they who ought to have been placed in "charge of a business which they best understand. But "if only equal, they are at best but useless encumbrances, "while, if inferior, the better judgment is compelled to "defer to the worst." We question very much if any intelligent or conscientious statesman in the Government will claim superiority over, or even equality with, the Engineers, for the officials under whom they are placed. And we would desire strongly to urge the abolition of a system, which is incongruous, paradoxical, and destructive of anything approaching an efficient prosecution of Public Works in Japan.

Public Works, we are constrained to say, do not hold their proper place in this country. On any shortness of money in the National Treasury, the first attack is always made on the expenditure incurred for these. So much so, that, latterly, their prosecution has resembled the progress of a hare, or the breaking of rollers upon the sea coast; at one moment, rushing, with impetuosity along the strand, to be followed by serene quietude, so soon as their energy is expended. We doubt exceedingly if the various other methods which the Government has adopted for spending its money will have so great a tendency to increase the material prosperity of the country, or her influence abroad, as the execution of these internal improvements which constitute one of the chief requirements of civilization.

It only remains for us now to give our humble meed of praise to the work upon which the preceding remarks have been based. The book teems with pregnant thought and valuable information, and although it may be said that opinions upon technical matters are expressed rather dogmatically—this does not, in any way, detract from its value to an intelligent reader.

R. H. B.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1874.

The falling off in the Foreign Trade of Japan which was pointed out in the comparison of the Trade of 1873 with that of 1872 is again noticeable in the Trade of 1874. The extent of this decline is shewn by the following statement of the operations of the three years.

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total.*
1872.....	$26,188,441	$24,294,532	$50,482,973
1873.....	27,444,068	20,660,994	48,105,062
1874.....	24,223,629	—20,001,637	44,225,266

Although these are the Totals given in the Returns it should be observed that the Imports for 1873 and 1874 are over-estimated in the above table, those for 1873 probably to the extent of two millions, and those for 1874 to upwards of one million of dollars, as many of the re-exports from Yokohama to Hiogo appear as fresh Imports in the trade of that port, and have thus been entered twice in the Custom-House returns.

According to the Returns the Total Decrease of the Trade of 1874 amounts to $3,879,796, Imports shewing a decline of $3,220,439 and Exports of $659,357.

IMPORTS.

The decrease in Imports is common to all foreign manufactures, whether Cotton, Woollen, mixed Cotton and Woollen, or arms and ammunition. The falling off in woollen manufactures is very marked, the Imports of 1874 being only $1,585,896 against $4,879,140 in 1873. The demand for *mousseline de laine*, however, continued steady, a circumstance which is worth noting by British manufacturers, as this trade remains in the hands of French and German Importers. Cotton Manufactures shew in the aggregate a decline of $684,738, but this appears to have been confined chiefly to the lighter articles of this branch of the trade, as the two staples, Cotton yarn and Shirtings exhibit an increase. Advance is also observable in Metals to the amount of 320,246, owing chiefly to an increased demand for Manufactured Iron. The Import Trade in Local or Eastern produce exhibits a remarkable advance, having risen from $2,863,842 in 1873, to $4,902,001 in 1874. This is attributable to the steadily increasing consumption of sugar and a sudden demand for raw cotton, both being of China growth. The imports of Sugar rose to $2,154,508 in 1873, to $2,613,959 in 1874, and Raw Cotton from $146,569 in 1873, to $1,156,076 in 1874, being an advance of upwards of a million dollars. The importation of Raw Cotton into Japan is subject to great fluctuations, and its appearance in the Returns as an Import is dependent on the home crop.

EXPORTS.

On the side of exports, Raw Silk shows a decrease in value of $1,545,166, and silkworm's eggs of $2,301,185. For the loss on these two staples of nearly four millions of dollars some compensation is provided in the increased export of Tea which shows an advance of $3,393,533. Copper, Tobacco and Wax continue to fall off, while Rice, which is now a free export, shews a tendency to advance, the shipments having risen from $521,709 in 1873 to $839,619 in 1874. Coal, which was supposed would become more rapidly an important article of export, continues in point of quantity to disappoint expectations. The value exported in 1874 was $551,360 against $489,278 in 1873. An advance of $185,184 is observable in dried fish, but other miscellaneous productions have fallen off to the amount of $274,265. The total decrease on exports as compared with those of 1873 amounts as already observed, to $659,357.

Three additional tables severally marked C, D, and E, are appended on this occasion. C gives the result of the year's trade at each of the open Ports, as compared with that of the preceding year; D shews what classes of Imports have been subject to increase or decrease; and E exhibits the same result in the various articles of Japanese production.

Judging from the Returns, the balance of Trade in 1874 seems again to be against Japan, that is to say, she appears to have imported Foreign goods and Raw produce to the value of twenty-four millions of dollars,—or probably, in consequence of the double entries above named, it would be more correct to say twenty-three millions, and to have exported her own produce to the extent of only twenty millions. These results, however, depend so greatly upon the manner in which valuations are calculated that it is impossible to assert how far the value of the imports exceeds that of the exports. In attempting to balance the account we naturally look to the Return of Treasure, and there are met with the surprising statement, prepared by the Custom House, that in 1874 Treasure to the amount of $15,278,256 was exported and only $1,018,589 imported, thus exhibiting an apparent loss to the country of $14,259,667. On examining the Custom House Returns it appears that of this amount $13,382,792 consisted of Japanese gold and silver coin, which was exported as bullion to be melted down. Allowing that $3,382,792 went to meet the probable balance of Trade above alluded to, and that two more millions are absorbed in paying the interest on and in the redemption of foreign loans, the question then arises, what has become of the remaining eight millions, which appear against Japan? Why has this sum left the country and what has been received in exchange for it? It has not gone to meet the cost of constructing expensive Public Works, as in 1874, no new works of importance have been undertaken. It does not seem to have been applied in payment of Government orders sent to Europe and America, as the Imports on Government account appear in the Customs Returns and swell those Returns in 1874 to the amount of $1,809,115. It adds to the mystery to be told

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that the same drain of native coin continues in the present year (1875.) Is this large export of coin to be ascribed to some temporary disturbance of exchanges or of the usual currents of trade; or is it required in order to meet national indebtedness? Replies may doubtless be found to these questions, but they do not appear upon the surface.

There is little to note in the year 1874 as to the development of the industrial resources of the country.

The mines of Japan of which so much has been said, cannot be expected, while worked under the present system, to contribute materially towards the increase of those resources. The value of the present annual yield of all minerals throughout Japan has lately been estimated on a careful calculation at £800,000, and all that could be spared for export (coal and copper) in 1874 amounted in value to $1,110,757, being $144,336 less than in 1873, while foreign metals were imported to the value of $1,134,185. The most valuable product of Japan at the present date is silk, and this unfortunately has deteriorated seriously in quality in successive years, and, as a natural consequence, has fallen greatly in value. The trade in silkworms' eggs which represented a new annual interest of upwards of three millions of dollars, has now nearly come to an end, but few persons will see in this circumstance a cause for regret, as it is generally believed that the growth of seed has for some time past been unduly forced and that the present weak condition of the worms and the inferiority of Japanese silk is attributable in great measure to this cause. There is room, therefore, to hope that by the cessation of the export of seed, little of which is now needed in Italy or France, and by the exercise of greater care on the part of the Japanese in preparing their silk, this valuable industry will again recover its former position.

The cultivation of Tea on the other hand is rapidly progressing, and the Export, which now exceeds in value that of Silk, has risen during the season 1874-75 to twenty-two millions and a half of pounds. It is very desirable however that the Exports of Japan should not be practically limited as they are at present to Tea and Silk, as she has to compete in those products with the much larger growth of China.

It is satisfactory therefore to note that in March last the Japanese Government withdrew the prohibition on the export of Rice, and thus adopted the most important step probably within their power for stimulating the agriculture of the country. Whether they will permanently relieve the farming interests of this prohibition or impose it again after a short interval remains to be seen. In the interests of the Japanese it is to be hoped not, as in dealing with such a question nothing can be achieved by fitful or uncertain action.

Further encouragement in the same direction may be found in the fact, alluded to by Mr. Robertson in his report, that the Government are going to turn their attention to stock-farming and in particular to the breeding of sheep and it is hoped that the Japanese Commissioners who proceeded to Australia in May last will obtain serviceable information on the subject. Everyone who has any knowledge of the wide area in this country which is left untilled and unoccupied must cordially wish success to the introduction of this new industry. The comparative scarcity of animal food would alone render the step desirable, and its importance in an agricultural and commercial point of view needs no remark. It is only to be regretted that the Government should be obliged to take the initiatory steps in this and similar undertakings, and that some time will probably elapse before they can be relieved of the task by the natural enterprise of the people. The latter have little capital to invest in industrial improvement; their distrust of each other and their inexperience in business are among those causes which appear to prevent the effective utilisation of the limited means which they possess, and advances on produce are no longer obtainable from foreigners who have learned by painful experience that the risk they incur in making them is not compensated by the return.

It should also be observed that the necessity of providing the country with good roads appears to be appreciated by the Government, and that they have lately endeavoured to make this subject popular by calling upon the newly created assemblies, both local and central to give it their consideration. In the present condition of the roads it is only the productions that are grown on or near to the outer fringe of the country that can hope to reach the ports at prices that will pay for export. A man may grow rice, tea, tobacco, hemp, &c., on the rich land of the interior, where agricultural labour is cheap, at a slight cost but by the time he has conveyed such bulky produce to a market, on the backs of ponies or bullocks, which form the only means of transport, the price often becomes too high to enable him to compete successfully with the same produce of other countries. Fortunately for the Tea trade, much of the leaf is produced near the coast, and Silk, being a light and valuable article, can bear the charge of transport from the interior. But this is not the case with heavier produce.

A Comparison of the Tonnage Return G with that of 1873 shews a slight diminution under all flags of 69,465 tons, the total for 1874 being 899 vessels, of 969,942 tons. British shipping for the year amounted to 237,432 tons or 2,973 tons in excess of that of 1873. American shipping which amounted to 637,606 tons shows a falling off of 85,484 tons, and German shipping exhibits a gain of 22,184 tons on a Total of 51,506 tons.

Return H shows that the total number of Foreign Residents in Japan exclusive of Chinese is 2,408, of which 1170 are British. The Chinese residents are returned at 2723.

It is to be hoped that the succeeding year will show some improvement on the condition of Trade in Japan, which has now for several seasons been attended with very discouraging results both to foreigners and Japanese.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo,
August 1875.

ON SOME RECENT ASCENTS OF FUSIYAMA.

Why wonder that to heavenly height
So many ladies roam?
What strength can stay their passage bright,
When angels hasten home?

Like Jacob's ladder, Fusi stands
Against the sapphire sky,
While up and down the shining bands
In stainless beauty hie.

O, were I that majestic hill,
In wrinkled age grown cold,
Which oft has trembled with the thrill
Of fervour uncontrolled,

Where'er I felt the dainty feet
Upon my rugged sides,
Each empty vein would brim and beat
With lava's glowing tides!

A DANGER AVERTED.

By Hakone's broad-bosomed lake as I paused,
And marked how the giant's throes throbbed far and wide,
Ah! little I dream't that his tremors were caused
By the patter of eight tiny feet on his side.

Yes, they've sculed his wild heights; on the crater's dread brink,
Twice four beaming eyes scan its walls of dark jet,
Little recking, as downward the burning rays sink,
That the giant 's not quite uninflammable yet.

Ah! forbear, gentle maids, the poor monster to pain;
Withhold those bright gleams for some softer spectator;
And keep in reserve for the youth of the plain
The incendiary rays that might fire a crater.

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A.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE WITH JAPAN, 1874.

Direct Trade between Japan and other Countries.

Port.	1874.			1873.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Total.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
Kanagawa	16,716,298	12,578,573	29,294,871	19,535,758	15,095,218	34,630,976
Hiogo and Osaka	5,649,521	4,962,897	10,612,418	6,265,599	3,116,035	9,381,634
Nagasaki	1,840,019	2,179,154	4,019,173	1,626,775	1,899,793	3,526,568
Hakodate	17,791	281,013	298,804	15,936	549,948	565,884
Total	24,223,629	20,001,637	44,225,266	27,444,068	20,660,994	48,105,062

LOCAL TRADE BETWEEN OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN.

Kanagawa	No	Returns	...	No	Returns	...
Hiogo and Osaka	1,070,717	4,624,254	5,694,971	44,611	206,183	250,794
Nagasaki	1,875,166	2,342,799	4,217,965	181,867	99,142	281,009
Hakodate	43,234	34,752	77,986	33,478	39,455	72,933
Total	2,989,117	7,001,805	9,990,922	259,956	344,780	604,736

B—SUMMARY OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

IMPORTS.

Description of Merchandize.	Kanagawa.	Hiogo and Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Hakodate.	Total 1874.	Total 1873.
Cotton Manufactures	7,092,252	1,642,387	374,111	...	9,108,750	9,793,488
Woollen do.	1,210,824	258,790	116,282	...	1,588,896	4,879,140
Mixed Cotton and Woollen	884,121	803,687	42,717	...	1,730,525	2,425,167
Metals	742,039	308,758	80,388	...	1,131,185	451,202
Arms and Ammunition	16,342	...	4,543	...	20,885	577,645
Miscellaneous Foreign	4,069,790	1,450,835	223,762	...	5,744,387	6,452,884
Eastern Produce	2,700,930	1,185,064	998,216	17,791	4,902,001	2,863,842
Total	16,716,298	5,649,521	1,840,019	17,791	24,223,629	27,444,068

EXPORTS.

Raw Silk	5,558,236	62,079	...	...	5,620,315	7,165,481
Silk Worms' Eggs	731,275	...	...	...	731,275	3,032,460
Tea	4,843,357	2,506,179	442,708	...	7,792,244	4,398,711
Copper	265,378	280,012	14,007	...	559,397	765,815
Tobacco	31,600	101,943	126,144	...	259,687	274,529
Wax (Vegetable)	2,579	127,173	85,890	...	215,642	377,670
Camphor	...	104,482	15,330	...	119,812	71,026
Coal	14,870	...	536,490	...	551,360	489,278
Dried Fish	193,196	194,248	413,270	100,869	901,583	716,399
Rice	...	796,390	37,209	...	839,619	521,709
Miscellaneous	938,082	790,391	508,106	180,144	2,573,651	2,847,916
Total	12,578,573	4,962,897	2,179,154	281,013	20,001,637	20,660,994

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C.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE AT THE OPEN PORTS DURING THE YEARS, 1873 AND 1874.

Port.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total,
Kanagawa	1873	$19,535,758	$15,095,218	$34,630,976
	1874	$16,716,298	$12,578,573	$29,294,871
		Decrease. $2,819,460	Decrease. $2,516,645	Decrease. $5,326,105
Hiogo	1873	$6,265,599	$3,116,035	$9,381,634
	1874	$5,649,521	$4,962,897	$10,612,118
		Decrease. $616,078	Increase. $1,946,862	Increase. $1,230,784
Nagasaki	1873	$1,626,775	$1,899,793	$3,526,568
	1874	$1,840,019	$2,179,154	$4,019,173
		Increase. $213,244	Increase. $279,361	Increase. $492,605
Hakodate	1873	$15,936	$549,948	$565,884
	1874	$17,791	$281,013	$298,804
		Increase. $1,855	Decrease. $268,935	Decrease. $267,080
		Total Imports and Exports, 1873		$48,105,062
		1874		$44,225,266
		Decrease		$ 3,879,796

D.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF THE OPEN PORTS DURING THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

Commodities.	Year.	Total value of Imports.	Remarks.
Cotton Manufactures	1873	$9,793,488	
	1874	$9,108,750	
		$ 684,738	Decrease.
Woollen Manufactures	1873	$4,879,140	
	1874	$1,585,896	
		$3,293,244	Decrease.
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	1873	$2,425,167	
	1874	$1,730,525	
		$ 694,642	Decrease.
Metals	1873	$810,939	
	1874	$1,131,185	
		$ 320,246	Increase.
Arms and Ammunition	1873	$217,908	
	1874	$ 20,885	
		$197,023	Decrease.
Miscellaneous, Foreign	1873	$6,452,884	
	1874	$5,744,387	
		$ 708,497	Decrease.
Miscellaneous, Eastern	1873	$2,863,842	
	1874	$4,902,001	
		$2,038,159	Increase.
		Total Imports, 1873	$27,444,068
		1874	$24,223,629
			$ 3,220,439 Decrease.

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E.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF THE OPEN PORTS DURING THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

Commodities.	Year.	Total value of Exports.	Remarks.
Raw Silk	1873	$7,165,481	
	1874	$5,620,315	
		$1,545,166	Decrease.
Silkworms' Eggs	1873	$3,032,460	
	1874	$731,275	
		$2,301,185	Decrease.
Tea	1873	$4,398,711	
	1874	$7,792,244	
		$3,393,533	Increase.
Copper	1873	$ 765,815	
	1874	$ 559,397	
		$ 206,418	Decrease.
Tobacco	1873	$ 274,529	
	1874	$ 259,687	
		$ 14,842	Decrease.
Wax (Vegetable)	1873	$ 377,670	
	1874	$ 215,642	
		$ 162,028	Decrease.
Camphor	1873	$ 71,026	
	1874	$ 119,812	
		$ 48,786	Increase.
Coal	1873	$ 489,278	
	1874	$ 551,960	
		$ 62,682	Increase.
Dried Fish	1873	$ 716,699	
	1874	$ 901,583	
		$ 185,184	Increase.
Rice	1873	$ 521,709	
	1874	$ 839,619	
		$ 317,910	Increase.
Miscellaneous	1873	$2,847,016	
	1874	$2,573,651	
		$ 274,265	Decrease.

Total Exports, 1873.....$20,660,991
1874.....$20,001,637
$ 659,357 Decrease.

F.—TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED AT THE OPEN PORTS, DIRECT AND INDIRECT.

Port.	From and to other Countries.		From and to Open Ports.		Total.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	1874.	1873.
Kanagawa	403,000	13,857,946	1,994,163	733,754	16,988,863	13,873,098
Hiogo and Osaka	81,000	1,080,110	1,550,272	3,011,817	5,723,199	12,309,000
Nagasaki	634,589	340,200	335,770	270,846	1,481,405	1,415,557
Hakodate	....	....	34,590	2,000	36,500	....
Total	1,018,589	15,278,256	3,914,705	4,018,417	24,229,967	27,687,655

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G.—RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AT THE OPEN PORTS.

Flag.	Kanagawa		Hiogo and Osaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodate.		Total 1874.		Total 1873.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
American (General)..	29	13,630	12	7,029	13	4,477	9	941	63	26,077	97	48,372
Do. Mail Strs...	96	245,857	96	175,620	86	169,303	14	20,749	283	611,529	334	674,718
British (General)	129	100,612	69	48,603	126	59,331	17	5,533	341	214.079	379	211,746
Do. Mail Strs. ...	26	23.353	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	23,353	26	22.713
Danish ...	3	988	1	337	11	3,521	6	1,510	21	6,356	5	1,664
French (General)	3	1,931	2	567	7	2,663	...	...	12	5,161	9	4,767
Do. Mail Strs.....	26	25,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	25,371	27	26,901
German, ...	35	19,291	22	7,816	40	19,031	13	5,345	110	51,506	87	29,322
Russian ...	8	2,602	...	...	3	2,130	2	996	13	5,728	10	4,907
Swedish.....	3	442	...	...	1	340	...	...	4	782	12	3,567
Other flags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10,730
Total.....	358	434,080	196	239,972	287	260,816	58	35,074	899	969,942	1,004	1,039,407

H.—RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS AT THE OPEN PORTS.

Nationality.	Kanagawa. Yedo.				Hiogo and Osaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodate.		Total.	
	Res.	Firms.	Res.	Firms.	Res.	Firms.	Res.	Firms	Res.	Firms.	Res.	Firms.
American	No Return.		135	1	53	10	40	3	10	...	238	14
Austrian.....	25	5	7	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	43	5
Belgian.....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1
British.....	545	83	229	1	245	60	137	9	14	2	1,170	155
Chinese	1,290	95	...	...	730	..	703	...	...	...	2,723	95
Danish.....	16	2	8	...	7	...	11	...	1	...	38	1
Dutch	65	3	13	...	58	4	7	2	...	...	146	9
French.....	146	29	84	1	14	1	14	2	2	...	260	33
German	173	23	43	1	65	12	14	4	3	...	298	40
Hawaiian.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	24	7	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	7
Peruvian	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Portuguese	28	...	3	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	44	...
Russian	9	...	6	...	4	...	7	...	5	...	31	...
Spanish	37	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
Swedish	13	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	22	...
Swiss	23	...	6	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	35	10
Total.....	2,414	254	536	4	1,200	90	949	20	35	2	5,131	370

Total number of foreign residents in Japan (exclusive of Chinese) 2,408, of which 1,170 are British.

PACK-HORSES.

Reader! Before proceeding further it will be observed that I employ no seductive adjective in bespeaking thy attention. I scorn to entice thee. I love not to tickle thine ear with "kind reader" "good reader," "gentle reader," "fair reader." I single out no special student, but address myself to all. I would moreover be regarded as a friend, *et donum ferens*. I would whisper in your ear a moment. Have you ever made a journey on a pack-horse? You have? Well, then you're of the mystery and need no advice. But, to you, and you, who have not—uninitiated persons—trusting innocents—I would repeat the warning addressed by Mr. Punch to persons about to marry—"dont." Let no prospect of a change of air or scene induce you to single out a retreat which must needs be sought upon a pack-saddle. Faugh, the very name's a monstrosity. A lumpy, uncomfortable-looking affair, even in print. No, no, be advised to your good by a sufferer; better an easy chair, though it be in a stuffy back street, than fresh air upon a pack horse. Why? it may not unreasonably be enquired. A short dissertation upon the animal afore-said and its equitation may not be out of place as an answer to that enquiry, dividing it into heads for the better consideration thereof,—much as a physiologist would divide with the same intent the consumption of a mutton-chop into prehension, mastication, deglutition, digestion and such like, by which it will be obvious that much more can be said about so simple a business than if it were bolted in the lump. We will consider together then in detail, the mounting of—the riding upon—certain considerations relative to the foregoing clause, and the dismounting from—a packhorse.

Let us regard critically for a moment the demure, quiet-looking animal as he stands dozing in the sun and awaiting patiently the imposition of his daily burden. How harmless he looks! What a shock-headed innocent he is! How good-naturedly he permits the flies to congregate upon his nose! What slight and simple head trappings suffice to guide and manage him, docile creature! A mere string, metaphorically a silken thread. Poor inoffensive fellow,—he's fond of music, too, and must have his jingle to cheer him as he plods along—you would essay to mount him? Patient drudge! Reader, hast thou ever inadvertently inserted they hand into a Leyden jar and felt to thy surprise a shock therefrom! Which of the emotions had the upper hand of thee upon that occasion, surprise, anger, fear, resentment? A little of each per-

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haps, but most of all surprise, and of such a nature will thy feelings be upon thy first experience of a pack-horse. You *look upon* a lamb; *lay a hand upon him* and you rouse a sleeping devil. From a condition of complete repose he has started into the most vigorous action; his eyeballs glare, his ears have fallen back, his teeth are all exposed to view, his jingle rattles horribly as he tugs and strains at his halter, screaming and snorting viciously the while, and, to sum up all, it is ten to one but that he has left the print of a muddy straw-shoe upon thy sacred person, O would be *equés*! This pernicious habit of striking with the fore-foot (probably improved by centuries of natural selection) in which the pack-horse has learned to excel must be well remembered in attempting to mount him, as if not avoided the result can hardly be considered satisfactory perhaps by the mounter, whatever may be the private opinon of the mountee. Let us suppose, however, that owing to many devices for restraining the fractious beast, and indomitable courage and endurance on your part, you have succeeded in laying your hand upon his neck and would take advantage of a momentary lull in his proceedings to get upon his back; you are discomposed by finding that there is no stirrup on which to insert your toe, and that the saddle is mountains high above you, and incapable of being "vaulted into" were you so minded; nor do your discoveries end here for it is soon made plain to you (if you try to climb without assistance) that the saddle has no girths, and must be held down upon the one side whilst you scramble up upon the other, and that this unpleasant operation is yet further complicated by having to be performed upon the off-side. It's no use to remonstrate; you must do as you are advised and make the best of a bad job or—give it up altogether. You'd rather not give in, and in process of time you find you have gained the summit after many attempts, and with much panting and palpitation are seated astride the packsaddle. In your excitement and exultation at having gained your point it does not strike you until you have proceeded on your journey some quarter of a mile or so that you are suffering a bodily anguish which is aggravated at every step and becomes agonizing at every second one (which is invariably a stumble). You find that you are seated—with legs widely separated—in a box, whose edges are as sharp as knives and which is too small to admit of a *com*fortable session. Before and behind you rise two wooden peaks, angular and uncompromising but useful for holding on by. These horrors may to a certain extent be mitigated by filling up irregularities as far as possible by means of a quilt or *futon*, and by continually shifting your position. By such-like devices you will be able—when you have become accustomed to the ever imminent danger of being deposited upon your head from a stumble—to permit yourself occasionally to look about you. Probably the first impression which will strike you will be the remarkable altitude to which you have attained, the monstrous size of the superstructure and the minuteness of the horse beneath it. You can see his head below you (like that of a very small tortoise projecting from a very large shell) wagging from side to side, and bobbing towards the ground as he recovers himself from a stumble. You wonder if he's asleep, but are rudely assured to the contrary when he meets with another packhorse on a narrow pathway and wants to fight him, which he invariably does. Imminent as the danger seemed till now of falling over his head, it was security compared to that of being pitched off towards any point of the compass, or having your ribs kicked, or your legs bitten by the adversary. The position on such occasions is really perilous, when it is borne in mind that a perfect balance is requisite to be maintained upon a saddle unsecured by girths.

The miserable pace at which these horses travel—although they can do a good round amble if they are so required (by their masters) is an aggravation of all else which goes before. It is useless to strike them on the sly: not only do they refuse to take the hint, understanding not the *argumentum baculinum*, but have even been known to get their backs up in consequence, *actually*, to the detriment of the rider, and *metaphorically*, in as far as they sometimes come to a dead halt and refuse to budge, perhaps from a natural perversity of disposition, or with a view of reflecting upon the unusual circumstance. For a blow is seldom or never administered by their masters to these gentle brutes. They are so far amenable to reason that a word suffices. Have you never such reasons for hastening on your journey you can only hope to regulate your horse's pace by mouth of driver. A tribe will generally suffice for this purpose, but not always, for there are instances where from long and intimate association with a pack-horse, the man in charge has contracted so sour and surly a disposition that he openeth not his ears charm ye never so wisely. Now, what is to be done under circumstances so perverse? You are in a wilderness, and a necessity has suddenly arisen by which your presence is urgently required at home. Your horse is lazy, and the man on whom your hopes depend is deaf to the musical jingle of silver and gold! Thine ear again my friend. Herein lieth the pith and marrow of this my dissertation. Extended observations, ranging over boundless time and space, have convinced me that one little word is sufficient to make the pack-horse amble, trot, gallop, canter or caper. No clumsy "open sesame," but a neat and handy trisyllable. A little closer, friend! Is there any one behind that screen? The talismanic word is KURUMA.

"Only a cart," did you say with that contemptuous expression upon your visage? By no means a cart, my friend, but a complex word, composed of a verb and a substantive. *Kuru* to come and *ma* a horse—no matter what philologists may say to the contrary—is obviously the derivation thereof, (and here it might be profitable to pause and reflect upon the community of expression and disposition engendered all over the world by association with horses—Come, horse! Come up, horse! Come up, old horse! are expressions not unknown in the western world). At first sight *kuruma* would seem likely to be rather limited in its applicability, and to be incapable of many inflexions unless added to, as in the English version of the same idea. Such will not be found to be the fact as by whispering, shouting and reiterating—not to mention the number of variations accomplishable by altering the key—an endless variety of meanings can be attached to this kaleidoscopic word. Proficiency in this, however, can only be acquired by constant practice with a qualified teacher, say every day for six weeks—six hours a day—Sundays excepted—unless indeed the student be gifted with a good ear for music, in which case his progress would be quicker. The trouble you would urge. Bah! What of the trouble; every tourist armed with his *kuruma*—as much a matter of course as his Sangster or Mackintosh—is independent of the abandoned horse-boy.

But bless me! here we have been journeying together on the top of a pack-saddle for ever so long. Surely it's time to dismount. We're at our our journey's end and are cramped and stiffened as with the *rigor mortis*. *Facilis descensus Averni*—Yes! yes! Avernus is all well enough in its way, but descent from the giddy eminence it took such trouble to attain is quite another thing. To get one's leg over the peaked promontory in front and slide down is easy enough in theory, but difficult of practice when the leg in question is benumbed and paralysed beyond the control of its owner; and that enticing-looking "slide down" is hardly possible from a saddle which is not girthed, but so artfully balanced that you must be careful how you breathe when on it, lest the unequal expansion of a lung upset the equilibrium and deposit you amongst the horse's legs. It is true that there is far below you a horse's head which, if reached, might be of service, but then the reaching! There's the rub. My good Sir! you had better give it up, call for help and get lifted off. And now that you *are* down, and while your bones ache and your temper is ruffled, was I worth listening to when I solemnly advised you when projecting your ride upon a packhorse—DON'T.

The great Shintô festival will commence on the 7th of next month, by special permission of the government. It is now four years since the last Shintô festival was celebrated; and from all accounts the ceremony next month is to be conducted on a grand scale, the estimated cost of the demonstrations being $10,000, which will be contributed this year by the merchants residing in a certain part of the city, and the cost of the next festival will fall on the merchants residing in another part of the city.—*Rising Sun.*

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Correspondence.

THE SILK WORMS' DISEASE.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 18th September, 1875.

Sir,—In reference to that dreadful disease of the Silk-worm called "*pébrine*," you stated in your *Mail* issue of the 10th instant, that the *corpuscules* which were its invariable concomitants in France and Italy had recently been disclosed in Japan by a careful microscopical examination. Taking that discovery as granted, what is to be inferred from it?

According to Pasteur the corpuscules are not simply the concomitants, they are essentially the symptom of the *pébrine*. As early as 1865, he discovered some in the eggs which were then for the first time imported from Japan. On the other hand it is well known that, since 1865, the supply of silkworms' eggs required for the European crop has year after year been almost entirely derived from this country; and also that the silk crop of Japan has rather increased during that period than decreased. At first, it seems impossible to reconcile these facts with each other, but the contradiction is only on the surface. Pasteur's doctrine is that the presence of corpuscules in a silk-worm is not necessarily fatal. It constitutes a morbid state, but between incipient disease and death there are many degrees; a few corpuscules may be innocuous, a great predominance of them in the organism will kill the animal. Analogous facts are so numerous that they will occur to every reader.

Let us not forget that, in practice, the immediate object of the silk-grower is to get cocoons; as long as the silkworm has enough life in it to turn out a tolerably good cocoon, he cares little whether the little toiler is corpusculous or not. Silk growers have every advantage of course in getting from their own worms a healthy progeny, but, failing that, they will buy in the market the best eggs they can find. Now, the neglect into which the Japanese eggs have fallen arises not from their having degenerated, but from the European breeds being apparently in course of regaining their former superiority.

In conclusion, let us admit that the *pébrine* virtually exists in Japan; that it is actually killing the worm we have yet to learn. Whoever takes upon himself to proclaim that the *pébrine* has broken out in any particular district must be prepared to prove: 1st, that he is a competent judge; 2nd, that he was on the spot and observed the disease through all its stages. If his evidence is based on the reports of uneducated Japanese, let us remember that vast interests are still at stake and suspend our judgment.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. P.

Law & Police.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General;

And

F. R. Wetmore and C. Drake, assessors.

Ito Hachibei *vs.* Walsh, Hall & Co.

Monday, 6th September, 1875.

In this case, plaintiff claims a sum of $108,715.42, balance of account and interest connected with certain trading transactions he had had with defendants.

Defendants deny that they are indebted in the above amount, and claim that he (plaintiff) is indebted to them in the sums of $16,222.55, and $16,483.61, being balance of accounts between them and the plaintiff.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. G. P. Nèss for defendants.

Case of Ito Huchibei continued.

The re-examination of Ito Hachibei was suspended till the evidence of Mr. W. H. Harries could be taken.

W. H. Harries, sworn:—I am the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Yokohama. I have seen and recognised the 6th paragraph of the petition. The securities mentioned in that have been deposited with the Bank. It was about October 1873. They were deposited as security by Walsh, Hall & Co. I do not know who personally deposited them with the Bank. They were deposited as security for a loan. The loan was made at the time of their being deposited. First $100,000 was loaned and then it was increased to $17,000 a few months later on. I have the documents and can produce them. I would have produced them before only for the threat that they would be impounded.

His Honour said the Court had no power to impound them and the witness then produced them.

Witness continued:—The two Japanese bonds now shown me are for $100 and $300 respectively.

Mr Nèss admitted that the documents produced corresponded in description to those mentioned in the petition.

Witness continued:—I have had the upper portion of one of the bonds translated.

Cross examination by Mr. Nèss:—On the first 12 documents produced as a banker I would not advance one cent [envelope of the documents read.]

Re examination by Mr. Dickins:—I do not know what value the first 12 documents may be to the plaintiff; as a banker, I would not advance a cent on them. I do not know if the sanction of the Government is necessary in transferring these bonds. I have never dealt in them. The first 12 were described as certificates for 50,000 *rios* in Government bonds. The loan of $17,000 was made to Walsh, Hall & Co.

Re-examination of Ito Hachibei continued: The two bonds shown to me, mentioned in the petition, are for 100 and 300 *rios* respectively. They are stamped by the Okurasho. The difference in the bonds is, that one is for 100 *rios* and the other for 300 *rios*. They are both endorsed to me, there is only a difference in the date and the name of the officer, who issued them. The 100 *rios* bond are worth 50,000 *rios* to me. The transfer of such bonds has to be made at the Okurasho and the officer stamps it. The transfer is written on the back of the bonds. [Form of transfer read.] The whole of the securities were handed to Kumagai Iske by Hachimoto Benzo. They were handed to Iske as a partnership security. I had a conversation with Iske about the advisability of depositing them with defendants as a partnership security. I had other conversation with Iske about it. Iske told me he had received the documents from Benzo. Iske said he would put them into defendants hands to be kept. Defendants were put to them away and keep them safely. Iske never asked me to deposit them as security with any other persons than defendants. I do not know if they are deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I have never had business with that bank, or borrowed any money from it. I never asked defendants to borrow money from that bank on my account. Defendants never asked leave from me to borrow money on my account. They never told me that they had borrowed on the securities. I do not know where the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is or what number it is. I never authorise any of my *bantos* to go there with documents and transact my business. I first heard of the bonds being deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank during this trial.

Mr Dickins announced that he had finished his re-examination; he then called

Urbida Zenjiro, continued:—I am a rice broker. In the 4th year of Meiji I was a rice and exchange broker for the *Shosha* at Yokohama. In the 4th year of Meiji I was acquainted with the firm of Walsh, Hall & Co. I acted as broker for Mr Irwin, Ito Hachibei and Benzo, about the 7th month, 4th year of Meiji. I acted as broker in exchange transactions for them. I with Ito and Benzo went to Mr Irwin's, and Irwin advised me that as dollars were in demand for melting it would be profitable to buy them and send them down to the Mint. I was then employed by Irwin and Ito to act in the transaction. I was employed by both. I think it was on the 3rd of the 4th month 4th year of Meiji that this took place. There was an agreement between Irwin and Ito. Irwin was to have two-thirds of the profits or bear two-thirds of the losses, and Ito was to have a third share in the transactions. Irwin acted for the defendants. There was nothing else in the agreement. Defendants were to furnish the funds for the transactions. I have seen a document exactly like that shown to me [exhibit H]. It was taken to Mr Irwin, and that is the last I saw of it. Ito and I took it. No one else went. It was delivered into Mr Irwin's hands. This was on the 6th of the 4th month 4th year of Meiji. I remember 20,000 rios being paid by Ito to defendants on the 5th of the 7th month 4th year Meiji. The book "H" was handed to Irwin after the 20,000 rios was paid. I and Benzo took the 20,000 rios to defendants. We were alone. I do not know anything about the depositing of the securities by Ito with defendants. The exchange transactions ceased about the 11th month 4th year of Meiji. The

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money to carry on these transactions was all received from the defendants. I received some of it. The transactions were daily. Benzo and Uchida Rikichi also went. I only received some of the money. Sometimes I went alone and sometimes I went with Benzo to receive money. I have also been with Rikichi and Kaske. I received the greater part of the money. Entries of the sums received and paid were made by Rikichi and Kaske. The money that I received was handed over to Rikichi and the entries at once made in the cash book. The entries of the exchange transactions were made in Exhibit "C." There were memos. of the exchange transactions kept besides exhibit "C," but no other cash book. Defendants made entries in a book, there is another book like exhibit "C," and they kept it. [Book produced and recognised by witness]. The entries in the two books correspond, I know they do. All the moneys were received in Bank cheques, payable in dollars I do not know how much money was received by cheque I delivered the cheques to Rikichi for entry, and then took them to an exchange house in Nakadori and got *niboo kin* for them. I sold some of the cheques to the exchange merchant, and some to the Shosha, I used to buy *niboo kin* at the market price with them. I took the proceeds on the same days as I received the cheques to defendants. I took them myself. Sometimes Benzo went with me.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 p m.

Examination of Uchida Zengiro, continued:—Records were kept of the transactions. I used to hand the records to Rikichi, and Koske kept these books [exhibits "C" and "F"]. Rikichi or Koske would make the entries in both books. Irwin made the English entries in the books. Rikichi kept account of the transactions between myself and other parties in several books. I used to make out accounts of sales and hand them to Rikichi who entered them. Rikichi will be able to explain all the entries. Koske had to do with it. Rikichi and Koske acted together in keeping the accounts. I used to report the daily rates of exchange to Irwin. Everything was done under Irwin's instructions. By *Jiges* I mean cash sales. By *Sake mono* I mean time contracts. In a time contract, I got a certificate from *Shosha*, after depositing a certain sum of money. It would be a certificate of agreement of a transaction to be completed at some future day, it would also confirm a receipt of an advance made by me as a guarantee that I would carry out my part of the agreement. This document is called *Kitte*. When the day arrives I take the *Kitte* to the *Shosha* with the dollars, and receive the *niboo kin*. I give up the document to the *Shosha* and receive an account sales *(Shikiri)*. It contains a full account of the transaction from beginning to end. In all the time transactions I received *shikiri*. I think Rikichi and Koske have them all, some may be missing. The *Shosha* keeps an account of all these transactions. I know Sin Coy, he is a Chinese compradore of defendants. I had two transactions with him. There were two transactions with the *Shosha* of which Sin Coy had cognizance. It was at Mr Irwin's request Sin Coy made the transactions with the *Shosha* in the name of Benzo. The transactions amounted to about $180,000. There was great loss incurred in these transactions. I was requested by Mr Irwin to settle the account. I re-purchased the dollars after they were sold by Mr Irwin's request and this was the account that Irwin requested me to settle. All the transactions I made were in Benzo's name. I know Nakamura Sobae. Irwin made a partnership with Sobae to do an exchange business. Irwin sent for me and Benzo and told us he intended to enter into a partnership with Sobae to do an exchange business. Mr Irwin and Ito were to have a half share in it and Sobae the other half share. There was no fixed time for the partnership to last. It lasted from the latter part of the 9th and ended I think about the 1st day of the 10th month. I think transactions to the amount of $600,000 or $700,000 took place during this partnership. One half of this money was received and used by me, the other by Sobae. I and Sobae's younger brother Rimbei had charge of those transactions.

The records of these transactions are in Sobae's possession. The proceeds of these transactions were handed over to defendants. I and many others took the proceeds to defendants. I do not remember anything much about receipts, but I think Benzo and Sobae got them from defendants for money that was paid to them. Sometimes Kumagai Shoske came from defendants to receive money. In the 9th month I had a communication with Mr Irwin about rice transactions. I sent for Ito and Benzo and the three of us went to Irwin's. Mr Irwin said as the government was about to remove the restriction on the export of rice how would it do to make transaction in it Mr Irwin decided to put the matter into my hand I agreed to this. There was an agreement. The agreement was the same as in the exchange transactions. At this time some of the exchange transactions were not completed. There was no fixed time for the rice transactions to last. They finished on the 12th month. I conducted the transactions together with Chojiro. Chojiro conducted the greater part. I received my instructions from Mr Irwin, and I made my reports to him. I frequently reported to him. There were rice transactions made daily at the *Shosha* by me. I daily received the price I was to pay, and other instructions from Irwin. Some sums of money remaining over from exchange transactions were used, together with other sums received from Irwin from time to time. The records were kept in a temporary Journal [exhibit "D"]. There was a memo or slip kept separate from that book [exhibit "K"]. Rikichi and Kuske kept that book and the slip. They would go and take the book, receive the money and give it to me. The transactions in rice were recorded by the *Shosha* in a book called the *Han-cho*, and copies were made by Rikichi. The copies are in Rikichi's possession. I have looked them over and they are correct. They form a correct record of the rice transactions. The proceeds of the sales of rice were taken to defendant's. Hachimoto Benzo took them to defendants. I went with Benzo; that is how I know the proceeds were paid to defendants. They were immediately handed over to Irwin. All the rice was purchased at the *Shosha*. It was sold in a lump to a Yokohama merchant, named Itoya Hatachi. One-half of the transactions were time ones The rice actually handled was sold to Itoya. I do not remember what that rice cost. All the proceeds of the rice sold to Itoya were not delivered to defendants. There was a deficit to be made up on the exchange transactions and it was applied to that with Irwin's permission. I took the promissory note for $40,000 to defendants. I know about it [exhibit "B."] I got a cheque or cheques for it the account of which was $40,000. This was on the first day of the 9th month 4th year of Meije. After about two days I returned the cheque to Mr. Irwin without having used it. I returned it same as I received it. I engaged to sell that amount to an exchange house and borrowed that amount, but the exchange house for want of funds could not do it, but promised to be ready by the next day. I went again but the exchange had altered compelling me to refuse to carry out the transaction. Two days were consumed in this business, and I returned the cheque to defendants. Uchida Rikitchi took it to defendants. I only heard he did so. I have been to defendants to request them to return the promissory note four or five times. I requested Irwin and Shosuke and Iske to return it, but they said they could not find it. They said they did not know where they had put it and could not find it. I have been with Uchida Rikichi and Benzo after it, and we got the same answer.

They never denied my right to have it back. I think on the 25th day of the 3rd month 5th year of Meiji I went with Ito and Benzo to Irwins. A conversation took place about the "temporary Day book" [exhibit "D."] The conversation was principally on the part of Irwin who had requested two entries to be made on account of losses in the exchange transaction and Mr Walsh was expected back from Home. The entries were made on the 10th of the 10th month 4 year, Meiji. I asked for the return of this book as the correct accounts had not been furnished us as promised by defendants.

Defendants replied "very well, we will return you the book" and Kumagai Iske handed it to Ito. I did not examine the book when it was returned.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, 14th September, 1875.

The Court re-assembled at 10 a.m.

Examination of Uchida Zengiro continued: I consulted with Benzo, Rekichi, and Kaske about the advisability of making the two temporary entries, and I finally concluded that it would be wrong to make such false entries. Benzo urged me to do it, and I sent for the plaintiff. Upon his arrival a further discussion was held. Benzo stated that corrected accounts would be shortly handed in. The two items were eventually entered. Saito Kuske wrote them. As these two items were quite distinct from the proper account, the term *adzukari adzuke* was written on them. As a corrected account was not forthcoming, the seal was not affixed to the two entries. We made repeated demands to Irwin for the corrected accounts but they not being received in the following year Ito, I, and Benzo went to Irwin's office to demand the restitution of the book. We stated that the corrected accounts

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must be made out, or the book returned. Mr. Irwin finally ordered Iske to give back the book, and plaintiff received it. I remember having a conversation with Irwin on the 27th of the 12th month, 4th year of Meiji; Benzo, plaintiff, myself and a foreigner were present during it. Mr. Irwin sent for us, and we went. Irwin stated that very great losses, to the amount of about 100,000 rios, had been sustained in the rice and exchange transactions and that if we would wait for a little while, till a large and profitable speculation could be discovered, he (Irwin) would make it all right to us. Irwin said the accounts should be made out with compound interest at 12 per cent. per annum, and if we wanted any funds the defendants would furnish them. We acceded to Mr. Irwin's request in this matter. That is all I have to say about that conversation.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: Plaintiff, Benzo, and I constitute the "we" I have used in my examination-in-chief. Plaintiff agreed to Irwin's request, and the "we" I have spoken of consisted of Benzo and myself, who were listening. On the 12th month, 4th year of Meiji, duties to plaintiff as a clerk ceased. Since then I have acted as a rice broker, making transactions between Yedo and Osaka. Since that time I have made no transactions for plaintiff. Some time ago I received pay from the plaintiff. Nobody has been retained as a witness receiving pay from the plaintiff. I do not know if plaintiff has been put to any expense for maintenance of witnesses during July and August last. I have received no pay from plaintiff lately. I received some commissions on the rice transactions, but have not yet received any on the exchange transactions. I did not receive all my commission, because the accounts between plaintiff and defendants are not yet made up. I made up the accounts of the rice transactions, and handed them over. It was in the 12th month 4th Meiji I gave them to Rikichi. Plaintiff paid me my commission on the rice transactions. It was in the same month that plaintiff told me that he did not pay the commission on the exchange transactions because the accounts were not made up. I made up the rice accounts and received my commissions. I did not receive my commission on the exchange transactions because those accounts were let stand. I do not know if the rice accounts between plaintiff and defendants were settled. I know something about the nature of the rice agreement between plaintiff and Irwin. I was present when it was made, and Irwin said it would be the same as the exchange transaction agreement. It was in the beginning of the 9th month, 4th Meiji. I remember it was at that time, because the rice transaction then commenced. I can remember some interviews that took place four years ago; some I cannot. The accounts that I made at that time were made out under the instructions of Irwin. It was a partnership account between the plaintiff and defendants that I made out. It was not a partnership account. It was an account of the business that I had charge of. I do not know anything about the general accounts between the plaintiff and defendants. After an interview with Mr. Irwin I was engaged by both parties. As it was a partnership arrangement, I thought it was only necessary to hand an account to one of the parties. If compelled, I would have had to give an exact copy to defendants of the account I gave to plaintiff. The exchange accounts were not settled. I did not render an account of the exchange accounts as they are still in an unfinished state. I did not render them, because I was only buying and selling. My own particular accounts in the rice transactions were made up. There was no interpreter when the rice agreement was made. Mr. Irwin knows Japanese well. I received my commission on the rice transactions from Rikichi. Whatever way this case may go, I shall receive my commission all the same. Whenever I do work, I charge commission. I have not yet charged commission on the exchange transactions, because the accounts are not made up, and on account of the large losses that have been sustained, which keep the accounts open. I can't tell how much my commission will amount to yet. I do not know if Iske knows any thing about the rice transactions. I received my instructions from Irwin one by one. There was no written contract about the partnership, or any written memorandum about it. I know something about the exchange transactions; about others I do not. Rikichi made some entries in exhibit "C." I received some of the cheques in the exchange transactions. Rikichi and Benzo received some also. It is true that all payments made to me were by cheque. The dollar payments were by cheques. Other money passed back in *niboo kin*. I think it possible that the payments were made in bank notes, as well as cheques. I know what foreign bank notes are, as well as cheques. I know what foreign bank notes are. Immediately upon receipt of cheques or money I entered them in exhibit "C." The entry was made when the amount was received. I do not remember distinctly whether I received any compradore order from defendants. I received a great many payments. We never went to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank to cash the cheques received from defendants. They were sold outside, so I do not know who eventually took the cheque to the bank. [Books "F" and "C" placed in witness' hand.] They contain all the exchange transactions. They are both alike. They should correspond in every item. [Page 1 in exhibit "F" shown to witness] The two entries on page 1 in "F" are also on page 1 in exhibit "C." I do not know when they were made; the party who made them must be asked. The entries to the exchange transactions are complete in these books. There may be memos. of exchange business besides these books. When there were extra items to be entered, memo. slips were used. At the time of the transactions with Nakamura Sobae, these books could not be used at times. As it would not do to have mistakes in these books, sometimes memos. were used. I believe there are payments and receipts not entered in these books. I do not know if there is a complete record of these memos. in the books. Benzo and Sobae went to defendants, and received $481,000 about the latter part of the 10th month. I was not there at the time. The purchases of money at the *Shosha* by Sin Cor (defendant's compradore), were time contracts. No money passed through his hands.

Court adjourned till 2 30 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2.30 P.M.

Cross-examination of Uchida Zengiro continued:—I was present when the entries of 200,000 rios and $230,000 were made in the book "D." They were made in Benzo's house. It was during the 10th month at Benzo's house that these figures were arrived at. It was at Irwin's request that these particular entries were made. It was in the beginning of the 10th month that the request was made for these entries to be made. I heard this from Benzo. Irwin never made any request to me to make these entries. Mr Irwin never spoke to me personally about this matter. If a corrected account should be shown these entries would be correct, but in its absence the entries would be false. I know personally that previous to the preparation of the corrected accounts these two items are false. Those entries did not represent the actual balance between the plaintiff and defendants when they were written. Before I saw these two entries made I knew nothing about the state of the accounts between the plaintiff and defendants. I did not arrange with Ito Hachubei, to join in a fraud at this trial, by saying that these entries were false. I had nothing to do with any fraud. At the moment those entries were made I believed them to be false. These entries were made by request of Irwin. I do not know if they were made to deceive Mr Walsh. Ito, Kaske, Rikichi, Benzo and myself agreed to these false entries being made. They did not look upon them as false entries at that time as corrected accounts were to be put in. Without the corrected accounts they knew them to be false entries. There was no other reason to make them except that Irwin requested that they should be made. There is only one book with these entries in. There were rice receipts entered in the book subsequently.

The book was obtained back from defendants on account of corrected accounts not being made out. Ito received it back, from Iske, at defendants. I could not relinquish all connection with Ito as the accounts were still unsettled. I did not act as Ito's *banto*. Ito and Benzo asked me to go to defendants with them about this book. We went to get the book back because the corrected accounts had not been presented. This had been agreed upon. The book was of no consequence. It would be of value if the corrected accounts had been prepared. In the absence of corrected accounts these two entries would appear as fraudulent ones. The getting back of this book would have very little effect on the accounts between the plaintiff and defendants. The taking the book away would not alter the accounts. There were entries of rice transactions in the book. It was the agreement that the book was to be returned if the corrected accounts were not prepared. I do not know if it would alter the value of the figures entered in it. I do not know what difference the possession of the book would make to either party. I consider that in the absence of corrected accounts. Irwin had attempted a deceit and therefore I thought it advisable to have the book in plaintiff's possession. I never took back the cheque for $40,000 to defendants. I went to obtain that amount. Rikichi returned the cheque. I have never seen a receipt for that sum. I borrow it to use in the exchange transactions and not having any use for it I returned it to defendants. In the 10th month last year I made my accounts up and asked Ito to pay me my commission, but as the accounts between

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plaintiff and defendants were not settled I could not get the money. I applied to Mr Irwin for my commission, but I agreed to wait till the accounts were settled when I was to receive my commission from both parties. I have not applied since that time, as the accounts are not yet made up.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins: - I was paid a little over 100 *rios* for commission on the rice transactions. The exact sum is stated in the accounts The reason it was paid was because I presented my account with those of the *Shosha*. It was merely commission. The transactions of defendants' Comprador Sin Coy were time ones and nothing was received; money was only advanced. Up to 11th month 3rd year of Meiji I was a paid clerk of plaintiff's I have never received wages from plaintiff since that time. I have made up no accounts in this case. As far as I know Kaske and Rikichi have had charge of the accounts.

This finished the re-examination of this witness and the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, September 15, 1875.

Court re-assembled at 10 o'clock.

Mr Dickins then called and examined :—

Kudzusaya Chojiro, continued :—I am a rice merchant. In the 4th year of Meiji my business was the same. In the 9th month, 4th year of Meiji. I did some rice business in Yokohama. I was engaged by Iske and Shoske (father and son) to do some business They asked me to buy rice for them. They said nothing about representing any one; they merely requested me to act for them. In the succeeding 10th month I had rice transactions with Ito. I only took charge of the rice business of Ito, Iske, and Shoske. That business was confined to the purchase of rice at the *Sho ha*. I had no particular conversation with anybody about it. I do not know if anybody else was interested in it except the parties I have already mentioned. I went frequently to defendants' office about it, and I saw Ito and Shoske there. I saw many foreigners there, but I had no conversation with them directly. I only held conversation with Ito, Shoske, and Iske there. I went there with Rikichi to ascertain the reason of the delay of funds expected by Ito. The money was to come from defendants, and was to be advanced on the rice transactions at the *Shosha*. In the first place I received it from Shoske and Iske; after that from Ito and Rikichi. I do not know who was to bear any loss that might be sustained I do not remember how much rice I was to buy, but I believe it was a little over 21,000 *kokus*. [Accounts handed to witness] I do not know if this is a correct statement of these rice transactions without referring to my books. I do not remember the exact figures. The book in which I kept all the receipts and payments of these transactions was handed to Ito, and bears his seals. [Book produced.] My account-books, being useless, were put away, and are, probably not to be found. [Account-book handed to witness, and recognised.] It is correct throughout; the seals in it are mine. [Book handed into Court, and marked "Q."] The entries in it were made at the close of the rice transactions in which I was engaged. It is an account sales book. [Another book handed in, and marked "R"] This book is a day-book, in which the rice transactions were entered daily. The seal on it is mine. The rice transactions entered in it I made for Ito, Iske, and Shoske.

Mr Ness said he only desired to cross-examine on the book just produced; but as there was no translation he could not do it. He objected to the books being received unless they were translated.

His Honour ruled, after a great discussion, that they should not be received as exhibits in the case till their contents had been explained and proven, and that all Japanese documents or account-books, or such parts as are used in evidence must be accompanied by a certified translation, or translated by the interpreter of the Court.

Mr Dickins protested against this being done. It was not necessary at the present state of the proceedings to have them translated.

Uchida Rikichi, cautioned: I am in charge of Ito's account that I had charge of previously. I am in his employment. I have been in Ito's employment for ten years. I remember a partnership being entered into about the exchange business; it was between Ito and defendants. The defendants were to have two-thirds, and Ito a third share in the business. I know the document shown me [marked 'H"]. I wrote it. After I wrote it I gave it to Ito who took it to defendants. I did not go with him. The exchange transactions continued from the 7th till the 11th month. The last transaction took place in the latter part of the 10th month, I think. I know that the money to carry on these transactions came from defendants. [Exhibit "C," handed to witness.] I made some of the entries in it. Saito and Zenjiro's handwriting are in it. I made the majority of the entries. I put all the seals on that are in it. My instructions from Ito were to put the seal on all the entries, but as considerable time has elapsed I cannot tell without looking it over if the seal is on every entry. [Entry shown to witness without the seal on it.] I was very busy at the time that entry was made, and I neglected to put the seal on it. I know the book shown to me [exhibit "F."] It is a book containing payments and receipts between plaintiff and defendants. The book marked "F" is the original, and was handed to defendants. The books "C" and "F" contain all payments and receipts in the exchange transactions. In book "F" I made the majority of the entries; some were made by Zenjiro. I placed the seals on all the entries that are stamped with it. I can't say if all are stamped with the seal, because it is such a long time since. No complaint was made by defendants with regard to any entry that did not bear the seal. Mr Irwin made the entries written in English in the book. Whenever I went to receive money, Mr Irwin would send out the book from the inner office, with the English entries on it. I, Benzo and Zenjiro received the money. I used to receive it, and finally hand it over to Zenjiro. Some of the money was handed over to Murabiashi, who sold it for *niboo kin*. Murabiashi and Zenjiro handed in accounts of the transactions showing how the money was used, and I handed them over to Saito Kaske for entry. I kept accounts of the transactions as well. The accounts that I kept are mixed up together with those of Saito Kaske. We kept the accounts together, but Kaske did the larger portion of the work. I made entries when Kaske was busy. The proceeds of the transactions in the exchange business were given to me. I entered them, and at once took them to defendants. The whole of the proceeds were given to defendants. Considerable loss was experienced on the exchange transactions. I did deduct the losses before paying the proceeds to defendants. I delivered to the defendants the entire amounts I received from Zenjiro in the exchange transactions. All the proceeds in the cash transactions were handed over to defendants. There were no losses sustained in the cash transactions but only in the time ones. Murabiashi and Zenjiro had charge of the time transactions. Saito Kaske knows all about them. I know Hashimoto Benzo; he had nothing to do with the time transactions; his name was only used. Zenjiro acted on account of the plaintiff and defendants. [Accounts shown to witness marked 'A 7."] I have looked through these accounts. I only heard that they came from defendants. I saw these accounts in Tokio at plaintiff's house. I do not know Mr Talbot, or No. 89. I have never been called by any foreigner to assist in making out any accounts. I do not know about anything outside the exchange and rice business. I know something about Nakamura Sobae. Benzo and Zenjiro were sent for by defendants. I placed a seal on a note for $481,000 that was delivered to defendants. I think it was written by Saito Kaske. Ito's seal was placed on it. The $481,000 were wanted for exchange transactions. The amount was obtained from the defendants. Saito Kaske kept all the accounts of that transaction. I went with Kaske, by plaintiff's orders, to Sobae's house, to demand the production of the books in which this account was kept, and was told they could not be found. It was in the 9th month last year. We went frequently, but were told by Nakamura Sobae that the books could not be found. There was a loss on this transaction. I think it amounted to about $6,000 and $7,000. I do not know the exact figures.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 p.m.

Examination of Uchida Rikichi continued by Mr Dickins:—Zenjiro had charge of the Rice transactions and kept them on slips of paper, which he brought me daily, and I entered them in an account book called the "Rice purchase and sales Book." He would bring me the *Kittes*, which are certificates of deposits, on time contracts given by the *Shosha*. Chojiro was instructed by Shoske, a clerk of defendants, to take charge of certain Rice transactions. In the latter part of the 9th month I was sent for by defendants and went to their office. I was told by Shoske that I was to have charge of the transactions between plaintiff and defendants, and I was given the rice book. Shoske ordered me to write out a memo receipt for 7,000 *rios* which I did, and I affixed Ito's seal to it. I then received 7,000 *rios* but I was requested to leave in the hands of defendants the major portion on account of rice transactions. I left 5 or 6,000 *rios* with defendants. The balance I took to Benzo's house where I turned it over to Chojiro and Zenjiro, to be used in the rice transactions of which they had charge. I received other money from defendant namely sums of 20,000, 5,000 and 3,000 both *rios* and dollars. I delivered these sums over to Chojiro and Zenjiro,

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as advances on rice transactions [exhibits "K" and "D" shown to witness]. They contain entries of advances on the rice transactions and nothing else. Some of the rice was really bought; It was sold to Itoya Hayhachi. Uchida Zenjiro received the proceeds, and he with Benjiro went to defendant. I did not go with them. I and, Zenjiro kept the accounts; $75,000 was paid to defendants at that time. I received the balance, by Mr Irwin's permission, from Zenjiro. That was the finish of that transaction and I sent it up to Yedo to Ito. I do not remember the exact sum. I know about the loan of $40,000 from defendant's to Ito. Zenjiro borrowed the $40,000 and I returned it. It was a cheque payable in dollars. I gave it into the hands of Isuke, a clerk of defendants. It was in the early part of the 10th month 4th year Meiji; Benzo went with me. I do not know on what bank the cheque was drawn. I received the cheque from Zenjiro, it was received from defendants. Benzo came to me and said he had been asked to make the two false entries, and requested me to make them. I told him I could not do it. Benzo particularly requested me to do it, and I sent for Ito. Ito came down and refused to have anything to do with it. Benzo again urged that the entries might be made as Irwin had particularly requested him to do it. Ito said, Defendants are a very important company and perhaps we had better oblige them. Then I took the book to Benzo's house and requested Saito Koske to make the two entries. I only put the half seal on the two entries. They were considered as only a temporary account. Benzo promised that corrected accounts should be made out without any delay. The entries in Japanese writing were first made in the book. I have never been requested by anybody to put the whole seal on those entries. I do not know of my own knowledge how Ito got back the book containing those entries. I have never made out any accounts bringing out such balances. I have never seen such accounts. I do not know how Irwin got those balances. The two entries are incorrect at the present moment. [Exhibit "B" shown to witness.] I have seen that document before ($40,000 promissory note.) I have often been to get that document back; I have been alone and I have been with Zenjiro. I requested Isuke to ask its return from Irwin, Isuke said, A ship is going away to-day and we are busy; come to-morrow. Every other time that I went I was told that it could not be found. I went and asked about it in the beginning of the 7th month last year, Ito was with me. I saw Futami there and he said I will look for it come in the afternoon. I went, and Futami said, I made a mistake it cannot be found, I went in the 9th month again about it and I saw Shosuke and demanded its return, but he replied, Really we can't find it. I did not see Iske at that moment, but we demanded a duplicate of the document from Shoske if it could not be found. Shoske said, You must go to my father Iske. I went to Iske and he said, You need not trouble yourself about that matter, I shall live a few years more and in that time the matter will be settled. He said an account had been sent from defendants to plaintiff in the 8th month, and that the item of $40,000 was in it. I went and looked over that account, and the item of 40,000 was entered in it on both Cr. and Dr. sides. The dates of its return were entered. [Exhibit "P" shown to witness.] This is the account I refer to.

Mr Ness admitted the accounts.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—I have spoken to nobody about this case since the adjournment at 12 o'clock. I have not spoken to Ito about it—not a word. I hurried away to eat my tiffin [account "P" shown to witness]. The last item on the debit sides is $1,600,433.39. I did not write that account. I know nothing about it. I have compared the account rendered by defendants with those of the plaintiff. It was the exchange account that was received from defendants. Mr Dickins has it [exhibit "P" shown to witness]. That is the account. I have seen other accounts rendered by the defendants. They were rendered in the 5 or 6th *month this year.* I do not know the exact date; Ito would know. *I think I have not* seen any account of defendants previous to exhibit "P." I had charge of the seal (Ito's) and made impressions of it when money was sent for from defendants during the partnership between Ito and Sobae. I went to defendants on the occasion of the $481,000 transactions. I never went to pay or receive money from defendants. I know something of the accounts of the Ito-Sobae partnership. I know that money went from that partnership to defendants. Zenjiro had something to do with that partnership. When I took the $40,000 cheque to defendants I did not get a receipt. I asked for the return of the promissory note and I am positive I said nothing more. I did not frequently leave money with defendants without getting receipts. In this case I was requested to call again owing to the pressure of business in the office. I know nothing about the account now shown me [exhibit "P."] Some items marked with a red seal I recognize; the others I know nothing about.

I have looked it over carefully but there are many items that do not agree with my accounts, those that do are marked with red. I saw the item of $1,600,000 and odd but I did not understand it. I was in Yedo at the time. I looked the account over, and so did Saito Kaske, but we could not understand many of the items. I declined to write the two false entries in book "D." because there was such a difference in the amounts. If a corrected account is shown it will explain the two entries. I refused to allow them to be entered in the book because Ito was not present. I saw them written. I believed them to be false entries when they were written. Ito consented to their being written, I had charge of his seal and was acting under his orders. I do not know the object of making them. I never enquired. I do not know how the figures were arrived at; I only know that we were requested to make them. At that time I did not know the state of the accounts between the parties in detail.

Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, Sept. 16.

Uchida Rikichi, cross-examination continued: The half seals are only put on as a tally. The figures were entered there by request of the defendants. The object of the half seal is simply to identify the entries. [Book F 2 shown to witness.] The amount pointed out is correct. There is only a half seal; it is my fault that there was not a whole one.

The entry read, "Paid to Ito 651 rios, 2 boos, and 12 tempos," signed W. H. & Co., and dated 16th September, 1871. Other entries in books F 3 and 4 for $20,000 and $50,000 were here shown to witness, which were acknowledged by him to be correct, although only having the half seal. On the same page was also an entry of the receipt of $20,000 from Ito, also bearing only the half seal, which was admitted to be correct.

Cross-examination continued: I put all the seals on the entries in this book (exhibit C). [Exhibit C 4 produced, which bore a whole seal and a half seal.] The whole seal on C 4 was put on when the entry was made, on the 19th of the 8th month: F is the original of C. although they are not exactly alike. [Counsel for plaintiff admitted that certain other entries in F bore the whole seal.] I did not go to the defendants at the time of borrowing the $481,000, so I know nothing about it. I did not receive the money, but I put the seal on the note. I do not know if Ito asked Walsh, Hall & Co. to collect a Mito *Han* loan. I do not know anything about the collection from the Government, as representing the Mito *Han*, of any sums of money. I had interviews with defendants in the latter part of the 4th year of Meiji. I did not count them, and it is long ago, but there were many. There was never any conversation at that time about a settlement of accounts. I was not present when the alleged agreement was made about the rice speculations. Ito, Benzo, and Zenjiro were there. I have not often been to defendants' office since the end of the 4th year of Meiji. I went there during last year. I do not remember if I was there in the 5th and 6th years of Meiji. I have been banto to defendant. I was then called Naito Rikichi. I am his banto at present. [Paper handed to witness.] I do not recognise the handwriting on the document produced. It is Ito Huchibei's name. [Another paper handed in.] This is Ito's writing. [Document put in, and marked "defendants' exhibit B."] There are some characters in this letter which I cannot read I do not know what is meant by the expression in the letter "my old indebtedness to American No. 1." Ito can explain it. I have not seen an account from Isuke claiming $12,000 from Ito, as due to Walsh, Hall & Co., in the 5th year of Meiji. During the 8th month of last year I saw an account from defendants having some such an item in it. In the 7th month of last year I went to Ito's.

Murabayshi Hikoyachi, cautioned: I am dealing in wax and oil at present. In the 4th year of Meiji I was buying and selling dollars. I remember doing dollar business about the 7th month of that year for Benzo and Zengiro. I got the money from Benzo and Rikichi. I retained the accounts of these sales myself. They are in my possession. I gave information as to what I bought and sold to both Benzo and Zengiro. I understood that the defendants and the plaintiff had an arrangement for exchange transactions, and I was requested to manage the business and to keep the partnership as secret as possible.

Court adjourned until Monday, the 20th inst, at 10 o'clock a.m.

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IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Wednesday, September 15, 1875.

STEPHENS *vs.* WATSON.

This was a claim for $15 for rent due. Defendant admitted the debt, but pleaded a counter claim for $75 wages due for the month of March, 1874.

J. Watson, sworn :—In March, 1875, I was in the employ of plaintiff as blacksmith. I left on the 26th March. My wages were $75 per month. When I left, I claimed the whole month's wages. When I asked plaintiff for the amount, he told me that I owed Mr. Pitman some money, and that he would not pay me. I left because Mr. Stewart, plaintiff's partner told me to clear out. I have never been settled with.

J. Stephens, sworn :—Two years ago I engaged Watson at $75 per month and found. Some days of the month of March, 1874 he was not sober, and my partner, Mr Stewart, and Watson fell out about his not attending to his work, and some time between the 20th and 30th Stewart gave him notice to leave. He was paid for the days he worked. I do not know the exact amount, but can tell by looking at my books. He has never spoken to me about the wages. This is the first I have heard of it. I let him the cottage on the 1st of May at $15 per month, payable at the end of the month. He was only there one month and left of his own accord. I have demanded the rent from him at different times, and he always said that he would pay to morrow, but as he never paid I threatened to take legal proceedings against him. He has never spoken to me about this claim.

His Honor said that he must give judgment for plaintiff, as defendant had admitted the debt. With regard to the counter-claim, plantiff had sworn that the amount had been paid; if defendant could however get any witnesses to substantiate his claim, he could take proceedings against plaintiff to recover the amount. Judgment for plaintiff, the amount $15, with costs, to be paid within eight days.

IN HIS PORTUGUESE MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. P. M.'s Consul-General.

SEPT. 18, 1875.

CAMPBELL *versus* DA ROZA.

This was a motion on affidavit praying that the defendant be called upon to furnish due security not to leave the country pending the hearing of this suit, which is brought to recover a sum of $26,000 or thereabout, for breach of contract.

The affidavit alleged that the defendant had evaded an amicable arbitration, that a hearing of the case had been unobtainable by reason of the Consul-General's illness, and that unless defendant were made to give sufficient security, he was likely to leave the country and not appear to defend the suit. Further, that criminal proceedings were being prepared against him, and that he had stated "he had purchased his Consul-General" by means of a loan.

After filing the motion and affidavit

His Honour granted the motion.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT SHANGHAI.

On Appeal from Her Majesty's Court at Kanagawa.

BEATO—Appellant,

and

DAVISON—Respondent,

JUDGMENT.

It has seldom been my duty to read or listen to an argument of a professional man, in which was displayed such an entire absence of professional feeling as is disclosed in the argument of Appellant's Counsel in the Appeal I am now considering; and at one time I determined to send the Appeal back, and refuse to consider it until ample apology had been made for the tone and style in which the argument was conceived. It is never to the credit of Counsel to forget that they are members of an honourable profession from which the Judges of the land are chosen, and to endeavour to lower the credit of the Bench by personal attack upon those who preside on it. And it argues very badly for both the knowledge and feeling of a professional man if, when irritated at losing a case, he attributes his loss or his mischance to the partiality of the judge. The present argument is full of the grossest charges and innuendoes against the learned judge who presided at the trial. At p. 5, for example, he says "the respondent, with the aid of the "learned judge, wins his case against the Bank by swearing, etc." Now to charge a judge with assisting one party in a case to win it is about as gross a charge as could well be made, against any one, because it impeaches the impartiality of the judge, and insinuates that except for the assistance of the judge, the party assisted would have lost his case. Then again with reference to the charge that the judge refused a special Jury, it implies, first, that under the procedure of the Court, it was competent to summon a special Jury, when, if the Counsel for the Appellant knows anything of the procedure of the Court, he must be aware that there is no machinery for summoning a special Jury. And it implies in the second place that the judge purposely refused a special Jury in order to favour one party—an inference supported in another portion of the argument, where it is stated that if the application for a special Jury had not been refused, the result might have been different. Again it is stated that "the "Judge improperly prejudiced the Jury against the Appellant "by ruling, etc." The inference of such a statement is too obvious to need comment. These are some only, perhaps the most flagrant, of the instances of the misconduct of the Appellant's Counsel in this respect, I do not care to enter more fully into the details of a line of conduct which I hope is, and which in my experience of twenty seven years is, unprecedented among professional men; and it is only out of regard for the interests of the parties and to save them any addition to the enormous expenses which they have been unnecessarily put to, in the settlement of a very simple question, that I do not send the case back in order that the offensive portions of the Appellant's argument be expunged or apologised for. On the merits of the case itself, I am inclined to think, with regard to one item, the Jury were wrong in finding for the respondent. It is clear to my mind that it was in consequence of the action brought by Mr. Davison against the Bank, that the Bank found themselves constrained to insist on the balance of the goods remaining in his hand being returned to them. It was not therefore the Appellant who withdrew them, but the withdrawal was the necessary consequence of Mr. Davison's own action against the Bank, and he therefore cannot recover as against the Appellant any commission in respect of such goods. The verdict therefore must be reduced by the sum of $4,393.75.

There will be no cost of the Appeal.

EDMUND HORNBY,—*Chief Judge.*

—*Celestial Empire.*

THE LATE PROFESSOR CAIRNES.

(The Academy.)

Professor Cairnes has been laid to rest with extraordinary honour. No other author's death in our time, save Mr. Mill's, has called forth so strong and general an expression of feeling; and Mr. Mill had been a leader of a philosophical school for a generation, and for several years a distinguished and active member of Parliament, while Mr. Cairnes had resided in England only for a few years, during the greater number of which he was the victim of a cruel malady which secluded him from the world and deprived him latterly even of the use of his pen. It is but thirteen years since Professor Cairnes, then holding a chair of Political Economy in Ireland, and known only to a few of the more studious economists in England, suddenly attained a wide celebrity by the publication, at the most critical moment in the American civil war, of *The Slave Power*; one of the most masterly essays in the literature of political controversy, and, even now that American slavery is extinct, one of the most instructive and interesting treatises which students either of politics or of economics can find in the English language. The progress of economic science, and the changes in the views of economists, of which there are indications all over Europe, may disturb some of the conclusions of Mr. Cairnes's other works, but *The Slave Power* will ever defy criticism; and no serious answer was attempted to be made to it, even when the war was at its height, and when the Southern States had the sympathy and support of some of the most powerful organs of the English press. The practical object for which *The Slave Power* was published has been triumphantly accomplished, but it had also a philosophical purpose which gives it a permanent value as an economic classic, for its subject was originally selected by Mr. Cairnes for a course of lectures "to show that the course of history is largely determined by economic causes." The skill and ability with which this purpose was carried into effect will, we believe, make future economists regret more and more as their science advances that Mr. Cairnes did not in his subsequent works develope another side of the relation between history and political economy, namely,

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the connexion between the whole social history of a country and its economic condition as one of the phases of the entire movement, and not as the result of a single principle or desire.

Befor the publication of *The Slave Power*, two essays in *Fraser's Magazine*, "towards the Solution of the Gold Question," had attracted the attention of economists in this country, especially Mr. Mill, to Mr. Cairnes's remarkable talent for deductive reasoning and exposition in economics. We think for our own part, and we have reason to believe that such was subsequently Mr. Mill's view, that in his practical conclusion Mr. Cairnes took insufficient account of the influence on prices of the acquisition by France, Germany, and other continental countries of the power of production and communication by steam, contemporaneously with the diffusion of the new gold; but those who dissent from the proposition that prices have risen more, since the discovery of the new gold mines, in England than in any continental country, will nevertheless find nothing to dispute in the principles which Mr. Cairnes applied with consummate skill to the solution of the problem. The causes which have raised prices on the continent so greatly above their former low level are causes of the same order with those whose operation Mr. Cairnes discussed in relation to England.

Although an invalid, impeded in every physical movement by the malady from which he suffered, Mr. Cairnes took an active, though sometimes an unseen, part in the discussion of all the chief political controversies in this country during the last ten years, especially the Irish land question and Irish University education; and to him more than to any other single person it is due that University education in Ireland is not now under the control of an Ultramontane hierarchy, and that some of the chief subjects of historical and philosophical study have not been banished from the University of Dublin and the Queen's Colleges.

Last year, although then no longer able to write with his own hand, Mr. Cairnes published his *Leading Principles of Political Economy newly Expounded*, a work which ought to be regarded, even by those who dissent most from some of its principles, as an important contribution to economic science. To state with the greatest possible clearness and force the reasons for espousing one side of a scientific controversy, is to render one of the best services to those who seek to know all than can be said on both sides. And if any position which Mr. Cairnes takes up is unsuccessfully maintained, the student may feel assured that if literary and dialectical skill could have defended it, it would be impregnable. The second edition of Mr. Cairnes's *Logical Method of Political Economy*, which has recently been published, and which we hope on a future occasion to reviw, ought in like mannar to be welconmed by those economists who incline to the inductive or historical method, not only for the intellectual interest which the reasoning of a powerful mind must always excite, but also as a masterly exposition of the deductive method, and a complete presentation of all than can be said for it or got out of it.

We have no words to express our admiration of the heroic fortitude and public spirit without which no amount of intellectual power would have enabled Mr. Cairnes, under sufferings of the most prostrating kind, to maintain so high a place in the philosophical and political history of his time as that which is assigned to him by universal consent. His moral as well as his intellectual qualities won for him the reputation which has now become historical. T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13, *Naples*, British steamer, Flindt, 1,470, from Shanghai Sept. 8, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sept. 14, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Sept. 15, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2 145, from Shanghai and ports, Sept. 10, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Sept. 16, *Colorado*, American steamer, Connolly, 3,727, from Hongkong, Sept. 8, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10, *Benjamin Sewall*, American ship, Pennell, 1,433, Destination uncertain, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Sept. 11, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Jennings, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Sept. 11, *Ocean*, British steamer, Brown, 2,652, for Kobe and Nagasaki, Ballast & General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sept. 13, *Caroline*, German 3-masted schooner, Paulsen, 370, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Sept. 15, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,698, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Sept. 16, *Ukraine*, American barque, Melcher, 709, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Sept. 18, *Colorado*, American steamer, Connolly, 3,740, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Sept. 18, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,090, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 18, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Oceanic* from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Waddel, Messrs. Bennet, W. Graham. Chapman, T. Collins and Gibson in the cabin, and 163 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Oceanic*, for San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Waddell and Master Waddell, Mr. Bennett, Mr. S. R. Groom, W. T. Groom, Dr. Rein, Thos. Barr, A. Higginson, Ed. Gammar, J. Benavides, J. F. Twombley and wife, and 2 children. Mrs. Gibson, Mrs Chapman, Mrs. Stanford, Mr. Graham, J G. Meyers, T. A. Addicks, U.S.N., G Janlin, J. M. Kennedy, H. Blass.

Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—Paymaster Stevenson, U.S.N, W. Muirhead, E. J. Soder, S. Douglas, J. Millisch, and 23 Japanese in the cabin, and 2 European, 433 Japanese in the steerage, for Yokohama. For America.—J, S. Benson in cabin, and 2 Chinese in steerage.

Per *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—Mr. Moffatt, Campbell, H. Heinemann, W. Brown, W. Haswell, J. Wilkie, A. J. Davison, W. Edwards, Petermann, Sedgwick.

Per *Volga* from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Otei Takasaburo, Madame Lutzemberger and child, Mr. and Mrs. Antony, Messrs. Bolmida, Montalberto, Sala, Imberti, Pini, Gerosa, Rossi, Ragnoli, and Terreni.

Per *Colorado* from Hongkong. For Yokohama.—Messrs. J. W. Lowe, Antonio Williams, W. H. Taylor, and servant, F. G. Apcar. For San Francisco.—Mrs. Dulin, and child.

Per *Niigata Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Wakajima, Messrs. P. Nott, D. D. de Segonzac, Yamanouchi, Migami, Masuno, Yamakawa, Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead, Dr. Renwick, Mrs. Ginsberg, Mr. and Mrs. Fishe. Mr. and Mrs. Galt, and 2 children, Messrs. Taylor, E. Major, H. Moss, Nicolayson, and Hanayone, 233 Japanese, 5 Chinamen, and 1 European in the steerage.

Per *Costa Rica* for Shanghai and ports —Mrs. Simpson and child, Miss Fleming, Messrs. Gibson, Janus, Sato, Col Bassell, Mr. Desan and Mr and Mrs. Bunn and children, and 407 Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Colorado* for San Francisco.—Vinton, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Murray, H. Clask, W. Dorey, T. Roak, Col. McDonald, and E. H. Willson.

CARGOES.

Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—Treasure for Yokohama, $29 000.

Per *Malacca*, for Hongkong :—

Silk.—England	166 Bales.
France	160 „
Total	326 Bales.

Per *Niigata Maru* for Snanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$1,400
„	*yen* 5,003

REPORTS.

The *Tokio Maru* report: Left Shanghai Aug. 28th, Nagasaki Aug. 31st, Shimonoseki Aug. 31st, and Kobe Sept. 3rd at 4 p.m., arrived Sept. 4th at 11.45 p.m. From Shanghai to Kobe light winds winds with heavy rain. From Kobe to Yokohama strong winds from the S.E. with heavy rains. Left in Shanghai H. M.'s *Thalia* and U.S. *Palos* in Nagasaki, H. M.'s *Frolic* and U.S. *Ashuelot* in Shimonoseki straits H. M.'s *Sylvia*.

The H. M. S. *Charybdis*, has returned to the anchorage from a short cruise for practice.

The *Naples* reports: left London, July 3rd, Penang, August 4th, Singapore, the 16th, and Hongkong on the 26th.

The *Colorado* reports: left Hongkong September 8th, at 3.20 p.m., had variable winds and fine weather throughout, and arrived at Yokohama September 16th, at 2.20 a.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York ...	... H. A. Litchfield ...	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York ...	... Lothair	Mourilyan Heiman & Co.,	early.
Hongkong ...	... Tanais	... M. M. Co.	22nd Sept.
San Francisco	... Great Republic ...	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	23rd Sept.
San Francisco	... Belgic	O. & O. Co.	11th Oct.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

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MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Massilia	Rand	
Naruto	DuBois	
Naples	Flindt	
Nevada	Williams	
Paraguay	Williams	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Tanais	R igoier ...	...Hongkong.
Volga	Nondedeu	

SAILING SHIPS.

Coulnakyle	579	Gordon	
Cremona	608	Gove	
City of Quebec... ...	707	Davidson	
Gaucho	337	Crighton	
Hants County	647	Cochrane ...	...San Francisco.
H. A. Litchfield ...	638	Spalding ...	...New York.
Jessie Jamieson ...	507	West	
John Bunyan	666	Graves	
Lothair	794	Orchard... ...	...New York, early.
Parmenio	369	Abbott	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
Italian corvette ...	...Vittor Pisani	Captain A. de Negri
American corvette	...Yantic	...Captain M'Nair
Russian gun-vessel	...Abreck	...Von Schantz, (Yokoska.)
H. M.'s corvette	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glenroy" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke"; "Formosa"; "Punjaub"; "Flying Spur."
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA —"Aicola."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Vienna;" "Shalimar."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary". For Hiogo.—"Ugo"; "New Republic"; "Robert Kelly"; "Richd. Lattley"; "Hafrofjan"; "Hope."
FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" s s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Lorne" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Albuera;" "Western Chief" "Ullock."
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

VESSELS SPOKEN.

The "Shalimar" June 29th, 41°. N. 21°. West, bound to this port.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Sept. 28th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Sept. 21st
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Sept. 22nd
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Oct. 5th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Sept. 25th
Do. Do.	M. B. Co.	Sept. 25th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	Sept. 23rd
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	Oct. 11th

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

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A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

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August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

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May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—A good general business has been done during the closing week, and in some instances a further advance has been established. This is more especially noticeable in Yarns.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—				
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.97½ to $2.05	60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom.	2.30 to 2.65	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75 to 1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ „	2.30 to 2.65	Black Velvets				8.75 to 10.00
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„	2.55 to 3.00	English Drills	15 lb.	40 yds,	30 in.	3.30 to 3.40
					Taffachelass		13 yds,	43 in.	2.50 to 2.70

Cotton Yarn.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30.00 to 35.50	No. 38 to 42 per picul	$41.50 to 46.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$36.50 to 41.50	Reverse Twist 16-24 „	$36

Woollens.—Business in *Woollens* during the past week has been extremely restricted, with the exception of *Mousseline de laines*, of which large quantities have been moved at rather hardening prices. Rates for other goods remained unaltered.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.80	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.75 to 5.50	Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.32 to 0.36
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.34	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		8.00 to 1.20
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.25	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		7.00 to 0.80
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18.50 to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45 to 0.52½
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.70
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.18½ to 0.20½	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.40 to 0.42½

Sugar.—We have no sales of *Formosa* to report in the closing week. *China Sugars* are in heavy stock and the market is very quiet.

Kerosene Oil.—An advances has been established since our last quotations.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.50 to 4.60	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.70 to 5.30
in Basket	„	4.30 to 4.40	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4.40 to 4.50
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.00 to 8.10	Swatow	„	3.30 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.20 to 7.70	Daitong	„	3.30 to 3.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.20 to 6.60	Japan Rice	„	3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.50 to 5.90	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.50 to 2.55

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 6th inst., arrivals are 987 bales, and settlements may be estimated at about 900 bales. Not only is there no trace left of the weakness in prices reported at the end of last week, but there is a decided upwards tendency for all sorts: $485 has been paid for best Hanks, and $600 for superior Kakeda.

Tea.—Prices have ruled somewhat easier in the week which closes but we can as yet make no change in quotations. The settlements for the week are estimated at 5,700 piculs.

Common	$20.00 to 23.00	Fine	$36.00 to 38.00
Good Common	24.00 to 26.00	Finest	$39.00 to 42.00
Medium	28.00 to 31.00	Choice nominal	$45 and upwards; very scarce.
Good Medium	32.00 to 34.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been very little doing during the past week in either Bank Bills or Private Paper, rates having again slightly fallen.

Gold Yen, are somewhat higher, and a few have again been exported.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.	On Hongkong—Bank sight	Par.
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0½d.	„ Private 10 days' sight	¼ per cent disct.
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	5.19	„ 30d. sight Private	101
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.26	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72½	„ 30 days sight Private	101
„ Private 10 days sight	72½	Gold Yen	402
		Kinsats	407

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Balusters, Newels,	Fountains, drinking Fountains,
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August 20th, 1875. 26ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores,* under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 39.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue d subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

We desire to record our protest against the reported intention of the British Government to ask or accept an indemnity in the form of money from the Chinese Government for the murder of the late Mr. Margary in the province of Yunnan. We are of opinion that the demand or acceptance of money under such circumstances is derogatory to the character of the English nation, and to the dignity of its Government, and is only justifiable in cases where any British subject so murdered, being unconnected with the Government service, has had relatives dependent upon him, as wife, children, father or mother. We are of opinion that the honour of the British nation and the safety of British subjects will be better preserved throughout the world by a conviction that no sum of money whatever is any equivalent for an Englishman's life, be his rank what it may, and that punishment of a far more severe nature than pecuniary mulct inevitably awaits that Government at whose instigation, or by whose connivance, that life is taken.

There has been some disquiet in the capital this week, and there are rumours of important changes in the Cabinet. If Kido and Itagaki have resigned, it can only be for very important reasons connected with questions of home policy. The Satsuma men are making themselves prominent, and are said to be protesting strongly against the present progressive policy of the Government. A movement is on foot to reduce the number of officials in the public offices, who are undoubtedly too numerous, and to diminish the expenses of the Government. The payment of the *Shidzoku's* pensions is stirring the public mind. All feel that the Land-tax is too heavy, and that the only means by which any large measure of relief can be obtained is by cutting down the pension lists.

The Revd. Sholto D.C. Douglas, Vicar of All Saints, Derby, has been holding some special services in Christ Church, which have been fully attended. He has come here on a gracious errand, with no thought but of the good he might be the means of doing. Of his earnestness, sincerity and zeal there can be no question, and it is idle to doubt that many have derived satisfaction and encouragement from his preaching. His reception, however, has been far from gracious. The newspapers have abused him and his work with zealous unanimity, though, we ought to say, entirely by means of anonymous communications. This very unworthy and ungenerous mode of making personal attacks has been in full play, nor can it be said that its results have been very satisfactory. Strong arguments may be adduced in favour of representing public opinion in all its phases, and we should be the last to deny their strength: arguments, too, of equal strength may be adduced in favour of anonymous writing—a matter on which we have said a few words elsewhere. But it certainly cannot be pleaded that the exhibitions produced by these two desirable forms of freedom, have been at all edifying; rather, indeed, have they been more unsatisfactory than anything we should have imagined possible in a settlement where the main force of public opinion is certainly English in its character.

The believers in the theory that anonymous writing conduces to the benefit of the commonwealth, have had what the Americans call "a bad time" during the past fortnight. It is of course conceivable that society in a certain state secretes poison in certain definite proportions, greater or less according to the strength of the exciting cause and the concomitant circumstances, and that some means of carrying this off is absolutely necessary.

Leaving metaphor, however, it seems well to stop for a moment and enquire how far the system works well in a place like this. Speaking generally, and referring to conditions of society which are sound and healthy, in which the organs of public opinion are in the hands of gentlemen—men, we mean, of equally good feeling and education,—where the sentiment of personal honour is strong, and a mean or cowardly action is a disgrace, we are for anonymous writing. In England the system works perfectly, as it does in most English colonies or settlements abroad. But let us see how it works here. We will appeal to the facts.

A clergyman, whose church at home is under repair, and who has an urgent call from an old friend, a bishop in India, gets leave from his own bishop to make an eastern journey—which he could not do without shewing very good cause—visits Madras, and is advised there to extend his tour, in view of the good he may possibly do further east. He preaches everywhere on his way, and thousands are grateful for his advice, assistance and encouragement. He comes among us with no thought but of our good. He bears the charges of his own journey, and is invited, by those who have the power to extend the invitation, to hold special services in our church. He preaches on Sunday. On Monday evening the anonymists open fire. One plainly tells him he is guilty of malversation of the funds derived from his own parish, which he ought to spend there and not here, the simple fact being that the provision made for looking after his benefice during his absence absorbs not only the revenues derived from it, but £100 a year besides. Another makes no scruple whatever of attributing to him words in the pulpit which he never used, and which no man of really good sense and good feeling would ever have supposed that he could have used, or certainly never would have charged him publicly with using until he had carefully verified them. To men of this class, it is the pleasure o

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making the personal charge which incites them to write. Public good? Public good? Public gabble! Doubtless he thought he heard the words he imputed to the preacher. Of course he should, as he very easily could, have verified them. But let us plead that a man may be careless, even with the reputation of others, without any great culpability. Of course this is very wrong, but it is not inexpiable, and no one will judge such a fault very harshly—if he did, he would be preaching all day and every day. He has made his charge publicly, however, although anonymously. But he has been wrong. No such words were used. The very opposite of such words were used. There is abundance of testimony. No doubt on the subject remains in the mind of a single person who heard the preacher or has examined the evidence. Thus there is one, and only one, obvious course open to a gentleman. He has remained anonymous, so that it is very easy. It hurts no pride, true or false, for the name of the writer of letters like this is neither a mattter of interest nor curiosity. He should acknowledge his error, publicly and fully, retract his statement, recall the the disparaging inferences made on the supposition of the truth of that statement, and express his regret at his error. This is what a brave man and a gentleman would do, and this is what is due from him publicly. Privately, however, he should analyse his motives well, and ask himself why he wrote this letter, why he brought so serious a charge without verifying the grounds on which he brought it, whether his conduct has been decent, decorous and justifiable. Whether or no he discharges the latter duty, we know not. But he has not discharged the former. He has persevered with the true spirit of the anonymous writer. He makes a charge which could not but grievously wound the man against whom it points, because it wounds the cause that man was pleading; he makes it lightly, and he makes it anonymously, and he now knows as well as we all do that it is a false charge. He does not retract it, or the inferences he made from it. The society which is in any sense represented by such men, or harbours them in any numbers, is assuredly unfit for anonymous writing.

Turning from this letter, we come to another which bore the signature "Soft Spectator." The object of this was to level an insult, in the shape of an offensive doubt upon his veracity, at the author of a note in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 28th August, who gave some *data* in regard to an ascent of Fusiyama, chiefly with a desire of showing how easily it might be accomplished, and of inducing others to make what, to him, was a very delightful excursion. The diction of the letter was worthy of the gutter, but education was not compulsory ten years ago, and we have no wish to reproach a man with his misfortunes. A couple of Latin words at the end of the letter conveyed an insult to the most gifted race in the world, though one who evidently knows nothing of his own language must be held guiltless of all but an attempt at imposture for impertinencies couched in any other. He further presumed to criticize some pretty and ingenious lines which appeared in our last Weekly issue, and betrayed about as much taste in his remarks as schoolarship in his letter. However—he is brought to book for his doubt by the offer of a wager, which, at all events, whatever else it showed, showed no fear on the part of him who threw down the glove. Of course "Soft Spectator" sneaked away. One of his defenders supports him on the ground that he had a full right to his opinion (Observer). This is not a question of opinion. It is a question of whether a man has any right anonymously to cast a doubt upon another man's word. In a room he would not have dared to do it. What right has he to do so under a mask? There have been other letters as bad as these, but there is little need to refer to them.

Anonymous writing is a good thing in certain conditions of society; but is a demoralizing thing where the sentiment of the Press is low, where that Press is in bad hands, where society is careless about the duties of the Press, indifferent whether it discharges its responsibilities properly, and whether it represents those for whom it is called on to speak. We appeal to the facts of the past fortnight, and ask—in no uncertainty about the answer,—whether it is for the good of this place, or the reputation of this community, that the Press should be and remain what it is, and whether the anonymous writing which it encourages,—on which, we might almost say, it lives,—is an advantage or disadvantage to society.

Signora Palmieri's second Concert took place on Monday evening last, and afforded the residents of Yokohama another musical treat which, if in some respects not quite equal to that of her first appearance, was, in others, superior to it. The evening was opened as before by Signorina Persiani, who sang the celebrated *Polacca* from *Il Puritani*, not quite so well, we think, as she gave *Una voce* at the first concert, but rather from a little nervousness caused by the want of steady support in her accompanyist, than from any shortcoming originating in herself. Her intonation was somewhat uncertain at times, owing to this cause, though she delivered many of the difficult passages the song contains with entire and delightful accuracy. Signora Palmieri followed with a recitative and *Aria* from Semiramide which she declaimed with truly splendid gesture and power. Her acting was a fine study—every movement was regal and stately; nothing was overdone; nothing left undone. But the air is not in any sense a fine one. It inspires no enthusiasm in the singer, and leaves the audience cold. It is thoroughly poor music,—and Rossini is at times very poor, if tested by the highest standards—the motive is meagre and the *fioriture* passages are without ingenuity. Yet it may be redeemed by fine acting, and by this it certainly was redeemed.

In the pretty lullaby which followed, Gounod's *Chantez toujours*, Signorina Persiani sang with much grace and tenderness, and received a round of hearty applause, which she responded to by repeating the last verse of the song. Gounod has the great merit of never falling into common place. If he has a mannerism which rarely deserts him, so have all but the musicians of the first rank, and we doubt if it ever overburdens his music as does that of Spohr. In this pretty song the voice and violin *obligato* approach and recede from each other like butterflies at play. They chase and intersect each other's paths with a graceful ease, all their motions are as natural and unconscious as the act of drawing breath, and the general impression left by the song is one of pleasure and satisfaction. The air which Signora Palimieri sang after this, *O Stella Confidente*, by Robaudi, also with violin *obligato* accompaniment, is tender and graceful; but it does not contain enough thought for its length. One or two ideas in it are repeated more often than their merit justifies, and the *obligato* accompaniment is deficient in ingenuity. It was extremely well sung, but the favourable impression it produced was due rather to the singer than to the composer. A trio by Campana followed this—gracefully written, as all his concerted music is. But it did not go as smoothly as it might.

The second part of the concert was opened with the duo from Norma," *Mira, O Norma*," which concluded the first performance, nor do we think it went quite as well as on that occasion, when it carried the house by storm. These two ladies sing so admirably, that we are jealous for them of the smallest imperfection in their work, and if we point out the occasions on which we discover it, it is because no standard or ideal of perfection can be too high for the true and conscientious artist.

Signor Palmieri then sang a barcarole, *Dormi Pure*, and we venture to think that this was the special gem of the evening —music as well as singing. This is the music which the Italian writes and sings as no one else on the face of the earth can. We do not mean to say that it belongs to his highest school; but it belongs to him alone and he may defy all competition in it. Signor Palmieri sang it like a true artist, as any one who knows anything of music can see that he is. His intonation is absolutely perfect; his voice, which is still a fine one, has been cultivated by the very best class of study; every note is as clear and perfectly defined as that of an organ pipe; there is no trace of affectation or mannerism, no departure by a hair's breadth from the

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best model on which singing can be formed. And it is particularly pleasant to find an opportunity of saying this, because in the last concert few among the audience saw, or had a fair opportunity of seeing, the true artistic power and feeling which Signor Palmieri possesses. It was evident euongh, indeed, to the amateurs of music, who are either driven to despair, or, what is far better, to hard study, by such beautiful singing; but we greatly doubt whether it was [generally felt and acknowledged.

This was followed by the celebrated *Ombra leggiera* from Meyerbeer's *Dinorah*, the difficulties of which Signorina Persiani approached with a courage which evoked all the sympathy of her audience, and if here and there she dropped a rose-leaf of the bouquet which the cluster of notes forms, she still displayed it with all her winning grace and fascination. The concert was brought to a close by Signora Palmieri, who sang a *bolero* from Verdi's *Vespri Siciliani*. So far as we know, this opera has never been performed in England, though it is full of striking music. Its incidents deal with the period of the detested French occupation of Sicily, and are full of dramatic and very tragic interest. The *bolero* taxes the powers of the greatest singers, and contains one passage which none but the boldest and most skilled ever dare attempt. This consists of a rapid run from E in alt to tenor A on the line, and is like the swoop of an eagle from the very clouds to the earth. It involves a daring *tour de force* on the part of the singer, and is a perilous descent which none but a great artist could presume to make. Signora Palmieri executed it with prodigious skill, and astonished even her warmest and most critical admirers by her combined facility and power. These are the passages which test singers, and tell of years of study, and days and nights of practice and performance. These are the feats which the artist alone can perform—the trials of strength which none but the strongest can stand—the dangers which none but the most dauntless can face, and the conquest of which brings the laurel which the artist alone can win, or is worthy to wear.

It would not perhaps be quite fair to our contributors to treat the comments of the local press upon their contributions with the same indifference as we have long shewn towards the attacks made upon ourselves. Thus we think it right to point out the manifest and very gross unfairness displayed by the *Japan Herald* in selecting, from the valuable paper contributed to our last weekly issue under the signature R. H. B., only such passages in it as reflect unfavourably upon the Japanese Government, and which, taken apart from their context, give an altogether false impression of the purport of a paper which contains many most important hints of a very practical nature to the Government. This is the true duty of an honest critic, and our coutributor has discharged it. But it is a gross and shameful injustice to select such passages only as those which were reprinted in the *Herald* of Monday evening as representative of the scope, bearing and intention of R. H. B's article.

We have been requested to draw attention to the defective drainage arrangements in the neighbourhood of the Convent on the Brewery Road, on the Bluff. There would appear to be no proper means of removing refuse matter which remains stagnating on the road to the serious annoyance of residents.

The *North-China Daily News* gives the following account of the stranding of the P. & O. s. s. *Sunda* on Turnabout Island:—

The mail steamer *Sunda*, Captain Edmunds, left Hongkong about 10 a.m. on Sunday, the 12th September, with two first class and five or six second-class passengers; 300 bales or packages of Manchester goods, and about 3,500 piculs of sugar. All went well until Tuesday morning, the 14th, when signs of very threatening weather appeared, and the Captain deemed it prudent to avoid the expected typhoon, by turning back, with a view to shelter in Aaitan Straits. About noon, to the dismay of all, the vessel struck on a rock, and stopped. Shortly after, a cry went aft that the vessel was going down by the head. The boats were promptly ordered to be got ready, and they were rapidly filled with passengers and crew. It was then discovered that the water-tight compartments held, and that the sinking of the vessel was, at least for a while, delayed. Then it was determined to go a-head and beach her, and most of the people returned to the steamer. Signals of distress were hoisted both on the steamer and on the light-house at Turnabout—and fortunately the mail steamer *Geelong* hove in sight and came to the rescue; taking on board those who had remained in the boats and following the *Sunda* to render all requiste assistance. The position of the steamer after being beached, appeared to be secure, and it was intended that the crew and officers should remain on her, but as the tide fell, down went the stern, and the people had to quit her. The first officer, however, remained on board, but the water rushing up to the wheel-house, the position became desperate and he took to the rigging, and ultimately jumping overboard was taken on board the *Geelong*. At night the native pirates swarmed over the unlucky *Sunda* and stripped her of all they could. On Wednesday, arrangements were made with two mandarin junks and a gunboat to protect the vessel, the chief officer taking up his quarters on board a mandarin junk. On this day also, the steamer *Douglas* was sighted, and by her Captain Edmunds went to Foochow. The mails, passengers, and crew were saved by the *Geelong*, except four Chinese and three Malays who are missing. The steamer is on a sandy beach, and at high tide her upper deck is covered, but at low water the scuttles are about 6 inches above water. There appeared to be no leak abaft the main bunker.

The most extraordinary part of the whole proceeding is, how, with the Captain leaving for Foochow from Turnabout Island on the 15th, no telegram had been received in Shanghai *viâ* Amoy up to Saturday night.

Subjoined is the report of the P. & O. steamer *Geelong*, Captain C. Fraser, which left Hongkong on the 12th instant at 4.05 p m.:—As far as the Lammocks Islands experienced very clear weather and moderate breezes. At 11-30 a.m. on the 14th, observed a steamer ahead off Turnabout Island, supposed to be the steamer *Sunda*. There was then a strong increasing breeze. At 0.10. p. m. the steamer *Sunda* still ahead, with a signal flying which was not understood, the distance being too great. A few minutes afterwards, a signal was made at the flagstaff on Turnabout Island, "H. C." (steamer requires immediate assistance). At 0.30 p.m., saw seven of the *Sunda's* boats on both bows. Picked up one life-boat and one jolly-boat, with a portion of the passengers and crew. Stood in towards Trite Island to follow the *Sunda*. At 4.00 p.m. anchored in six fathoms in Haitan Straits, the *Sunda* having then been beached on Station Island. At this time it was blowing hard, with every appearance of bad weather setting in. At 4.15 p.m., Mr. Grant, chief officer, boarded the *Sunda* to ascertain the nature of the assistance required, and learned that she had struck a rock off Turnabout Island. Captain Edmunds, of the *Sunda*, returned with Mr. Grant to the *Geelong*, which vessel, after receiving two more boats' crews on board, was taken further in shore and anchored in 4¼ fathoms; it then blew hard from the N.N.E.; barometer 29. 98. At daylight on the 15th, the chief officer of the *Sunda*, and the second officer of the *Geelong* went on board the former ship, and found that the vessel had been partially looted by the natives. At 8.10 a.m., a mandarin junk came near to the *Geelong*, and sent a boat alongside. Captain Edmunds then succeeded in arranging with the mandarins for the protection of life and property. Mr. Scott, the first officer, and one quartermaster and a native remaining by the ship. Weather still continued bad, and the *Sunda* rolled about very much, rendering it very difficult to work either on board or in the boats. At 11.20, the steamer *Douglas* hove in sight, and anchored near the *Geelong*, having picked up the mail boat with three of the *Sunda's* officers on board. The officers were unable to weather the entrance to Haitan Straits, and had to go round Chim Island. They were at last to beach the boat, when, as Captain Fraser states, they

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were fired at from a junk. Eventually, they succeeded in boarding an Amoy junk, where they were kindly received, fed and clothed, and put on board the steamer *Douglas* off Nangan Head. The *Douglas* returned at once to render all assistance possible. The boats of the *Sunda* and *Geelong* were engaged during the 15th and 16th in endeavouring to salve whatever could be got at. The mails, contained in seventeen bags, were recovered, but all were completely wet. The plate and some sails and baggage were the only property saved besides, the vessel having settled down and being totally submerged at high water. The weather during all this time was very bad, with thick drizzling rain. At 8.30. a.m., the crew left the ship, Mr. Robert Scott, 1st officer, only remaining on board. At 11.20, Captain Edmunds went on board the steamer *Douglas* to make necessary arrangements, the weather still continuing threatening. The *Douglas* then left for Foochow with Captain Edmunds on board. At 4.00 p.m. a native boat came alongside from the shore; and a letter was sent to Mr. Scott. It was now blowing a strong gale from the N. by E., with sudden gusts and drizzling rain. At 11.10 p.m. weighed and proceeded, after receiving a communication from Mr. Scott that he was well protected on board a war junk. Weather moderating. Arrived at Shanghai on the 18th at 7.00 p.m. Seven natives of the crew of the *Sunda* were drowned.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

On Saturday last a report was brought to us of a case Campbell *v.* Da Roza, said to have been heard before the Portuguese Consul-General, and as it was in a handwriting known to us as that of one who is in the habit of a attending the Courts as a reporter, and its correctness was vouched for by the person who brought it, who further stated that the facts embodied in it had that morning been made the subject of an affidavit made before the British Consul, we inserted it in our Weekly issue of last Saturday and our issue of yesterday morning. But it transpired also yesterday at the Portuguese Consul-General's Court that the report was substantially untrue, and the Plaintiff in the case was called upon to apologize for it, which after agreeing to, he refused to do. The public has been misled, we regret to say through our own instrumentality—of course under no suspicion whatever as to the truth of the report,—by a person who has shamefully abused the confidence of the Press, and whose appearance before the public under these circumstances is extremely to his discredit.

A person signing himself "Soft Spectator," (who writes, by the way the worst English we ever saw in print) ventures, if we understand him rightly, to throw a doubt upon a statement recently made in the *Japan Weekly Mail* that the descent of Fusiyama, including the walk to Shubashiri, was made in two hours and a quarter. We will make him an offer by which he and his impertinent doubt shall stand or fall. We will engage that, barring death or departure from Japan, or any such incapacitating circumstance as serious illness, the gentleman alluded to in the above statement shall make the descent next year within the time stated, say two hours and a quarter, for a wager of a thousand dollars, the stakes to be placed in the hands of the Oriental Bank.

But we insist upon the condition being added that if the descent, including the above walk, is made *within two hours*, he shall forfeit two thousand dollars more, which must also be deposited, while we will engage to pay a hundred dollars, out of the thousand won, if the descent is *not* made within the two hours. These terms are perfectly fair, and he is a poltroon if he does not come forward and accept them, for he has gratuitously presumed to express a doubt anonymously which he would not have dared to express in his own name—the true anonymous writer's trick. There would be one or two slight conditions to be added to the articles of the wager, such as provision for a sprained ancle or being misled by the guide. In the former case the bet must be considered as off, because it would be impossible to undertake the descent again during the same season; in the latter, a second trial would have to be made.

The Revd. Mr. Douglas purposes holding the following services at Tôkei: On Monday, the 27th instant, at 4.30 p.m. at the temple of Yôsenji near the Yamato Yashiki; and on Tuesday, the 28th instant at 4.30 p.m., at the British Legation.

The "Soft Spectator" has prudently retired. The position he occupies is that of a man who has deliberately and anonymously thrown a doubt on the word of another, and, when brought to the test, has sneaked away.

The *Hochi Shimbun* writes: The Commercial School to which we have frequently referred will be opened on the 1st October under an American teacher.

A telegram was received on Saturday night, and was published with our usual weekly edition, announcing the loss of the P. & O. Co's S. S. *Sunda* which struck on a rock off Turnabout Island on the 14th instant.

It is gratifying to learn that with the exception of seven natives all the passengers and crew have been saved. The mails also were removed and will be sent over from Shanghai by the first opportunity. The *Sunda*, a fine steamship of 1,682 tons, was sister vessel to the *Malacca*, and arrived not long since from Europe, whither she was sent for the purpose of being fitted with new compound engines.

The following additional telegram has been received on this subject:—

Geelong leaves with *Sunda's* mails. *Sunda* on sandy beach under water at high tide.

Owing to the heavy rains which fall recently at Sugashima, a small island off the coast of the province of Shima, some very heavy landslips have occurred. Many dwellings were destroyed, but fortunately no loss of life occurred.

The large store belonging to Shimada, the banker, whose bankruptcy occurred some time since, will close within a few days.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

In consequence of the illness of one of the plaintiff's witnesses the hearing of the case Ito Hachibei *v.* Walsh, Hall & Co., stands adjourned to Monday next.

His Majesty the Mikado honoured Mr. Peshine Smith with an audience on the afternoon of the 16th instant, at which H.M. presented him with a handsome sword and added his compliments upon the valuable services rendered by Mr. Smith in the *Maria Luz* embroglio. It is understood that Mr. Smith's services have been retained for a further period.

It is stated on good authority that all the members of the Sei-in with the exception of Sanjo, Iwakura, Shimadsu and the *Sangi* (Kido, Itagaki and others) have received their *congé*.

A native newspaper states that about one hundred and fifty officials of the Daijokuan received their *congé* on Thursday last.

A monument in honour of those who fell during the revolution at Hakodate was erected in that town on the 15th instant.

In accordance with a recent order of the Government many of the old and spirit-stirring dramas illustrating the feudal ages of this country will shortly be withdrawn from the stage. It has been determined to prohibit dramas in which the ancestors of existing families form part of the *dramatis personæ*, and this virtually has the effect of excluding some of the most famous and favourite pieces from the theatre.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that an English employé of the Railway Department, while shooting in the Gifu *Ken* on the 10th instant, unfortunately wounded a native labourer. The wound is in the leg and is not fatal.

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* says that the prevalence of *Kolera* in the towns of Hiogo and Osaka causes much apprehension among the inhabitants, as no successful mode of treatment has yet been discovered.

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Mr. Edward Loureiro, Consul-General for Portugal, took his departure this morning for Europe in the M. M. steamship *Tanais* with the view of seeking professional relief from an afflicting malady which he has for some months past suffered under.

A telegram from Hongkong, which has been kindly communicated to us by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company, announces that the *Menzaleh* left that port for Yokohama at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Should the export of bricks from Japan to San Francisco be continued, there seems a fair prospect of another branch of industry returning a reasonable profit if the Government does not adopt the policy of raising the price of clay, and thus kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. In October last an experimental shipment of 20,000 bricks was made hence to California; the favourable out-turn of that venture induced another, per *Vasco de Gama* of 100,000, and now we learn from an official report that

Japan-made bricks are little larger than Californian bricks, being 8½ inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 2½ inches in thickness. They are smooth and even, and but very little liable to break. Although there is a duty of 20 per cent on this class of goods, they can be sold a trifle lower than those made in San Francisco in consequence of the cheapness of labour.

Not long since the native newspapers told us that the consumption of flesh-meat showed indications of falling off. Referring to this subject the *Hochi Shimbun* gives us the following figures. The number of head of neat cattle killed in Kobe is 800 per month, in Yakohama 600, in Yedo 500 and in Osaka and Nagoya 300 each. In the year 1873 the number of horned cattle in this country was estimated by the Government not to exceed 75,000, and as the cows are usually selected for slaughter the exhaustion of the stock cannot be far distant.

The *Choya Shimbun* relates a report that Kinrinsho, a famous Corean, with 4,000 followers consisting of farmers and fighting men has made his way to Urajiwostof (?) in Russian Territory. To this it adds the rumour that a Japanese resident in Corea named Tedzuka is endeavouring to induce Kinrinsho to accompany him to this country. Of the motives of the latter's exodus from Corea no explanation is attempted.

The Cricket Match, "Settlement against H.M.S. *Charybdis*," resulted in the victory of the former. Only one innings was played.

SETTLEMENT.

FIRST INNINGS.

Wheeler b Montgomery	3
Hearne c Warren b „	0
Smith b Tree	3
Dodds c Tree b Montgomery	10
Kirkwood b Tree	44
Symonds b Montgomery	23
Cobden, not out	31
Barlow b Hammond	2
Wood l b w, b Montgomery	0
Hutchinson b Warren	4
Cruickshank b „	2
Wides	14
Byes	1
Leg Byes	5
Total	142

H. M. S. "*Charybdis.*"

FIRST INNINGS.

Gunner b Symons	22
Bradly c Dodds b Symons	0
Colwell c Cruickshank b Symons	0
Montgomery c Barlow b Symons	1
Hammond b Cobden	10
Tree c Dodds b Symons	12
Warren b Cobden	4
Gibson st Cobden	0
Downey st Cobden	6
Macdonald run out	0
Ballard not out	0
Wides	8
Byes	1
Leg byes	2
Total	66

The *Hochi Shimbun* informs us that the harvest in the Yamaguchi *ken* this year has been unusually large.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* relates that the Lighthouse at Hesaki in the province of Buzen was entered by robbers armed with swords, who, by using threats, succeeded in taking some five hundred dollars from the Lighthouse-keepers.

A severe fire occurred at Kuzashi, a village of 600 houses, in Choshiu. Two hundred houses were destroyed.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* reports the prevalence of fever and ague in the Saga *Ken.*

For the first time the breeding of silk-worms has been undertaken in the Kokura *Ken.*

Local assemblies of representatives elected by the people are now being held in the Ehimé *Ken.* The deputies meet in the temples.

A branch telegraph office at Mororan in Yezo has been robbed of 3,000 *yen.*

The following was taken hence by the P. M. S. S. Cos *Colorado* on the 18th inst.

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities	Total.
Shanghai	7	14,464	669	15,140
Nagasaki	—	—	2,088	2,088
Hiogo	86	4,182	520	4,788
Yokohama	1,142	1,655	1,645	4,452
Hongkong	75	—	288	303
	1,310	20,311	5,150	26,711

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tanais*, despatched on the 22nd September:—

	France.	England.
Silk	404 bales	263 bales
Total		667 bales

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of the Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, the 12th September, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,371.28
Merchandise, &c.	$ 619.68
Total	$7,990.96

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,410.72
Merchandise, &c.	$ 866.35
Total	$8,277.07

Miles open, 18.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 19th September, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,523.69
Merchandise, &c.	$ 697.23
Total	$ 8,220.92

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1874.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,232.96
Merchandise, &c.	$1,046.87
Total	$10,279.83

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 19th September, 1875.

Passengers	19,956½.	Amount..Yen 4,389.47
Parcels		„ 139.413
Goods		„ 216.954
Total		Yen 4,745.837
Corresponding period last year		Yen 4,097.179

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SERICULTURE IN JAPAN.

UNDER the title of "Notes taken in an excursion through the Silk Districts of Japan, we publish to-day a most interesting report, written by Messrs. J. M. and R. JAQUEMOT and addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Japan. Since the publication in 1874 of Mons. E. de BAVIER'S valuable work on the subject which forms the heading of the following remarks, this is beyond doubt the most valuable contribution to the literature of the subject; and, while we regret that the short time at our disposal since its arrival in our hands prevents our doing full justice to it, we will briefly draw the attention of our readers to its most salient points.

In the first place, then, it was recently reported, on what seemed fairly trustworthy authority, that there were serious grounds for thinking that *pébrine* had attacked the Silk-worm of Japan, as will appear from the correspondence and certain comments on the subject published in our present issue. No evidence, however, has yet been adduced to substantiate this report, while it is certain that, had the disease actually appeared in the country, the Messrs. JAQUEMOT would have witnessed or heard of its ravages in the course of their extended tour. The fact that they make no mention of it must be held to be conclusive in regard to any solid grounds for entertaining this opinion, at least for the present.

So much has been said and written about the enormous extent of Government interference in the private affairs of the Japanese people, that we are pleased to remark the absence of any evidence in the Report before us that this is carried to any excess calling for remark, or is exercised adversely to the interests of foreign trade. Almost everywhere, indeed, a branch of the *Kaisha* (the general silk-guild) was found, and whenever the travellers applied to its director for information, they found him civil and obliging, and, generally speaking, communicative. In one conversation, a director declared, in terms far from complimentary to his countrymen, that Government interference is good for the people of these islands—a remark which, up to a certain point, is undoubtedly true, though we would press it as little as possible, in the firm belief that wherever freedom can be given with safety, it is given with advantage. The master of the *Kaisha* is not a salaried official, but a merchant like the other members of the guild, and, as the silk-inspector of his district, he has often an ungrateful task to perform. But he does it for the welfare of the reelers and much to his own inconvenience (see 31st July). In one instance (see 1st August) he forbids certain silk being sent to Yokohama on account of its very inferior quality—surely a very injudicious measure, though one with which foreigners will hardly find much fault. And here let us warn our readers, in passing, that, except in one case (see 8th August, Kankorio filature) the affixes Mr. and Dr., which frequently occur in the "Notes," apply to Japanese, no foreigner, unless in Government employment, being allowed to reside in the country.

Nothing can be more striking than the cumulative evidence collected by the Messrs. JAQUEMOT in reference to the quality of Japanese seed, cocoons and silk. To their laborious and persevering enquiries the answer was almost invariably to the following effect:—"Ten years ago, good seed being abundant and cheap, we produced better silk than now because we had better cocoons. Our industry has been ruined by the sale of our best seed to foreigners." Such evidence, corroborated by facts which came under their own observation, was well calculated to produce very painful impressions, and the conclusions suggested by an attentive perusal of Messrs. JAQUEMOT'S Report is that Japan silks must be expected to be worse this year than they have ever been formerly.

We are entirely with Messrs. JAQUEMOT on their general conclusion that the export of seed has been the cause of the undoubted deterioration of Japan silk. But we cannot acknowledge that the deterioration has been progressive. Six years ago, the Japanese Government, warned of the growing evil, administered a partial remedy to it by limiting the export of seed, and, since then, a certain proportion of all the 'annual' cards, calculated according to the average wants of the country, was regularly set apart for its home consumption. Nor should it be forgtten that the success or failure of a crop does not solely depend upon the nature of the seed. Here, as in Europe, weather and vegetation possess their respective share of influence on the event. Accordingly, during the last six or eight years, Japan silks have been sometimes good and sometimes bad; but the causes of their present depreciation in the foreign markets are too numerous and too complex to be dwelt upon in the present article. Last year, the total production of 'annual' seed was 2,470,000 cards, and they fell to so low a price that the native dealers destroyed some three or four hundred thousand by fire, in order to raise the value of the remainder. The total export was 1,300,000 cards, costing on an average $0.40 per card. About 800,000 'annual' cards were left in the country, the requirements of which Messrs. JAQUEMOT estimate at 700,000. From this it would appear that the supply of seed for this year's crop must have been abundant, cheap, and not worse in quality than that which was exported. One of Messrs. JAQUEMOT'S informants (see 31st July) admitted the fact, and we can only wonder that the admission was not more general. That in so many places they saw almost nothing but *bivoltini* cocoons becomes less puzzling when we remember that they started on their tour after the crop of annual cocoons was over. Had they visited the same districts in June, we venture to say that their impressions would have been different.

When such connoisseurs as these gentlemen unquestionally are, tell us that most of the silk they saw in course of reeling was bad, we accept their statement as a fact. We only beg permission to dissent from their general inferences from that fact. The Japanese dry their cocoons, and sometimes keep them until late in the season, reeling the inferior ones first in July and August. The defects which are concealed in a skein nicely made up, are glaring when the silk lies unfolded on the reel, and these are among the circumstances which the observer has to take account of.

Before proceeding further, we shall draw attention to the following table.

ARRIVALS IN YOKOHAMA FROM 1ST JULY 1874, TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

Joshiu	4,390	
Bushiu	1,750	
Shinshiu	2,370	
Koshiu	700	
Hida	210	Hanks.
Echigo	125	9,545.
Oshiu	2,100	Oshiu.
Echizen	170	and
Sodai	114	Other sorts.
Sundries	75	2,355.
Total	11,900	Shipping bales.

Among the above enumerated provinces, only two, Shinshiu and Koshiu, have been thoroughly examined by

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the Messrs. JAQUEMOT. Of three others, viz. Bushiu, Echigo and Oshiu, they visited only a very small portion; the rest were not visited at all. It is much to be regretted that their tour was not extended to the province of Joshiu, which produces the Mybash, Tomioka, Shimonita and other celebrated silks, and contributes nearly one-half of the total supply of Hanks. They saw so little of Oshiu that their Report may be said to bear upon the Hank silks almost exclusively. In fact, their conclusions only apply to Echigo, Shinshiu, Koshiu, and a little slip of Bushiu, the collective production of which contributes from 35 to 40 per cent towards our total supply of Hanks, or 30 per cent to our total supply of all descriptions of silk.

Refering to the trade in Silk-worms' eggs, Messrs. JAQUEMOT seem to make some confusion between the producer and the dealer. That the latter, looking after his own interest exclusively, should remorselessly sell to foreigners the best seed he can get from the former, is a matter of course. That the producer would use all his best cocoons for making seed, sell all his good seed and thus cut the plank from under his own feet, involves an amount of stupidity which should go far to justify the judgment passed upon him by his own countryman, as related above, but transcends our belief. We think better of the Japanese peasant. With cunning enough to detect the bias of his interlocutor, he is too phlegmatic and submissive to contradict him. The uniformity which characterizes the evidence produced in the "Notes" may perhaps, to some extent, be traced to that peculiar disposition of the informants. Messrs. JAQUEMOT'S Report cannot fail to produce a strong impression on their readers at home. Whether we have gone too far in endeavouring to reduce its first effect to the exact and legitimate proportions it ought ultimately to assume, will be decided a few months hence by the verdict of the European consumers.

In conclusion, we must add one word in praise of the humane and courteous tone adopted towards the Japanese on the part of the two travellers of which this report gives ample evidence. And the politeness was abundantly returned. Everywhere they met with civility, attention and hospitality, not only from the people but the officials. Men vacate or clear their rooms for them; the host accompanies them to the outskirts of the village to bid them farewell; the women chat pleasantly while they reel off the golden balls which cover the country, like DANAE'S shower, for two months, and all is civility and urbanity on both sides. If all foreigners could be relied on to go into the country in the same spirit, we might have it unrestrictedly opened next month.

DISEASE IN SILK-WORMS.

(*From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."*)

The following translation of an article from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* demands a few words from us.

The paragraph which appeared in our *Weekly* issue of the 28th ultimo, to which reference is made, was written with the greatest care, and with studious moderation in view of the serious nature of the subject with which it dealt. The writer in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* denies the existence of *pébrine* in this country in a most unqualified manner. We would ask him if he has made, or is capable of making, any investigations into the subject. All that we said was, that "there are serious grounds for believing that it has attacked the Silk-worm of Japan." These grounds were the existence of *corpuscules* in the worm, which has been the invariable forerunning symptom of *prébrine*, or, at all events, wherever the *pébrine* has broken out, the *corpuscules* were the first apparent symptom of the existence of the lurking disease. If he denies this, his statement is of little value, unless he proves that he, or some one capable of doing so, has made investigations and found no trace of *corpuscules*, although even this would only prove that there are districts where no trace has been found of unfavourable symptoms. He speaks of our having said that there were "clear and decisive proofs of the existence of *pébrine*." We must be pardoned for saying that we made no such assertion.

We have, however, no position to support in this question, except to prove that we wrote with the most studious care and moderation on it. The report came to us on most excellent authority, and covered far more ground than that to which we intentionally reduced it, in view of the gravity of the case. We shall rejoice to think that the alarm is unfounded. But we refuse to attach any value whatever to the denial of the writer in the *Nichi Nichi*, because it is based on no grounds of scientific experience or investigation. The Government should not be afraid of hearing the alarm-bell sounded. It may save the house from being burnt down.

"Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of September 12, 1875.

The "*Mail*" of the 28th of the 8th month (August) says:—

"We lament to say that there are *serious grounds "for believing that the pébrine, the disease in the silk-"worm which has destroyed the silk-crops of France and "Italy, has attacked the silk-worm of this country in "more than one district."

Which are the districts (attacked)? What are the †clear proofs spoken of? And on the result of whose inspection is this statement based? It is impossible to ascertain the origin of the pébrine disease except by means of microscopical investigation, and the number of persons whether foreigners or Japanese in this country who are acquainted with the science of microscopical examination is so small that they may be counted on the figers. And even if inspections have taken place which have resulted in the establishment of clear proof of the existence of pébrine, how many of these inspections have been made, and during how many years have they been conducted? In our opinion the originators of this report are imperfectly acquainted with the present and past condition of sericulture in this country and have been very much alarmed through having happened to discover some slight foundation for their suspicions. If it be asked why we think so, we reply, Because from early times there has existed a disease called the *Sabiko*.‡ The principal features of this disease are that rust-like marks form themselves on the end of the tail of the silkworm, the whole body of the worm assumes a dead colour and in the end the worm dies. On microscopical investigation being conducted into this disease it has been found to resemble in its features the symptoms of the disease called pébrine" (the other names of which as such "coruperusen" (?), corpuscule," &c., &c., we suppress) which is mentioned in books written by European sericulturists, as they are called.

This disease is not a strange one which has only just sprung up, nor is it one which is spreading like an epidemic as the newspapers have noisily stated. The abundant production of silkworms of this year is known to most people. Besides, proof of the falseness of this report of an epidemic is furnished by the fact that it was only promulgated three months after the formation of the cocoons.

The healthiness which characterizes the silkworm produced in Japan and which is a bequest to us from Heaven, is a matter for wonder. Though disease has occasionally appeared it has always been successfully resisted. And thus although from years back many and various kinds of

* Mis-rendered in the translation by the word "Kakushô"—"clear or decisive proofs."

† Should be "serious grounds."

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diseases have broken out, we have never yet heard of an instance in which serious injury has been caused in this way to the whole country. Nevertheless it is impossible to predict beforehand what future changes may take place; and therefore as it is impossible to adhere strictly to old practices in regard to silkworms. The Government have given the subject their attention, and with a view to making the system of prevention more and more strict, already in the 6th year of Meiji 1873 they commenced to carry into effect their desire to obtain decisive proof as to the nature of these diseases by collecting specimens, not only of silk-worms attacked by *Sabiko, Hosoko, Oki-Chijimi* these being diseases similar to *pébrine*, but also specimens of worms affected by *Gira, Uji, Tareko, Ojari,, Fushidaha, Chijimi* and other diseases, and by dissecting these or by subjecting them to microscopical examination. Subsequently fresh investigations continued to be carried on with gradually increasing results, and the system of prevention was made more perfect, so that now there is no room for the slightest doubt or apprehension. However, in order to bring back the good reputation of our silkworms' eggs and of our silk all that is required is to put a stop to the production of inferior qualities. Let care be taken and let industry be practised!

(Signed) SASAKI CHOJUN,
7th Class Attaché of Board for the Promotion of Industries.

NOTES TAKEN IN AN EXCURSION THROUGH THE SILK DISTRICTS OF JAPAN.

Yokohama, September, 4th, 1875.

SIR.—Agreeably with your request, we have the honour to submit to you the report of our excursion in the silk districts of Oshiu, Echigo, Shinshiu, Kôshiu and Bushiu, with our observations thereon.

Saturday 3rd July.

We leave Tokei in jinrikisha with the intention of travelling as fast as possible, until we reach the silk districts, which we do not expect to see before Utsunomia. We do not arrive there before the evening of the 4th, owing to the badness of the road and the heavy rains which had been prevailing for the last fortnight.

Monday 5th July.

We begin to see cocoons in the villages between Utsunomia and Shiragawa on the Oshiu Kaido; they are small and of poor quality with a large proportion of doubles. The villagers tell us that the silk they reel is not brought on to Yokohama, but is used by the native manufacturers. The proportion of annuals to bivoltinis is about 3 to 1. At Akutsu we see fairly good annuals, which are intended for seed. There is not much *Uji* here, owing to the sandy nature of the soil. The proportion of annual cocoons to bivoltinis is also about 3 to 1. We arrive at Kitsurigawa at 5 o'clock.

Tuesday 6th July.

Soon after leaving Kitsurigawa we find the road extremely heavy again, owing partly to the late rains, partly also to recent repairs, effected by accumulating on the road a quantity of black mould and clay, which are to be afterwards covered over with stones and gravel. Meanwhile owing to the soft nature of the ballast the road is all but impracticable at present, and we are obliged to hire horses at the next village to enable us to get on. At Sakuyama, seeing good cocoons in two or three houses, we stop to make inquiries. We find that a great portion of the cocoons in this locality come from seed distributed among certain cultivators by Mr.————, who, when the education is finished, buys the cocoons back at the current market rate. One man we saw reared one half a card of seed, others from one to two or three cards. The cocoons were annuals, and generally good, some very good, well formed and close grained. The market price of the day is from 20 to 25 cents for one *masu* of cocoons, which weighs about half a catty. One card of seed produces about from 30 to 33 catties of cocoons. The proportion of doubles is about 30 per cent, which in our opinion is considerable. There is no *Uji* in this locality, or very little, the soil being sandy. Having the good chance of meeting in the village with the head clerk of Mr.————, whom we have the pleasure of knowing personally, we enter into a very interesting conversation with him. He says Mr.———— makes his seed at Ishii for his own requirements, and puts it out every year in Oshiu to be reared by a certain number of educators, from whom he buys the cocoons, as we said above. He never buys any other cocoons but those which come from his own seed, which ensures a continuous supply of the same quality of cocoons. He has made all the seed he will require next year, about 1,300 cards. He is of opinion that there is not enough good seed left in Japan, the export trade in silkworm's eggs having taken away a large quantity of the best. We stop at Otawara, the weather being bad, and in the afternoon go into several houses to look at various lots of cocoons. Some of them have been reared for the account of Mr.————, and very good cocoons indeed they are. Other parcels are very poor and weak, a mixture of annuals and bivoltinis. In one house we are told that the proportion of annual cocoons to bivoltinis in this locality is only 1 to 3; the second crop of the latter began just three days ago. In another house again, we see an extensive education, in which we remark very fine white cocoons, firm and well formed. The growers are a wealthy firm of *Saké* brewers, the three partners in which Messrs.————, receive us with extreme civility. They reel silk in the house and the girls have begun to work. They reel annuals with seven cocoons, bivoltinis 14 to 16; the silk is pretty good, but has hardly any twist and is not quite clean. One *masu* of their best annual cocoons will yield 10 *momme* of silk; or as they express it in other words, it takes 15 to 16 *masu* of their best annual cocoons to make one catty of silk; but it takes 25 to 27 *masu* of bivoltinis to produce the same quantity. The crop this year has been good; the mulberry leaf is very cheap about 50 cents the picul. They also make seed for sale at Yokohama, upon which we showed them the article from the *Japan Mail* of the 6th of June last, a translation of which appeared in one of the native papers of the 16th and 17th days of the same month. Mr.———— has no sooner began to read it, than he says it has already been published in the official notifications of the Japanese Government, but in an abridged form; he reads it then in its entirety, and says, that paper sets him thinking deeply and seriously indeed. The paragraph alluding to the exodus of children from the country seems to strike him particularly. At length he says that instead of selling his seed, he will make cocoons with his cards next year, and for the future will sell silk only, there being obviously now an insufficiency of good seed in Japan.

Wednesday 7th July.

Owing to the heavy state of the roads we are compelled to ride on packhorses.

On passing through several villages, we look at cocoons; mostly bivoltinis, poor, with plenty of doubles, whilst we see but a very small proportion of good or even decent annuals. From Kuriburi to Ashino, the country undulates and gradually rises, but it is mostly laid in coarse grass, brushwood and timber, and little under cultivation. After Ashino we begin to see the Aidzu mountains in the distance, the country continues to be little cultivated, but mostly covered with grass and brushwood, except in the neighbourhood of the villages, which are however pretty far apart. Owing to an accident which happens to one of us, we stop at Shirasaka.

Thursday 8th July.

The weather is again bad; the road wretchedly heavy, so much so that in some places our *jinrikishas* sink down to the axles in the mud. Look in at several houses by the roadside to see cocoons; all white, very poor and weak. The people say they have no annuals, all bivoltinis, which they reel for their own consumption, and not for sale. Stop at Shirakawa to rest ourselves.

From Friday 9th to Monday 12th July.

During five days the rain continues to pour down in torrents, with scarcely any intermission. Meantime we hear from day to day all sorts of reports; swollen rivers, bridges carried away, communications by roads, horses, boats, and telegraph interrupted. Two or three times only can we take a short walk out of doors. On one

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occasion we see a small lot of cocoons, very indifferent annuals. It is strange that in a large place like Shirakawa, there should be not more cocoons to be seen, but we are assured that there is not one single silk merchant here, and all the houses look more or less miserable.

It is impossible for us to proceed as we had intended, that is to Nihonmatsu and Fukushima, as all the bridges on that road are carried away, and communication cannot be reestablished for some days to come. In consequence we prepare to go to Inawashiro, and shall leave to-morrow the 13th inst., if we can get horses to carry our luggage.

Tuesday 13th July.

Having made our arrangements to go to Inawashiro, we start at 8 o'clock. Just outside the town we begin to see the havoc committed by the inundation. The river has overflowed its banks, and washed away considerable extents of land, as well as one half of a long and solid bridge, which will have to be entirely rebuilt. We have to be ferried over to the other side of the river, where we find a packhorse for our baggage. In passing through the suburbs, we see two women reeling off double cocoons. Never saw such beautiful doppionis before. The country we go through is very fine and picturesque, but thinly inhabited, and mostly laid in grass. At Merikanokawa the cocoons are almost exclusively bivoltinis and very poor; the few we see of annuals being nearly as bad as bivoltinis. The roads are horribly heavy in consequence of the late rains. The country continues hilly, grassy and all but uncultivated. We perceive in the distance the top of the Gondokura, a very high peak in Aidzu. In the afternoon we go through the Temaneghi Pass, the road being if possible worse than ever; from thence to the village of Hagioji, and about 6 or 7 o'clock to Maginouchi, where we find a swollen river, but neither bridge nor boat to get over, and are obliged to wait a long while until some men come, who carry us across on their shoulders.

Wednesday 14th July.

We leave Maginouchi early, and pass through several villages where we see but very poor cocoons, all bivoltinis. Stop at Yubano to change our packhorse. The master of the Kaisha, an old man, shows us his cocoons; they are the same as in all the other villages of this neighbourhood, extremely poor bivoltinis with at least 30 per cent of doubles. He informs us that they had not always reared bivoltinis in this part of the country; about ten years ago they had none but annuals; but now and for some years past they could no longer afford to buy annual seeds, the cards being so scarce and the prices having risen so high that they are therefore obliged to rear bivoltinis. They do not make any seed for themselves, but get it from Fukushima or Dewa. Nor do they reel their cocoons, but sell them at about 12 to 14 *masu* for one *rio*, or 7 to 8½ cents the *masu*. On resuming our journey, we have to hire men to carry our luggage, as horses cannot, just at present, go across the rivers. The road passes over several mountains, and within a distance of barely two *ris* we had to be carried across three rivers, having found everywhere traces of the violence of the late rains, in the shape of bridges carried away, landslips etc. At Sachido we see plenty of cocoons; all bivoltinis, with only a very small proportion of annuals; but the latter are hardly any better than the former. In another part of the village, however, we see further large quantities of cocoons, a fair proportion of which are annuals, some pretty indifferent, and some good. After Sachido we pass through several villages, where we see quantities of cocoons, nearly all bivoltinis and very poor. At the village of Miyo we see the greatest quantity of cocoons we have yet noticed. They appear to be mostly annuals, some of them very good. It is to be noticed that a considerable proportion of these annuals are yellow. Silk of that color is not esteemed, either by the Japanese consumers or by the foreign buyers, so well as the white or green sorts, it being generally asserted that yellow silk does not take the dye very well. The foreign buyers of silkworm's eggs have constantly declined to buy seeds of yellow cocoons; therefore the Japanese had no such temptation to overproduce them as they did the other two sorts, and consequently good annual yellow cocoons are to be found here in large quantities, whereas green and white ones are much scarcer. The silk crop is not yet over at Miyo, numbers of the worms requiring two or three days more to form their cocoons. We leave Miyo to come to Fukura distant about ¾ of a *ri* from the lake of Inawashiro, which we shall see to-morrow. The growers in the last few villages we have visited are not seemingly in the habit of making seed for sale, as they were killing their cocoons in the sun, even before taking them off the bush. They may certainly make a little seed for their own use; so much the better as the breed of Inawashiro district has long been known to produce a firm, clean, wiry, much esteemed thread. The silk is generally reeled full, but is none the worse for that.

Thursday 15th July.

We hire a boat to take us from Fukura on the lake of Inawashiro to Sasayama at the further end of it, from thence we take the road to Wakamatsu, looking in occasionally at houses by the roadside to ask about the silk crop and see cocoons; some we find are pretty good annuals, others only very inferior bivoltinis. Time does not allow us to pay a visit to the town of Inawashiro, on the other side of the lake opposite to Fukura; but from various accounts which we hear, we have every reason to believe that the crop round about Inawashiro is very much the same as in the portion of the district we have gone through. Arrive at Wakamatsu at nightfall.

Friday 16th July.

We leave Wakamatsu early in the morning with the intention of betaking ourselves to the province of Shinshiu by the shortest road. We shall have to take the pass called the Hachijiuritoge, a short cut as far as distance is concerned, but little frequented and arduous. At Bagi we see bivoltini cocoons, not bad at all of their kind, and girls who reel very well indeed; considering the quality of the cocoons, they turn out excellent work, a clean, wiry thread of 12/18 cocoons. Some of the silk shown to us is beautifully clean, with but few trifling defects. After Bagi we traverse a succession of pretty hills and picturesque valleys, with fine mountains in the distance, and arrive at about nightfall at Yanagitsu.

Saturday 17th and Sunday 18th July.

We are detained here these two days, by torrents of rain; the river which flows in this valley, called the Ariganokawa, has risen about 8 to 9 feet within the two days, but the rain having stopped, is slowly subsiding.

Monday 19th July.

We resume our route at 8. The road follows the course of the river, passing through well cultivated fields in an undulating and hilly country with an amphitheatre of mountains on every side. We pass several villages where the mulberry tree is extensively cultivated; but owing to the altitude of this district the silk crop is still generally backward. At a village called Takiya, where we stop, we find a quantity of cocoons already smothered, one fourth of which are annuals, the rest bivoltinis. The landlord tells us that some six or eight years ago, there were none but annual cocoons reared here, but now, they can no longer afford to pay the high prices asked for seed, and are obliged to resort to the cheap kinds. In another place we find pretty good annual cocoons, but they are yellow. We make in this valley the same remark that we made in the district near lake Inawashiro, namely, that the breed of these yellow cocoons does not seem to have degenerated like that of the white or green breeds, and no doubt for the same reason as we have related. After Takiya, we pass very high mountains, and after a long and painful walk in a very fierce sun, we come to the village of Miyanoshita, where we see pretty good yellow cocoons. From this the valley gets considerably narrower; the path or road ascends continually, following the course of the river, which flows between high mountains covered on both sides with splendid timber; and now and then we see very pretty waterfalls; a truly picturesque country indeed. At seven o'clock we arrive at Numazawa. We had intended to go one *ri* further, but as it is getting late, we are obliged to stop here to-night. There being no inn in the village we beg leave of the village *yakunin* to sleep at his house, which he kindly grants us.

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Tuesday, 20th July.

We start at a very early hour; weather fine and cool. The path continues to ascend, till we come to level ground which skirts the base of the mountains, through a very interesting country. On the opposite side of the plateau are distant mountains with deep ravines and gorges; then comes an abrupt and steep descent leading us right down to the river side, and we arrive at Nichitani, where we see annual cocoons, both white and green, very poor indeed. After this we leave the right side of the Ariganokawa, which we had followed hitherto for 10 *ris*, and cross over in a boat; the river is much swollen, and very rapid. We land at the village of Honna, where we see white cocoons—very poor. We enter into conversation with the master of the Kaisha. He says that for some few years past they have had no good seeds, not being able to pay the high prices which are now asked for them. He himself now rears half bivoltinis, half annuals; but the latter are no better than the bivoltinis. Some years ago the cocoons were much better than now. Yellow cocoons are the best they have now, and have always been good. We are hardly out of the village when we take boat, and cross again to the left side of the river. The road lies in a more level and flatter line of ground, mostly through cultivated land and paddy fields, but still with an amphitheatre of mountains all around us covered with timber from bottom to top; altogether a very picturesque country. We pass several villages; cocoons everywhere, mostly yellow ones, which are nearly all pretty good, the white and green ones being at the same time very poor. In the afternoon, the heat being tremendous, with hardly any breeze, we feel very tired when we come to the village of Tazawa. We are yet distant three or four *ris* from the place where we had calculated to pass the night, and it will be impossible to reach it before nightfall. We therefore make up our minds to stop to-night at Tazawa, and to-morrow we shall make a short day's work of it, so as to rest ourselves well before we undertake the passage of the Hachijiuritoge the day after to-morrow. There is no inn at Tazawa. We apply to the village *yakunin*, who consents very kindly to entertain us, although he has scarcely any room to spare, his house being full of cocoons and silk-worms. Part of the cocoons are already formed and laid in the sun to be smothered, but there are also quantities of them not yet taken off the bush. Those cocoons are on the whole only second rate ones. The *yakunin* buys his seed at Daté, and rears three cards. Has not such good seed now as he had some years ago. Ten years ago he could buy much cheaper seed, which gave him much better cocoons. He pays now six times as much for his seed as he did ten years ago, and does not get such good cocoons as he did then. The yield is not so good now as before. We give him the article to read about the exportation of seed, when he says that he is exactly of the same opinion, and that things would come to pass as it was therein said, unless something decisive was done in that respect. In the village they do not reel their cocoons, but sell them at Daté (Shendai) where they buy their seed. The buyers of cocoons prefer annuals because bivoltinis are not fit for fine silk, and consequently they do not rear bivoltinis in the village. The market for cocoons is not opened yet; but the price is likely to be about 8 *masu* for one *riyo*. They complain of having now too great a quantity of doubles, which was not the case at least to the same extent some years ago, showing that worms are now weaker than previously.

Wednesday 21st July.

The *yakunin* has been exceedingly kind and civil to us. We are, says he, the first foreigners who have come into this valley. He had often heard of foreigners, but had never seen any before, and is very glad he has become acquainted with us. This officer is an old man, probably 70 years of age. Just outside of the village we cross once more to the left side of the Ariganokawa; the path then follows the course of the river. At a village, one *ri* from Tazawa, we see annual cocoons, but very indifferent. One *ri* further we come to Shiwozawa where we see again plenty of cocoons; all annuals but only second rate or indifferent ones. The crop in all this valley is rather late; some of the educations are only just through; the rest not finished yet. There are but few bivoltinis in comparison with annuals.

The master of the Kaisha at Shiwozawa, to whom we put a few questions, says they have no longer such good cocoons as they had once upon a time; they get their seed from Daté; they know not why, but their cocoons get worse, softer and weaker every year; there are great quantities of weak inferior cocoons, (Kuzu); scarcely any bivoltinis are reared here, nearly all annuals, but withal very indifferent at present. They reel their cocoons full size, and sell their silk at Daté. They have not yet begun to reel this year and cannot therefore show us any new silk. At a distance of two hours walk from Shiwozawa, we come to the village of Kaminaosu. The master of the Kaisha has his house full of cocoons, and we draw him into a chat about them. He says that for three or four years past he has noticed that the quality of the seed he buys at Fukushima is getting worse every year; he has heard that there is a great deal of seed made for shipment at Yokohama, and he imagines that it is owing to this fact that they do not any longer get such good seed as they had previously. A walk of one hour and a half more brings us to Erikanaosu. There being no inn, we apply to the village *yakunin* for entertainment; but his house is so full of cocoons that he has no room to put us in and requests one of his neighbours to receive us, which the latter does very obligingly. This house is likewise full of cocoons and worms which are not yet at the bush; none but annuals are reared in this and the near lying villages, but *all* the cocoons we have seen are only middling. There may be a few pretty good ones; but by far the greater portion are weak, a good many doubles and a good deal of refuse *(Kudzu)*. We notice that to-day we have crossed the Ariganokawa six times from side to side, twice in boats, twice over wretched bridges, and twice on the shoulders of our baggage bearers.

Thursday 22nd July.

We are up before two in the morning and start at three, with six men to carry our baggage. We go up and down four or five chains of mountains, one or two of them so high that we find large fields of snow still unmelted. The road or path is in places most abominable, nothing else, in fact, but the beds of the streams; in other places a soft, black mud, in which we sink one foot deep, especially after showers of rain. It takes us thirteen hours of actual walking, not including stoppages, to accomplish the distance between Erikanaosu and Hioshigahira; and during all that time we see but two straw huts, in one of which we rest for an hour or two. Those huts are situated on the boundary of the Wakamatsu and the Niigata *Kens*, one on each side. There is no inn at Hioshigahira, where we arrive at 7 o'clock, we therefore resort, as usual, to the house of the village *yakunin* who receives us very politely and obligingly.

Friday 23rd July.

After Hioshigahira we find a very mountainous country, with abominable roads. The mulberry tree is very little cultivated; we see very few cocoons, all annuals and very bad. At 6 o'clock in the evening we arrive at Futsukamachi.

Saturday 24 July.

The valley is getting wider and the hills gradually lower. At one place there is a fine view, embracing at once the whole of the valley encompassed with hills, and in the distance the splendid, snow capped peak of the Hakai Ginsan closes the horizon amidst the clouds. About midday we come to a small town called Nitsuki. We find the mulberry trees abundant enough here about; but this year the weather has been unfavorable, and the crop of cocoons has partially failed. The master of the Kaisha, who is also a merchant of this place, tells us that the silkworm's eggs reared here come from Sinshiu. For the last seven or eight years the seed has been much worse than it was formerly; cocoons are not generally reeled off, but they make *mawatta* or floss silk of them, for which purpose they use all qualities of cocoons indiscriminately, with the exception of doubles. Bivoltinis are not reared, only annuals, but they yield very

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poor silk, and that is the reason for which they mostly make *mawatta*.

At five o'clock we arrive at Nagaoka, where we are at first refused admittance in three inns, on the mere account of our being foreigners. As soon however as we have found one, in which they consent to receive us, we are called upon by an officer of the Niigata Ken, who comes civilly to inquire whether we are provided with passports, and finding that such is the case, enters into conversation with us, and withdraws with polite compliments.

Sunday 25th July.

We start early; the road lies at first in a flat country; about two or three *ris* hence it ascends gradually, going through a chain of hills; from the top of the highest of them we get a fine view of the sea and the western coast of Japan and Hashigakizaki in the distance. There are in this neighbourhood numbers of petroleum wells, which are worked actively, if we may judge from the quantity of tubs we have seen in our way from Nagaoka. In the afternoon we are clear of the hills, and pass through an immense plain stretching before us, with high mountains far away on our left, and on our right, downs of sand with scarcely any vegetation. About six olclock we arrive at Kashiwazaki, and are again refused admittance in two or three inns, like yesterday at Nagaoka; fortunately the master of the Kaisha insists on our behalf and succeeds in getting proper lodging for us.

Monday 26th July.

We follow the road along the seashore for about one *ri* from Kashiwazaki. There we engage a boat which will land us with our baggage at a place within two *ris* of Takata, where we intend to stop to-night. The weather being very fine and the sea perfectly smooth, we arrive, in about seven hours' navigation, at Imaimachi; from thence proceed on to Takata, where we are very cordially and politely received at the Kaisha.

Tuesday 27th July.

We leave our polite host at six; the weather is very fine and the sun very hot. The road follows a valley bounded on the right by very high mountains, and on the left by moderately high hills. Although we are still at no great distance from the sea, we begin to see cocoons, some of which are tolerably good, some very indifferent. The country rises gently and gradually, and, as we ascend higher, the valley becomes wider, whilst coarse grass and brushwood replace the cultivated fields. At Sekiyama we stop only a few moments, having seven *ris* more to make to reach Murui, where we intended to pass the night. On our way we see scarcely any mulberry trees or cocoons, the latter very poor. The valley continues to ascend, but the road which had been hitherto tolerably good, gets very bad indeed. The heat is overpowering, and several of our *kago* bearers knock off, and have to be replaced by fresh men engaged in villages. At six o'clock we come to Nojiri, where there is a very pretty lake, well known to one of us, who attempted to swim across it five years ago. Night comes on, we light our lanterns, and at little more than ten o'clock we arrive at length at Murui.

Wednesday, 28th July.

At Murui there is but very little silk reeled. The landlord of the inn says the prices now paid for labour are not sufficiently remunerative for women. Probably he means that the silk which is now made is so inferior that the dealers offer but very low prices for it, and consequently it does not pay. The cocoons we see are weak; the silk reeled here is sold at Nakano. Taking a cross path from this we come in about three hour's walk at Asano in the valley of the Shinano, having seen very few mulberry trees or cocoons on the way, with the exception of a few yellow cocoons, half good, half inferior. From Asano, instead of proceeding to Nakano, we cross the river in boats, and take a path to the right, which will lead us to Suzaka. A peasant offers to show us shorter cuts, which we accept with pleasure. This man shows us into several houses, where we can see both cocoons and silk. At a village called Bandayo, a woman shows us her silk, which we find really very good and very clean. She has excellent cocoons; always makes seed for her own use, and never sold any. That explains why she has both good seed and good cocoons, whereas other people who have to buy their seed or their cocoons are discontented with the result. Some of the men of the village tell us that not long ago they had only annual cocoons, but seed having since become so dear, they have been obliged to resort to bivoltinis, of which they have now quantities, in lieu of annuals. In another house a man has got six girls reeling for him; the cocoons are good, but the girls are careless, and their silk is not clean. Another house again; a large quantity of good cocoons, but careless reeling. In those two latter instances the men make also seed for their own use only, and looking at the quality of the cocoons, ought to get as good silk as the woman mentioned a little higher, but that the girls who reel them off do not pay sufficient attention to their work, to the great detriment of their employers, who, themselves, should not be so lax in their superintendence. As we proceed on our way we see more girls at work. The cocoons are good enough, but the girls are careless and the silk is more or less foul. About sunset the view of the valley of the Shinano is truly very fine. We arrive at Suzaka at 7 o'clock. A silk merchant of this town, for whom we have a letter, is good enough to call on us at our inn and we have a long and interesting conversation with him.

"Ten years ago there was there far better silk than now; but the foreign buyers of Yokohama taking anything that was offered them, good or bad, at almost any price, the girls came to pay little attention to the reeling, and the silk became consequently very bad."

"Besides that, the quality of the seed has considerably degenerated within the last ten years. Ten years ago there were no bivoltinis here, but the prices of annual seeds having risen so much, the cultivators could not afford to buy any more, and bought bivoltinis instead, so that now they have fully 40 % of the latter."

"The bivoltini cocoons wind off far more easily than annuals; hence the girls are induced to make a mixture of the two sorts, in order to get thoough their work quicker, and the result is very bad silk. The current market price of good cocoons is now 8 to 8½ *masu* for one *riyo*. The Japanese Government having heard that Shinshiu Silk was very bad last year, has appointed, this year, inspectors, who go round all the houses where silk is reeled, to see that proper attention is paid to reeling, and to admonish the careless workers."

Thursday 29th July.

Whilst we were talking last night with Mr. ——, one of the native merchants of Yokohama came in, arriving from Nakano, and knowing him very well, we were glad to see him.

He is one of the most sensible of the Yokohama dealers, and occupies, or did occupy a not unimportant place in the Shosha. This morning we had with him a conversation on the subject of silk worm's eggs. He said he fully concurs in all that was written last June in the "*Japan Mail*" on that subject. It is a fact, said he, that the Japanese have sold all the best seeds they had, and now they have nothing left for themselves but bad or indifferent annuals and bivoltinis, which cannot make good silk. If prompt attention is not paid to the subject, the Japanese Silk trade will be lost.

It is certain, continued he, that the French and Italians have now got all the good seed that was to be had in Japan; they get now plenty of good cocoons, whilst we Japanese have hardly any left; silk becomes poorer every year.

In the course of the morning Mr. —— sends one of his employés to accompany us to a small filature of ten pans, belonging to two merchants; we find the cocoons very good indeed, all coming from one educator, who makes seed enough for his requirements, but never made any for sale. This rearer does not reel his cocoons, but sells them.

The machinery of the filature is simple, but efficient, and is moved by an hydraulic undershot wheel. The system of "croisure" well known in Italy, is on the single thread, by means of two rollers. All the girls here are not equally clever; some are yet learners; but there is one in particular who surprises and charms us by the excellence of her work, and we cannot help paying her a well deserved compliment.

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The present market price of cocoons, such as those used in this filature is 7½ to 8 *masu* for one *rio*, and one *masu* of cocoons will produce 9 *momme* of silk, so that they can lay their silk down at Yokohama under $300 per picul all charges included.

We have a good many samples of other silk shown us by various silk merchants; they are all more or less foul, and we cannot help giving freely a not very favorable opinion of them. We have also shown to us a sample of the Nakano Filature. The silk is of a bright color, well reeled and very clean, but the nature is soft, and does not appear to us to be as good as that of Suzaka.

We also see a sample of full-sized silk, made for the native manufacturers of the place, with annual cocoons stained or inferior. We should like to have silk of that sort at Yokohama, and would give a fair price for it, upon which the merchant who has reeled it, says he will have some reeled off and send it to Yokohama to try the market.

We ask the Filature owners whether they are in the habit of sorting their cocoons, to which they reply that they always do so carefully. Some of the merchants who are with us assert that it is to the careful sorting of cocoons that the good color of the Nakano Filature silk is due.

In the afternoon we are invited into several houses to look at cocoons and silk. The only good cocoons hitherto, are those we saw this morning at the filature, reared by the man who only makes seed for his requirements, and for his own use; the others were all more or less second rate or indifferent. As for silk, we see very little good, the bulk being mostly foul.

It is worthy of notice that the color of the Suzaka silk is dull; that may partly come from the color of the cocoons themselves, which is generally dull; partly also from the water which is not so good here as at Nakano, and still less so than at Uyeda or Yoda.

Friday 30th July.

We find the country all round Suzaka completely covered with mulberry trees, planted in lines and ridges. We pass through several villages, and notice everywhere the progress of the second crop of bivoltinis, of which there seems to be a very large quantity. In some houses silk reeling is going on, but not much; besides, the girls are careless and turn out bad work.

We notice that with a large proportion of the annual cocoons, seed has been made for sale at Yokohama; it is the bivoltinis that are mostly, if not almost entirely, used to make silk with, hence the inferior qualtity that is so much complained of.

At Watauchi, the whole of the annual cocoons are thus used to make seed with. At Kawada, a little further on, the same.

We arrive at Matsushiro about noon. Early in the afternoon, an old man invites us kindly to come to his house and look at his silk and cocoons, of the latter of which he has a large quantity. The cocoons we find to be very good; he makes seed for his own use; makes also a little for sale, but very little only, and has always kept his best seed for himself.

Within the last ten years, the quality of the seed in general at Matsushiro has enormously declined, entailing a considerable loss to the rearers of silkworms.

Some of his silk is pretty good, and pretty well reeled, but not quite clean. The market price of best cocoons is now 8 *masu* for one *riyo*, they produce about 9 *momme* of silk to the *masu*, which will lay the silk down at Yokohama at a little under $275 the picul; present market price of silk 51 to 52 *momme* for one *riyo*, equal to $335 to $340 per Picul, laid down at Yokohama.

He sorts his cocoons as carefully as is done in any in any filature.

Before we left Suzaka Mr.———had given us a letter to Mr. K.——who has a filature of 50 pans, here; having sent the letter on by our servant, we go to the filature about one mile and a half out of town.

The machinery is very simple but efficient, and tolerably well got up. The system is "A la Chambon" with double twist, hardly so good, in our opinion, as that of yesterday's filature at Suzaka. The water in the pans is heated by steam supplied by a boiler, which, however, appears to us to be unsafe and dangerous.

The owners of the filature buy only the best quality of cocoons; present price 7½ to 8 *masu* for one *riyo*, which yields 9 *momme* of silk per *masu*: within the last few years, the best cocoons have become extremely scarce; it is therefore with the greatest difficulty, and by looking out everywhere, that they have been able to collect the cocoons they want for their filature. Some ten years ago, on the contrary, best and good cocoons were plentiful.

We are shown what they consider curiously good cocoons: one parcel from Saku, very good; another parcel from Matsu-shiro still better, and really very fine; but of the two parcels put together there is not enough to make one half a picul of silk. Those two parcels of cocoons came from men who only make seed for themselves, and never sell any, but only sell the cocoons produced from that seed.

On the other hand we see at the same time an extremely small parcel of extra beautiful cocoons from a man who had bought the seed of a dealer in silk-worm's eggs.

This exception, by virtue of its exceeding rarity, confirms the rule.

We see plenty of other cocoons, but all second rate; we also see many samples of silk, not filature silk, mostly very indifferent and foul.

In almost every house of the town, are to be seen bivoltini worms of the second crop passing through their stages. (Mr. K.—— is one of the silk inspectors appointed by the Government for this district.)

Dr. ——— another of the Government inspectors calls on us late in the evening, wishing to show us samples of of silk &c.; but it being too late to-day, promises to call again early tomorrow.

Saturday, 31st July.

Dr. ——— having called on us this morning, we enter into conversation.

He says that within the last ten years there has been a considerable deterioration in the quality of the seeds, and consequently of cocoons. Last year the dealers in seed lost so much money by their speculations at Yokohama, that in order to save further losses, they sold some of their best seeds to the native cultivators at low prices, and the consequence is that this year's cocoons are little less bad than they were in the previous two or three years.

He then shows us some of his silk, portion of which is really No. 1; other samples are not quite so perfect, but have small knibs in them, to which we draw his attention, telling him what he ought to do to avoid that defect.

He has no regular filature, but a small number of girls reeling silk in his house, whom he can watch over better than if he had a larger establishment. That silk is the best we have yet seen in Shinshiu, and is equal to that reeled at Suzaka, by the clever girl we have spoken of.

Having enquired, in reference to the remarkable extent of Government interference in the private affairs of the people which we witnessed, whether it would not be better to let the latter alone to take care of their own interests, he replies that the Japanese country people are a set of boors without any initiative, and with very little intelligence, who have so long been used to be guided and led by their officers, that, when left to themselves, they know not what else to do but cheat; and therefore it is for their own good that the government is obliged to keep them, as it were, in leading strings.

He, as a silk-inspector for this district, has a very ungrateful task to perform; but he does it for the welfare of the reelers, much to his own inconvenience. He finds it sometimes very hard indeed to find fault with, and admonish the girls, but in duty bound he has to do it. Most of the girls are reckless, caring little for any observations as to the faults they commit.

But if they had to reel silk for dresses of their own, they would be careful enough to reel properly and turn out good silk.

K. calls and brings a sample of splendid cocoons, of which unfortunately there are but one hundred *masu*, which shows how scarce best cocoons are. (These one hundred *masu*, at the rate of ten *momme* of silk for one *masu* of cocoons, will only yield a little over six catties of silk or lbs. 8 avoirdupois). His mother had reared the worms from seed made by herself, and for her own use exclu-

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sively. We leave Matsushiro in the afternoon for Yashiro.

At the village of Iwanomura, where we see large quantities of cocoons and bivoltini worms going through their stages, we ask an old man whether there were always so many bivoltinis here as now. Some ten years ago, says he, we had very few bivoltinis, and a great many annuals. Now it is just the reverse, and even the present annuals are scarcely any better then bivoltinis.

At another village a little further on we notice that considerable quantities of annual cocoons have been used to make seed with, leaving only the bivoltinis to make poor silk of. On the roadside we see bivoltini cocoons drying in the sun; they have a very nice appearance, but are weak, and unfit for fine silk.

We arrive at Yashiro about 5.

Sunday the 1st of August.

We start at 5 o'clock, and in passing by Mr. U's house, call on him and find him expecting us. He is well known to most of the foreign merchants of Yokohama, where he is in the habit of coming every year.

He makes seed for sale at Hachoji, but never sold any at Yokohama; he says that this year's cocoons are not good, in fact, he shows us what he calls the best cocoons of the season, but they are only of a second rate quality.

"For the last ten years or so, the cocoons have gra-
"dually, considerably deteriorated, certainly owing to the
"sale of the best seeds for shipment abroad. The seeds
"having been so dear for some years past, dealers found
"their advantage in selling their annuals and replacing
"them with bivoltinis. The latter form, now, the
"greater portion of the silk crop in the neighbourhood,
"whereas ten years ago there were scarcely any."

"As the foreign buyers of seeds knew very well what
"they were about, they offered high prices for the best
"annual seeds, and refused to take any bivoltinis; thus
"the Japanese dealers had no other alternative but to let
"them have their best seeds, and that alone suffices to
"explain how it is that they are so scarce now."

"Thus for the sake of an immediate profit realised by a few dealers, the best breeds are now, as it were, lost to the country and replaced by an inferior article, which can by no means yield the same silk as they had before this. Shipments of silkworm's eggs began about 12 years ago."

The market price for cocoons here is 7½ to 8 *masu*, for best.

We pass through a great many villages on our way to Uyeda. There are bivoltini worms everywhere.

The valley of the Shinano is getting narrower; the road which lies now quite at the foot of the hills on the left, winds along the slopes which are cleared from brushwood, and planted with mulberry trees from bottom to top in long straight lines.

We look in every now and then at the houses by the roadside, and are sorry to see that with scarcely any exception, the girls are careless in their reeling, turn out bad silk, and leave plenty of knibs; but they saucily say that they do not care, and that the silk will sell equally as well.

At Sakaki, a small town about half way between Yashiro and Uyeda we notice again bivoltinis everywhere, we see some cocoons just finished; they are so weak that they can hardly bear to be touched.

We see silk in several houses, and very foul; the only exception being that of a girl at work, by herself, who reels pretty well. We meet by chance a merchant whom we knew formerly at Yokohama, and of whom we had bought a good deal of silk. He says silk is no longer so good as it was ten years ago. There were then scarcely any bivoltinis, but plenty of annuals; it is now completely the reverse. He says that the Government silk inspectors have lately gone round the town, and refused to permit a quantity of silk to be sent to Yokohama as being too inferior.

Proceeding on further, we come to one point where the valley is extremely contracted, leaving upon the mind the impression that a convulsion of nature clove the mountain in twain, and thus gave passage to the river. Almost immediately after that the valley gets much wider again, and presenting the appearance of an amphitheatre of hills rising one on top of the other.

We pass through a wonderful number of villages and small towns, and look into the houses wherever we see girls reeling silk.

We are sorry to say that we see none but indifferent or bad silk. At length, at nearly one o'clock, we arrive at Uyeda.

A merchant who must have known one of us at Yokohama, calls us by our name, into his shop. He deals mostly in silkworm's eggs. We tell him frankly how foolish it is of the Japanese dealers to sell, as they have done for ten years past, and more, their best annual seeds for shipment, keeping only bad or indifferent bivoltinis to to make silk with. Upon which the merchant admits no less frankly that it is really deplorable what a quantity of bivoltinis there are now in comparison with former times.

We call upon Mr. ——— who deals in silk, and also in silkworm's eggs for shipment at Yokohama; the latter are the produce of seed which he buys here; has some seed of his own, which he reserves for himself exclusively, and of which he never sold any. Shows us cocoons, the produce of that reserved seed, and likewise cocoons from seed he buys here in the open market. The difference between the two is very striking. Has no doubt, that if he had been in the habit of selling any of the seed which he keeps for himself, the quality of it would soon have degenerated.

He shows us various samples of new silk, which he buys in the market, one parcel of which has just been sold at Yokohama at $420, which is a high price for the present, we find it far from clean, and no better than that of last year in spite of his assertion to the contrary.

He also shows us samples of rather full sized silk, of excellent nature, annuals, he says 5 to 6 cocoons, but we doubt that; we find it however extremely foul. On our asking him, were there many bivoltinis here some years ago he replies that there were very few then, but now there are large quantities of them.

On our asking him how he explains that there are so many bivoltinis now, we can see plainly by his replies to this and various other questions, that he is indisposed to give us the information we require. At last upon being pressed he admitted that "if there were to be again better seeds than those which are to be had now, and more of them, the quality of silk would improve again; but it would be a matter of some years, say three or four at least;" thus implying that there is not enough good seed left in the country.

Upon his showing us a sample of what he says are the best cocoons in Uyeda, we tell him frankly that we cannot call them first rate. They are not so good as those produced from his own reserved seed, nor as those we saw at Matsushiro.

He says that merchants from Bushiu, Joshiu and other districts, have lately come to Uyeda to purchase cocoons, the present market price of which is 6½ to 7 *masu* for one *riyo* (we are much inclined to doubt the accuracy of this last statement, there being a great difference between the price just named to us, and those ruling in the other districts we have gone through).

As we are about taking our leave of Mr. ———, he makes a last remark to the effect, that as the prices given at Yokohama for seed are getting lower every year, the native dealers will soon find no more inducement to bring their silkworm's eggs thither, when the native rearers will have again better cocoons and better silk, in which hope we fully concur with him.

In the evening we are called upon at our inn by———, who had long been the head clerk or managing man of one of the large dealers of Yokohama. He says that when the export of silkworm's eggs first began, the peasants here, seeing that there was much money to be made by selling seed to the foreign merchants, said to themselves; "Let us first of all think of making seed
"for sale to the foreigners, such as they require, and
"what is left we will make silk of. And so for many
"years in succession they have been selling their best
"qualities of seed to the exporters of Yokohama, and
"have only kept for themselves those which the foreigners
"would not have."

"It cannot be denied that within the last ten
"years, or there about, since the exportation of
"seed began, silk has gradually become worse and

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"worse. Formerly there were few bivoltinis in the "country; latterly the amount has been largely increasing "every year more and more, and, this year especially, "the quantity is lamentably large."

We then show him a sample of the Matsushiro cocoons, reared by K's mother, when he says that he has just bought 100 bales of cocoons here, and that in the whole 100 bales there is not (to speak honestly) one single cocoon equal to those we show him; they are the best cocoons he ever saw.

With regard to the market price of cocoons, he says we have been misinformed, when told that it was 6½ @ 7 *masu*. The correct price of the day is 7½ @ 8 *masu* for good cocoons, and 8½ @ 9 for second rate ones.

Monday 2nd August.

We purpose, this morning, to call upon a silkman for whom we have two letters of introduction.

We find him in a remarkably fine house, and, having introduced ourselves, are received civilly, but somewhat coldly at first.

We explain to him our desire to get as accurate information as we can about the silk and cocoons of the district, and tell him where we have gone to, up to this moment, in search of this.

He shows us *splendid* cocoons, as good as any we saw; they are produced from seed he makes for himself, and none of which he ever sold to anybody. Says that if he had ever made seed of that kind for sale, assuredly he would not have now the same good quality, but that it would have degenerated.

He is fully aware of the deterioration of Japan silk which has shown itself for some years past. In his opinion the degeneracy is due, in the first instance, to the excess of annual seeds sold for export. Another cause of it is that girls, when reeling off cocoons, mix annuals with bivoltinis, which fraudulent practice gives a very bad product. It requires good cocoons to make good silk, and you cannot make good silk with bad cocoons. (That truism almost causes us to smile.) The quality of Japan silk, he is sorry to say, is getting worse and worse; but with his own seed he is quite sure to make good silk. He has not yet begun to reel any of his best cocoons, and regrets therefore he cannot show us any silk made with them.

He shows us however, various samples of silk, the produce of cocoons he buys in the village, and the district round it, as also silk reeled by other people; all of them of a very good nature, but still more or less deficient in cleanness.

As our visit lengthens our friend loses gradually the coldness of manner which had at first characterised him; he introduces us to his old father, a fine, grey-haired gentleman, and to his children; obliges us to partake of refreshments on the score of the imprudence we should commit, were we to travel so fas as Uyeda on an empty stomach.

In a word, he shows us every possible civility; and when we take our leave of this fine family, he accompanies us to the limits of his township, saying that it would not be polite of him to part with us otherwise. We tell him in return how grateful we are to him for his kindness, and that we shall be most happy to see him at Yokohama as soon as he can come.

The situation of his house is very picturesque. There is from it a fine view of the valley through which the Yodagawa runs, before it throws itself into the Shinano, and also of the range of mountains to which belongs the Asama Yama, the lowermost slopes of which we can see below the clouds which conceal the summits from our eyes.

In the evening Mr.——takes us to look at the small filature which was erected two or three years ago by the Ono Bank, under the name of Idzutsuya.

The girls have finished working for the day, but the superintendent shows us some of the silk, which although made with inferior cocoons, is really beautifully clean and well reeled, in a word equal to anything we have seen in the course of our excursion.

Tuesday, 3rd August.

Although ready to start at a very early hour, we are kept waiting until five o'clock, by the man whose horse is to carry our baggage.

The road at first is the same as we took yesterday to go to Yenoma; but instead of crossing the Yodagawa as we did yesterday, we proceed on its right side.

The valley which we follow is not wide, but very thickly inhabited; at every ten minutes walk, rich and populous villages are seen, the people of which are everywhere busy with their second crop of bivoltinis.

We look into many houses where girls are hard at work reeling off; but look where we will the silk is foul, and the girls are careless.

At Kamimaruko, a small town we go through, a man calls us by our name, and invites us to his house, to look at his silk, which we find so inferior and foul that we go away in disgust.

About half a *ri* further we come to a little town called Koshigoye, where we see one girl at least who reels pretty well and turns out clean silk. The people at the Kaisha where we change our packhorse, say that this year's silk is a shade better than it was last year; but good cocoons are very scarce, and some years ago they were much better than now.

At noon we stop at Nagakubo for food and rest, and leave again at four for Wada.

We see plenty of cocoons in the houses of the villages, and plenty of bivoltinis still feeding. We see likewise many girls reeling, and look at their silk; it is invariably the same thing, more or less foul. We ask why this year's silk is so bad, when they nearly all reply that this year's cocoons are not good.

One girl says that she does not know why, but do what she will, and take whatever pains she can, she cannot reel her silk clean.

As we proceed on, through village after village, looking into several houses in each, the tale is the same. Everywhere foul silk and bad cocoons.

In one village a woman tells us that some years ago there were both good cocoons and good silk, but what is the cause of the change she cannot imagine.

Another girl, on our telling her that she turns out foul silk, says: Those are only second rate cocoons. "We suppose then that when you get first rate ones you will make clean silk?" "Oh!" says she, "prime cocoons are so scarce now adays, that we shall not be able to have any of the good silk."

At 6 o'clock we arrive at Wada, where we are to pass the night. There is a good deal of reeling going on here; but look where we will, the silk is everywhere foul, so much so, that this year's produce seems to us to be worse than last year's. And yet we are told that all the cocoons are annuals! What will it be when they come to reel off the bivoltinis, if they intend to reel them fine?

All the seed used in this valley comes from Uyeda. The valley is known by the name of Yoda, and it was reputed at one time, say ten years ago and more, to produce some of the best silk in Japan.

Wednesday, 4th August.

There is this morning a heavy mist hanging over the village and mountains, accompanied with a fine drizzling rain which induces us to wait until the weather clears up a little.

Meantime we go round the village, and into several houses; everywhere we find foul silk and indifferent cocoons. The people tell us they could make good silk, if they could but get good cocoons, but they know not where to get good ones. Their seed comes from Uyeda they do not make any themselves; sometimes when they have good cocoons they make seed for sale.

The mist and rain having cleared up a little, we leave at noon, intending, to-day, to go as far as Shimono Suwa; but barely half an hour after our starting, the mist comes down again, thicker than ever, with a drizzling and soaking rain.

As we go up, the valley gets gradually narrower, the villages disappear, and there are no more cultivated or paddy fields.

Bye-and-by there is no more room between the mountains, but for the river, which rushes through the rocks at the bottom of the valley, the road following all its windings, a few yards only above the river bed.

Let us say that the road is remarkably good for a

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mountain pass; it is much the best of the kind we have seen hitherto.

When within half a *ri* of the summit of the pass, we are caught in a very heavy shower, like those which we met with on the Hachijiuri Toge, and are only too glad to find shelter in one of the last three or four tea-houses on this side of the mountain. Although it is yet early in the day, we decide upon stopping here till to-morrow morning, taking our chance of the weather clearing up in the night, whereby we might be enabled to enjoy the fine view for which this pass is reputed.

Thursday 5th August.

The rain is over, but the mist which had completely cleared away during a portion of the night, envelopes again the mountains and hides the valleys, so that we cannot enjoy the fine prospect we had hoped to contemplate.

We leave the little roadside inn, where we have been so kindly entertained, at eight. The summit of the pass is reached in twenty minutes; from thence the incline is at first much more rapid than on the side we have just finished climbing; the road making a thousand circuits round the sides of the mountains. The scenery is much of the same character as in the Yoda valley, and in two or three places we notice fine basaltic rocks. We arrive at Shimono Suwa about noon. We see numbers of girls reeling off; all bivoltini cocoons; all very bad, foul silk, all too fine for bivoltinis, which they reel four to four-five cocoons. One girl reels annuals, but they are as indifferent as bivoltinis, and she reels them three-four cocoons! Every where we are told that good cocoons are extremely scarce.

The landlord of the inn, and his wife, being perfectly well acquainted with silk, which is indeed the chief produce and industry of the place, we draw them into conversation. "There were here, some years "ago, far more annuals than bivoltinis; now it is quite "the reverse. They get the greater portion of their seed "from Uyeda, mostly white. Cocoons this year are "neither better nor worse than last year; really prime "ones are extremely scarce."

"With their best they make seed for sale; the indifferent annuals and bivoltinis they reel off. They sell part of their cocoons at Matsumoto; they only buy bivoltinis there."

"Do not know how it is that Silk is now so foul. Filature Silk is more free from knibs; but why girls who reel single handed in their own houses, turn out foul silk, they do not know. There is only one small filature or two at Shimono Suwa, but not working now."

Before leaving the town, we call upon a merchant for whom we have a letter of introduction.

The nature of his replies to our questions proves how unwilling he is to give true and correct information.

"All his cocoons are first rate!" and when requested to show us some, he says, "they are all given out to be "reeled. There has been a marked improvement in the "quality of cocoons and silk within the last few years;" etc, etc.

We take our leave of this merchant, and a few doors off, our eyes are attracted to a house where several girls are reeling off cocoons.

The woman who employs these girls, shows at least every disposition to reply truthfully to our inquiries. On our asking her how she finds cocoons now, compared with what they were, say ten years back:—

"At that time, says she, we had excellent cocoons; now "they are all weak and poor. She buys all her cocoons "in the village or neighbourhood. Does not rear any "worms; there were no bivoltinis here ten years ago, they "have been gradually introduced; now a days there are "plenty, far more of them than of annuals."

The road to Kami no Suwa follows at a short distance the shore of the lake of Suwa, of which we get a good view. In passing through several villages we look in at the houses by the way to see girls reeling; silk all very foul and cocoons indifferent.

We arrive early at Kami no Suwa, and have at first some difficulty to find an inn.

A police officer who calls to ask for our passport, struck with the unreasonable and unbecoming conduct of the landlady, obligingly sends one of his subordinates, who soon brings us to a place where we are at least politely received.

Friday, 6th August.

Kamino Suwa is a pretty large town, formerly the residence of a Daimio. There is apparently little silk reeled in the town; there is one filature lately erected by the Ono Bank under the name of Idzutsuya, but it is not working now.

It is in the villages round about the town which are very numerous, that the process of reeling, as well as the education of the second crop of bivoltinis, are in full activity.

As usual we look into numbers of houses on our way. Most girls reel off bivoltinis 4 @ 5 cocoons, as foul as possible.

Some of them who reel also 4 @ 5 cocoons call their cocoons annuals; but upon inspection they turn out to be but a mixture of annuals and bivoltinis. Silk very foul and very bad. When told that their work is full of knibs, they reply. "It does not signify, the buyers will not look at it so closely as you do."

We have not seen yet to day a single instance of passable or decent silk. It appears to be this year decidedly worse even than last year's.

In a house we see a lot of bivoltini cocoons just finished; the peasant had had before that a lot of annual cocoons, which being good, he made seed of, for sale, keeping the bivoltinis to reel off.

We arrive at Kanazawa at 11 o'clock. The day being fine, we have a good view of the whole range of mountains, including the Wada Toge; and as we could see nothing below us when we were surrounded by the mist, at the top of the pass, there is some consolation, at least, in being able to contemplate it from here, quite free of clouds, and resplendent with sunshine.

After this village the cultivation of the mulberry tree ceases almost entirely; the valley rising gradually, until we come to Tsutaka, where we stop for the night.

Saturday 7th August.

We continue to follow the same valley, which however is far narrower than yesterday. At Kihoraishi 1½ *ri* from Tsutaki, there are mulberry trees again; village people rear none but bivoltinis, which are now in their fourth or fifth stage, and yet remarkably small.

They get their seed from Uyeda. Ten years ago they had annuals only, but annual seed having become too dear for them, they have been obliged to resort to bivoltinis.

Some two or three *ri* further on, at a place called Hinoharu, we see a house built in the European style. It is an establishment created by the filature of Kofu, who have made round it extensive plantations of mulberry trees. There the Kofu filature rear silkworms.

In the spring they reared eight cards of annuals, at present there are two or three cards of bivoltini worms, which, although they have passed their fourth stage and are about going up to the bush, are wonderfully small, and of a curiously dark color.

There are in this establishment a man and his wife to superintend the education of the worms; they are very intelligent, and seem to understand their business well. Say that the annuals they reared in the spring, were a mixture of good and bad; the seed came partly from this neighbourhood and partly from Oshiu.

Ten years ago there were cheap seeds, and really good cocoons; but now, seed is dear, and cocoons worthless.

We have since heard at Kofu that the place where those plantations are, is not well adapted for the cultivation of the mulberry tree; there is apparently something in the nature of the soil which causes the leaf to impart to the worms the dark color we have noticed.

We arrive at Nirasaki in the middle of the afternoon; we see but little silk there, which is very foul and inferior.

We regret time did not allow us to visit two or three houses, where one of us saw, two years ago, small filatures of recent creation. The owners of them were then reeling Shinshiu cocoons which seemed good enough, and as the silk turned out was far from being faultless, it was a matter of doubt whether the imperfections came from the want of attention of the girls, or from the nature of the cocoons; and we should have been glad to see

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whether there was this year an improvement or the contrary. It never was a question how far the quality of the cocoons interferes with the cleanness of the silk; but from what we saw and heard in many places, especially in the Yoda valley, we are strongly disposed to think that the foulness, which is more noticeable than ever this year, is one of the characteristic signs which mark the degeneracy of the breeds of Japanese silkworms. From Nirasaki we take jinrikishas, and reach Kofu in 2½ hours.

We send word on to the chief merchants of the place, whom we know personally, requesting them to call on us at the inn, which they are good enough to do on receiving our message.

After the usual civilities, we ask one of them, how cocoons are this year. "Tolerably good, perhaps a shade "better than last year. Silk this year will be pretty much "the same as last year. There is a considerable difference "between cocoons now and what they were say ten years "ago; they were then cheaper than now, better formed, "and had more silk in them."

"If we are to look at the true cause of the deteriora-"tion of the cocoons, one cannot but confess that the export "trade of Seeds, is the primary and most important one. "When the peasant has good cocoons he makes seed of "them, for sale."

"When rice is dear in Japan, the peasant sells his best "quality, and, getting a higher price for it, he contents "himself with the second to live on. It is the same with "silkworm's eggs. By degrees the best seeds have been "sold out of the country, leaving only second rate or in-"ferior ones; and, although people have made progress in "reeling, and in the education of their worms, it cannot be "expected that with the cocoons they have now, they can "produce as good silk as they did when they had a much "superior quality."

We may observe that our informant deals in silkworm's eggs for export as well as in silk.

After this informant had retired, another merchant (whom we know pretty intimately) says that this year's cocoons are not what the former represented them to be; on the contrary they are not good, they are very weak. All the silk reeled this season in Koshiu, is reeled too fine, is full of knibs, and still fouler than last year. (This fully agrees with what we have seen throughout our journey in Shinshiu and elsewhere.)

There can be no doubt in his opinion that the trade in seed is the main cause of the evil.

Sunday 8th August.

Mr.———having called again this morning on us, we ask him what proportion of bivoltinis there are here, compared with what there was ten years ago. He says that Kofu, being in an elevated situation, is too cold for bivoltinis to be reared profitably and therefore there are scarcely any here. But round about Suwa, and in the villages through which we came, the climate being milder, they can and do rear bivoltinis.

Ten years ago there was not one bivoltini at Suwa; but for the last five or six years, more and more of them have been reared, so that now you can scarcely see anything there but bivoltinis.

Another friend calls on us this morning. We have a letter for him; he was once a silk merchant; he is now a banker and money-lender. Says that this year's cocoons are not good. In Suwa and the neighbourhood of it and all the country going west, such as Inagori, Matsumoto, Hida, Kaga, &c., there are none other than bivoltini cocoons, and as they all reel fine, it follows that their silk will be very bad.

He says further; "At Kofu there are no cocoons *really No.* 1; all No. 2 and 3. Mr.———wanted to buy good cocoons for his filature of Kakorio, but was obliged to renounce it, and went to Uyeda instead." We show him the sample of Matsushiro cocoons which K———, gave us, upon which he says:

"There are no such cocoons here; most probably they came from a man who made seed only for himself and never sold any of it; had he sold seed for export, he certainly would not have now such cocoons as these." We are surprised, and pleased at the same time to find how exactly the man has hit the nail on the head.

We go afterwards to visit sundry small filatures, in the town, on the old Japanese system, but where a greater or less number of girls work together; 70 in one house, 50 or 60 in another.

We are forced to confess that in all these filatures, the silk turned out is very foul, and the cocoons indifferent; there is hardly a lot of good cocoons to be seen.

Then we go to visit the Kofu filature, got up in the European style, with Keller's system of twist on the single thread. There are 200 pans, the girls all dressed alike in a sort of uniform. The officers, (it is a sort of government affair,) receive us politely and show us through the filature.

They also show us both silk and cocoons, some of of the latter very good, from Tanaka, in the neighbourhood of Kofu.

They only make 40 to 50 catties of silk per day; silk generally very good, but not quite free from knibs and flue.

All the merchants we have met with here were extremely polite and kind to us.

Monday 9th August.

It rained heavily all last night; this morning the rain continues to pour down in such a way as to prevent our intended depature for Hachoji; consequently we stay here, in expectation of the weather clearing up.

We leave Kofu in the afternoon. The mulberry trees are far more abundant on this, than on the opposite side of Kofu. We see in many villages numbers of girls reeling off, but are sorry to say that everywhere the silk is foul; sometimes to an excess. At the little town of Utada, we notice a pretty large establishment with a quantity of cocoons laid out to dry, and stop to make inquiries. The cocoons are annuals, 2nd to 3rd rate, the market price of which is 9 *masu* for one *riyo*; they will yield about 9 *momme* of Silk to the *masu*. They reel them 4 to 4/5 for Yokohama; the silk is very foul and soft, and a great deal too fine.

They also show us a sample of Shimadas, of the kind which was formerly known under the name of Selles in London, that is reeled to 20 cocoons; it is not by any means so clean as some we saw at Kofu.

The market price of cocoons used for this class of silk, is 10 to 12 *masu* for one *riyo*, and they will yield much about the same quantity of silk as the hanks, say about 9 *momme* to the *masu*, which would lay the silk down at Yokohama @ $190 per picul all charges included.

We heard at Kofu, yesterday, that a parcel of Shimadas had just been sold at Yokohama at $360 or say $350, and that below the latter price the holders are not disposed to sell.

There are very few bivoltinis in this little town. There were none at all some years ago; it is only lately that they have been introduced.

They make a little seed for sale at Yokohama, and for that purpose use their best cocoons.

There is also a description of silk which is reeled expressly for the native manufacturers of Yamura; samples of it are shown to us; it is generally very full sized, some reeled at 30 cocoons.

Further on than Utada we continue to look in at many houses by the road side; a great portion of the silk we see is for Yamura, all of the kind above described.

That which is reeled for Yokohama is all fine and foul.

At Katsunomia, the inn which has been recommended to us, is full; but the landlord rather than he should turn us away, gives up his own room to us, where we are very comfortable.

Tuesday, 10th August.

It rained all night in torrents; it is still raining heavily when we get up, and we hear that a large bridge has been carried away on the road from this to Saruhashi. It continues to rain all day, we stay at the inn, in the sheer impossibility of going out of doors.

The landlord having cocoons which his daughter reels for him, shows them to us. They are decent second rate ones. This year's crop has been good. Reels all this year's cocoons into full sized silk for Yamura, say 20/30 cocoons.

The market price for cocoons such as he shows us was, till within the last few days, 10 *masu* for one *riyo*, but there are no more sellers at that price.

Ten years ago cocoons were far better than now.

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Reels also Shimadas, the present market price of which is 60 *momme* for one *riyo* (equal to $275 per picul laid down at Yokohama.)

He shows us, besides samples of that silk for Yamura, full sized 20 (a) 25 cocoons, clean, wiry, nervous, which we never see at Yokohama; only the length of the reel is too short for European consumption. At the same price as that of the Shimadas, this silk would sell readily at Yokohama for shipment.

Wednesday 11th August.

We leave at 10.30 for the Sasuno-Togoi. The road has been ill some places considerably injured by the rain.

The cultivation of the mulberry tree assumes here a great development. The slopes of the mountains on both sides of the stream, which flows in the bottom of the valley, are entirely covered with mulberry bushes, and more ground seems in the way of being reclaimed for increased cultivation.

In all the villages we pass, women and girls are actively at work reeling silk for Yamura. At 2.30 we reach the summit of the pass.

From thence there is a pretty good view of the valleys on both sides, but nothing worthy of particular notice. In about one hour more we arrive at Kuronda.

We enter into various houses of the village, the whole of the silk reeled is again for Yamura.

We are surprised at the beauty of the silk we see everywhere. It seems as though the girls were vying with each other as to which shall turn out the best.

The cocoons are only second rate, seed from Uyeda; and yet the silk reeled off these cocoons is beautifully clean and even. Here we must pay a due meed of praise to the carefulness of the reelers. We have watched them attentively and been delighted with the attention they bestow on their work. The way in which they give the twist to the silk is alone a very interesting curiosity. We never see, or have never seen any such silk at Yokohama; very likely it is all done to order for the Yamura manufacturers.

But, were any of the merchants of these parts to send some to Yokohama, it would be sure to meet with buyers at once and at remunerative prices.

Here we see, not only the process of reeling the raw silk of the cocoons, but also of throwing it into tram and organzine, with native machinery, and even of preparing it for the dyepot, all on account of the Yamura manufacturers.

We reach Kamihanasaki, a little after seven o'clock, and not being able to proceed further, as a large bridge, just outside the town has been carried away, we stop here for the night.

Thursday 12th August.

We start early. The path we have to take in order to avoid the bridge which has been carried away, leads us in a circuitous way up and down a succession of hills covered with mulberry trees.

In a small village where we stop to give breathing time to the men who carry our baggage, we see the same sort of silk, full sized and clean, which is reeled for Yamura. That which is shown to us is reeled at ten cocoons; market price fifty-four to fifty-five *momme* for one *riyo* (equal to a little less than $320 per picul laid down at Yokohama) a beautiful silk. By and by we come to Sanuhashi.

This is market day; the little town is full of bustle and animation.

In all the villages we have passed, the same activity as we saw yesterday prevailed, women reeling in almost every house by the roadside.

We have looked into scores of houses, and always seen the same beautiful quality and kind of silk; only it is not everywhere of the same size; it varies from 8 (a) 10 up to 20 cocoons, but we have invariably found a remarkably clean, round, nervous thread, as good, in a word, as one wishes or may expect to see.

At Torizawa the master of the Kaisha kindly invites us to stop at his house, instead of going to the village inn, which we accept with pleasure. We see here specimens of that beautiful silk reeled for Yamura.

We notice also six or seven cards of seed which are hanging up to dry. It is seed that the master of the Kaisha has made this year for his own use. He never sells any of it.

We then ask leave to see his cocoons; we find them excellent, far better than any we have seen in the valley, which are all produced from Uyeda seed.

We leave again at 2 o'clock. The Koshiu Kaido, here and further on, is very interesting indeed; and in several places we enjoy very picturesque prospects.

After Torizawa the mulberry tree is still plentiful everywhere, and the women we see in the villages are reeling away with might and main. However we are told that the silk they make is no longer for Yamura, but for the use of the villagers themselves, who weave various descriptions of silk goods, to a considerable extent. Strange it may be; but we have noticed that since Torizawa, the silk reeled is no longer so clean as that which we had noticed before. The size and good nature are still the same; but there is less care and attention given to the cleanness and regularity of the thread, than in the former part of the valley.

In one house we see again silk reeled for Yokohama; we can qualify it in two words: filthy stuff!

At the village of Sekinoshiku, we find that the bridge on the river has been carried away. Owing to the swollen and rapid state of the stream, we have much trouble, and waste a great deal of time in crossing, in consequence of which we are obliged to stop for the night at Uwenohara, instead of Yoshino, as we had intended.

We go to the Honjin, or what was once the Honjin. The master of the inn is gone out, and his servant says that in his absence she cannot take upon herself to admit us.

Two or three people go in search of the master who returns, seemingly in a haste, to tell us that, having a Japanese officer in his inn he cannot receive us!

He offers to show us to another inn, but we soon find one without any assistance on his part.

Friday, 13th August.

We have to-day to accomplish a long day's march over the Kobu Toge to Hachojii.

We leave at an early hour in a thick fog which at times threatens to resolve itself into a drizzling rain; but it clears up after we have passed Yoshino. About 9 o'clock we come to a village which was entirely burnt down in December last.

The landlord of the inn at which we stop, says cocoons are no longer so good as they were some years ago.

From this we begin to ascend the Kobu Toge; at a little before 12 we reach the summit of the pass, which it has taken us two hours to climb, whilst we reach the foot of the mountain on the other side in barely one hour.

When in the level country we see cocoons again in abundance.

Part are reeled full sized and made up in Shimadas for the native consumers, of which kind we see some very good samples; another portion is reeled finer for Yokohama, but we find it invariably foul and inferior.

We arrive at Hachojii at 5 o'clock, the town is all hung with flags, flowers and lanterns; it is "Tenno Matsuri" day, and people are all carousing and enjoying themselves.

Saturday, 14th August.

We are anxious to return home as quickly as we can. We hire jinrikishas, and in six hours we reach Tokio; from there in fifty minutes we are at Yokohama after an absence of forty-three days.

We are afraid that you will find that this report of ours extends rather too far, and that our interrogatories present throughout too much of the same character.

We beg, however, to observe, that in bearing in view the object of our investigations we had to repeat in almost every village or town nearly the same series of questions, so as to be able to come to a conclusion on the "*tout ensemble*" of the facts which were represented to us.

We need not assure you that we had, from the first, divested our minds from any impression previously conceived, or from foregone conclusions.

We applied ourselves earnestly to discover the truth; and should our remarks appear to you somewhat gloomy,

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or tending rather to the unfavourable side, we can only repeat that they are the true expression of the opinions of the various parties with whom we came into contact during our journey.

We shall only add that from our experience of the Silk Trade of Japan, as also from our observation, for several years past, of the declining quality of the produce of this country, we were not unprepared to hear reports of a regretable nature; but we are sorry to say that the state of things we have noticed has even exceeded the anticipations we might have previously formed.

We are, for instance, more convinced than ever; that it is to the excessive trade in Silkworm's eggs for export, that the degeneracy of the silk of this country is to be mainly ascribed.

The testimony of so many credible witnesses, as well as the daily examination of worms, cocoons and silk, in the districts we have gone through, leave no doubt whatever as to the present extreme scarcity of first rate seeds, and consequently of first class cocoons.

We have carefully noted the few instances we have met with, of parties who make seed for their own exclusive use.

It is truly deplorable to think what an infinitesimal proportion those privately reserved seeds now bear to those which are produced for sale. It is still more deplorable to consider, that, were those who have hitherto made seed for their private use alone, to part with any of it, their produce would be sure to deteriorate gradually, and, ere long, come to the same level as that of the seed dealers.

It must be acknowledged that when the French and Italian "grainers" first came to Japan in 1864 to buy Silkworm's eggs wherewith to replace their decimated breeds, the eagerness with which they bought the native cards, and the high prices they were disposed to pay for them, were to the native dealers perfectly irresistible.

The latter went on selling their best at prices ever increasing during four or five years, without reflecting that some day or other they would discover that they had, in fact, impoverished their country and brought it to the verge of ruin.

The total amount of silkworm's eggs, from all parts of Japan, exported during the ten years 1865-1874 rises in round numbers to 18,000,000 of cards, irrespective of the quantity of seeds for the use of this country, and which we estimate at about 700,000 cards annually; so that the production of seeds for export has been carried to between two and three times beyond, but not including, the quantity required by this country. Before the trade in silkworm's eggs for shipment began, there were only two provinces in Japan, namely Shinshiu and Oshiu, in which reproductions of seed were made for the use of the country at large. That was due to the fact, known from time immemorial, of these two provinces being far less exposed than other districts of the Empire to the attacks of the destructive insect the Uji, probably in consequence of the nature of the soil, or some other circumstances which have not come to our knowledge.

But when the country people saw what large profits they would derive from the sale of silkworm's eggs, even those who had never been in the habit of making any before, took the opportunity, and poured in seeds to Yokohama.

The loss from the Uji, which is inconsiderable in Shinshiu and Oshiu, is heavy elsewhere, especially so in some districts. From data upon which we think we can rely, we estimate the total loss from that source * for the whole of the Empire, at 40 per cent, which is by no means exaggerated.

If we add to the 18,000,000 of cards, 40 per cent or say 7,000,000, that makes up a total of 25,000,000.

It requires, on an average, a little more than one *masu* of cocoons to produce one card of seed, if we take into consideration the loss by Uji etc.; but, for argument's sake, we will assume that one *masu* of cocoons will produce exactly one card of seed. It follows therefore that it took 25,000,000 of *masu* of cocoons to produce the 18,000,000 of cards.

Those 25,000,000 *masu* at the low rate of 8 *momme* of silk for one *masu* of cocoons, would have produced 1,250,000 catties of silk in ten years, or say, catties 125,000 yearly, equal to over 1,500 shipping bales.

If we are met with the objection that the native growers could not have made use of the 18,000,000 cards of seed, if they had kept them for themselves, we reply that the quantity of cocoons necessary to make them was actually produced, with which silk might have been made instead of seed; it is only because the latter paid the growers far better than silk that they preferred making seed.

The 1,250,000 catties of silk which might have been produced in the ten years 1865-1874, even in calculating them on the basis of the high prices which prevailed from 1866 to 1871, say at an average of $600 per picul for the whole period, would have brought to the silkreelers about $7,500,000, whereas 18,000,000 of cards fetched at the port of shipment, at least $36,000,000, during the same time, taking them at the average figure of $2 per card, which is by no means too high an estimate.

In order to form a pretty correct idea of the net profit accruing to the dealers out of those $36,000,000 — it suffices to say that on the basis of *six masu* of cocoons for one *rin*, which we adopt purposely, although it is high, one card of seed would only cost 16 cents.

If we add to the cost 9 cents per card for charges, such as land carriage, packing, duty to the Government, commission to the Yokohama merchant, &c., &c., it all comes to 25 cents per card. The total cost of 18,000,000 cards being therefore $4,500,000, would have left to the producers a profit of $31,500,000.

No wonder that the native cultivators found it far more to their advantage to produce seed than silk, the actual profit on the cards shipped amounting to more than four times the market value of the whole of the silk that would have been turned out, had silk been made in lieu of cards.

However, as the cost price of the seed to the producer, as stated above, might seem to have been under-estimated, we are willing to assume, for argument's sake, the figure of 50 cents instead of 25 cents a card.

The cost of 18,000,000 cards would have then been $9,000,000, leaving still a profit of $27,000,000, to the dealers.

You will notice that we often refer to a period of ten years ago or more, as a point of comparison between the nature, quality &c. of the seeds and cocoons at that time, and what they are now.

We need only draw your attention to the fact that the export of silkworm's eggs from Japan commenced on a large scale in 1865, and has continued uninterruptedly till last year.

We were therefore anxious to ascertain whether the country people, both educators and reelers, had been sensible of a growing difference. It will no doubt appear to you, as it did to ourselves, that the gradual deterioration has been noticed almost everywhere in the various provinces we have gone through.

We may perhaps be charged with having been too severe in our general appreciation of the cocoons and silk that we saw. We can only say that we did look at them certainly with a critical eye, but we have conscientiously represented them as we found them, and we had no interest at all in describing them as worse than they really are.

At any rate, the astonishing unanimity of the country people in their statements of the growing deterioration both of seeds and of cocoons and silk during the last ten or twelve years, is to us a sufficient guarantee, that if we have erred at all, we have not exaggerated the position.

On terminating this report we come to the following conclusions.

A.—From the careful investigations we have pursued, throughout a journey of 235 *ris*, through five provinces, we are quite confirmed in our previous opinion of the degeneracy of the various breeds of seeds and cocoons.

B.—The deterioration in the quality and yield of cocoons seems to us to be progressive.

C.—Speaking in a general sense, and leaving apart the praiseworthy efforts of some spirited firms of merchants, private individuals or public companies, to improve the quality of their produce, we consider the quality of Japan

* The loss by Uji is much greater in making seed than when cocoons are reeled off.

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silk of this season, taken as a whole, to be hardly equal to that of last year.

D.—The deterioration of silk is more apparent in some districts than in others.

That of Suwa in Shinshiu, for instance, is one which has left on our minds a most painful impression.

It is the more to be regretted, as the silk which comes from that part of the country is, or used to be, of a pure white color, which some years ago was particularly well adapted for the purpose of the Nottingham lace manufacturers. The breeds of annual cocoons which were reared exclusively, even less than ten years ago, in Suwa and its neighbourhood, have lately been replaced in a large measure with bivoltini breeds, which offer to the consumer nothing like the cleanness, evenness, tenacity and firmness of thread which are found in the annuals.

The Yokohama merchants have repeatedly tried to persuade the reelers to limit themselves to annual breeds, whenever they had to turn out a thread which is required to be at the same time clean, even, and nervous as well as fine, such as is wanted at Nottingham.

But all those representations have been made in vain; we have satisfied ourselves that this season 80 per cent at least of the silk from the district of Suwa will be reeled off bivoltini cocoons; and as it is all, or nearly all, reeled no fuller than 4/5 cocoons, and a great deal much finer still, it will be too weak, and therefore unfit for the purposes to which it used to be applied some years ago.

E.—The proportion of the best cocoons is reduced to a minimum. It is only amongst those who make seed only for their own requirements that we have found first class cocoons.

We have likewise found that cocoons produced from seeds made for the purpose of trade, are no better than second rate.

We see an evidence of it in a fact stated in letters from Italy and France, recently received here, namely, that the seeds exported last autumn, and hatched this season, have generally yielded indifferent cocoons.

F.—Owing to the export which has taken place, within the last ten years, of the best annual seeds, it has been found necessary to replace them with bivoltinis, the education of which has extended with an incredible rapidity all over the country. The latter are much inferior to the others in many respects.

As a matter of course, the best descriptions of silk have continued to be reeled from annual cocoons; but bivoltinis have been extensively used for what are called good medium and medium, and current qualities of hanks, either alone or mixed with annuals.

It follows that whilst the best qualities still retain, although in a less degree than formerly, a portion of their intrinsic merit, the medium and current grades have deteriorated to a far greater extent, owing to the radical change which has taken place in the very nature of them, by the progressive introduction of bivoltinis.

The best qualities of silk almost entirely now find their way direct to the continent of Europe; the medium and current descriptions are generally sent to London, and, either used by the English manufacturers, or re-exported to the continent of Europe as occasions may occur.

Unfortunately they have degenerated during the last three or four years to such a point, that they attract little attention on the part of the continental buyers, and their prices have fallen to unprecedently low figures, so that the British importers may be said to have lost far more than those of the other consuming countries of Europe by the degeneracy of Japan silk.

We are convinced that if the Japanese bivoltini cocoons were to be reeled full sized, that is to say not less than 8-10 to 12-16 cocoons, or even coarser, provided due attention were paid to the evenness and cleanness of the thread, silk might be turned out with them, superior in many respects to that of China (China produces only bivoltini cocoons); such as many descriptions of Oshios, Nagahamas, &c., &c., and which would sell as currently as the old Tussahs before they began to be adulterated in the way that drove them out of consumption in Europe.

But the native reelers of Joshiu and Shinshiu between others, have been too long used to reel fine silk for the Yokohama market, and they know (or feel the difference of price that would be made at once between fine and full sized silk.

They have continued to reel fine silk with bivoltinis, in spite of the change in the nature of cocoons, and have produced in consequence a foul, soft, nerveless, fluffy thread which can only be wound with difficulty, and is spurned by the throwsters of Europe.

Repeated complaints have been made to the native dealers, by the foreign buyers, but to very little effect.

As far as our personal experience in the interior goes, the girls pay very little heed to what is said to them, and imagine that we overlook the very faults of which we complain so loudly.

The only way to give the native dealers a useful lesson, would be to refuse to buy any silk which did not reach the desired standard.

We shall not close these lines without tendering to you and the Japanese Government our best thanks for the passport which enabled us to accomplish with every facility the purpose we had in view; we should be happy were you to consider the investigations we have pursued as throwing light on the present critical situation of the most important branch of industry in Japan.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient humble servants,

J. M. JAQUEMOT.

RONALD C. JAQUEMOT.

To Sir HARRY S. PARKES,

H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan,

&c., &c., &c.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE PENSIONS OF THE SHIDZOKU.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

Among my thirty-five millions of brethren, there are more than four hundred thousand belonging, like myself, to the *Shidzoku* class, and to them I desire to speak, asking their advice, and that of all who bear in their hearts the same anxiety which I myself feel.

The reason why we *Shidzoku* are pensioners of the Government is that in the old days of the feudal system it was our duty to fight, and we discharged this well, nor were we ashamed of being *Shidzoku*. But, since the revolution, which overturned everything, we have become a class of useless dependents, and neither have duties to discharge towards the Government nor to the people. Thus there is no reason why we should rank above the common people, and why we should be receiving pensions. This feeling has been deeply impressed on my heart, and I am never free from it for a moment. When I look to the present circumstances of the *Shidzoku*, I find that nearly one half of them have surrendered their pensions to the Government, and have either become farmers, merchants or tradesmen, and in this manner many of them make their money and live independently, for which I ought to be and am grateful. Still I am not fully satisfied with it, because if we search deep down in the hearts of many of those who surrendered* their pensions, we find that they did not do this to save themselves from a shameful position, but with a view of carrying out some schemes of their own with the means derived from this surrender, while others acted from a desire to follow the fashions of the times. When I speak thus, it may sound as though I meant that it was wrong for the *Shidzoku* to throw up their pensions. But this is not the case. My fear is that, in very many cases, the money received from the Government in commutation of these pensions has not been put to the best purposes. Of course it is proper for the *Shidzoku* to surrender their pensions, for, in performing this act, they render themselves independent of the Government.

But why is it that these pensions are given to the *Shidzoku*? I think that the Government treats us with extreme tenderness, and feels sorry for us, thinking that

* The equivalent of the word 'surrender' is used here as it was above. But the writer refers to money received in commutation of the pensions.

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should these pensions be suddenly cut off, it would revolutionize the whole life of the class. Doubtless the Government feels this; but an old proverb says "If you love your child, make him travel abroad," the moral of which is that you must not carry your love too far. The love of the Government for the *Shidzoku* is of the warmest character, but it has in it for that very reason something of a disadvantage to them, and this is my reason for saying that their pensions must be abolished. Doubtless this view will hardly be palateable to the *Shidzoku* or coincide with the feelings of the majority of them. But I will here state what have been the effects of the recent changes in my own province, Aidzu, and will try to convince the pensioners that my ideas are not far from reason.

Our *Han* was put under a ban for resisting the imperial forces at the time of the Revolution, but this ban was afterwards taken off by the gracious act of the Government and was endowed with 30,000 *Koku* of rice, its former assessment being 230,000 *Koku* out of which the pensions were paid. Let us say that the *Shidzoku* of the province amounted to 25,000, and that it was not diminished after the reduction of the provincial revenue from 230,000 *Koku* to 30,000. It appeared as if the *Shidzoku* must starve. But nothing of the sort occurred, nor have there been any who have harboured any seditious feelings. When the *Han* were converted into *Ken*, the pension of the Daimio was again reduced to 3,000 *koku*, and all the *Shidzoku* were to receive four *go* of rice per day per head. Again, in 1873 it was enacted that a certain sum should be given to the *Shidzoku* in commutation of their pensions, and this extinguished the charge. But no one has starved by these successive reductions, while many have since become very prosperous. Although there was some suffering at the beginning of these changes, this very distress laid the foundation of our prosperity at the present day, and taught men expewience of which they knew nothing until they had to earn their living. Reflecting upon all this, it seems as though the *Shidzoku* should not be distressed even if their pensions were to cease entirely. But if the Government continues to pay them, these men will never entertain the *idea* of earning their own living. Think well over all this matter, ye *Shidzoku!* Why should the farmers and merchants give their hard-earned money to the Government? It is in order that they may be protected. But is it not how your office to protect them, and you receiving money which you have no right to receive? Is not this a subject of shame to you? Even if the farmers and merchants pity you, and do not begrudge the money they contribute to your support, is it not your duty to decline it? There are some who say it is the duty of the Government to give you these pensions and therefore they cannot be stopped. But should matters continue as they are at present, when are the *Shidzoku* to become independent? O, ye *Shidzoku!* search your own hearts, ye will find the true answer there.

IKEGAMI.

RELIGION.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

Religion has so important a bearing upon morals that it is indispensable to the constitution of society. If the morals of all men were naturally pure, religion would be unnecessary. As Kanko said, "If the hearts of men were clean, God would protect them, even though they did not pray to him." Those who set their minds upon the acquisition of knowledge and wisdom, know that if they are virtuous they will be happy, and that if they do evil they will be unhappy; if they are industrious they will become prosperous; if indolent, they will fall into poverty. If these reasons pervaded every deed, the minds and lives of men would become pure and religion would be unnecessary to reform them. But when men who have neither knowledge nor wisdom know not the respective effects of virtue and vice, we must consider what can be done to awaken their minds and influence their conduct. This can only be done by religion, and it behoves us to consider why it can be done by religion alone.

Now, in the various religions there is both true piety and superstition, and it is very difficult to decide which religion is true. For instance, the Buddhist say that Christianity is a corrupt doctrine, and that believers in that religion are superstitious; and the Christians again say the same thing of Mahommedanism and the Mahommedans. No conclusion can be arrived at until God himself comes into the world and determines the question. What is true and what not true cannot be determined by man.*

But suppose we see a man kneeling before a stone and worshipping it, we say he must be foolish or mad to be praying to that which has neither mind nor sense. So, although the Buddhists have strange images of different gods made out of wood and stone, the materials of which they are so made is in no way altered. And in our Japanese houses we may see pieces of paper pasted up with the names of the gods printed on them. But they are nothing but scraps of paper and have neither power to reward nor punish men. It is therefore idle nonsense to believe in such things.

The ground-work of the belief of men all over the world is much the same. Although they may differ in certain points, all men believe in some Supreme Power, and, in times of danger, look towards heaven and implore God's protection, even though they pray before wood and stone.

But there certainly must be in the world some one or more objects which are worthy of worship, and, if so, it is the duty of men to worship it or them, and to seek out the most honorable amongst them. Paper, wood, stone and bronze are not things that men can put faith in, and therefore they must seek out some mighty and virtuous Being to govern them, and as that Being can neither be seen nor touched, we cannot tell how many of them there are. We may indeed conclude that there is only one such Being, for we all live in one world, and there is no reason for believing that Europe and America were created by one God, and Japan by a Japanese *Kami*; and although many beings may have assisted in the work, there must have been one Head, so that, even in this case, we may infer the unity of the Creator.

This one Creator must have made the world and all that it contains, and therefore must *have a right* power to govern us. He dispenses happiness to the good and misery to the bad, wealth to the industrious and poverty to the indolent. As to the next world, all is uncertain; but should there be such a state of existence, and the souls of men be indestructible, those of the virtuous will be rewarded and those of the wicked punished hereafter. Let men therefore believe in the Good and the True, and not in the False.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR AUGUST.

(From the Government Gazette.)

5th—Rules and tables of weight and measures were published, and orders were given to the *Shi*, *Fu*, and *Ken* that offices where these can be obtained shall be erected in convenient places.

8th—The *Chihoh-kuan kwaigi jimu kyoku* (a department for transacting the business of the Local Officials' Assembly.) has been organized under the *Sho-in*.

The rank of officials of the *Shushi kiyoku* (a department charged with the care and compilation of the annals of the Empire) was fixed as follows:—

Soets (General superintendent)	equal to	4th rank.
First class of *Chosen* (collector)	„	5th rank.
Second „	„	6th rank.
Third „	„	7th rank.
First „ of *Kiyoshu* (assistant)	„	8th rank.
Second „	„	9th rank.
Third „	„	10th rank.
First „ of *Shoki* (secretary)	„	11th rank.
Second „	„	12th rank.
Third „	„	13th rank.
First „ of *Zenshi sei* (transcriber)	„	14th rank.
Second „	„	15th rank.

9th—Additions were made to the original rules, issued in October 1872, for the payment of the expenses of officials travelling on government business, and these additional rules come into force from the 15th of this

* The relative nature of human knowledge is here distinctly apprehended and fairly stated by the writer.—[ED. J. W. M.]

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month. Regarding officials travelling in foreign countries, the rules shall apply from the day after they have been received.

12th—A department called the *Gisokukwa* has been organised under the *Sho-in*.

The Superior Court in Fukushima has been removed to Miyagi, but its jurisdiction remains as before.

14th—As it has been reported that, in some localities, human beings are sometimes given in mortgage as security for the payment of debts, this is declared to be strictly prohibited; with this exception, that the debtor may pay his debts by labour and service during a term which may be specified.

24th—Provisional rules have been established for retirement from the Navy, and are embodied in a book drawn up to that end.

28th—It has been ordered that whereas, until now, one per cent of the value of land in towns and cities was paid as the land tax, three per cent will now be levied in accordance with the ordinance passed in the seventh month of the sixth year of Meiji, and the Act will be enforced universally throughout the country.

30th—In view of the alteration of the Land-tax, inequalities may arise which would cause inconvenience in the *Ken*, *Kôri* and *Fu*, originating in differences in the value of land and fluctuations of its produce. It has therefore been notified to all the *Fu* and *Ken* that the general reform of the Land-tax should take place in the 9th year of Meiji (1876) if possible.

31st.—The Government-house of the Sakata *Ken* has been removed to Tsuruga-oka, Tagawa *Kôri*, in the province of Aizen, and the name has been changed to Tsuruga-oka *Ken*.

GHOSTS.

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door.
LONGFELLOW. "*Footsteps of Angels.*"

It is the festival of *Bon*, the eve on which of all the long twelve months the spirits of the dear departed are permitted to return to earth, to hover near those who loved them, and to visit the cherished scenes of which their presence formed part before their journey to the other world began. Who amongst all the simple dwellers in this northern village has not upon his altar-shelf or in his heart some valued record of a friend or relative deceased, whose memory time has robbed of every blemish till the precious jewel shews no flaw nor crack; till the gem which scarce, perhaps, was rightly esteemed in the rough, has become a priceless brilliant, never to be parted with—a perennial joy, but most of all a joy upon this August eve?

'Twill soon be night, a moonless sultry night, when the winds are still and no sound can travel far. How are the ghostly visitors to find their way amongst the rugged hills which frown around the little hamlet? Their time is short, and should they miss the path they cannot come again for many weary months. The lonely widow and the sorrowing maiden, the weeping mother and the wifeless husband will live the coming year no whit the better if they fail to commune with their dead to-night. Then fire the underwood; pile blazing straw on burning leaves; hang lanterns at every door and window; keep open house all night. Let not the lamps, however, shew too bright a light, for the spirits love to enter unobserved. A pale cerulean tint, a gentle convolvulus color suits their fancy best. A weary way they have to travel, have those silent shades, nor may they linger on the road for food or drink; and so it is the custom in this secluded village to entertain these visitants with rice and vegetables and such-like simple fare. The rice pot, as is but becoming, must be scoured and polished brightly, and the rice cooked upon a special furnace. For so these people make shift to kill their fatted calf, where, alas! there is no fatted calf to kill, and one meal differeth not from another, year in, year out. These furnaces must be made of red and tenacious clay, which, when properly manipulated, becomes a firm cement-like mass. By all this little trickery the feast is made to differ from an ordinary meal and to do duty for a banquet. Before each door and beside a fire of hemp refuse is placed one of these little furnaces. It should be finished and in working order ere the sun has dipped behind the western hills, and its roseate glow has faded from the deepening twilight.

And now the bat is on the wing and the dew has commenced to fall; a few short moments more and night will have drawn her sable curtain over hill and hamlet. Most of the fires are glowing and the rice is nearly cooked. Haste ye, such as have not yet built up your furnaces, lest night should find you unprepared and the hungry spirits come to find no welcome. Ah me! the day is gone, and one poor helpless watcher's work is vain. How sad she looks—nay, what despair is in her face! Beside her sits her mother, old and blind and childish, smiling a happy foolish smile, and talking to herself. She cannot help to lighten her despair. Her hands are soiled with mud. Before her is a shapeless heap of earth, and by her side a burnished cauldron; but the rice within is scarcely colder than her heart, for she knows the spirit of her lover is about her and she hath not wherewithal to offer him. Ah! foolish virgin, your lamp is out; and whilst you fain would purchase oil and trim it, behold the bridegroom is come and—gone!

* * * * * * *

And now the street is deserted and the villagers have retreated to their houses—all save two women. The flicker from the expiring embers of a fire lights up their faces. One is old and wrinkled and has fallen asleep upon the shoulder of the fair young girl beside her, whose attitude and expression denote that for the present she has indeed fallen into the "depth of a divine despair."

Correspondence.

THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Imperial College of Engineering,
Tokio, 23rd September, 1875.

SIR.—In your paper of last week I observe an article on Public Works, signed "R. H. B." Into the question of the management of Public Works, I will not enter at present, but I hope you will allow me a short space to notice a few of R. H. B.'s remarks on Engineering Education in general, and on this College in particular.

As far as I can gather from the article, the only fault which is found with the programme of this College is, that too much time is taken up with theoretical studies to the neglect of the practical part of the students' education. If this were the unanimous opinion of men who are thoroughly well qualified to judge of such a question, I would not have the slightest hesitation in modifying the course to suit their views, but I have received letters from men who stand high in the profession, and without exception they agree with the arrangement which I have made. If any alteration is suggested, it is to make some of the theoretical subjects more complete, but not one of my correspondents proposes that any of these subjects should be curtailed.

For instance: Mr. Lewis Gordon, who is as distinguished in practice as in theory, says, "I have read the whole of the programme—it is wonderfully complete and I see nothing too ambitious in the Technical courses." Mr. John Anderson, late Superintendent of Woolwich Arsenal,—a man who rose from the ranks of working men, and therefore likely to know the relative value of theory and practice—suggested that the technical course in mechanics be extended.

I might give you similar opinions from other men quite as qualified to give advice, but I think the following extract from the *Engineer* embodies all that the others have said upon the subject.

"As an example of what a Government engineering college should be, we cannot do better than cite the institution at Tokio in Japan. The Japanese Government are in just the same position as that of India. They want engineers, and they have established a college to supply them.

"The calendars of this college for 1873 and 1874 lie before us, and they contain a great deal that is eminently suggestive. The Imperial College of Engineering was

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established at Tokio in 1873. under the orders of the Minister of Public Works, with a view to the education of engineers for service in the Department of Public Works."

"All the students are Japanese and all the professors are British. The Principal is Mr. Henry Dyer, C. E., M. A. University of Glasgow, while the Professors of Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Drawing and English Literature are all men of high attainments."

"At the end of the calendar for 1874, examples of the examination papers are given, and although they are easy enough, it reflects no small credit on students who acquired their information through the medium of a foreign language—English—that they appear on the whole with much credit to themselves and their instructors."

"The principal reason we refer to this College here, is, to show the admirable manner in which it is proposed to combine theoretical with practical instruction."

"The course of training will extend over six years. During the first four years, six months of each year will be spent at college, and six months in the practice of that particular branch which the student may select. The last two years of the course will be spent wholly in practical work. By this alternation of theory and practice the students will be able during each working half-year to make practical application of the principles acquired in the previous half-year The system of instruction will be partly what is usually called professorial, and partly tutorial, consisting in the delivery of lectures, and in direction and assistance being given to the students in their work."

"Can anything be better than this, or more likely to produce the class of men that is wanted? We regret that we have not space to describe more minutely an institution which has much to recommend it. We regret still more that English youths have no such facilities for learning their profession as those afforded by the Japanese Government."

In drawing out the course for this College, the first thing to decide was the greatest length of time that could be spared for the students' education.

Taking into consideration the pressing wants of the country and the well known anxiety of the Japanese for some practical results, I felt that if we extended the course beyond six years, it might lead to dissatisfaction. For the first two or three sessions the standard of examination will be comparatively low, but I have not the slightest doubt that at the end of the sixth year, we shall be able to turn out men who will prove useful to the country.

The length of the course fixed, the next thing was to determine the relative time to be spent at theory and practice. The above extract from the "Engineer" shows how I arranged it, and yet "R. H. B." says that he cannot resist the conclusion that too much importance is given in the Engineering College in Yedo to theory.

If I had proposed to take up all the time in theoretical studies, I might have been accused of giving too much prominence to theory, but with the present arrangement I refuse to admit the justness of "R. H. B.'s" criticism, the fact being that I know of no College in existence where so many facilities are given for practical work.

Perhaps it may surprise "R. H. B." when I say that I had previously quoted to my colleagues some of the extracts from the report of the Institution of Civil Engineers given by him towards the end of his article, in order to justify my proposal not to attempt too high a theoretical standard for a few years, as I was impressed with the necessity of turning out practical men in the shortest possible time. It is evident from "R. H. B.'s" article that he is quite ignorant of the facilities we have for practical work in connection with this College. Does he know that we have well equipped laboratories where what may be called experimental engineering may be successfully carried out? Does he know that we are forming a museum, where we are collecting models of machines and engineering works, specimens of materials and manufactured products, all of which the students will have opportunities of examining? Does he know that in connection with the College we have one of the largest (in a short time it will be the largest) mechanical engineering establishments in Japan, where those students who wish to become mechanical engineers will have every opportunity of learning the details of their profession? Even the Civil Engineers will spend a great part of their time here, as "R. H. B." need hardly be informed that now-a-days a man who is a good mechanical engineer has nearly learnt the practice of his profession as a civil engineer.

In the other departments special facilities will be given for learning the practice of their profession, so that at the end of their sixth year, there is every prospect of the students being able to exercise their judgment, instead of being bound hand and foot to a book of formulæ and a copy.

To those who pass a satisfactory examination at the end of the sixth year, I proposed to give the degree of "Master of Engineering." The examination will take place in the principles and practice of the work on which the students have been engaged. Strictly speaking it is a mistake to speak of an examination in the practice of engineering; it should rather be called an examination in certain things pertaining to that practice.

No college can undertake to examine in the practice of any art; the proficiency of the students must be certified by the engineer under whom they serve, and who has observed their aptitude for such work. The Calendar says, "The position of the student in the service will be determined by the final examination at the end of each course, as well as by his general aptitude for business."

"R. H. B." jumps to the conclusion that all the students will be immediately placed in charge of the execution of works on their own resposibility. Nothing could be further from what is intended.

In some cases where the students have spent a good deal of time on some special kind of work, they may be appointed to take charge of such work, but as a rule they will be under the supervision of some foreign engineer until they have obtained sufficient experience to undertake the work on their own responsibility; but, as I said, the general aptitude or inaptitude of the students for business will be taken into account, and if found necessary they may be appointed to very subordinate positions.

"R. H. B." says the possession of a degree "implies a capability to design and conduct the execution of engineering work." I would ask him to look over the Report of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and see if the diploma given by any college in Europe pretends to do anything of the sort. As a rule the diploma is given when the student leaves college, before he has spent any time in practice, and it simply certifies that the holder is in possession of such knowledge as will enable him, when he attempts practical work, to carry it out in an intelligent manner.

I admit there is something anomalous in the name "Master of Engineering," but the same anomaly exists in other professions—for instance, "Master of Surgery" is given to a medical student when leaving college, but it is never considered to mean that its holder is thorough master of all the principles and practice of surgery, it merely signifies that he is in possession of such knowledge as will enable him by practice to master all the details of his profession.

"R. H. B." has quoted Professor Fleeming Jenkin to show that the course for Civil Engineers is too extended. If he turns to page 8 of the same report he will find the programme of Professor Jenkin's class, and will see that the list of subjects is practically the same as what I have proposed, with this difference, that his is more advanced. To show you, however, that Jenkin's course is not above Japanese students, I know of two who attended his class in Edinburgh, and they were able to take places considerably higher than the average students. I should advise "R. H. B." to study this report of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and he will see that what I have proposed is the merest elements of what is attempted on the Continent. When he finds us setting such examination papers as are printed at page 123 of the above mentioned report, I will give him permission to say that we give too much attention to theory.

In speaking of the Cooper's Hill College "R. H. B." says, "he is inclined to the opinion that such institutions, by lessening the time which young men have to devote

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to the practical part of the profession, and by destroying their taste for it, will more or less tend to lower the high reputation in which English engineers stand in all parts of the world." It seems almost a waste of time to argue with one who holds such opinions, opposed as they are to those of every right thinking man. If they had been uttered two hundred years ago, they might have been forgiven, but in the present day when every small village has its Mechanics' Institute, and every large town its Technical College, they can only proceed from one who has some special reasons for holding them.

"R. H. B." quotes George Stephenson, Brindley, Telford and Smeaton as examples of what can be done without theoretical knowledge. Every one admits that these men by their mechanical genius were able to accomplish wonders, but none lamented more than themselves their ignorance of mechanical laws, and they never missed an opportunity of improving themselves in the theory of their work.

Does "R. H. B." not know how much George Stephenson regretted his deficient education—how, when a boy, he saved his three pence a week so that he might learn penmanship and arithmetic—and that his determination to procure a first class education for his son—the want of which he himself felt—was what spurred his ambition, and no doubt contributed to his success?

Brindley, when designing any new work, was in the habit of retiring to bed, and there arranging his plans, a system which "R. H. B." might advise to be tried with the Japanese. If Brindley had even known the elements of arithmetic and mechanics, he would have been able to have done double the work with less trouble.

Telford and Seamton seized every opportunity of improving their defective education, and none would have been more willing than they to admit the practical utility of a thorough grounding in the principles of their work.

It seems almost unnecessary to enlarge further on this part of the subject, but I will shortly mention another engineer, celebrated for building light-houses, Robert Stevenson of Edinburgh, of whom "R. H. B." may have heard. If so, is he aware that this Robert Stevenson, when building the Cumbrae Light-house, spent every spare moment he had in going to Glasgow to obtain instruction in mathematics and mechanics at the Andersonian University? Does he know that when engaged on a light-house on the Pentland Skerries in Orkney, he came to Edinburgh University in the winter and studied mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, chemistry, natural history, logic and agriculture? I have no doubt R. H. B. thinks this time was sadly mis-spent, or at least would have been spent to greater advantage in practical work; but Stevenson thought otherwise, and I am very much inclined to agree with him.

I would have "R. H. B." remember that other branches of engineering are taken up in this College besides civil. Would he also apply his arguments to the training of mechanical engineers? If so, then I have small hope of future progress in that department. Would Watt have made any of his discoveries if he had not previously studied the laws of heat and principles of mechanics? I very much doubt it. Even the small improvement that has taken place in the steam-engine since his time has been the result of theoretical investigation, backed up of course by practical experience.

To-day I found a striking example of the value of a knowledge of theoretical mechanics to a mechanical engineer or mill-wright. I was taken by a Japanese official to see what was considered a wonderful machine, which was intended to revolutionize the world and supply any amount of power out of a small pond of water. The apparatus consisted of a water-wheel, which worked on one side a set of pumps, and on the other a set of the ordinary Japanese stampers for cleaning rice. The action of the machine was intended to be as follows:—the water-wheel was turned by hand sufficient to effect a few strokes of the pumps,—these discharged the water into a vessel at a considerable height, and this again fell upon the water-wheel in the ordinary way,—which in turn supplied power to drive the stampers. The water passed from the wheel into the pond to be used over again, thus intending to realise the Perpetual Motion, the dream of school-boys and philosophers of all ages. The practice of this man was excellent, but his theory was deficient: he was considered a mechanical genius by his neighbours, but now I think he is a wiser, as well as a sadder man. How much trouble and expense would he have been saved, if he had known the elements of the principle of the Conservation of Energy. Does "R. H. B." think that this man's education would have been complete if he had been able to read a book of formulæ? If so, I would recommend him to study the Patent Office list, where he will find examples of frequent occurrence in which this principle of the Conservation of Energy and others equally important, are continually violated. Professor Rankine remarks:—"Such men too often spend their money, waste their lives, and, it may be, lose their reason in the vain pursuit of visionary inventions of which a moderate amount of theoretical knowledge would be sufficient to demonstrate the fallacy; and, for want of such knowledge, many a man, who might have been a useful and happy member of society, becomes a being, than whom it would be hard to find anything more miserable."

If "R. H. B." looks a little further on in Fleeming Jenkin's lecture which he has already quoted, he will find the following:—

"The younger men in factories have to design machinery frequently of one type, but nevertheless varying so much from year to year, that a sound knowledge of mathematics, mechanics, and physics, is of the greatest importance to them; consequently, as draughtsmen or designers, we find foreigners employed all over the country. And, *à priori*, I would rather engage a foreigner to carry out my ideas in designing a new machine than a young Englishman of equal standing, especially as most of the foreigners complete their education by working in a shop for a short period."

It is impossible to follow his logic when he tries to prove that what is required for mechanical is not so essential to civil engineers—in fact, he is inconsistent when he says further on "I wish my engineering pupils to owe quite as much to Professors Kelland, Playfair, and Tait as to me."

I cannot agree with "R. H. B." when he says that in Japan nothing new in the way of engineering is likely to be required. If by 'new,' he means new in principle, he is probably correct, but I think that Japan offers innumerable opportunities for new arrangements and designs, both in civil and mechanical engineering.

If these designs are made by a mere copyist, we are likely to see even more wonderful productions than the specimen I have mentioned above, where each part may be correct when taken by itself, but the general arrangement contrary to some of the most ordinary laws of mechanics and physics.

"R. H. B." remarks that "in the ordinary practice of the profession few questions of theory arise which have not already been worked out by such men as Fairbairn Rankine and others, and have been reduced to formulæ by them—the application of which is simple in the extreme." He is rather unfortunate in the names he selects, as Fairbairn was not a theoretical man, he was entirely practical. The little theory found in his books was not given by himself, but by a mathematical friend, whose assistance he always acknowledges.

Fairbairn's favourite theme at meetings of Mechanics' Institutes was his own defective education, and the necessity for the study of theoretical subjects to obtain success in practice. Rankine again, though his works are master-pieces of the kind, has not reduced his formulæ to such simplicity that the "veriest tyro in mathematics" can understand them, as "R. H. B." would have us believe. I should not like to trust the work designed by such a tyro.

I have far exceeded the limits which I intended for this letter, and will conclude by inviting "R. H. B." to Yedo, that I may shew him what we have done and what we propose to do, that thus he may be in a position to treat his subject with a greater amount of justice.

With this I send two copies of our Calendar for the current year, one of which you may present to "R. H. B."

I am, Yours very truly,

HENRY DYER.

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SPECIAL SERVICES IN CHRIST CHURCH.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir.—A great number of the English-speaking residents in Yokohama have been unusually excited by the recent advent of an English clergyman, by his preaching in the English Episcopal Church last Sunday, and by the part he has subsequently taken in holding Special Services in the same building. Some of them have been at the trouble to give vent to their feelings in letters to the daily press; and they have in this form discussed with more or less animation his object in coming, his manner, appearance, and doctrinal delivery—nay, surprise has even been expressed that public notice had previously been given by his friends of the services he was induced to conduct.

It must be admitted that the publicity sought for these services was thoroughly successful, and that no arrival of a stranger in Yokohama has ever been attended with more marked notoriety.

Had the preliminary hand-bills and the advertisements been intended to herald the advent of a troop of equestrians or a corps of ballet-dancers, no one would probably have taken the slightest exception to the proceeding, but that recourse should have been had to so commonplace a means of announcement, on behalf of a preacher of the Gospel, was more than the critics in question could be expected to stand.

Strange as it may appear, it has not been, as a rule, the Church-going people who have raised this special objection, but outsiders, who, like "Sceptic" and "Flaneur," denounce the whole proceeding as an outrage on decency. They are heart-broken at the cruelty of an English vicar's deserting his own flock and wasting their or his substance in foreign travel. They wonder why he should have entered upon such an undertaking. They even proceed in their righteous indignation to doubt his identity!

That a clergyman should travel, that he should undertake mission work, that he should presume on such a pretence to visit Japan, are suppositions too dreadful to contemplate. No such thing had ever happened here before, and, if they could help it, should ever happen again. Of the existence of much local excitement, there is no reason to doubt, still less that hostility and indignation greatly prevail in the minds of many persons. The only question is, what is the cause? What is the reason for such a display? Mr. Douglas might have travelled to the end of his natural life—he might have passed through Yokohama round the world once every year, or as often as he might have found it convenient, for all these people cared either for him or his parishoners: but that he should have announced himself as an Evangelist, and have given one week of his time to preach the Gospel in this place to those who needed it, is the sole foundation for all this commotion.

Preach the Gospel! What Gospel? Anything new, anything unusual? No! only the old story—the same that has been proclaimed for the past 1,800 years, the same that is now preached every Sunday in nearly every open port in Japan. It is evident, therefore, that mere preaching of the gospel is not the cause of the unusual irritation. Many places for public worship are regularly open for gospel services, and they call for no commotion or excitement; they are decorously conducted without any fuss; those persons go to them who so incline; those who don't, stay away. Unfortunately public worship by Protestant Christians has for long had a tendency to subside into a decorous formality, men are thoroughly satisfied with themselves and the great enemy of souls looks on with approval. But let a trumpet sound and men's consciences are roused. A special Evangelist has come from headquarters to ask what is doing in the Lord's kingdom in this advanced out-post, the inhabitants of which are absorbed in the affairs of this life, surrounded by heathen, and only too familiar with heathen customs, ignorance and vices.

Ignorance and vice, we are sorry to say, are only too common in every part of the world, notwithstanding all the preachers, the philosophers and the reformers of morals, and it needs all the restraints of religion, law and good government to keep the open display of them within the slightest bounds. As time goes on, every means are being had recourse to for lessening such evils, and no efforts have been found so efficacious toward this end as appeals to men's conscience. You may use the restraints of law or you may enforce the benefits of education, but unless these are accompanied by the higher appeals to man's better self, you make little way towards substantial improvement. It is this appeal, so effective and yet so repugnant to human nature, that has now reached us anew, and, as it were, fresh from England. Men are reminded in forcible terms of the lessons of their youth. They are called upon seriously to consider their ways, and they are urged to compare their present condition with that of former years, and to extend their compassion towards those around them, who never have had the advantages bestowed on themselves—advantages which ought to render them only more thankful and more considerate.

Sir, it is by no means a bad sign, but a very good one, that this hostility has been displayed. Men may talk loud and make a display of anger they do not always feel, but doubtless there are individuals who do feel and do fear. They hate to be reminded of their condition, they fear to be disturbed in their self-satisfaction.

Mr. Douglas is now here giving gratuitously his time and his labour in the good cause. He has made a powerful impression in this place, and will shortly leave behind him many thankful and sympathizing hearts, and whenever he resumes the sphere of his regular duties in happy England, he will be justified in saying to his and our fellow countrymen that he found in the Eastern seas many who received him gladly, many to whom his coming was as a message from heaven, and many who, though alarmed at this advent of an Evangelist among them, may yet hereafter have cause to rejoice at the words he was permitted to speak during his short sojourn.

I remain, Sir, a humble
Christian.

THE DESCENT OF FUJIYAMA.

To the Editor of the Japan Weekly Mail.

Dear Sir,—A correspondent of the *Japan Herald* having, by a rude and offensive insinuation, thrown doubt upon a statement in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 7th August last relative to the accomplishment of the descent of Fujiyama, from the summit to Subashiri, in two and a quarter hours, inclusive of some short time lost in mistaking the path, I have much pleasure in offering your readers my opinion of such an undertaking.

Previous to the publication of the letter alluded to, I had entered into a moderate wager to proceed on foot, accompanied by one or two *guides*, but without other assistance, from the gateway of Subashiri to the summit of Fujiyama and back to the gateway of Subashiri. The trip to be made in July or August next, business and health permitting, and accidents barred. Time not to exceed ten (10) hours from start to finish.

In offering this wager I estimated time as follows:—

Subashiri to summit...	7 hours.	= 10 hours.
Refreshment	½ „	
Descent to Subashiri	2½ „	

but in this estimate I considered the last allowance of time gave me a margin of 15 to 20 minutes.

In the proposed trip I shall be happy to be accompanied by any number of gentlemen to act as umpires, by whose decision, without any referee acting on my behalf, I shall be willing to abide.

My experience of the country in the vicinity of Yokohama has shown me that distances are generally much exaggerated, and the time required to walk from any one known place to another greatly over-estimated.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. H. TALBOT.

I concur in the above,
A MAJOR.

Yokohama, September 24, 1875.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17, *Paraguay*, British steamer, Williams, 1,179, from London, General, to E. Fischer & Co.

Sept. 19, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,200, from Shanghai and ports, Sept. 11, Mails and General to M. B. Co.

Sept. 19, *Wm Van Name*, American barque, Watts, 466, from New York, March 17, Kerosene, to Carl Rohde.

Sept. 15, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1914, from Shanghai and Ports, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Sept. 23, *New Republic*, British barque, Adams, 580, from New York, April 26, General, to Order.

Sept. 23, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,881, from Hongkong, Sept. 15, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co:

Sept. 25, *Geelong*, British steamer, C. Fraser, 1,139, from Shanghai, Sept. 21, Mails, to P. & O. Co.

Sept. 25, *Kanagawa-maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 749, from Shanghai and ports, Sept. 18, Mails and General, to M. B. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21, *Naples*, British steamer, Flindt, 1,447, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sept. 22, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co,

Sept. 25, *Hants County*, British barque, Cochrane, 647, San Francisco, Tea and sundries, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co,

Sept. 25, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,019, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M.B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Takasago Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Revd. F. Galpin, Mr. H. F. Abell, and 1 European, 1 Chinese in the steerage. From Nagasaki.—Bishop Petitjean and servant, Messrs. W. L. Roch Junr., J. Scott, J. Mahed, Go and servant, Araki and servant, Taketomi and servant, Nose, and 46½ Japanese 1 Chinese in the steerage. From Simonoseki.—Mr. and Mrs. Kasheda and child, Minami, and 40 Japanese in the steerage. From Hiogo. Mrs. Fitzgerald, Messrs. J. P. Van Hemert, Cope, Herhausen, Bonger, Reynvaan, Fitzgerald, D. M. Gray, H. A. Fagan and servant, E. C. Kirby, Honble. Miss Otchi and attendant, Messrs. Fuwakoshi, and three others, Okamura and servant, Sakarai and servant, Shimadzu and servant, Minakata, Kido and servant, Amakasa, a Japanese lady, and 129 Japanese, 1 European, and 1 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Tanais*, for Hongkong.—Edward Whitall, Lawrence, E. Loureiro, Consul General of Portugal, J. C. Gray, L. Dubief, Kan.

Per *Oregonian*, from Shanghai,—For Yokohama—Messrs. J. Bradfield, J. O Brien. G. H. Ferguson. Aug. Heard, Hiley, Heineman, Yashimo, Masugawa, H. Gorman, Miss Elliot, Mrs Oneiya and Miss Gordon. For America—Jas. M. Young.

Per *Great Republic* from Hongkong.—C. W. Crocker, for San Francisco.

Per P. & O. steamer *Geelong*, ex *Su da* from Shanghai.—Messrs. A. Andrico, C. Reckes, T. Bingham, H. Collins, and Marshall.

Per *Kanagawa maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. W. Leslie, J. Stickler, W. Dodd R. N., Burge, R. Lewis, Gibson, Bird Wertheimber, Winstanley and 10 Japanese in Cabin, and 85 Japanese, 3 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Takasago Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Wiht, Watanabe, Shand, Nogawa, Mawaka, Kimura, Kawasaki, Minakata, Handa, Potter, E. H. House, Cobb, F. W. Fry, Hyashi, Mochiyoshi, Ewago, Whitfield, Hrauch, Motono, Yasuda, Mrs Marshall, and Mr. and Mrs. Carvalho and child, 4 Chinese and 437 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Niigata Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$1,400
,, ...	*yen* 5,003

Per *Tanais*, for Hongkong—

Silk—France, ...	404 bales.
England	262 ,,
	667 bales.

Per *Oregonian*, from Shanghai.

Treasure	$150,000

Per *Takasago Maru*, for Shanghai.

Treasure	$2,500
	Yen 5,000

REPORTS.

The *Wm. Van Name* reports: heavy weather off the Cape during which split several sails, had the deck swept, water casks stove in and boats damaged.

The *Great Republic*, reports: Left Hongkong September 15th, at 3 p.m. On September 16th, at 6.45 a.m. off Tongmi Point passed O. & O. Co's Steamer *Belgic* for Hongkong. September 19th, 11 a.m. passed English Mail Steamer bound for Hongkong. Arrived at Yokohama, September 23rd at 2.45 p.m. Strong N.E. winds prevailed the entire passage.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York ...	... H. A. Litchfield ...	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York ...	... Lothair	Mourilyan Heiman & Co.,	early.
San Francisco	... Belgic	O. & O. Co.	10th Oct.
London	... Merse	E. A. Abbott	25th Sept.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Great Republic	Cobb	...San Francisco.
Geelong	C. Fraser	
Kanagawa Maru	Young	
Massilia	Raud	
Naruto	DuBois	
Nevada	Williams ...	...Shanghai.
Oregonian	Harris	
Paraguay	Williams	
Sea Gull	Aefort	
Volga	Nondedeu	

SAILING SHIPS.

Coulnakyle ...	... 579	Gordon	...
Cremona	... 608	Gove	...
City of Quebec...	... 707	Davidson ...	...New York.
Gaucho	... 337	Crighton ...	...
H. A. Litchfield	... 638	Spalding ...	...New York.
Jessie Jamieson	... 507	West	...
John Bunyan ...	... 666	Graves	...
Lothair	... 794	Orchard... ...	...New York, early.
Merse	...	Robertson ...	...London.
New Republic...	... 580	Adams	...
Parmenio	... 369	Abbott	...
Wm. Van Name	... 466	Watts	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
Italian corvette ...	...Vittor Pisani	Captain A. de Negri
American corvette	...Yantic	...Captain M'Nair
H. M.'s corvette	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glenroy" str.; "Patroclus" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke"; "Formosa"; "Punjaub"; "Flying Spur."

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Vichua;" "Shalimar."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary". For Hiogo.—"Ugo"; "Robert Kelly"; "Rishd. Lattley"; "Hafrofjan"; "Hope."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Lochleven Castle."

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Nestor" s.; "Deucalion";

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Lorne" s.s. "Lotus" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Albuera"; "Western Chief" "Ullock"; "Banda"; "Tamesa."

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

VESSELS SPOKEN.

The "Shalimar" June 29th, 41°. N. 24°. West, bound to this port.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have continued weak throughout the past fortnight, with a fair demand for Bank Bills principally at short usuance; there have also been moderate sales of Private Paper.

Gold Yen, are fast advancing to par, some purchases having been made at a ¼ per cent discount.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1d.
,, Bank Bills on demand.....	4s. 0d.
,, Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1⅛d. to ⅜
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.19
,, Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.25
On SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	72½
,, Private 10 days' sight	72¾
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	Par.
,, Private 10 days' sight.....	¼ per cent disct.
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	98
,, 30d. sight Private	101
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
,, 30 days sight Private	101
Gold Yen.....	401.25
Kinsats	406

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton.—During the closing fortnight business has been shown indications of an improving tendency, and the prices of most articles of import have undergone a further advance.

Cotton Yarns. The demand runs chiefly on numbers 28/32 which may be quoted considerably higher; 16/24 and 38/42 are less enquired for but are very firmly held.

Grey Shirtings of all weights are fairly saleable at advancing rates. *T. Cloth* is more enquired for, the 7 lb. weights being chiefly in demand. *Velvets* are for the moment in less favour, but prices are nominally without change. The stocks of *Taffachelass* increase but the rates demanded are nevertheless firm.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 30 in. per pce.	$2.00	to $2.10	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „ nom.	2.50	to 2.70	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75	to	1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „ 30 in. „ „	2.30	to 2.65	Black Velvets	8.75	to	10.00
9 lbs.	38½ „ 44 in. „	2.60	to 3.05	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.30	to	3.40
				Taffachelass. 13 yds, 43 in.	2.55	to	2.70

Cotton Yarn.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30.00	to 35.50	No. 38 to 42	per picul	$41.50	to 46.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$37.00	to 41.50	Reverse Twist 16-24	„	$36	

Woollens.—The closing fortnight has been marked by excessive tranquillity. The previous demand, small as it was and tempting as the prices consented to by importers appeared, has again collapsed, and with the exception of a few small sales of *Mousselines de laines*, business has remained altogether suspended and prices must be considered as entirely nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25	to 7.80	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25	to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.75	to 5.50	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.32	to 0.36
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in.	0.25	to 0.34	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	8.00	to 1.20
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25	to 7.25	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70	to 0.80
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50	to 19.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45	to 0.52½
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00	to 14.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.50	to 0.70
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in.	0.18½	to 0.20½	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.40	to 0.42½

Iron.—The market is without a favourable change. The transactions of the past fortnight have been unimportant.

Iron flat and round	per picul	$3.50	to $4.00	Iron hoop	per picul	$4.10	to 4.50
„ nail rod assorted	„	3.50	to 4.00	„ pig	„	1.50	to 2.00
„ small size	„	3.80	to 4.20				

Sugar.—The market continues very quiet for all descriptions and sales are on a small scale.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	4.30	to 4.40	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.70	to 5.30
in Basket	„	4.10	to 4.20	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4.40	to 4.50
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	8.00	to 8.10	Swatow	„	3.30	to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	7.20	to 7.70	Daitong	„	3.30	to 3.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	6.20	to 6.60	Japan Rice	„	3.25	to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.50	to 5.90	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.60	to 2.65

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 10th instant, settlements are 750 bales of Hanks and 250 of Oshiu. Prices for all descriptions of Hanks have advanced $10 to $15 and remain firm at previous quotations for Oshius. The market is well supplied, and the stock has the increased to 900 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight are 992 bales, making the total export since 1st July 3,095 bales against 2,489 last year for the same period.

Silk Worms' Eggs.—Last year total arrivals at this date were 800,000 cards; we have none as yet to report for the present season.

		At Exchange 4s. 1½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.26 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*			*At Exchange 4s. 1½ in London.*	*At Exchange 5.26 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks—				Oshiu—Best	Nom. $530 to 550	19s. 10d. to 20s.	6d. frs. 55 to 57
Extra	No. 1			„ Good	Nom. $500 to 520	18s. 9d. to 19s.	6d. frs. 52 to 54
Best	No. 1 to 2	$470 to 490	17s. 9d. to 18s. 5d. frs. 49 to 51	H'matki	No. 1, 2...$440 to 460	16s. 8d. to 17s.	5d. frs. 46 to 48
Good	No. 2	...$440 to 460	16s. 8d. to 17s. 5d. frs. 46 to 48	„	No. 3, 4...$420 to 430	16s. 0d. to 16s.	4d. frs. 44 to 45
Good all round	No. 2½	$410 to 435	15s. 7d. to 16s. 6d. frs. 43 to 46	Kakeda—Best	...$570 to 600	21s. 3d. to 22s.	3d. frs. 59 to 62
Medium	No. 3	$360 to 400	14s. 0d. to 15s. 3d. frs. 37 to 42	„ Good	...$530 to 550	19s. 10d. to 20s.	6d. frs. 55 to 57
Common to Inferior							

Tea.—A rather fitful demand exists for this staple as holders after a day's large sales at once advance the price of their stocks and thus deter buyers. They seem to be entirely blind to the fact that this market is in such speedy communication with the American Tea centres, and that an exceptional purchase ordered by wire of 600 to 800 piculs, ought not to establish a marked rise in face of the large stocks in the country yet to come in. They are overlooking another very important point viz, that in their anxiety to get the New Crop down to a good market, they have paid less attention this season to the curing than was customary heretofore. The Teas to hand already shew this fault in a large proportion, and by this date next month it will be difficult to find many parcels under "finest" Teas which will not be more or less heated or sour.

Our settlements since 18th instant have been 4,600 piculs, and arrivals 3,700 piculs. Stocks are about 8,000 piculs.

Price close rather nominal, holders looking for rates entirely out of the question considering New York advices; and buyers awaiting the arrival of the American mail now due.

Common		$20.00	to 23.00	Fine		$36.00	to 38.00
Good Common		24.00	to 27.00	Finest		$39.00	to 42.00
Medium		28.00	to 31.00	Choice	nominal.	$45 and upwards;	
Good Medium		32.00	to 34.00				

Ships on the berth, *Lothair*, to sail 28th instant; *H. A. Litchfield, City of Quebec*, and *Ambassador*. [very scarce.

Freight £2.5.0. per 40 cubic feet.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH, undertaken.

Address **M.**, Care of
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO 2/9

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.
ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER
FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO.
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipeint decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," At ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama July 3, 1875. 10ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to
WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

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May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 40.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 2, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressea and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue d subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Little is positively known regarding the occurrence in Corea the account of which, published on Thursday evening, has caused so much stir both in Yedo and here. But it is doubtless true that a Japanese gun-boat was fired upon by the Coreans, and that her people then landed, took a fort, and burnt the village near to which the attack was made. If, in giving our own short account of it on Friday morning, we mentioned the possibility of war, or the probable attitude of the nation in the event of its breaking out, we did so assuredly with no feeling either that it would be wise or was necessary under all the circumstances. If it be true that summary punishment was inflicted upon the attacking party, the question fairly arises whether this does not satisfy the actual requirements of the case. The general feeling among foreigners is that it does so, and that however gratifying it might be to the luxury of revenge to call the Corean Government to account for these acts of its subjects, it would at this moment be far wiser to postpone any such remonstrances and the demands which might accompany them until affairs in this country were more settled. The Japanese have so lately proved that they can fight their own battles, that no exhibition of the spirit of the nation is now required. The country urgently demands peace and the opportunity to push forward its necessary internal reforms. Far from being overburdened with money, it is undoubtedly poor, and though fairly provided with war material laid in for the last emergency, a war which might be long and would certainly be expensive, would be a great calamity at this moment. Whether a Government, which, in spite of a great deal of good work, is not very popular, and will not be so until it takes the burdens off the land, can enforce, what is probably its own desire, abstention from war, remains to be seen. The Satsuma men have to be reckoned with, and it is likely that their strong voice would be for war. Not so surely, however, as some imagine. We have had most trustworthy intelligence within not very many months that the clan, which is said to be very loyal, very practical and rather stolid, if not stupid, does not see what good could arise, or what advantage be gained, from a war with Corea. It is, however, one thing to say this in cold blood, and quite another to say it after a little passage of arms which has left both sides somewhat the warmer for the occurrence.

The question, however, certainly arises, Is the modern doctrine that nations are not justified in closing their territory to the friendly advances of other nations, right or wrong? If wrong, there is not a word to be said. But, if right, have not the Coreans set it at defiance long enough? And could not the great powers interested in letting the light in upon Asia and getting the eastern hemisphere somewhat into order, give such general countenance to the Japanese as to make the present outrage upon a friendly power the occasion of supporting it or joining with it in a demand that the country should no longer continue closed; that the sense of the world is against any such exclusive doctrine or line of action; and that persistence in it, defying as it does the conditions under which alone mankind has advanced upon the paths of progress and civilisation, can no longer be tolerated? It is idle to suppose that Corea will, can, or should remain for ever in her present condition, and it would be preposterous for the great European powers to stand by and see Japan and Corea fighting about what is little more than an accident, while one of the greatest and most liberal doctrines of the modern life of the world is at stake. There is always some small proximate cause which, when time is ripe, launches the coming event into the ocean of universal history, and the event chronicled on Thursday would seem to be the fitting proximate cause in this case. Let us see whether sound law, sound policy and sound philosophy do not encourage us at this moment to do the Japanese a good turn, and introduce, even though with some slight reluctance on her part, a new relative into the family of nations.

Under the heading Sericulture in Japan, we reviewed last week Messrs. Jaquemot's report on their recent excursion in the silk districts. In our present issue we publish and recommend to the attention of our readers a letter in which these gentlemen criticize our review. Their report made no mention of the *pébrine.* Their present statement in reference to that disease is the more welcome as, being stronger than purely negative evidence, it goes farther to corroborate our conclusions. The *Kiito Aratame Kuaisha* is the great corporation which was established a few years ago by the Government to control the whole silk trade of the country. Naturally enough we believed, as no doubt our readers did, that the word *Kuaisha,* which so frequently occurs in Messrs. Jaquemot's report, applied to that corporation. It appears, however, that we were mistaken; they never came into contact with it; the duty of inspecting silk, which was one of its essential attributes, has been transferred by a recent decree to a new body of men. As the word *Kiito Aratame Kuaisha* means "Company or association, for improving, reforming, inspecting silk," we may perhaps be excused for having applied it to that new body of silk-inspectors; but the acknowledgment of our error does not in the least impair the force of our previous remarks on the question of Government interference. Whether the deterioration of Japan silks has been progressive, gradual, or not, is a question of fact which we leave to the decision of those who are in a position to analyse the manifold causes of the neglect into which Japan silks have fallen. We had no doubt that Messrs. Jaquemot's report would tend to create a strong prejudice at home against the silk of the new season. Whether we have gone too far in warning our readers against their first impression is, as we said at first, an open question. As

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mail after mail is taking home the strongest possible evidence on the subject, we will leave the shipments to speak for themselves.

We should be sorry to dismiss this important topic without giving a strong expression to our agreement with Messrs. Jaquemot on two points:

1st The baneful influence of the Export of Silk-worm's eggs on the quality of Silk.

2nd The deplorable waste of coccoons which is the result of imperfect *machinery* and careless reeling.

We publish elsewhere a translation of an essay on Revolutions by a Mr. Kusama Tokiyoshi, but cannot be content to do so without saying a few words upon it. The general tendency of his doctrine is of the most pernicious nature, and would be countenanced by no writer of any eminence in political philosophy. Revolutions are in themselves bad things, and are only tolerable as medicine administered to dispel or counteract other evils. If improvement is impossible without a resort to violent means, violent means must be resorted to. But as in the body of man, good food and wise regimen will ensure health, so in the body politic good government will ensure contentment, order, and, certain other conditions being fulfilled, progress. Revolutions are the deplorable results of bad government, not the expedients of a wise people who have their choice between revolutions and good government. Medicine does not nourish, neither do revolutions; rather indeed, do both impoverish. It is true that they expel other evils, but these evils ought never to have been allowed to gain so much strength as to necessitate their expulsion by force. A wise statesman and a wise people will only regard them as tolerable when they promise to be the lesser of two inevitable evils. When the writer of the essay talks about "their genial influence," his words bear a perfectly poisonous atmosphere with them. You might as well talk about the genial influence of prussic acid, because prussic acid is occasionally used as a medicine. It is a deadly, not a genial, influence, through a resort to it on extraordinary occasions may be warrantable or even desirable. The great thing is not to permit any confusion to rest in the mind with regard to the nature of revolution. It is in itself a bad, not a good, thing; whatever may be its ultimate effects, its influence is not genial, but noxious, destructive and poisonous. It may fail in its operation and bring about even greater evils than those it was administered to remove; and, far from being an expedient to which a wise man would readily resort, it is the very last he will have recourse to, and then only in the case of the most violent disorders and after the most careful deliberation whether the disease cannot be expelled by other means, even though these should operate far more slowly. What every wise man should urge is timely reform, honest administration, prudent changes, firmness in resisting clamour, concession to wise suggestion and to growing intelligence. A people unfit to govern themselves rarely gains by revolutions, and none should resort to them who cannot, to some extent at least, control them.

The following circular has been issued by the Kobusho.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby ordered that without express written permission given in each case by the Minister of the Cobusho—

1st.—No officer of the Cobusho shall publish or communicate or show to any person or persons unconnected with the office or department to which he belongs any official document.

2nd.—No officer of the Cobusho shall write to any newspaper, or publish or cause to be published in any newspaper or elsewhere any thing upon the subject of or in connexion with the business or administration of his office or department.

3rd.—Every breach of either of the two forgoing orders, or of any part thereof shall be viewed as a breach of official trust, and further shall be dealt with as an act of insubordination of the most serious character.

By order of The Minister of Public Works.

27th September 1875.

Now it is said that this most unwise notification has been put forward in consequence of the publication in this journal, the week before last, of a very excellent paper signed R. H. B. upon the general question of Public Works, in answer to which a letter appeared in our issue of last week. If this report be true, the Kobusho has unquestionably acted upon the worst possible advice and deserves a serious rebuke for such a line of action. If official secrets had been divulged, if character had been aspersed, if disorderly or mutinous writing had appeared, it would be quite right to step in and prevent it. But such writing as we published is part of the very life and soul of public affairs, and we are in doubt whether to be more surprised or indignant at the manner in which it has been treated. Public discussion, we repeat it, if properly conducted, is of altogether incalculable benefit, and the Japanese can hardly be grateful enough to those who carry it on. What was there in these communications to disturb the equanimity of any public office or officer? If there was any conflict of opinion, it was open, decorous and intelligent, intended and calculated to do good, wholly untinged by personal *animus*, and dealing with open questions of the highest importance here as elsewhere. Are a number of free men, accustomed to look upon open discussion as the very soul of modern life, to have their mouths shut on the great topics which engage nine tenths of their thoughts and energies? We are indeed astounded at the issue of this notification, than which we have for a long time seen nothing so bad launched by the Government. It is as thoroughly illiberal in spirit as it is indicative of a profound misapprehension of the very genius and spirit of modern life, something of which we hoped that the Japanese were catching. What good can we possibly hope to do in placing before them some of the best thought produced by foreigners in this country, if it is to be treated in this manner? What chance is there for the gradual but steady improvement of things here if such thought is banished alike from the eyes of foreigners and natives? If this journal encouraged a number of disaffected men to air their real or imaginary grievances anonymously, while eating the bread of the Japanese Government, there might be some cause for remonstrance and ground for action. But there has not been a trace of this. Questions of principle or practice have alone been debated, and no free-born men have ever yet been silenced by any Government pretending to be civilized, in discussing such questions. It is impossible to speak with too great severity upon this most indiscreet Notification, and if it has been issued at the suggestion of any foreign employé of the Government, it simply proves that whatever other qualifications he may possess for his post, he is deficient in this much, that he is out of harmony, utterly and entirely, with that spirit of freedom and openness which has braced, enlightened and purified the life of the nineteenth century.

It certainly seems very hard for the Japanese to get justice done them. They are either abused in terms which could only be fairly applied to a tribe of vain savages, or praised and flattered in a manner which would turn the heads of a much wiser people. The critics who indulge in the latter form of comment used to appear some years ago more frequently than they have done of late. But every now and then we come across one of them, as a specimen of some vanishing race of men or animals may be found by the naturalist. The following extract from a letter in the *Academy* shows that the genus is not yet wholly extinct.

The study of the art and genius of Japan, what is called here *le Japonisme*, makes marked progress in France. I am very proud of it because if I did not give the first impulse to the study, I at least originated the word for it. The *Japonisme* was written for the first time in a young journal of literature and poetry, founded and supported by the well-known group of *Parnassians*. I had friends in it, and although not a poet by profession, my articles entitled "Le *Japonisme*" were accepted, and—I may write this without conceit, since the *Renaissance* reckoned, besides its contributors, about one hundred and twenty subscribers—they obtained so much success that the term was immediately accepted. My object was to attract public attention to Japan, and thus promote useful essays in science, criticism, and art. All is singular and delicious in this country and this race: the poetry, the brevity of which contains treasures of delicacy concealed under heaps of allusions; the history, which is chivalrous and romantic, made up of slaughter and of love; the painting, which is brilliant; the sculpture, which is full of fine observation and delicacy; the art of working metals and that of manufacturing china, which have been carried to the highest point of perfection; drawing and printing in colours managed by processes of which we are ignorant in Europe, and which are the surest means of artistic propaganda among popular classes. All this is well worth considering. The influence of the Japanese albums on artists such as Mr. Whistler, and such as those among us who form the group of the *Intransigeants* is manifest, but its action upon our artists who apply their talent to manufacture has been equally apparent. For some years past our carpets, our hangings, our wall-papers, our furniture, our table services have been designed and executed in a lighter and more harmonious scale of

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colour. I think it very important for Western nations to make bright homes for themselves. It is a practical remedy against gloomy notions. The idea of evil was in the history of the first human families associated with that of darkness. Prometheus dealt the gods a fatal blow by giving mortals at once a hearth and torch. For my part, I never would allow my little girls or their nurses to be dressed in black.

Passing over the pardonable pride with which so feeble a writer refers to his parental claim to the word *Japonisme* ("Que vous semble de ce mot *tapinois?* N' est il pas bien choisi?") a stroke of delicacy and subtilty allied—if not not very closely—to genius, we come to the acute piece of criticism beginning, "All is singular and delicious in this country and this race &c." That "treasures of delicacy" may be concealed under "heaps of allusions" in Japanese poetry is, of course, possible enough, though no one has yet discovered them. A writer in these columns well qualified from his knowledge of the language to be considered a fair judge, lately said "I have never yet come across one fine thought in all the Japanese poetry I have examined." If, among this people, "all is delicious," how are we to account for the statements made in a letter published in our columns this very day, and treating with just severity theatrical representations so obscene and disgusting that even allusion to them is impossible? We know well enough that reforms in this direction cannot be made in a day. But meanwhile do not let us have this horrid cant about "delicacy." In the history we shall grant that there is much of romance and of chivalrous feeling, though the latter has never yet taught the Japanese that cutting a man down from behind is a supremely infamous thing. If "slaughter" is a noble ingredient in history, that of this country has great claims on our admiration, though we should have thought that everything depended upon the motive of the combatants. If mere bloodshed is noble, commend us to the Sioux, Pawnees, Choctaws and Fijians. So far as love is concerned, everything depends on its quality, and the institutions of the country utterly forbid the idea that here it is, generally speaking, a noble passion. In painting, the Japanese are still bound by the conventional art of China, which sets nature at defiance. We have never yet seen a Japanese picture in which the human figure was drawn with even an approach to accuracy. A new school has sprung up of late in which more expression has certainly been thrown into the face, and which promises to destroy the ridiculous old ideal of countenance. But any one who will examine the anatomy of these pictures, especially of the shoulders and arms, will see in a moment that the artist never paints from living models. We lately cannot called the attention of a native painter to this point, and he acknowledged that he had never done so. "The sculpture, full of fine observation and delicacy!" Why, there is no sculpture, or any trace of it in the sense in which we understand the word. There are images of Buddha and the gods of the national mythology, but the ideas underlying all these came from India, and for the most part they are marvels of the grotesque or the hideous. Some of the castings of Buddha are very fine; the Daibutz near Kamakura is certainly one of the finest things in the world. But it is in the last degree absurd to talk about a school of sculpture existing in Japan. In the arts of pottery and the working of metals the Japanese certainly have done and still do, beautiful things; but we altogether deny that "they have arrived at the highest point of perfection." When we see anything in this country like the Ghiberti gates, or the works of Quentin Matsys or Cellini, we may then use these very unqualified expressions of the writer in the *Academy*, but not until then. Such writing destroys the meaning and value of words, and makes criticism a mere string of inapplicable superlatives. If the *Parnassians*, of whom we hear something in this letter, write and think like this, we shall fear that the spirit which Molière exorcised in the *Précieuses Ridicules* is not yet dead in Paris.

Signora Palmieri gave her third Concert on Monday evening last, and drew a full, though not an overwhelming house, as on the two previous occasions.

Signorina Persiani opened the evening with a *Romanza* from L'Africana, "*Addio, terra natiya*"—a very difficult and ungrateful song. The progressions are so capricious and startling that the ear is almost distressed, instead of being pleased or soothed, by them. The modulations are, of course, those of a great scholar, who shows a wonderful knowledge of his art. But does not Mozart show just as much knowledge? And who will say that his music produces this kind of effect? Signorina Persiani, who has run away with the heart of the public and is very secure of it, did all she could for the music, but did the music do all it could for her? We think not. Signora Palmieri followed with a fine *scena* from the *Ballo in maschera*, the opera in which the death of Gustavus Vasa is celebrated. The scene chosen is that in which the heroine seeks the enchanted herb promised her by the witch whom she has consulted. She is surprised during the search by her husband's mortal enemy, who also loves her passionately, and the music pourtrays with great dramatic power the emotions and excitement of the scene, which gave Signora Palmieri an admirable opportunity for the display of her powers both as a singer and an actress.

Signorina Persiani then sang Benedict's variations on the *Carnaval de Venise*, but we have heard her to greater advantage in prettier music. A duet from Linda di Chamouni followed this, and the first part closed with the *bolero* of which we wrote last week, sung by Signora Palmieri even better, if possible, than at the second concert. In response to an enthusiastic demand, she repeated the second part of it.

The trio by Gordigiani which opened the second part was very effective. It is pretty music and was very well sung. Then came "*O luce di quest' anima*" from Linda di Chamouni by Signorina Persiani, *Non e ver* by Signor Palmieri, and the celebrated terzet from Don Giovanni as a finish.

Signora Palmieri gives a concert at Yedo this evening, and we may have the opportunity of hearing the party once again before they leave for America.

The largest casting ever made in Yokohama was successfully completed on Wednesday afternoon last at the Iron Works of Mess. Whitfield and Dowson. It consisted of a four-blade screw weighing about two tons, and the work was performed with ease and entire success.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

The movement of the *shidzoku* towards Kioto receives confirmation by reports from various quarters. It is alleged that those residing in Shidzuoka are gradually, and in small parties of twos and threes, gathering together in the Western capital.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says it is rumoured in the capital that the Satsuma *shidzoku* have held several meetings in Yedo, as a result of which they have addressed memorials to the Government.

As the movements of the Southern *samurai* towards Kioto form the subject of much comment, it may be well to state that the *rumoured* object of their meetings is to secure the resumption of the old national dress, the liberty to wear two swords, and the revival of the former distinction between their class and that of the *Chônin* or mercantile class.

Mr. Douglas's opponents seem as unfortunate in their logic as in other matters. A writer in one of the evening papers of yesterday, signing himself "Orthodox," says, "It is a well "known fact that inactive persons do not write their sermons; "and as Mr. Sholto Douglas does not write his, he can only be "classed as inactive." Thrown into the form of a syllogism, the argument would stand thus:—

Inactive persons do not write their sermons:
Mr. Sholto Douglas does not write his sermons:
Therefore; Mr. Sholto Douglas is an inactive person.

Let us test this. Here is a syllogism similarly constructed:—

Dyspeptic fowls have pains in their inside:
"Orthodox" has a pain in his inside:
Therefore, "Orthodox" is a dyspeptic fowl.

It is, of course, unnecessary to point out where the obvious fallacy of his syllogism lies, but the quality of his mind may easily be inferred from it. What he obviously wanted to say

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would take the following form if thrown into a logical formula :—

Preachers who do not write their sermons are inactive men :

Mr. Douglas does not write his sermons :

Therefore, Mr. Douglas is an inactive man.

Here the logic would be good, though it would land "Orthodox" in a conclusion which happens to be as far from the truth as that produced by the formula constructed on his own model. The digestion of "Orthodox" may, for all we know, be as perfect as the activity of Mr. Douglas is certainly remarkable.

As regards the assertion on which "Orthodox" bases his charge of inactivity, the greatest sermons preached by Wesley and Whitfield were preached *extempore*, though doubtless not without some preparation; many, if not most, of Robert Hall's and Irving's were; those of the late Bishop of Winchester—certainly the greatest English pulpit orator of our time—were latterly always so, and the activity of all these men, in one direction or another, was prodigious. It is supposed by most English people that because a man preaches without the black sermon-cover of strict orthodoxy he is preaching extempore. Over the whole Continent of Europe no man ever reads his sermon from his book. He writes it, gets it by heart, and then delivers it, with an animation impossible to a man who has to fix his eyes on the paper from which he is reading. What says one of the ablest and wisest men of the early part of this century—himself a clergyman—on this subject?

"To this cause of the unpopularity of sermons may be added the extremely ungraceful manner in which they are delivered. The English, generally remarkable for doing very good things in a very bad manner, seem to have reserved the maturity and plenitude of their awkwardness for the pulpit. A clergyman clings to his velvet cushion with either hand, keeps his eye riveted upon his book, speaks of the ecstasies of joy and fear with a voice and a face which indicate neither, and pinions his body and soul into the same attitude of limb and thought, for fear of being called theatrical and affected. The most intrepid veteran of us all dares no more than wipe his face with his cambric sudarium; if, by mischance, his hand slip from its orthodox gripe of the velvet, he draws it back as from liquid brimstone, or the caustic iron of the law, and atones for this indecorum by fresh inflexibility and more rigorous sameness. Is it wonder, then, that every semi-delirious sectary who pours forth his animated nonsense with the genuine look and voice of passion should gesticulate away the congregation of the most profound and learned divine of the Established Church, and n two Sundays preach him bare to the very sexton? Why are we natural everywhere but in the pulpit? No man expresses warm and animated feelings anywhere else, with his mouth alone, but with his whole body; he articulates with every limb, and talks from head to foot with a thousand voices. Why this holoplexia on sacred occasions alone? Why call in the aid of paralysis to piety? Is it a rule of oratory to balance the style against the subject, and to handle the most sublime truths in the dullest language and the driest manner? Is sin to be taken from man, as Eve was from Adam, by casting them into a deep slumber? Or from what possible perversion of common sense are we all to look like field preachers in Zembla, holy lumps of ice, numbed into quiescence, and stagnation, and mumbling?"

So that, altogether it seems to us that the assertions made about Mr. Douglas, the inferences drawn from them, the charges, the misrepresentions, the evaded retractations, the taste and the logic have, each and all, been one about as bad as the other.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has reason to discredit the report that Kiôto is disturbed, though there can be no doubt that people from different provinces are gathering there at the moment. Shimadzu Danjo still resides there and the arrival of General Saigo is shortly expected.

We are informed by the agent of the ... many that the Steam Ship *Malacca* left Hongkong for this port at 10 a.m. on the morning of the 26th instant.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that although a large number of the officials of the *Sei In* were dismissed on the 22nd instant, seventy-five of these were reinstated in their appointments on the two following days.

The Banking House of Ohno possessed seventeen mines in the Akita *Ken* which have now been handed over by the Board of Public Works to the care of the Mining Department. The *Hochi Shimbun* says that a branch department is to be formed in the Akita *Ken* and that numerous appointments to it will be made.

The *Hochi Shimbun* devotes some space to the praise of an American lady, to whose benevolence and energy the establishment in Yokohama of a school for native girls is mainly owing. The writer deplores the possibility that the good work which this charitable lady has undertaken, and so far carried out, should be prematurely arrested by ill-health.

The native newspapers say that further reductions in the staff of several of the Government departments are imminent.

Matsuda, *Daijo* of the Home Office, and the other officials who accompanied him as Special Envoys to Corea have returned thence.

It is reported, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, that a brother of the reigning King of Loochoo may shortly be expected in Yedo.

A large number of invalids resorted to the sulphur baths of Kusatzu this season, but the high temperature of the water (which was from 130 to 150 degrees) prevented many from bathing.

The schoolmaster is apparently not abroad in the Mitama *ken*. The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* relates that on opening the ballot boxes after a recent election for local representatives there, they were found filled with an exceedingly miscellaneous assortment of papers covered with round and square figures, which the utmost ingenuity failed to identify with any of the candidates.

The *Eiri Shimbun* points out that the trade of jinrikisha-drawing is used by the thieves of Yedo to cover and assist their depredations. One of a confederate pair enters a house while his companion waits outside with a jinrikisha. Having taken all he can lay his hands on, the thief mounts his jinrikisha with the plunder. Robberies of this sort are said to be seldom discovered.

Thirty-one officials were appointed by the *Sei-In* on the 27th instant.

There is good reason to believe that the reports current yesterday in Tokio of a Japanese gunboat having been fired into by Coreans, is true, and, if so, it is hard to see how war can be avoided. It is difficult to imagine any more serious or deplorable misfortune at this moment, on account of the strain war will place upon the finances. But, on the other hand, we shall certainly see a disposition among all classes to assist the Government to the utmost, and, in doing this, to make great personal sacrifices.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, states that a telegram was sent from Nagasaki on the 28th ultimo, giving particulars of an outrage on a Japanese man-of-war cruising in Corean waters. This vessel—the *Woonyo Kan*, we understand—was engaged in surveying the coast when she was fired upon by a battery on shore. The *Woonyo Kan* replied by her fire and subsequently landed a party of men and captured the fort, burning some of the neighbouring villages. After apprising Moriyama, the Special Envoy of what had taken place the vessel returned to Nagasaki. The intelligence has caused excitement in the capital.

The Government has issued a notification forbidding the communication to the press by foreigners in their employment of any matters affecting or commenting upon their several departments. The notification is dated 27th instant.

A violent rain and wind storm set in yesterday evening and continued until an early hour this morning. We have not however learnt that any casualty to shipping, or on land, has resulted.

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A farewell performance is announced by Signora Palmieri for the 7th inst., being for the benefit of Signorina Persiani.

A telegram received yesterday evening from London announces the intended resumption of business by the Bank of California this day. We understand that the Oriental Bank Corporation will pay all outstanding drafts.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS TREATED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained Aug. 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Sept. 30th	Total Treated.
1st	1	1	1	—	1	2
2nd	—	3	2	—	1	3
3rd	9	8	6	—	11	17
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity	1	3	1	—	3	4
Total	11	15	10	—	16	26

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Surgeon in charge.

For the first time in the history of our Cathedral we are glad to put on record a Choral Wedding, such an event having been solemnised therein on Wednesday, the 15th instant. The occasion was the marriage of Mr. Chaloner Alabaster, H.B.M. Consul at Hankow, with Miss Laura Abbie, only daughter of our well-known fellow-resident, Dr. D. J. Macgowan. The service which was fixed for 11 o'clock, was preceded by two voluntaries executed by Mr. G. B. Fentum, organist of the Cathedral, viz. :—*Andantes* by Smart and Westbrook. On the arrival of the Bridal Party at the West Door, Bishop Russell and Dean Butcher took up their positions within the Communion Rails, and the choir sang Keble's Hymn, for the office of Holy Matrimony "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," (212 H. A. and M.) to Dr. Gaunlett's Tune "St. Alphage." The Service was then impressively read by the Bishop of the Diocese, Psalm 67 being sung to a single chant by Dr. Crotch, and the Lord's Prayer and Versicles to Tallis's Responses. The closing exhortation was read by the Dean, and Rev. H. W. Baker's beautiful Hymn "How welcome was the call" (213 H.A. and M.) sung to Dr. Gauntlett's tune "St. George." Mendelsohn's Grand Wedding March brought this interesting service to a close, and we cannot but believe that many present must have noticed a wonderful difference between a wedding thus solemnised, and the dull old-fashioned service that was once in use in the Church of England, but which we trust has now almost become a thing of the past. The entire scene was charming, and it is a long time since Shanghai has witnessed anything like it. That is no reason however why such a one should not be enacted over again, in many cases yet to come.—*Celestial Empire.*

We hear that the Chinese iron-clad lately built at the Kiangnan Arsenal was launched yesterday afternoon, September 15th.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

A correspondent at Newchwang informs us that the Austrian Minister arrived at that port per *Millet* and returned to Chefoo by the same vessel. The Japanese 'mission' are also on the point of leaving. Our readers may remember that the object of these Japanese was to make some enquiries about Corea, and our informant hints at the possibility of their attempting some fine day to land troops near Takushan, whence it would not be very difficult to get to Corea through the neutral country. They might even avail themselves of some assistance (mercenary, of course) from the neighbouring banditti, whose stronghold is not far off. The weather is cool and pleasant, the thermometer about 60 degrees Fahrt.—*Celestial Empire.*

BUDGETS AND LOANS.

THE Turkish Budget has just been published in London, and of course it has excited the usual amount of comment. Of course, too, it is a repetition of the old story,—an increase of expenditure, a decrease of revenue, and a deficit of four millions sterling. "Nothing is concealed," says the *Times*, "nothing glossed over, nothing made to appear better than it is. The Imperial Commission which has drawn it up professes to have no other desire than to tell the truth." And thus the Budget goes up to the SULTAN and comes before the public.

> When the pie was opened, the birds began to sing;
> Now was n't that a dainty dish to set before the king!

The income is barely £19,000,000, while the expenditure is reckoned at £23,000,000, and it is morally certain that the former will fall below the estimate, while the latter will as assuredly exceed it. Besides this, too, there is the SULTAN'S Civil List, the amount of which no one pretends to guess. During the last twenty years, if we mistake not—the *Times* says ten, and is infinitely more likely to be right—loans have been contracted, at constantly increasing rates, "with a nominal capital exceeding 150 millions sterling, while it would probably be a liberal estimate to suppose that one half that sum had ever been received by Turkey." The administration of the Empire has been more and more reckless, the taxation is raised in a cumbrous and expensive manner; the administrative service is as corrupt as it well can be; money is wasted on warlike preparations which would all fail if brought to the test, and much of which, indeed, exists only on paper by way of accounting for expenditure. "It would be mere self-deceit," continues the *Times* "to go through the figures of the Budget and pretend to have any confidence in them. We have so often been favoured with forecasts of Turkish prospects, which have been always falsified. Ten years ago, or rather more, we lent the Turkish Government two of our ablest civil servants, who did their best to get to the bottom of the Ottoman financial system, and ended their labours by drawing up complete working plans of financial management which would have raised the credit of Turkey to a high rank on all the Bourses of Europe *had they been in any measure observed.* But, of course, they were not observed, and the result is as we have just stated it."

Now we can have but one object in drawing attention to this picture, and that is, to hold it up as a serious warning to this country of the miserable plight into which nations fall who do not mind their pounds, shillings and pence. Japan has certainly great financial difficulties to contend with, and she is battling with them lustily. But a great many shrewd people think that she is not getting over them very rapidly, and we are disposed to agree with them. She has been punctual in all her foreign engagements, both in the payment of interest and the re-payment of principal, but she has a large internal debt, and more of her gold has been running away than we quite like to see. The whole of the agricultural interest is discontented on account of the excessive burdens thrown on the land, and there are not wanting signs that a great effort will be made either by the land-owners to throw them off, or by the Government to take them off. The country can hardly go on, certainly cannot prosper, as it is now going on. Nor are the causes for this far to seek. After the fall of the Tokugawa family, the Central Government came into the vast revenues formerly enjoyed by the daimios and shared among their principal and subor-

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dinate retainers. These seemed at first sight an enormous and almost inexhaustible fund on which to draw, even though weighted with the heavy charge of supporting an immense pension and allowance list, in favour of those who had formerly held the lands which provided these revenues. An army and navy had to be formed; public works undertaken; a vast educational system established; a postal service organised; special missions were sent and permanent embassies and consulates were established abroad; vast expenses were incurred for machinery of all useful and useless kinds; a mining department was formed which must have hitherto been a constant drain on the treasury, whatever else it may ultimately prove; foreigners at high salaries were engaged for many different, and doubtless often useful, though often for most useless, purposes; and in every direction money has been spent, sometimes with larger, sometimes with smaller, results, but always with a freedom wholly unknown to the severe and economical governments of the western nations. In all this effort these has been much to praise and much to command the respect which undoubtedly it has extorted from the world. But the Japanese must not be allowed to imagine that they will gain half as much credit from lavish expenditure as from a wise and severe economy; from showy expeditions as from the evidence of untiring industry; from a large revenue collected with difficulty as from a smaller one paid willingly out of an easy superfluity. They have made their *debut* in the borrowing market and have thoroughly well maintained their position there. Japanese stock stands firmly and may continue to do so, if the accounts which go home from here are moderately satisfactory, and there are substantial grounds for believing that the Budgets represent fairly and honestly the actual financial condition of country. Attention has lately been prominently called in England to the loans made to foreign countries, and a Committee of the House of Commons has taken the whole question into the fullest consideration. Its Report has been published, and an excellent article upon it will be found elsewhere, to which we desire to draw the attention of the Japanese Government, as well as to the remarks of the *Times* on the Turkish Budget which suggested our present comments. We are instituting no comparisons, and it is evident that there are now no grounds for doing so. But not the less is it well to see how rapidly financial mismanagement, official corruption, and maladministration have brought Turkey into a shameful position in the eyes of Europe, into political embarrassments which threaten the integrity of her territory, and reduced her to the position of a patient round whom the doctors are gathering in doubt whether life can be maintained or not It is also well to note the dangers incurred by borrowers, and the heavy blame they meet with if the representations they make with regard to the solvency of their principals are not strictly borne out by facts. In the case of the Honduras and San Domingo loans, a vast proportion of the borrowed money went into the pockets of financial agents, not to the State for which it was borrowed; while these agents again have incurred the crushing censure of a Parliamentary Committee for introducing loans to the public "regardless of the financial resources of the borrowing State; for violating undertakings "that the proceeds were to be spent on works calculated to develop the industrial resources of the different countries; and for "inducing the public to lend money upon a totally insufficient security by resorting to means which, in their nature and object, were flagrantly deceptive."

Our object in writing these words is to express a sincere hope that the Japanese Government will occupy on all these questions the ground which is alone worthy of an honest Government. If the financial year has been a bad one, let us know it by a Budget which conceals nothing and misrepresents nothing. The world has yet to be convinced that there is a single oriental nation capable of telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and a *primâ facie* doubt hangs about every manifests issued by these nations. If Japan has to confess that her debts have increased—we do not say that it is so, for we know nothing more on the subject than the rest of the world—and that her revenue has not balanced her expenditure, let her confess it by all means. We all have some idea of her difficulties, and the western world knows well enough that the transformation of a nation cannot be effected without many mistakes and much expense. Allowance will be made for these, and time will repair both. But if once a well-founded doubt arises that reliance cannot be placed on her Budgets and her promises, her credit will suffer, suspicion will cling to any representations she may make, and if, one of these days, she should require further help, it will either be refused, or given only at a cost so heavy that she would be better without it. At present she stands well; it will be her own fault if she ceases to do so; and it is in the hope that the examples we have given of a widely different fate and the steps which lead to it, will prove useful warnings to her Government, that we have written these words.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

COREA.

(From the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," October 2, 1875.)

We first heard the news of the Corean attack which was published in our issue of the day before yesterday at 9 o'clock on the morning of the day previous. We had not then been able to learn whether it was true or not, but we gave it insertion, and made some observations upon it.

From the evening of the 29th till noon on the 30th, the news spread rapidly, and its truth became gradually apparent. The most curious thing about it is that it caused a sudden rise in the price of rice with the Tokio rice-dealers, on the morning of the 29th. On the 28th it was from 6-10 to 6-19 *yen* per *koku*, but on the 29th it rose at once to 6.25 to 6.30 a *koku*, so that we are obliged to conclude that the Corean news must have reached the ears of the rulers of the market rates on the morning of the 29th.

Now we have pricked up our ears and listened to the noisy talk of the streets yesterday and the day before, and have heard a number of contradictory reports. It is said that on the 29th and 30th there was an important deliberation of the Council of State, that one of the members put himself forward and offered to undertake the management of the Corean business, while another maintained that an expedition must be sent to Corea. But in matters of this kind people are so apt to put opinions in other's mouths according to their own ideas and to invent language for them, that we are unable to believe any of these reports.

According to the information which we have received it is quite true that a telegram was received from Nagasaki on the 28th, but as the Government could not decide with only telegraphic information before them, they have sent a telegram to Nagasaki ordering the Captain of the *Unyokan*, to proceed to Tokio at once, and give a detailed account of the affair. We are tolerably certain that this is correct, but we think the reports commonly current are premature, and have had their origin in the imagination of people who try to realize the feelings of those statesmen who would take part in the deliberations on Corean matters.

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We have already pointed out in our issue of the 30th ult. that if we put aside mere superficial advantages and consider solid gain, we ought not suddenly at the present time to undertake any foreign expedition. Our observations were brief, but sufficient for this purpose.

We shall suppose, however, that we are told that it is necessary for the credit of Japan not to overlook this outrage on the part of the Coreans, and that we retire from the discussion with our opponent of the question of whether the advantages are in favour of going to war or not. But even if we yield this point, we can still show clearly that the time has not yet come to decide the question, that the intercourse between Corea and Japan has not come to an end, and that the whole country of Corea is not yet openly hostile to Japan.

In laying these considerations before our readers we have no wish by ingenious arguments to lessen the wrongful behavior of the Coreans, and confute the advocates of an expedition against that country. It is a thorough experience derived from sure precedents which has suggested them to us. It is at present quite impossible to know whether the outrage committed by the Coreans in firing upon the "*Unyōkan*" was committed by order of the Corean Government or whether it was not after all an outburst on the part of the Corean anti-foreign party? Looking back upon our own history, it seems that this affair has a great resemblance to the firing (on European ships) at Shimonoseki in Chōshiu, which the gentlemen who are discussing the present question will no doubt remember. Since the treaties were made in the period Ansei intercourse has not been broken off for a single day between Japan and Europe and America. Had not the Shimonoseki affair its origin not in a public order of the Government to drive out the barbarian, but in an outburst of the anti-foreign house of Choshiu alone? The allied fleets of England, France, America and Holland knew well that this was so, and they found it necessary, after having completed their negotiations with the Tokugawa Government, to attack Shimonoseki alone, and thus preserve their prestige. They never looked upon Japan as hostile, nor were they ever at war with the whole country of Japan. May not this Corean fort be acting in the same way as happened in our case at Shimonoseki? We don't profess to be very intimately acquainted with the condition of Corea, but judging from the adherence of the Coreans to the old Eastern custom of keeping their country closed to foreigners, their feelings must resemble those of ourselves more than ten years ago. Public-spirited men are no doubt divided into two parties one advocating war, the other peace, and some are for opening the country, others for driving away the foreigner. From what we have learnt, there are disputes about the succession to the throne, the nobles are forming parties, and the influence of the government has become gradually weaker so that it is unable to make its decrees respected and obeyed throughout the country. Where is the difference between this state of things and that which existed in the last days of the Tokugawa règime? At present the Corean Government has not refused to communicate with our envoys, they have not expelled our subjects from their country, nor pulled down the Japanese establishment at Fusan. How can we regard this single attack on the "*Unyōkan*" as a declaration of war against Japan? We think that the precedent of the four Powers, England, France, America and Holland in not considering that Japan had broken off relations with them on account of this firing (on their ships) at Shimonoseki is decisive against such a course.

As we believe that the real state of things in Corea is as we have just described, it ought to establish our opinion that this is not yet the time to resolve on war, that our relations with Corea are not yet broken off, and that Japan and Corea are not yet enemies. The advocates of war with Corea and those who would maintain the power of Japan should therefore contain for a while the flame which burns in their hearts and heads and await the speedy arrival of the Captain of the "*Unyōkan*" and the fuller intelligence which he will bring. We hope that it may be possible by carrying on the negotiations with courtesy combined with vigor, and by patiently doing our utmost in the way of friendly conference, to obtain, without recourse to war, a result which will preserve the honour of Japan.

We feel that there is yet one word more which we ought not to omit in writing this article. At present those writers for the press who talk of our national honour may be admitted to have given careful attention and thought to the question of principle, but if in balancing matters they lean too much to the side of the principle of the matter, and, pay too little heed to the advantages and disadvantages, they differ but slightly from the regular advocates of war with Corea.

The Corean Question.

("*Nichi Nichi Shimbum*" *of Sept.*, 30, 1875.)

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The opinion entertained by us is one easy to be understood by all men, and can be explained by ordinary language. It is this, "we ought not to engage in war," and even though all patriotic gentlemen thrust us aside and stigmatise us as weak and cowardly persons, still we care nought for this. We are of opinion that those who, two or three years ago, urged the question of a Corean expedition will, upon hearing this present news,—provided that it be correct,—at once exclaim, without any distinction of social status,—"Oh! the gorgeous sun-"blazoned standard of the Empire of Great Japan has been "openly insulted by the inhabitants of Corea! Unless "we take her to task for this offence, we shall we insensi-"ble to shame! what should be the action of our Divine "country?"—With these words they would seek to bring about forthwith the question of war. We grant that Corea has certainly thrown a slight upon the prosperity of our land and has insulted our national standard,—but again, what benefit should we derive even though we were to attack and smite her, and, victorious in a hundred fights, to encroach upon the territory of her eight provinces? And yet, how can we now reckon beforehand upon being victorious in those hundred fights?

Although, upon strict principle, it may not be a very heroic sentiment, we yet have the saying: "A solid gain is preferable to a mere empty prestige," and this cannot but be considered as a precept deserving of due regard for the true pacification of the land. If, then, these advocates be desirous of starting the argument that we must engage in hostilities with Corea, we would beg of them firstly to consider, waiving the question of insult to our country, whether, after we have thoroughly conquered Corea, the Japanese are able by force to make her a part of their territory. And again, even supposing that the above were possible, what sort of profit we should acquire from holding possession of her. We fear that even the advocates of war, upon the matter coming to this, would be unable to give forth any truly reliable plan of action. Thus, then, we say "we ought not to engage in war with Corea."

But we will draw aside and leave a clear field to the advocates of a Corean expedition, and then if in a short time, we perceive that they do possess some truly reliable plan, we would enquire of them, "are our foes the inhabitants of Corea alone; have they no other forces to assist them?" According to our own idea, the Chinese have, ever since our treaty drawn up last year at Peking, cherished great dissatisfaction towards our land, and desire, upon an opportunity offering, to wipe out their shame. China must not, by any means, be despised. Upon consideration of her state of late it would appear as though she were making earnest preparation for war and devoting herself to military matters. These preparations for war do not seem to be merely for the purpose of subduing Tartar rebels; and if we believe in the likelihood that the affair of the Margary murder, which gave rise to complications with England, has now eventually been settled by the negotiations at Tientsin, and the demands of the English Minister are to be conceded, for what purpose are those military preparations to be used? We do not as yet know this. Should the Japanese once set on foot hostilities in Corea, they would of course be desirous to cause China to observe neutrality.

But then, would China at once consider Corea as an independent country, and issue a proclamation of neutrality? or would she not make a point of Corea being a dependency (of her own) and so refuse to be neutral? This,

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too, we do not as yet know. According to what we have heard, a certain Chinese official has said "In view "of public law, China should be neutral, but in view of "friendliness she cannot but succour Corea." Now, this present affair may be considered in one and the same light with the advance of 400,000 Ming troops, in olden time, to the aid of Corea. And even should China not give any direct support to Corea, but afford her occasional supplies of provisions or military weapons &c., by what means could our country prevent this? This, too, we do not as yet know. Again, if, in the Cabinet Councils held at Peking, it should be decided to refuse the above-mentioned neutrality, and openly to give aid to Corea, what locality would be selected as the seat of war by our valiant advocates of a Corean expedition? Would they first engage China, and afterwards Corea, or would they commence war with both at the same time? Even though they be valiant, they are nevertheless unable to comprehend clearly the number of the united forces and the extent of the united military power of these two countries. This, too, we do not as yet know.

We will once more draw aside and give a clear field to the advocates of a Corean expedition; and then, even though their warlike operations be crowned with success, and they conquer the united armies of both Corea and China, we have yet another query to put to them. It is this,—"The financial position of Japan has been proved "to be but poor;—how about the absence of the war "expenses that must be furnished for the sake of "the empty prestige to which you give the name of "'washing out the insult to our national standard'? The "heavy amount of war expenses needed for an expedition "against a foreign land must have been already fully "and clearly noted by you in the Formosan affair "of last year, and as you must likewise have fully "and clearly observed the impoverished state of our "finances, we believe that you would not here await "our arguments thereon. Upon mature consideration, "is there, in such case, reason or not in our open "declaration that we should not engage in war with "Corea? How much the less then (should we fight) "when, by taking a fort, destroying a stockade, and burning the houses of the natives, we have already, through "the "*Unyô kan*," more than washed out the insult "that had defiled the standard of our land!"

"On Revolutions" by Kusama Tokiyoshi.

(From the "Choya Shimbun," September 29th, 1875.)

The word "revolution" is regarded by politicians a, the forerunner of catastrophe, as the stepping stone to revolt, and is therefore a word which causes apprehensions but this view is a superficial one and arises from ignorance of the true meaning of the word. Revolutions are excellent and there is no progress in civilization which is not made by their influence. But thoughtless people do not understand their real nature. Startled by the superficial part of revolutions which inspires dislike, they shrink from these. Is this not the same as looking at persons who have long beards or peculiarly large eyes and instantly coming to the conclusion that they are violent and wicked? In our opinion revolutions are the instruments of civilization, the road of progression of knowledge. However, in consequence of this (unpleasing) exterior people dislike them, regarding them as hateful and bad. From the very earliest times revolutions have not been able, unassisted, of themselves to develope the bright qualities they possess, but during the long period of hundreds of years which have so elapsed, their true nature has remained unimpaired, and consequently as soon as the country and the people were fairly on the road to civilization, the nature was instilled as an impulse into the minds of the people, and the question of Revolutions was first broached in the country. There are still, however, in the country obstinate fellows who expend their energy in denouncing the evils of those Revolutions which are of such importance to a nation, and the number of these is not inconsiderable. These views are prevalent in certain localities in Asia which are either altogether uncivilized, or only half civilized and are productive of mischief than which there can be none greater.

Looking at the condition of all the countries in the world we find that they owe their advance in civilization to the genial influence of revolutions, and that their retrogression in prosperity on the other hand is due to the effect of old customs. Let us advance one step further and assert that as the advance in the one case is due to the development of revolutionists, so the retrogression in the other case is the effect of the prevalence of the supporters of old customs. By a reference to the histories of the various countries of Asia and Europe this will be seen as clearly as an object is made visible by the aid of a light held before it. It is clear, it is distinct, and needs no demonstration on our part.

If we consider the degree of civilization to which our country has attained, we see that she is above bigoted China, and obstinate Corea. How is it that Japan is in a position to look down upon China and Corea and to consider herself as the head of the Eastern World? We regard this as the result of the Revolution of the 1st year of Meiji. If this Revolution had not occurred we should not be able at the present time to decide between Japan, China, and Corea, on which side lay the superiority. Again, if we go still one step further and compare ourselves with the countries of Europe and America, it is as if we compared Formosa or Yezo with ourselves. In how many years will Japan attain an equal level of civilization with Europe and America? If we exert ourselves in the contemplation of this the prospect becomes clear. The Creator in endowing mankind *acted on universal and just principles, and it is not probable that he adopted the plan of treating one nation with greater liberality than another. Therefore the degree of civilization which can be reached by foreign countries is also attainable by Japan. But can our country reach that degree of civilization without having a revolution? After careful and deep deliberation we do not believe this possible. Therefore Japan must have a second revolution, (the revolution of the 1st year of Meiji, we regard at the first). Our countryman Fukuzawa in his view of the question compares the revolution of the 1st year of Meiji to the English Magna Charta. His views are very sound and meet with our entire concurrence. The civilization of England was born in the revolution of the Magna Charta, but its perfection at the present time (though it may be that it is not quite perfect) is due to the revolution of 1640. To express it shortly; the Magna Charta gave birth to England's civilization, and the revolution of 1640 completed it. That England has the respect of the world, and can glare round on all countries on the surface of the globe with impunity, she owes, it must be admitted, to these two revolutions.

It is our secret opinion that our revolution of the 1st year of Meiji did in effect give birth to the civilization of our country, but the perfection and completion of this civilization by means of a second revolution, when will this come to pass? We fully believe that in the civilization which is to be the effect of this second revolution there will be no defect, that it will be perfect. However, the party who advocate the retention of old customs will be sure to say to this. "You are a madman. You are a "traitor! Do you wish to create fresh disturbances in the "country by means of another revolt like the pernicious "insurrection of 1640 in England! This is treason which "certainly cannot be pardoned." To these we would answer. "The two countries of England and Japan "are different. As regards England in the year 1600, "and Japan in the 8th year of Meji, both dates and circumstances differ. Why even a child of tender years "would be laughed at for its folly if it were to take this "fact in the past history of England as a precedent and "say that a similar revolution could take place at the "present time (in our country). Our reason for bringing "forward the second revolution in England lies in the importance of the inner nature of this revolution, and not "in its pernicious exterior. Are there any of us people "such madmen as to rejoice at a state of things where the "monarch of a country mounted the scaffold and that "country was subjected to the horrors of war?"

But will this second revolution in our country take place during our lifetime? Will our descendants be able to see it? The date of its occurrence cannot be fixed

* Made all alike.

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beforehand. However, we think that there *will* be a great revolution, and that thus a great advance will be made in our civilization which will reach the same degree as that existing in Europe and America. We have given this brief expression of our views on revolutions in the hope that it may serve as a record a hundred years hence.

The Satsuma Clan.

(Choya Shimbun.)

In the year 1868 or '69 a meeting was convened in Tokio which was attended by some prominent men of each of the various *han*, to consult about the affairs of the nation. I have heard that some of them argued to this effect: Satsuma ought to be attacked, for should the province remain as it is, it will oppose perpetual obstructions to the progress of the Imperial Government. Whether it was jealousy on the part of the *hans* which suggested this view, or the idea that Satsuma was so strong that it might overturn the central government, and thereby bring the whole nation to distress, a fate which might be averted by the course suggested, I do not know. But at all events such views could only have been held by quick-tempered and short-sighted people. Satsuma, at the time of revolution, struggled hard for the Restoration, so that it is no wonder that the Government treated the clan with special favour; moreover, the Satsuma men made no boast of their noble deeds, and never used their great power to embarrass the Imperial Government. The conversion of the *han* into *ken* was effected by four clans, who led the movement and persuaded the others to follow them, and, of these four, Satsuma was the most powerful and prominent. Indeed the struggles made by that clan were noble! Knowing this, I at first thought that when the *ken* were established, Kagoshima (Satsuma) would become the leader of all in abolishing antiquated customs, in promoting the welfare and progress of the nation and in establishing the most civilised form of government, and had no idea that I should be disappointed in all these sanguine expectations. But since that time I hear rumours in the streets to the following effect: The people of the Kagoshima *ken* are very obstinate, and do not like men from other *ken* to administer any share of their local Government, and in this respect show no improvement upon their former state of mind. The regulations of the Educational Department remain unobserved there; certain officials sent there by the central Government were compelled to fly after being beaten by the *samurai*, and there are many other unpleasent rumours in circulation about the *ken*, though it would occupy too much space to recount them here.

At first I did not credit these rumours, but the repetition of them four or five times threw me into perplexity. I say again that Satsuma laboured hard for the Restoration, for the promotion of intercourse with foreigners, and for the conversion of the *han* into *ken*. Men of that *ken* occupy the the highest posts under the Government and seem as if bent upon the promotion of civilization. But the actual condition of the *ken* is the very opposite of this, and I see no good reason why this should be so.

Some people say that the ordering of all the laws for the whole country by the Daijokwan is injurious, and powers should be given to each *ken* to govern itself; that this would constitute a federal system, and that our Government intends to establish it; and then although Satsuma may differ from the other provinces in the form of its administration, this will oppose no bar to general union. Now although I have heard these things, my doubts are in no way dissipated by them. It is true that since the fall of the feudal system many of the old laws have been abolished and a Satsuma man may be the governor of Kaga, and a Tsuruga man the governor of Choshiu, and that changes of this kind were not made without good and sufficient object. The reason for this was that the time had arrived in Japan when change was inevitable, and the nation was forced to look some distance ahead. If a man was appointed to govern his native *ken*, something might arise at head quarters to prevent his following the dictates of his old traditions, and then the *ken* could not have been governed properly. Just look at the circumstances connected with the Sakata *ken*. In respect of its officials it was similarly situated to the Kagoshima *ken*, and finally it came to this, that Mori Toyemon brought a suit against the higher officers of the *ken*, and this difference between the officials and the people arose from the former belonging to the *ken* which they govern. But since Satsuma has been converted into a *ken*, there has been no governor or officer of rank who was not of that *ken*, and from the governor downwards there is not above one man in a hundred who comes from any other province. Looking to these circumstances it would appear that the assertion that Satsuma differs but little now from what it was in the old feudal times, is not false, and it seems to me strange that the Government makes an exception of this clan, and takes no notice of its course of proceeding. Of course it is idle to suppose that a federal system like that of America would work in this country. Such important matters as taxes, war and education ought to be determined by the central Government, and the laws relating to them promulgated throughout the entire country. Now, I do not know whether it be true or not, but I understand that the Kagoshima *ken* will neither obey the Educational regulations nor agree to the modification of the Land-tax. All this causes me great lamentation, and should these things be true, though Satsuma may be said to be under the Japanese Government, yet no one can truly aver that it is so. I cannot believe that the Satsuma men are so disloyal. The rumours of the streets must be untrue and should be rejected from beginning to end. That our Government should make one *ken* an exception to the legislation which controls all the rest, cannot surely be true, and this reflection somewhat lessens my anxieties. But thoughts which have once taken up their place in the mind are not easily dispelled, and my own will not be calm until I have full explanations of all these things.

Economy.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

Every one knows that no country can be prosperous unless its people are industrious. But there are great hindrances to industry in Japan. There are in this capital a great many men desirous of becoming officials, and by means of entreaties to intermediaries and other means, many of them eventually become so. Those who have been dismissed from office have a still greater desire to regain it, and this craving eats away all their independence; those who might act uprightly become more and more scarce, and many a young scholar forgets all the good resolutions he has formed. The Government, also, by paying for so much unnecessary work, loses its balance, and this militates greatly against the welfare of the people. The money made by the hardworking classes all seems to go to the capital towards building European houses, bridges and salaries and pensions, and all this tends more and more to the promotion of luxury. All this is deplorable, as the poor get no satisfaction from their labour and they can hardly be pleased to see the fruits of their toil disposed of in such a manner. This is hard on them, and is a matter which calls up sorrow in the heart of a spectator.

It is in human nature to try to avoid paying more for an article than it is judged to be worth, or to resort twice to a place where you have been forced to pay more than was sufficient for what you required. Again, harm has been done by saying that the people are ignorant and without energy.*

Such is the state of the capital of the country, and some even say that all the able men in it are in office, and that there is plenty of machinery by which the civilization of the country may be promoted, though with these it is unnecessary to argue here. But if so many betray this excessive eagerness for office and for the external marks of civilization in the country, and not for its inner amelioration and the advance of its internal economy, what will Japan become in the future? I have never yet heard of a country standing independently the finances of which were disordered, and whose

* This seems an allusion to a speech made in the assembly of Local Officials, in which the people were somewhat roughly criticized. The words of the speaker evidently rankled, for this is by no means the first allusion made to them by the press. [Ed. J. W. M.]

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people were not industrious. It is not a task of great difficulty to rectify these matters. Some rules should be made in regard to the number of officials, a stop should be put to useless constructions, the taxes should be lessened, and the industry of the people should not be consumed in nonsensical undertakings. It is, indeed, said that a reduction of the taxation will only help the indolent, but it will assuredly help the industrious.

Although what we have written above may seem directed against the Government, we have written for its own good, and for that of the people, who are very precious to us,

Education.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*)

It used to be said that education was good for the nobles and gentry, but not for farmers and merchants, and in the Tokugawa times it was a proverb that if such men gave any attention to education they were certain to fail in their business. Even now, indeed, there are many people who are loth to send their children to school, though this may arise from the parents themselves being unlettered and their deslike to seeing their children more literate than themselves. But when we look a little deeper, we find that these parents are not altogether without reason sometimes, because what was called education a few years ago was no use to these classes after it was acquired. For example, a child of eight years of age was taught how to govern and tranquillize a nation, the moral doctrines of Confucius, the writings of ancient Chinese sages and Chinese poetry. Thus they were taught nothing but the square Chinese characters, and while they could recite Chinese poetry in a loud voice, they were unable to write an ordinary letter. They thus learnt that trade was beneath them, and that it was too much trouble to handle a hoe or a plough to cultivate the soil. They used to boast that they could compose poetry, but that they were above the ordinary duties of life. Thus they became haughty in their feelings and luxurious in their manners, and continued to look down upon the common people as inferior beings. It is easy to understand how such education as this inevitably brought failure with it, and if this were the only education obtainable parents might well be excused from sending their children to school. But people should bear in mind that all this has been changed, and an education is now given which renders the young useful for the ordinary duties of life, for the production of wealth in the country, and for the advancement of the Empire. Therefore, ye parents, send your children to school!

We hear that the news about the tea-market in London is just a trifle better, and that quotations for Congous are a full halfpenny higher. From New York however the news is very bad, to judge by the tenor of a private telegram which has been kindly submitted to us by a correspondent. It is dated the 15th instant, and reports numerous failures, no improvement, and prospects as most discouraging. The loss of the *Deerhound* with 800,000 boxes, of tea may possibly have had something to do with the temporary improvement in London, but it is to be hoped that the better feeling may prove lasting.—*Celestial Empire.*

The Chinese have it, that Governor Li does not feel equal to the responsibility of granting the demands of the British Government as made by its representative, but that he said a Commission would be sent to England to settle the matter there. Doubtless he would like to gain time.

The Commissioner appointed to visit England with a letter to H.M. the Queen, is His Excellency Kwo, recent Judge of the province of Fokien. His deputy is a Mr. Hsii, who is in charge of the Interpreting Office of Li Hung-chang, at Tien-tsin. He is said to be very well disposed towards foreigners. —*N.-C. Daily News.*

Correspondence.

SERICULTURE IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 29th September, 1875.

Sir,—The editorial article in the numbers of the *Japan Mail* and the *Weekly Mail* of the 25th instant, calls for some remarks from us.

When H. B. Majesty's Minister did us the honour to ask us to give him a report of our observations in the silk districts of this country, we were too much flattered by his request not to accede to it at once. By our giving up that report to Sir H. S. Parkes, the ownership of it became vested in him, and, in duty bound, our mouths were closed on the subject treated therein. It is true that when he asked us whether we should have any objection to that report being published, we hesitated at first; but the reflection that, if we demurred, it might be supposed that we had not the courage of our opinions, got the better of our hesitation, and thus it is that the narrative of our excursion has found its way into your paper. We are perfectly aware that whatever falls into the domain of publicity, becomes, *ipso facto*, a fair subject of criticism. We are therefore ready and willing to listen to any remarks that may be made by the press, with the proviso, however, that we shall be suffered to accept in silence any opposition, well grounded or not, charitable or otherwise, that is sure to arise, and to refuse any further discussion on the subject. We are not members of the fourth estate, but merely mercantile business men. We shall treasure up, and try to make our profit of, anything that may be said to us, the justness and propriety of which we shall inwardly acknowledge; but shall pass all the rest without any comment, comforting ourselves with the thought that we accepted as a duty the invitation of H. B. Majesty's Minister, and fulfilled it to the best of our ability. Had the work been confided to more able persons than we, they might very probably have done fuller justice to the subject, but, they would not have undertaken it with more alacrity, nor taken more pains to accomplish it. It is only because you, Sir, while entrusted with the task of launching this bark of ours on the ocean of publicity, have at the same time loaded it with observations of which we had no previous knowledge, that we beg leave to trouble you with these lines. But we shall not trespass any further on your time, or the space of your valuable paper.

The first item of your editorial leader which strikes us is the paragraph in which you say: It is certain that "if the *pébrine* had actually appeared in this country, "they would have witnessed, or heard of its ravages in our "extended tour. The fact that they make no mention of "it must be held to be conclusive in regard to any solid "grounds for entertaining this opinion, at lest for the "present.

The only thing certain, say we, is that we fail to see how you can possibly construe the silence of our report on the *pébrine*, to prove or disprove the existence of it here. We never heard a word about it from, or alluded to it with, any of the Japanese people with whom we came into contact during our tour; neither do we believe that they are cognisant of it, whilst we, personally, never directed our observations to the existence of the *pébrine*, which we did not suspect, nor witnessed anywhere what you call its ravages, or any apparent symptoms of them. If the disease really exist, even barely in a premonitory stage, it can only be demonstrated by persons conversant with the subject, the result of whose scientific researches and investigations, we beg leave to suggest, should be openly and frankly made known, in the interest of all parties concerned. We fully agree with your own remark that the Government should not be afraid of hearing the alarm-bell sounded.

Your next paragraph concerning the *Kaisha*, (we should have more properly spelled it *Kuwaisha*) is entirely grounded upon a confusion of three things which are completely different. We never alluded in one single instance to what is called here and in the interior the "*Kiito no Aratame Kuwaisha*," but to the "*Zai-no Kuwaisha*," or, as it is called short, the *Kuwaisha*.

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The former is the denomination of the Silk Guilds. The latter is an association which exists all over the country, in the smallest and poorest villages, as well as in the towns, the object of which is, to convey and transport passengers as well as goods, by *kagos*, *jinrikishas*, carts, boats on rivers, horses and other cattle, or by coolies, at rates fixed by a tariff, which varies according to localities, but is generally very moderate. The managers of this Conveyance Association, occupying a position of trust, are invariably men of a certain standing, and of comparative affluence. Not infrequently, they are merchants as well as masters of the *Kuwaisha*, very often they are *yakunins* of their villages. The nature of the business they have to transact makes them well acquainted with the products and capabilities of the districts they reside in, so that the informations we had from them we found as valuable as they were extensive. The masters of the "*Zai no Kuwaisha*" have nothing in common with the members of the "*Kiito no Aratame Kuwaisha*," and the two things are completely different; it is to the former that we applied very often, whilst we never came into contact with the members of the "*Kiito no Aratame Kuwaisha*," as such. Again, the district Silk Inspectors appointed this year by the Government (see Wednesday 28th July) are a new creation, apart also from the "*Kiito no Aratame Kuwaisha*," as well as the "*Zai no Kuwaisha*." Only in some instances the district Inspectors are, at the same time, members of the Silk Guilds. We regret that from want of sufficient information you have made a confusion of the three things; but it no less follows, that having built upon an unsound foundation, your argument falls to the ground and is no longer appropriate or conclusive.

We are at a loss to make out what you mean when you say: "We cannot acknowledge that the deterioration (of Japan Silk) has been progressive." Are we to understand that you are not prepared to acknowledge that the quality of Japan Silk has gradually deteriorated, or as we put it (perhaps incorrectly according to your idea) that the deterioration of Japan Silk has gradually progressed, within the last six or seven years at least? In that case allow us to draw your attention to a letter printed in the half yearly report of July 1870 of the Yokohama "Chamber of Commerce," addressed by its then Chairman, the late Mr. W. Marshall, to the Prince of Uwajima, Minister of Finance and Home Department, and likewise to another letter addressed in reply by Mr. F. O. Adams to Mr. Marshall. You will see therein the official expression of the first loud complaints that were coming from Europe; these complaints all the foreign houses of Yokohama know to have been increasing in bitterness year after year, to such an extent that a good many manufacturers who were formerly in the habit of using large quantities of Japan hank silk have now ceased completely to buy any more, on account of its deteriorated quality.

We are fully aware that atmospheric variations may have a considerable influence on the quality and abundance of a crop, irrespective of the nature of the seeds. But it is not to a prevalence of bad seasons, that the degeneracy of Japan Silk must be ascribed; this country has generally in the last few years been favoured with fine weather for its crop; this year in particular it was all that could be desired; the crop has been everywhere very abundant, with the exception of a portion of the province of Techigo which we have mentioned in our report; but the quality of the cocoons has not resulted any better for that. It may not turn out much worse this year than last, but all competent judges will agree with us that this year's silk, is, undoubtedly, very much below the standard of three or four years ago. We have received from Lyons a letter dated 6th August last, which confirms what we had already stated, namely, that the Japanese cards, the produce of last year's cocoons, shipped from here in the autumn, and hatched this spring in Italy and France, gave an abundant enough crop of cocoons, but that the quality and yield of them were bad; this proving that the quality of Japanese seeds sold last year for shipment was not even so good as that of the previous years. A similar account is given us by more than one *graineur*.

Your remark that we saw almost nothing but bivoltinis because the crop of annual cocoons was over, is not a happy thought. In Oshiu we saw at the same time large quantities of annual worms, as well as cocoons. The crop in Shinshiu and Kôshiu being earlier than in Oshiu, if we did not see the annual worms, we saw at least the cocoons, which had been gathered one month or six weeks before, hundreds of bales of them, in Suzaka, Matzushiro, Uyeda, Yashiro, Yenoma, Kôfu &c. &c.; and that, we need not tell you, was still better for us, as it gave us the opportunity of seeing the Silk reeled off them. Do not forget either that we saw the bivoltini cocoons of the first crop which had been got in before the annuals, so that, in fact, in going at the time that we did, we saw a good deal more than we should have done had we visited the same districts in June.

We know well that the Japanese after drying their cocoons, reel the stained and inferior ones first. It is the universal practice, and, in that respect, neither more nor less is done in this country than in the rest of the world; the operation must not be delayed, or else the value of the cocoons might fall still lower by being kept too long. It is therefore dispatched with promptitude, after which the sound ones are taken in hand, as soon as convenient.

When we came to the province of Shinshiu, the stained cocoons, either annuals or bivoltinis, had been reeled off a month or so before, so that it was the sound, and not the inferior ones, that were being reeled. We have frankly stated whenever we found the Silk bad, nor have we failed to state when it was good. What general inferences we draw (as you say) from that fact, we are at a loss to imagine, and must leave you to explain.

We can still less make out the sense of this paragraph: "The defects which are concealed in a skein nicely made "up, are glaring when the Silk lies unfolded on the reel, "and these are amongst the circumstances which the "observer has to take account of."

Do you mean to hint to us that we have been wrong, when inspecting Silk, to look at it as it lay unfolded on the reel, and that we should have taken into consideration that it would look better if it were "nicely made up" and the defects concealed in consequence? Putting however, the best construction we can upon it, we suppose that you think we have been too severe in our inspection; and that as we looked at the Silk at it lay, wet and unfolded on the reel, we saw more defects than will be apparent when the skein is "nicely made up." But would that improved appearance remove the faults we noticed?

We now come to the question of the extent of Silk producing districts that we have examined. Undoubtedly we saw far less than it would have been possible or desirable to do; but we beg you to bear in mind, that this excursion was not undertaken solely and purposely to make inquiries about Silk. The primary motive was the state of health of one of us, which required a change of air, and exercise. We had to take into consideration the length of time at our disposal, how far we might go, and to what places we had better give our attention. We made up our minds to go first to Oshio, and from thence to return through Shinshiu and Koshiu. The first two provinces being those where the greater portion of the seed is made for the rest of the Empire, we considered most worthy of being thoroughly inspected. As for Joshiu which certainly produces the largest quantity of Hank Silk, we knew that it draws its seed partly from Oshiu, and partly from Shinshiu, not to speak of the seeds of Shimamura, the bulk of which, however, is or has been hitherto been sold for export. We therefore attached less importance to the latter province than to the other two, for the object we had in view; well convinced that if we found the seeds and cocoons in Oshio and Shinshiu satisfactory at the fountain sources, they would be sure to be equally so in Joshiu. Koshiu partially makes seed for itself, and partially also draws it from Shinshiu; after we had passed through the latter province, our nearest way home lay through Koshiu and Bushiu, and we arranged our trip accordingly. We could not see at much of Oshio as we had intended; we were detained five days by bad weather in one place, and prevented by the inundations from proceeding as far as Nihonmatsu, and Fukushima; in consequence we shaped our course to the south west-

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ern portion of the province a total distance of 36 *ri*, including the fine valley of Hachijiu ri Toge, and so we had all facilities of seeing that which is not the least interesting or the best known part of Oshio. Yechigo we need hardly mention as a silk growing province. Koshiu had a good share of our attention; more so than Bushiu; but we had hardly any time to spare for the latter and were anxious to be back at home.

One more remark on the paragraph: "referring to the trade in, &c.," and we shall bring to an end this already too long letter. We cannot help thinking that you hardly treat us fairly when you cast such a broadside of doubt on the evidence we have collected. The common saw "*What everybody says must be true*," is not an unwise one; and yet you speak as though all our informants by a common accord, had seen through our "bias," or "our peculiar disposition," and tickled our hobby accordingly. The mass of evidence in question was collected in a variety of places, the last at a distance of 200 *ri* from the first. The information come from all sorts of people, unknown to, or unconnected with, one another; men and women in their huts by the roadside, peasants, officers, and men of position in villages, merchants in towns; a great part of them was voluntarily given us, not only in a free and open manner, but even without any solicitation or leading questions on our part. The unanimity of these testimonies wonderfully agrees with our own observations. Practical men, when treating a practical question, can very soon see whether the turn of a conversation in which they are engaged, is serious and truthful or not. We have noted in our report two or three instances in which our informants were indisposed to impart to us correct and truthful information, and we took their evidence for what it was worth. If you admit that during an extended tour, we have allowed ourselves to be "cunningly" befooled throughout, you infer at the same time that we have not only been precipitate and indiscreet in accepting the statements of our informants, but made besides a very bad use of our eyes in the daily and hourly examinations we made, connaisseurs though you flatteringly call us.

We beg you to pardon us, but we think that you have attempted to prove, or rather disprove, too much.

We are,
Dear Sir,
Very truly yours,
J. M. JAQUEMOT.
RONALD C. JAQUEMOT.

It had nearly escaped us to state that, had we been able to visit the districts of Nihonmatsu, and Fukushima, as we had intended, we should have arrived there in time to see the annual worms just about climbing to the bush, and perhaps the first parcels of new made cocoons, but too soon to see them reeled.

The climatic conditions of that part of the country being very similar to those of the other part of Oshiu which we visited, we should not have been able to report about the appearance or quality of Silk, the new produce of annuals. We might possibly have seen new bivoltini Silk; but we have said that we saw some elsewhere, which happened to be very good. We have reasons for believing that Oshiu will turn out this season better Silk than many another province.

J. M. J.
R. C. J.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 26th September, 1875.

Sir,—I find it is necessary to say just a few words in reference to Mr. Dyer's remarks in your last issue. He has addressed himself to statements which I never made, and to arguments the purport of which he has entirely misapprehended.

It might have been expected that a reply, shewing a want of appreciation of the point of an argument, which fails to answer it on its merits, but rushes wildly to an extreme which nothing I have said can warrant, and in which a number of irrelevant illustrations are made use of, would have emanated from a mind accustomed to deal with romances, and which has not been disciplined to the close and solid reasoning which accompanies mathematical training; but, from Mr. Dyer, something might reasonably have been looked for which would have displayed a more logical train of thought.

Nothing is further from my intention than to depreciate the value of theoretical knowledge. For the intelligent treatment of any subject it is all essential. For the purposes of invention, for the design of any structure of which examples do not exist, for the proper application of examples, and also for the ordinary and every day practice of the profession of civil engineering, a knowledge of mathematics and general physics, in a greater or less degree, is necessary, and, as I have already stated, the more an engineer knows of these, the more useful he will probably be.

But I also said, and this I am fully prepared to maintain, that, in order to train a man who will be capable of efficiently designing or carrying into execution, any ordinary engineering work, theory may safely be made subservient to practical experience, in cases where it is difficult or impossible to attain a knowledge in both of these. I also showed how difficult it has been found to combine these two branches of knowledge in one person in England.

It is possible for a man with a good sound general education, and with a series of years of intelligent observation in the discharge of duties connected with the actual construction of work, to be an extremely useful practical engineer, but it is perfectly impossible for any man coming direct from any college, to either design or satisfactorily conduct works.

It is surely too bad in Mr. Dyer to ground his reply to such an argument as this, upon an assumption that I object to an education in scientific subjects for engineers altogether, and to go out of his way to make use of catchpennys, which, he must be aware, can have little influence; such as enquiring whether I was aware of George Stephenson saving three pence a week to learn penmanship, of Smeaton's lamenting his ignorance of mechanical laws, of Brindley's retiring to bed to think over his plans. I probably knew all this before the subject of engineering ever entered Mr. Dyer's head, and I mentioned these men's names, not with the object of advocating illiterateness, nor as instances of what engineers of the present day should be, but as examples of what it is possible for practical knowledge to accomplish without theory, while at the same time I gave instances of what theory had endeavoured to accomplish in India without practical experience.

The issue to which I would desire to direct Mr. Dyer's attention is whether, in training a man for the practical duties of the engineering profession, it is not advisable to limit his theoretical studies to those only which the highest authorities affirm to be absolutely essential to the ordinary practice of the profession, and in this way to give a more enlarged opportunity to him for the acquirement of practical knowledge.

I ventured upon a remark in my former paper that such institutions as Cooper's Hill College in London, by lessening the time young men have to devote to the practical part of the profession, and by destroying their taste for it, will more or less tend to lower the present high standard of the engineering profession. To this Mr. Dyer replies that "it seems almost a waste of time to argue with one who holds such opinions opposed as they are to those of every right thinking man"—"they can only proceed from one who has some special reasons for holding them." I cannot help thinking that it is a pity Mr. Dyer should have permitted himself to write in this way, because such expressions justify a personal retort which, were I to use it, would probably give irresistible force to my arguments. But I refrain, because nothing is further from my intention than to show any hostility to Mr. Dyer or his labours.

A justification of my remark is not far to seek. In a recent leading article in the "Times," the conduct, in India, of the young gentlemen who had been sent out there from Cooper's Hill College is very sharply commented on. These gentlemen are said to have formed the impression, that, having gone through and successfully accomplished their course of study in London, their mission in life has been accomplished. They have attain-

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ed a position which their former hard studies have gained for them, and they feel no necessity for further exertion. They do not work, as an Engeneer requires to work; such labour is probably considered derogatory and beneath the attention of men possessed of an extensive knowledge which they feel that they have but little occasion to apply. They have made themselves conspicuous by bullying the natives, by insubordination and by other behaviour which, at all events, shews some defects in their training.

Hoping that Mr. Dyer will form, in future, a juster appreciation of my arguments,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R. H. B.

Dr. BROWN'S "MASTERY SYSTEM."

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tokio, September 27th, 1875.

Sir,—I think that the reviews hitherto published of this book have all been far too lenient in their judgment. Though in no case praised very highly, the book has been so far recommended to students as a work that would help them along in their studies, and in the review that appeared in your paper, it was said, that though full of typographical errors, of real mistakes there were only few. I only possess a very limited knowledge of the Japanese language; but, nevertheless, upon a hasty perusal of the first few pages of the book, I found, that not only do the Japanese sentences in the *kana*, as well as in their transliterated form, contain so many errors, that *not a single* Japanese word written in *kana* or Roman letters can be relied upon as being correct; but, besides, the Japanese sentences are often so badly construed that they are unintelligible to Japanese, so that it would only be little desirable for anybody to learn them by heart and use them again. And finally, the English and Japanese phrases, supposed to be translations of each other, are often of different, or even quite reverse meanings.

In the first part of the book the future form is written セ ウ transliterated *sho*. Later on (*ex gra.* page 32) the same two *kana* characters are used, but rendered as *shō*. In the latter part of the book it becomes シ ョ *shō*, as on page 210; but only to be relieved again by シ ウ *shō*, (pag. 210 and211).

On *page* 8 the word ホ ウ イ ウ is written *hoyu hŏyu*, and *hōyū* one under the other; and after that *hōyū* is constantly used, being sometimes rendered in *kana* as ホ ウ イ ウ and ホ オ ユ ウ, *hoyu*, sometimes as ホ ウ ユ ウ.

Page 12.—"Uncle" is given in *kana* as オ ヂ, transliterated *Ōji*, while in the two following sentences it is written *Oji* オ ヂ. The "Aunt" passes through similar metamorphoses on Page14.

These mistakes, and others too numerous to be mentioned separately, cannot possibly all be the printer's alone. The various renderings of the future termination *shō* above mentioned, clearly show, that the author has himself periodically changed his manner of writing; and the following mistakes are undoubtedly also the author's.

ハ シ ラ ン カ イ instead of ハ シ ラ ン ク ワ イ
ガ イ ム シ ヤ ウ instead of グ ワ イ ム シ ヤ ウ
リ ヤ ウ ガ イ instead of リ ヤ ウ ガ ヘ
(from カ ヘ ル to change.)

Of a more serious nature are the discrepancies between the meaning of the Japanese and English sentences; serious, because a student, after having "committed them perfectly to his memory," will, when trying to apply in practice what he has learnt, unconsciously repeat these blunders, and consequently say something quite different from what he intended to say. I give a *few* instances of such faults, but only what I have found by a hasty perusal of the first and last leaves of the book; the greater part of the book, from about page 50 to 150, I have not looked into at all. This part is still an open field for other explorers, and will, I am sure, give a rich harvest.

Page 6.—*Ashita sō nasarimasuka* is translated thus: "I will do so to-morrow," while its meaning is: "Will you do so to-morrow?"

Page 14, Sentence 10.—*Ashita Tōkiyō ye yukitō gozaimasuka*? is translated by Dr. Brown thus: "Because I wish to go to Tōkiyō to-morrow," while it can only mean: "Do you wish to go to Tōkiyō to-morrow?"

On page 14, is found the sentence: *Kiyō machi ye oide nasaraneba narimasenka*, and *page* 24, *Hashi wo toru ni hashizei woharatte wa narimasenka.*

These sentences are of constructions just as different one to the other, as *plus* is to *minus*. The first literally means: "If you do not go to town to-day, won't it do?" that is: "Is there any necessity for going;" while the second means: "If I pay toll at the bridge, won't it do?" that is: "Is there any necessity for *not* paying." Nevertheless Dr. Brown translates them both exactly in the same way, viz: "Is it not necessary to go to town." "Must I not pay toll at the bridge?" and *both translations happen to be wrong*. The only right translation of the two sentences in question is:

"Is it necessary for you to go to town to-day," and "Is it prohibited to pay toll at the bridge?"

The sentences, as given in English by Dr. Brown, would be in Japanese:

"*Kiyō machi ye oide nasaru ni wa oyobimasen' ka*" (or *oide nasarimasedzu tomo yoroshiu gozaimaska* and: "*Kanebashi de wa hashizei wo harau hadzu de arimasen' ka.*)

Dr. Brown's mistake is partly, that he does not see that the "not" in either of his English sentences is the one used, not as a negative, but to indicate that the enquirer expects an affirmative answer. When one asks: "Are you a Japanese?" he expresses no previously formed opinion of his own, and is prepared as well for a "yes" as for a "no." But when I say "Are you not a Japanese,?" I mean to express that If I am not mistaken, you are a Japanese.

But also where the "not" is a clear and distinct negation Dr. Brown uses it wrongly, thus giving just the opposite meaning to the sentence he translates. Thus *page* 16, Sentence 4.—"*Naze kore wo go hōyu ni ageneba narimasenka*" he translates: "Why must I not give this to your friend,?" while the meaning is just the reverse: "Why must I (necessarily) give this to your friend?" and quite an analogous instance is found *page* 20.—"*Naze kiyōdai ga are ni harawaneba narimasenka*?" which Dr. Brown translates: "Why must not my brother pay him,?" while it can only mean: "Why must my brother necessarily pay him?"

Page 16.—"How much must I pay?" is not in Japanese *Ikura harawaneba naranu;* it must be *naranu ka.*

Page 34,—Sentence 4.—"*Go ji goro*" is translated as "before five o'clock" instead of "about five o'clock."

Page 56,—Sentence 11.—"*Konnichi go hōyu ga inaka ye oide nara go issho ni mairimasho.*" "If your friend goes into the country to-day, will you go with him?" So says Dr. Brown; but the translation is: "If your friend goes into the country, I will go with him." The English sentence given by Dr. Brown would be in Japanese: "*Go issho ni oide nasaimasu ka.*"

Page 151.—Sentence 8.—"*Hokano hitora mo ano hito hodo haya oki de sore yori nawo hayai no mo arimashō*" is translated "Others are as early risers as he is, even more so, perhaps," while it means: "Other people rise as early as he, and some even earlier, I think." Dr. Brown seems to consider the subject to be the same in the two sentences of which the Japanese phrase is composed. But *hokano hitora* ("other people") is the first subject, and "*nawo hayai no*" ("some earlier ones") is the second.

Page 210.—"*Kono kata*" is translated as "you," though it is exclusively used for the third person.

But this may suffice as a proof of my assertion that the book is utterly unreliable and not to be recommended to students. How shall a beginner possibly get through such a confusion, at the same time following the instructions given by Dr. B. "carefully to abstain from seeing or hearing any new words other than those included in the lesson," and abstain from using any grammar? How is a poor student, if a foreigner, able to

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find out, without the aid of a grammar, if the future of the verb *masu* ends in ?

or	セ ウ	sho
or	セ ウ	shō
or	シ ョ	shō
or	シ ョ	sho
or	シ ウ	shō

and how can he, without looking in a dictionary find, if "a friend" in Japanese is : *hoyu.*

or	hōou	ホ ウ イ ウ
or	hōyū	ホ ウ イ ウ
or	hōyū	ホ オ ユ ウ
or	hōyū	ホ ウ ユ ウ

or any of the numerous combinations arithmetic allows of, and which certainly all will be found in the "System," and of what avail would be the efforts of a Japanese beginner, if, by the way of reasoning only, he tried to come to a conclusion about the formation of certain mysterious sentences. Even if "making daily six efforts of five minutes each" as is minutely prescribed, I fear he would not get any further than pondering over some inexplicable mystery in the translation.

The printing office might easily have remedied all this, and silenced every criticism, by administering, according to the homœopathic principle *similia similibus*, only one more small error, which, strange to say, would have had the effect that all the other errors would suddenly cease to be such. If by substituting "y" for "a" on the Title Page, the book had been called "the Mystery System," then the title would have become the very right one, and nobody could have said with justice that the book did not prove to be what it pretended.

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM BRAMSEN.

THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Hiroshima, September 23rd, 1875.

Sir,—Amongst the many reforms the Government of this country has commenced, I am surprised that no attempt has yet been made to prevent managers of places of public amusement setting things before the people that tend to poison their minds. That some regulations are necessary, every one who has visited a provincial theatre must admit.

I have lived in Japan for more than five years, and have mixed with all classes of society, in the interior, to a great extent; I have also witnessed the performances in several country theatres; so that I have become somewhat inured to seeing and hearing things which offend all ideas of decency. But I have never been so thoroughly shocked and disgusted as I was a few evenings back. At the solicitations of some Japanese acquaintances, I went to the principal theatre in this city to see the performance. The first play was an historical one, and passed off without exciting much applause, although the audience seemed deeply interested in it. The second piece commenced with a Tea-house scene:—the acting and language in this were inexpressibly disgraceful and disgusting: things were represented upon the stage, which people with an ordinary amount of decency in their nature would not even speak about. At every disgusting exhibition and obscene speech, the audience expressed their approbation by roars of laughter.

It would be out of place here to give a description of the acting or the theatre; I will merely state that I should think there were from four to five hundred people present, consisting of men, women and children; amongst whom I noticed many *samurai*, some with their wives. I particularly observed three chairs, placed in a situation commanding a full view of the stage, at the same time convenient for going in and out. During the first part of the performance there was only one policeman, and he seemed to be there to see that no disturbance took place; but when the Tea-house scene was commenced I perceived three of these preservers of the peace seated in the chairs. Whether their presence was necessary to prevent any ill disposed persons interrupting the edifying performance I have mentioned, I cannot say.

It may not be amiss to state that Hiroshima is a garrison town, and, excepting Yedo, Kiyoto and Osaka, it is one of the largest towns in Japan. It has a school of English, in which three English instructors are engaged, and many native schools, both for boys and girls.

If you can find room in your widely circulated columns for this communication, the native newspapers may also take the matter up, and urge upon the Government the necessity of placing some restraint upon public actors.

I will not make any comments on the harm likely to be done to young minds by seeing and hearing such things as I did at the theatre three nights ago; but will leave that to you, Sir, if you deem it expedient.

Believing that the importance of the subject warrants me in taking up so much of your valuable space.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. H.

[We would earnestly call the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the above letter. What is the consistency of making regulations for the preservation of decency in the streets, and permitting the minds of the people of this country—men, women and children—to be poisoned in this wholesale manner? Is it enough to white-wash the outer walls, so that the world may applaud, while this reeking filth is left untouched and undisturbed inside? This is a question which touches alike the welfare and the reputation of the country, and it is the duty of the Government to deal with it in a spirit worthy of the new light by which it professes to be guided.—Ed. *J. W. M.*]

Law & Police

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General,

And

F. R. Wetmore and C. Drake, assessors.

Monday, 27th September, 1875.

Ito Hachibei *vs.* Walsh, Hall & Co.

In this case, plaintiff claims a sum of $108,715.42, balance of account and interest connected with certain trading transactions he had had with defendants.

Defendants deny that they are indebted in the above amount, and claim that he (plaintiff) is indebted to them in the sums of $16,222.55, and $16,483.61, being balance of accounts between them and the plaintiff.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. G. P. Ness for defendants.

The further hearing of this case was this morning resumed. The Court re-assembled at 11 a.m.

Hashimoto Benzo was still too ill to appear, and in his absence it was agreed that the evidence of Mr Talbot be taken.

W. H. Talbot, sworn, and examined by Mr Dickins: I am a public accountant. I have had a good many years' experience as a public accountant. I recognise the accounts shown me. I prepared them. I made them up from translations from Japanese books and papers. They were furnished me partly by Saito Kaske and partly by counsel. I did not verify any of the translations. I checked the figures. As far as the figures are concerned the accounts are correct. I got the items in the cash account from the translations. I could not compare them with the originals. There were some clerical errors that were pointed out to the accountant, and he explained them. They were principally errors in calculations. The totals are right. I think they have been corrected in the accounts I prepared. The information I required was furnished without any difficulty whatever. The accounts were in rather a confused state. The accounts relate to exchange, rice transactions, advances made and interest. The accounts show the transactions detailed. [Accounts appended to answer shown to witness, and recognised.] I have examined these accounts; they represented two exchange transactions, some advances &c., with interest. The exchange transactions shown are only about one-fifth of those shown in the other accounts. There is nothing about rice transactions in them, except an advance

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of $5,000 on account of rice. The balance is correct so far as the account is concerned, but the account [exhibit "H"] is curiously made up. I have made up an account showing its peculiarities. [Put in and marked "S."] The items of 200,070 rios and $239,270 do not refer entirely to the exchange transactions. [Items of account and dates gone into.] The defendants in their accounts have not debited themselves with any loss on the exchange transactions. [Figures gone into] In defendants' account current interest is debited to plaintiff on the balances. It is compound interest. There is no interest charged on the advances for the exchange transactions. Interest is charged on advances for other purposes. Commission is charged on an item of $160,000. Defendants made advances to plaintiff against niboos without charging commission or interest. The accounts do not show plaintiff and defendants as engaged in partnership. I have never known before of money being advanced without interest or commission, without there was some special consideration. Some accounts handed to witness.] Exhibit "P" was not dated, but it was made up after the 30th June, 1872. [Items gone into.] In the accounts appended to the answer I do not find any explanation of the differences in the two accounts. Exhibit "F" is comprised in the accounts appended to the answer.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 p.m.

Before proceeding with the evidence of Mr Talbot Mr Dickins called a native doctor to prove the state of health of Benzo.

Ujino Kosai: I am a physician. I know Benzo. I have attended him. He is suffering from *tsuke-kakke*. It is dropsical *kakke*. Benzo is very seriously ill with it, but is expected to recover. He is under treatment at "Kanagawa dai." It is impossible for him to attend under a week. The motion of a jinrikisha would be very detrimental to his health. It would increase his complaint to come and sit in Court and give evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: I saw Benzo last night.

W. H. Talbot, cross-examined by Mr Ness: I do not know if the translations of accounts given to me to make up the accounts by were correct. They were simply given to me. It is possible that two accounts having the results the same, but the items different, might still be consistent, if the items of the one were in an abbreviated form of those of the other. [Exhibits "P" and "E" shown to witness, who was examined on various items.] If account "P" should be assimilated to "E," showing that one was an abbreviated form of the other, both would be correct.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins: [A number of items gone into, as to balances shown by the different accounts.] One of the two exhibits ("E and F") does not look like an abbreviated form of the other.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, 28th Sept., 1875.

On re-assembling at 10 a.m.

Mr Dickins called Dr Wheeler, to testify as to the state of Benzo's health.

E. Wheeler, M.D., sworn, deposed that he was a medical man. He had visited Benzo this morning at Kanagawa, and found him suffering from *kakke*. He thought the motion of bringing him to Court would be detrimental to his health. He thought Benzo would be able to attend Court next week. Benzo could attend Court now, but he (witness) would not answer for the consequences.

Mr Dickins protested against the expense plaintiff had been put to in having Benzo examined by an European doctor. The evidence of native doctor yesterday ought to have been sufficient. He would pray the Court that defendants be ordered to pay the expense incurred.

His Honour disallowed the motion. It was customary in the foreign Courts in Yokohama to have the report of an European or American doctor in the case of parties connected with a suit being unable to attend through illness.

Kitamori Heizaburo, cautioned: I am the chief manager of the Yokohama *Shoshi*. *Kashikin shomon* is a document delivered by the borrower as security for money. I know of documents of this kind given by the old *hans* to people who lent money to them. They would be securities, but their value would depend on who issued them. The *han* would be responsible for the payment of the sums marked on the face of these documents. Some of them are sometimes taken up by the Government; others are paid directly by the *han*. It depends on the agreement that was made. Those that are taken up by the Government are converted into *kosai* (Government bonds). I am acquainted with documents called *shin-kosai*. The Government is responsible for the payment of the latter *(shin-kosai)*. There are daily rates fixed for the sale of these bonds; but I think a $100 bond could be bought for $67. If a person has them for sale there is no fixed price; he would have to get what he could for them.

Mr Ness did not cross-examine this witness.

Mr Dickins, before proceeding farther with the evidence, made a motion that defendants be ordered to give bail, for a moderate sum, for having pledged to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank the securities that plaintiff had deposited with them. Plaintiff had not authorised defendants to make use of the securities in any way, and they had pledged them to the bank for their own purposes, thereby placing the said securities out of the power of the court. He would therefore ask that defendants be ordered to give bail for say one half the value of the securities, which were worth $100,035.

Mr Ness argued at length against any bail at all being required or given, and asked that the motion be dismissed. Plaintiff's counsel was acting irregularly. He had called witnesses and commenced his case, and this was not the time for such a motion to be made.

His Honour ruled that the motion must be made in strict conformity with the rules. An affidavit must be sworn to, accompanied by a bond.

Mr Dickins intimated his intention of doing so. He then called—

Saito Kaske, cautioned: I am the accountant of Hashimoto Benzo. In the latter part of the 4th year of Meiji I was the same. I have heard about the exchange transactions at that time. Uchida Rikichi kept the books. I assisted him. I know there was an agreement between Ito, Benzo, and defendants. The terms were that defendants were to have a two-thirds share in the business, and Ito and Benzo a one-third share it. In the rice business the agreement was the same between the parties. I know of the deposit of securities with the defendants, by plaintiff, to the amount of 100,035 yen. They were deposited as security for the correct conduct of plaintiff in the exchange transactions. [Accounts handed to witness.] These accounts were prepared by Mr Talbot. I assisted him. The entries in this account [A 7 shown to witness] are correct. These are cash accounts relating to exchange transactions only. There are two receipt and payment books, numbered 1 and 2. I took the items from them. [Two books handed to witness.] These are the two books. [Exhibits "C" and "F."] There is a memo. besides these books. [Exhibit "K" produced.] I do not know who made the foreign entries in the books "C" and "F." There are some entries in book "C" without any foreign writing. The profit and loss accounts in the exchange transactions were made up from my present accounts. I became aware of the transactions from Murabaiashi and Zenjiro, and entered them in my books. The profit and loss account was made up from *shikiri* (Shosha account sales). There were transactions entered into to the amount of $501,000, in which Nakamura Sobae was concerned. Sobae had a half share of the business; the other half was divided into three shares, of which defendants had two, and Ito Hachibei one share. The Sobae accounts are incomplete, because Sobae would not furnish the necessary documents to make the mcomplete. I went two or three times with Uchida Rikichi. [Exhibit "D 1" shown to witness.] I know the false entries in this book. I wrote them. Benzo, in the first place, asked me to write them. I told him that without Ito's permission I could not write them. Ito came and sanctioned the act, and I wrote them in the presence of Rikichi. I wrote the red ink memoranda that are close to those entries. I wrote them to distinguish the entries from others. They are numbers. As the entries are only temporary ones, I put numbers against them. The numbers were put on so that, when the entries were transferred to another book, they might be distinguished. Other marks were put on by me to prevent these entries from being carried to the proper account. These marks were not appended to any other entries. I know about a loan of $50,000 made by defendants to plaintiff about the 10th month, 1875. I do not know anything personally about it, only what I heard. I made no entries about it; Rikichi did. There are some entries in a book about it. It is entered in Rikichi's books. Ito made certain temporary advances in the exchange transactions. About 57,000 *rios* were advanced, and then 27,000 *rios* were withdrawn for the rice business, leaving 30,000 *rios*.

Court adjourned, and re-assembled at 2 p.m.

Mr Dickins continued his examination of Saito Kaske: I recognise the document shown to me. [Exhibit "R."] I wrote

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it. Zenjiro took it to defendants, and as he was desirous to have it returned, I went to defendants by request of Mr Ito to ask for its return. I went with Rikichi and Hachiro. I first saw Futami about it, then I spoke to Shoske, and then to Iske. They did not give it back to me. They said it could not be found. They gave no other reason. [Defendants' exhibit "Z" shown to witness] During the 7th month month last year I went with Hachiro to Iske's house, Iske said at that time, "As the $40,000 transaction is finished, we will say no more about that: make this known to Ito." I wrote the document produced. I took it to Ito's house in in Tokio. We told Ito what we had been requested to tell him. Ito said, "The $40,000 is all right but this item, for an old balance, in the document is incorrect." Next day we returned and told Iske. We told Iske what Ito had said, and requested him to return the note or receipt. Iske said he must see the firm first, and requested that the paper be left. I left it. The matter still remains as it was. [Book D I shown to witness and the false entries pointed out.] I have never seen any other account bringing out the same balances as are entered in the false entries. I know the document now shown me. I saw no accounts from defendants previous to this. I think this is in Futami's handwriting. [Account sent from defendants to plaintiff handed in, and marked "T."] I have been personally to defendants' office about the settlement of accounts in the 7th or 8th month last year. Ito and Rikichi went with me. I have often been. I saw Mr John Walsh, Iske, Futami, also Mr Engert. I was told that it would be necessary to make up the accounts with Mr. Irwin, and I was asked to come on the 15th of 11th month last year. We went about the day appointed. We ascertained that Irwin had not been consulted, and all that we did was to compare the cash-books "C and F." We found them both alike. I made a round mark on "C" to show that the books agreed. I do not remember if exhibit "K" was examined at the same time. Iske, Futami, and others, acknowledged that there was no difference. The three now shown to me were not in this book when it was compared with the other. It was agreed that these entries should be made, as they were correct. They were made in the presence of all the parties. [Defendants' exhibit 2 shown to witness.] The two characters pointed out on it in Japanese are *Haishaku*. I know the word *Kushaku*. *Kushaku* is written differently from *Haishaku*.

cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I am Benzo's *banto*. Last year, in the 7th month, I was requested by Benzo to assist Ito in the matter of these accounts. Ito pays my expenses. Benzo lent me to Ito. I was not in Ito's employment, but in Benzo's. I know of the arrangement about exchange transactions between plaintiff and defendants, from Benzo and Ito. I know they were engaged in exchange transactions, from personal observation. I was ordered by Benzo to make calculations in the exchange business, after I had been told that partnership arrangements had been entered into. I never went to defendants' office. I wrote the names of the account books on the covers of them. I saw Benzo start out to place the securities in Iske's hands. I have seen the securities. I saw them at the time Benzo took them to defendants. I saw them in Benzo's presence. This was about the 5th month, 4th years Meiji. Benzo started off with the securities from his own house. They were for money lent by Ito to the different *han*, and in Ito's hands they would be worth $100,035. At the time Benzo took these securities there were no new Imperial Government bonds amongst them. The exchange transactions between the parties began, I think, on the 5th or 6th day of the 7th month. I knew about the state of the rice and exchange accounts. I struck no balance about this time [when the false entries were made.] Money was due to Ito; I think about $70,000 or $80,000. This was not the exchange and rice business, including deposits made by Ito with defendants. My accounts were not made up. I was instructed by Ito not to make up the accounts, because Ito had been asked to let it stand. From $70,000 to $80,000 was due to Ito from defendants from the state of the books. I was orderd by Benzo to receive my orders from Ito in regard to the books. The book now shown to me is Ito's. It was marked when I received it. At the time the false entries were made I thought they were incorrect, as the amounts varied. When I was first asked to make the entries I did not know if they were right or wrong. I knew the proposed entries to be wrong when I was first asked to make them.

Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

September 29, 1875.

Court re-assembled at 10 a.m.

Mr Ness continued his cross-examination of Saito Kaske: My personal accounts were not made up when I was asked to make the false entries. "C" was in my possession at the time I was asked to make those entries. When I looked at the book I saw that those entries were incorrect. Book "C" was made up to 2nd day 10th month 4th Meiji. The entry dated 29th Oct., 1871, was the last entry made in that book for 36,413 *rios*. I think the book "F" was in my hands at this time, and the book "C" in defendants.' I am sure I had "F" at this time and that defendants had "C." I think I parted possession with this book on the 22nd day of the 10th month. I do not remember making the entries in the memo. "K" was written in the 4th Meiji "K" was not written at one time, neither was the copy. The copy is in my own account-book, and does not bear the handwritting of Mr Irwin.

Mr Ness called for the production of the book containing the copy.

Mr Dickins objected to this.

His Honor said he could not order its production.

Witness continued: The copy is in my general account-book. This book contains my personal accounts, to which I referred in my examination-in-chief.

Mr Ness again called for the production of this book. Mr Dickins had examined the witness in regard to how certain accounts had been made up, and witness had said from his private accounts, and it was only fair that he should have them.

Mr Dickins again objected.

Witness: The book contains only memos of the partnership accounts.

His Honour ordered that the book must be produced. [It was put in, and marked "Defendants' exhibit 4."]

Witness continued: Mr. Talbot made up the accounts from the so-called cash books "C" and "F," and not from my personal accounts. The accounts referring to the Sobae transaction were made up from my accounts. The entries in this book of mine were made at the time of the transactions. This book of mine contains all the exchange transactions that are entered in books "C" and "F." The other part of the book contains Uchida Zenjiro's "time" contracts. I was not told by Benzo the reason why I was asked to make the false entries. Benzo said nothing at all at the time; he gave me no reasons whatever. I did not mention to Ito or Benzo that I knew them to be false. An employé or servant should certainly obey the order of his superior. I think Zenjiro and Benzo were present when the false entries were made. I wrote them, and Rikichi put on the seals. I can't remember if anything was said about the entries being incorrect. Rikichi said something about corrected accounts. Rikichi told me that Mr. Irwin would hand in, in a day or two, corrected accounts. The understanding was that corrected accounts should be handed in. I do not know if Benzo brought an account from defendants from which the false entries were made. I have never seen corrected accounts bringing out those balances (the false entries). I find, on examining my book, I was mistaken in saying it contained a copy of "K." It should have been in it, but there must be another slip containing a copy. [Slip produced] The copy was made last year. I have no other copy. [Defendants' exhibit 2 shown to witness] An entry in it bears the word "*haishaku*" (loan). The old indebtedness of the firm referred to is this. [Exhibit 2, which is in a letter.] I should suppose it refers to a loan. I do not recognise the handwriting of the letter shown me. I did not write exhibit 3 in defendants' office. I left it at the request of Iske, because Ito said an item in it was incorrect, and Iske desired to show it to the firm. In the 4th year of Meiji I knew of the indebtedness of defendants to plaintiff, as I was in Benzo's employment. Ito did not command me to make up the accounts before last year. I was never dismissed from Benzo's employment. I never asked Ito to get me re-instated, as I was never dismissed.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickins: [Exhibit "C" shown to witness] On the cover of this book is written, "American firm No. 1 and Ito Hachibei: Payments and receipts of cash exchange transactions: Meiji, 4th year, 7th month: *Kichi nichi*" (lucky day)."

His Honour: Lucky day for the lawyers!

Witness continued: The cover of book "F" bears the same inscription. [Exhibit "D" shown to witness.] "Ito Hachibei partnership with American firm No 1," is written on the cover, also the words "Daily Cash Book." The covers were inscribed before the entries were made in the books. I do not remember if some of the securities were changed for *shinkosai*. I think so. [Exhibit "H" shewn to witness.] "Ito" is on one side of the cover; on the other are the words "Cash Book." Inside is written, "Copies of daily entries of partnership with American No 1."

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Rikichi made most of the entries. I wrote the entry on first page. Entries in "H" marked "H 2" are the same as those in "C 1." The entries "C 1" were made on the 15th of 11th month last year. One of the entries, "H 2," was made 6th day, 9th month, 4th year of Meiji; another was made on the 16th day, 9th month.

Court adjourned, and re-assembled at 2 p.m.

On re-assembling.

Mr Dickins continued his re-examination of Saito Kaske.

Witness: My profit and loss account were made from the account sales of the *Shosha*, and the account sales of Zenjiro and Chojiro. Morabaiashi and Zenjiro furnished me with the information of the *jigi* (cash) transactions, which I entered in my book. I think in the latter part of the 5th year I engaged in exchange transactions and lost, and not wishing to let my master (Benzo) know, I went to Yedo for a time, and afterwards I asked Iske to explain the matter to Benzo. I was not dismissed.

Iwaikuhei, cautioned: I am an exchange and rice broker. About the 4th year Meiji, I had some transactions with Zenjiro. I remember the $40,000 transaction. I think it was about the 19th or 20th of the 9th month, 4th year Meiji, I made transactions to extend to the 30th of the month at the market rate. The amount involved was $40,000. When the contract had to be completed I had not the money at hand, and I asked Zengiro for two or three days' grace, which were allowed. On the 3rd of the next month I was prepared to complete the transaction, but as the market rate had risen considerably, Zengiro refused to carry ont the contract.

Mr Ness did not cross-examine this witness.

Ito Hachiro, cautioned: I am the son of the plaintiff. I remember going to Iske's house on the 7th month last year. I went with Saito Kaske. We went for the purpose of obtaining the return of the $40,000 note. We asked Iske, in the absence of the real document to give us one in its place. Iske said the $40,000 transaction was finished; he further said defendants would furnish plaintiff with accounts in a very few days. Iske then showed us a paper containing a statement of the securities deposited and the $40,000 transaction. There were two other items in it about dollar transactions. Iske wrote this paper. Iske said, "If this is all right we will prepare a statement and get Ito's views on it." We then asked for this paper, that we might take it to Yedo and show it to Ito; but it was a little difficult of comprehension, and Kaske, who was present, was requested to make a copy, which he did, and, we took it to Yedo. Iske at the time was in a good state of health. [Defendants' exhibit "3" shown to witness.] This is the copy. We left the original in Iske's possession.

Mr. Dickins called for the production of the original.

Mr. Ness said he had no such document.

Witness: We showed the copy to Ito, and told him what Iske had said. Ito looked at the paper, and made objection to two items, which made him in debt to defendants. He ordered us to take the paper back to Iske, and demand the return of the $40,000 note. We took it back, and told Iske what Ito had said. We again demanded the return of the $40,000 note, but were told that it could not be found. Iske asked us to leave the copy, that he might speak to the firm about the two objections of Ito. We left it. I went to the office of defendants in the 9th month last year. Rikichi went with me. We saw Choski only. We repeated our request for some paper in lieu of the $40,000 note, if it could not be found. We were asked to see Iske about it. We went to his house, and made the same request to him as we had done to Choski. We told Iske that it would make great trouble if one paper or the other was not forthcoming. Iske replied, "The $40,000 transaction is finished. I expect to live a few more years, and will take care that no harm comes to you through its absence. In the 8th month defendants sent plaintiff an account—a complete voucher—in which you will find the $40,000 note entered; it is all right; our company (defendants) is not a company to deny a payment when it has been made."

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: The paper was a note for money that had been returned, and we wanted it back naturally. That was the only reason. During 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874 I had nothing to do with the accounts between the plaintiff and defendants. The paper shown me in is in my father's handwriting. [Defendants' "Exhibit 2."] I do not recognise the document you show me. ["Exhibit P."] It was written in Iske's house, upstairs [Defendants "Exhibit 3."] Iske was recovering from illness at the time he wrote it.

Mr. Dickins re-called

Ito Hachibe, cautioned: Defendants' "Exhibit I" is in my handwriting. I recognise it. The two characters marked A and B shown me mean *haishaku*. In the 2nd month 3rd year of Meiji, before these transactions were commenced, I deposited 40,000 *rios* with defendants. It was deposited with the defendants for the purpose of being loaned to the *Daimio* Mito. That money has never been retained by Mito, defendants applied in the 9th month 4th year Meiji, to the Okurasho at Yedo, to have it returned. The money was received from the Okurasho during the 11th month 4th year Meiji by the defendants. The sum received by defendants from the Okurasho was 53,535 *yen* and odd cents. This money was not used in the transactions. At this time there was a balance in my favour on a shipment of silk to New York in the hands of defendants. It was about $1,300. There was also a sum belonging to me in defendants' hand on a charter of a vessel called the *Tokio*: I think it was 600 *rios*. I heard in the 12th month from Irwin what amount of my money there was in the sum defendants had received from the Okurasho. Defendants said my share was 50,365 *yen*. That amount, together with the charter and silk money mentioned, would make the sum of 52,000 *yen* in round figures in the hands of defendants belonging to me. The moneys just mentioned were never included in the transactions mentioned in this case. They were quite separate. Early in the 7th month 4th year Meiji, Irwin projected this partnership arrangement, and I deposited $20,000 as my share of the capital. During the exchange and rice transactions I paid over to defendants at different times a little over $31,000 to make up deficiencies in the transactions. By these figures it will be seen that I have turned into the transactions some 51,000 odd *rios*. Then there is the old money—52,000 *yen*—and the 51,000 in these transactions, besides the losses, which will not probably exceed $40,000. I don't understand how it can be possible that defendants show in their accounts that money is still due to them. I am out of pocket more than $100,000, and still they claim that I own them money. I considered defendants' at that time to be a most secure firm, and that my money in their hands was as safe as in my own box. It was at the request of Irwin that I let the accounts stand. I left my deposits in defendants' hands. Mr. Irwin said I could borrow any money I wanted at any time. Since then I have borrowed from and deposited money with defendants. One amount I borrowed was $15,000. There is no such thing as any old indebtedness on my part to defendants. They hold all these moneys of mine. In the 12th month of the 6th year of Meiji I borrowed $10,000, and on the 28th 1st month 7th year Meiji, I borrowed $5,000,—making $15,000. Defendants' "exhibit 3" was written by me to Benzo and Iske. Iske received it, and Benzo knows nothing about it. I asked for another loan of $10,000 in it, but the loan was refused. The word *Haishaku* in it refers to the $15,000 previously borrowed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: The old debt spoken of in the letter I wrote to defendants refers to the $15,000 previously borrowed. Mr. Irwin managed all the exchange transactions.

Court adjonrned till Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

THE REPORT ON FOREIGN LOANS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Foreign Loans has justified the institution of the inquiry. The main objection originally taken to Sir Henry James's motion was that it tended to divert the minds of investors from the primary necessity of being on their guard against the glowing accounts of their resources given by foreign Governments in difficulties. So long as there are lenders to whom the difference between high and low interest is the difference between comfort and penury, Governments like those of Honduras and Paraguay will occasionally find victims; and it would be no real service to a credulous public to give any colour to the notion that the security which they cannot realize for themselves they may look to the British Government to realize for them. But, so it turns out, the authorities, at all events the home authorities, of these bankrupt States play but a small part in the transactions with which they are associated. The history of the Honduras or the Paraguay Loan deals with the operations, not of a South American Republic, but of financiers in this country. It is clearly expedient that the public should be fully informed as to the relations in which these persons stand to loans which, though professedly contracted by foreign States, apparently yielded next to no benefit to the States which contracted them. Upon this point no reader of the Committee's report will be left in any doubt. The ample and well-constructed narrative may also be useful to another class of persons. The holder of bonds issued by these States may perhaps be led to the con-

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clusion, that, though no part of the money which actually reached the nominal borrower can be got back, that which stopped half-way may not be quite so irrecoverable. And lastly, the report may furnish food for some profitable speculations as to the scope of the criminal law, whether in the form of opinions of counsel or of proposals to Parliament.

Of the four series of loans which the Committee inquired into, the most attention has justly been paid to those of Honduras. The story of the 1867 Loan may be briefly given. In 1861 a clerk in a commercial firm in Liverpool, Don Carlos Gutierres, as one of the witnesses phrased it, "turned" Honduras Minister. He could not meet the small expenses of his embassy without assistance, and his Government was, if possible, more completely destitute of resources than himself. However, in 1867 he agreed with Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt for the issue of a loan to the nominal value of £1,000,000. Though a quotation on the Stock Exchange was secured, only £48,340, owing to various circumstances, was held by the public six months after the date of issue, the remainder of the stock having remained in, or come back into, the possession of Messrs. Herran and Don Carlos Gutierres, as representatives of the Honduras Government. There seemed, therefore, little prospect either of obtaining the funds to commence the railway of which so much was said in the prospectus, or of realizing those handsome commissions to the payment of which so great a part of the loan was afterwards applied. Even an investment which promised 12½ per cent. on the price of issue had not so far tempted lenders either in London of Paris. But what Messrs Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt were unable or unwilling to do M. Charles Lefevre was willing, and, as it proved, able to do. He undertook, on advantageous term, to place the whole of the bonds to which the public had shown themselves so indifferent. By a series of judicious operations on the Stock Exchange the loan was forced up to 94, and then the very people who had declined to come in at 80 and at a much lower figure rushed in to buy. The popular enthusiasm was increased by the recommendations of brokers who had bought from M Lefevre greatly below the market price, and who were naturally anxious to give their clients the benefit of so valuable an investment at the current quotation. M. Lefevre got rid of his whole purchase within fifteen months at a heavy profit, and every one benefited except the genuine buyer. Nearly the same tactics were pursued with the loan for £2,500,000 issued in 1870, only, as the amount was much larger, the profits were larger in proportion. The accounts show that, apart from any gains by gambling in the stock, M. Lefevre pocketed nearly £1,000,000 for himself or his associates. The trustees for the bondholders were among the few reapers in this abundant harvest. Two of them "received £1,500 each for fourteen months' service" This generosity to the representatives of the bondholders is perhaps explained by the fact that they were usually clerks either of Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt or of Mr. Sharp, Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt's solicitor, and that they "seem to have implicitly obeyed the directions of Don Carlos Gutierres, and in pursuance of such directions to have dealt with the funds and bonds of the loan without regard to the terms of the trust deeds."

The San Domingo Loan is chiefly remarkable for the frankness with which the agent, Mr. Hartmont, admits that he put the bulk of the proceeds into his own business. He has not, however, thought it necessary to assume with the principal the obligation of paying the interest. In the second Costa Rica Loan, for £2,400,000, the Committee of the Stock Exchange, owing to the influence of the Syndicate, absolutely granted Messrs. Knowles and Foster, Baron Erlanger's agents, a settlement and quotation, though they were notified by the contractors of the previous loan for £560,000, issued in 1871, that the Republic was already in default.

The Paraguay Loan ran much the same course as its allies, Mr. Samuel Laing and Mr. Albert Grant playing the part which in the Honduras Loan was assigned to M. Lefevre. Between the issue of the loan to the public on the 21st of November, 1871, and the special settling day on the 8th of December, they, together with Messrs. Waring Brothers, bought on the Stock Exchange more than half the nominal amount of the loan. After the day of allotment they proceeded to sell their stock, and by April, 1872, they had disposed of the whole amount. During these five months the stock was always at a premium, but as soon as the whole loan had passed out of the hands of Messrs. Waring Brothers, Mr. Albert Grant, and Mr. Samuel Laing it began to fall In October, 1872, it was quoted at 20 discount; in July, 1873, at 45 discount; and in July, 1874, the £ 00 bond could be bought for £12.

The really important fact which the report of the Select Committee claims to have brought to light is the association of persons holding a certain position in the City with loans that had the double vice of not telling the truth to the lenders and not paying over the proceeds to the borrowers. The prospectus of the first Honduras Loan made no mention of the intention of the Government to apply part of the proceeds to the payment of old debts. The second loan partly floated by the help of consignments of mahogany on account of the Honduras Government which had really been bought by their agents to induce "the public to believe that the hypothecated forests were providing means for paying the interest." The prospectus of the Paraguay Loan of 1871 was silent upon the indebtedness of the Government in the matter of heavy war indemnities. The prospects of the Paraguay Loan of 1872 described the public lands as worth, "at a low valuation," £35,000,000, whereas a year before "the General Under-Secretary, by order of his Excellency the President," had estimated them at £19,380,000. It will be observed, too, that the same names appear in connection with successive loans contracted by the same State. Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, Messrs. Waring Brothers, Mr. Albert Grant, and Mr. Samuel Laing were of too trustful dispositions to be undeceived by a single failure. They all went on hoping against hope, and when they had proved by experiment that a first loan was less profitable to the public than to themselves, they were still ready to give the public a chance of doing better the next time. It was not to be expected that the recommendations of the Committee should propose any single remedy of great efficacy for the cure of the disorders revealed in their report. It is something, however, that the public should be informed, on the authority of a Parliamentary Committee of more than usual weight, that persons of the postion of Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, Messrs. Waring Brothers,' Mr. Albert Grant, and Mr. Samuel Laing have introduced loans to the public "regardless of the financial resources of the borrowing State;" have violated undertakings "that the proceeds were to be spent on works calculated to develop the industrial resources of the different countries;" have, with a view of inducing the public to lend money upon a totally insufficient security, resorted to means "which in their nature and object were flagrantly deceptive;" and, by trading on the credulity of certain classes of the community, "have obtained their money, and then betrayed their interests." To appreciate what manner of man it is that they have put their faith in is the first lesson that the public have to master, and they certainly cannot complain that this truth is not made sufficiently clear in the report of the Select Committee on Foreign Loans.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26, *China*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,886, from San Francisco, Sept. 1. Mails and General, to P. M. S. S Co.

Sept. 26, *Hertha*, German Frigate, Captain Knoor, 2,400, from Hakodate, Sept 24.

Sept. 29, *Belle Sauvage*, British ship, Simpson, 890, from Nagasaki, Sept. 13, Coal. the Captain.

Sept. 30th, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870 tons, from Shanghai and ports, General, to P. M. S. S Co.

Sept. 30th, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 977 tons, from Hong Kong, 22nd General, to M. M. Co.

Oct 1, *Ambassador*, British ship, Prehn, 692, from Shanghai, Sept. 19, Ballast. The Captain.

Oct. 1, *Ugo*, Austrian barque, Pauvelitisch, 646, from New York, May 21, General, to Chipman, Stone & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26, *Nevada*, American steamer, Willima, 2,144, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Sept. 26, *Morse*, British barque, Robertson, 625, for London, via Kobe, General, despatched by E. Abbott.

Sept. 26, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,838, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S S Co.

Sept 28, *China*, American Steamer, Dearborn. 3,838, for Hong-

Sept 29, *Lothair*, British ship, Orchard, 794, for New York, Tea, despatched by Mouriljan, Heimann & Co

kong Mails and General, despatched by P. M S. S. Co.

Oct. 1, *Yantic*, American corvette, Captain Lewis, 900, for Nagasaki.

Oct 2, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 2, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese Steamer, Young, 980, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

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PASSENGERS.

Per *China* from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Frank Dillon, Mr. Richard Lawson, Mrs. St. Clair, T. R Carlay, A. Begnatti, F. Bonetti, Fressiline, Judge. P. A. McCrae, Paymaster Skinding, U.S.N., M. Matsao, Revd. William Imbree and wife, L. P. Moore, Mrs. H T. Skelding, Miss Bessie Skelding, Miss Madge Skelding, Mrs. Thompson and child, Miss Fanny Thompson, J. M. Francis and wife, Mr. Wietino and wife, Mrs. Capt. McNair, F. C. Spooner wife and child, Hon Giro Yano and wife, Capt. W. G. Furber, R. H. Hepburn For Shanghai.—Mrs. Viola Weston, Miss J. P. Phillips, Duncan Cryder, Miss Annie Stranley, Geo. P. Vornen, Miss Haisburger. For Hongkong.—Revd. S G. M. Farland wife and two children, Revd. E. P. Dunlap and wife, Miss Galdtraich, Miss Beber, Mr. Le Lasaux and wife, and two Europeans, and 393 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Nevada*, for Shanghai.—C. S. Baylis and wife, Wm. Baylis, Hon F. Plunkett and wife and servant, E. C. Kirby, W, H. Taylor, J. R. Race, Payr. J. H. Stevenson U.S.N., Count De Sinety, 26 Japanese in saloon and 462 in steerage.

Per *Menzaleh* from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, two children and two servants, Messrs. Schoeder, Edal, Bastiani, Grolé, de Ficher, Arnasson, Chaynet, Mourrier, Maillet, Rasira, Raynaud, and Helbrouver.

Per *Golden Age*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and child, Mrs. E. C. Taintor and child, Messrs. Lohman, Huttelott, F. S. Deacon, Everson and Uriu and nine Japanese, 234 in the steerage.

Per *Oregonian*, for Shanghai and ports.—From Yokohama: Mrs. Scott and infant, Mrs. Morong, Mr. Cryder, Mr. Cowles, Mr. Groth, Frank Dillon, M. O. Brien, Mr. Gordon and wife, Mrs. McNair, Miss Fay, Mrs. Skelding and family, Dr. Harris, Mr. Lamb, 25 Japanese in cabin, and 486 in steerage.

Per *Tokai Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—From Yokohama: Messrs. Matsumoto, Kato, Leslie, Samada, Furnkawa, Katsuda, Morimoto, Rev. Peter Galpin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kipp, and Miss Kipp, and Rev. E. Suzuinex. One European and 172 Japanese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Nevada*, for Shanghai.
Treasure $90,000

Per *Golden Age*, from Shanghai and ports.
Treasure $432,000

Per *Tokai Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—From Yokohama:
Treasure ... ... Yen 5,000

REPORTS.

The *China* reports: left San Francisco September 1st, at 12.20 p m, with 22 bags U.S. Mails, 45 passengers cabin, 2 European and 393 Chinese steerage.

123 packages Treasure valued at $303,280 40 dollars, and 622 tons cargo.

Sept. 7th one Chinese steerage passenger died.

Sept. 24th one „ „ „

Sept. 23rd met and communicated with Co's steamer *Colorado* bound East; all well. Experienced smooth sea all the way over, with light westerly winds to 21st inst., thence light easterly winds to destination.

We bring for this port—9 bags U. S. Mails, 29 passengers cabin, 2 passengers steerage, and 103 tons cargo. Arrived at 3.15 p.m.

The *Ugo* reports fine weather throughout the voyage.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Golden Age	Coy		...Shanghai.
Geelong	C. Fraser ...		...Hongkong.
Kanagawa Maru	Young	...	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini ...	...	
Massilia	Rand	...	
Naruto	DuBois	...	
Paraguay	Williams ...	...	
Sea Gull	Acfort	...	
Volga	Nondedeu ...		...Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS.

Ambassador	962 Prehn ...	...	...
Belle Sauvage	890 Simpson...	...	...
Coulnakyle	579 Gordon ...	...	...Hiogo.
Cremona	608 Gove ...	...	...
City of Quebec... ...	707 Davidson ...		...New York.
Gaucho	337 Crighton ...		...
H. A. Litchfield ...	638 Spalding ...		...New York.
Jessie Jamieson ...	507 West ...	...	...
John Bunyan	666 Graves ...	...	...
New Republic	589 Adams ...	...	...
Parmenio	369 Abbott ...	...	...
Ugo	646 Pauvelitisch ...		...
Wm. Van Name ...	466 Watts ...	...	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
Italian corvette ...	...Vittor Pisani	Lieut. Castellucci
H. M.'s corvette	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith
German frigate ...	...Hertha	...Captain Knoor

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	Despatch.
New York ...	... H. A. Litchfield ...	Smith, Baker & Co.	
San Francisco	... Belgic	O. & O. Co. ...	... 10th Oct.
San Francisco	... China	P. M. S. S. Co.	... 25th Oct.
Hongkong ...	... Geelong	P. & O. Co. ...	... 5th Oct.
Hongkong ...	... Volga	M. M. Co. ...	... 12th Oct.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glenroy" str.; "Patroclus" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke"; "Formosa"; "Punjaub"; "Flying Spur;" "Lorne" s.s.

FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Victna;" "Shalimar."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary". For Hiogo.—"Robert Kelly"; "Rishd. Lattley"; "Hafrofjan"; "Hope."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Nestor" s.s.; "Deucalion" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Lotus" s.s.; "Glenfalloch" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Albuera;" "Western Chief" "Ullock"; "Banda"; "Tamesa."

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Lochleven Castle."

VESSELS SPOKEN.

The "Shalimar" June 29th, 41°. N. 24°. West, bound to this port.

TELEGRAPHS.

Communication by the Submarine Cable connecting Nagasaki with Vladiwostock is interrupted.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Yarns and Fabrics.—The market has during the closing week been characterised by less activity in business. This is no doubt partly attributable to the unfavourable condition of the weather as prices continue to exhibit considerable firmness.

Grey Shirtings:—				
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$2.00 to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom.	2.50 to 2.70
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ „	2.30 to 2.65
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.60 to 3 05

White Shirtings:—				
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in. nom.	per pce....	2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb...	0.75 to 1.02½
Black Velvets			Nominal ...	8.75 to 10.00
English Drills	15 lb.	40 yds,	30 in....	3.30 to 3.40
Taffachelaes		12 yds,	43 in....	2.55 to 2.70

Cotton Yarn.—

No 16 to 24	per picul...	$30.00 to 35.50	
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$37.00 to 42.00	
No. 38 to 42...	per picul...	$41.50 to 46.00	
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „ ...		$36 Nominal.	

Woollens.—The market continues without change. Notwithstanding the low rates quoted business in most fabrics is of the slenderest character, with the exception, however, of plain *Mousselines de laine* which are readily saleable.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6 25 to	7.80
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4.75 to	5.25
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	5.25 to	5.75
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0 25 to	0.33
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	6.25 to	7 25
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18 50 to	19.00
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00 to	14.50
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in,...	0.18½ to	0.20½

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in...	0 25 to	0.28
Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in...	0.38 to	0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to	52 in...	0.80 to	1.20
Presidents	54 in. to	56 in...	0.70 to	0.80
Pilots	54 in. to	56 in...	0.45 to	0.52½
Union	54 in. to	56 in...	0.50 to	0.70
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...		0.40 to	0.42½

Sugar.—The market continues very dull, with small sales at subjoined quotations. The stocks are reported to be large.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul....	4.20 to	4.30	
in Basket	„ ...	4.10 to	4.20	
China No. 1 Ping fah	„ ...	8.00 to	8.10	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	7.20 to	7.70	
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	6.20 to	6 60	
„ No. 4 Kook-fah...	„ ...	5.50 to	5 90	

China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul ...	4.70 to	5.30	
„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	4.40 to	4.50	
Swatow...	„ ...	3.30 to	3.50	
Daitong...	„ ...	3 20 to	3.30	
Japan Rice	„ ...	3.25 to	3.30	
Kerosine Oil...	per case ...	2.60 to	2.65	

EXPORTS.

Silk.—In consequence of the large transactions effected since the departure of the French mail, prices for Hanks advanced fully $10 to $15. During the past week a quieter tone has prevailed and they may at present be quoted at $370 for Inferior to 500 for Extra. In one instance $600, in another $660 to 670 are reported to have been paid for native filature Silk.

Since the 20th ulto., arrivals are 970 bales, and deliveries about 800 piculs.

Tea.—Business has been rather quieter during the closing week, holders being somewhat firmer and endeavouring to establish a higher scale of prices. Settlements amount to 2,800 piculs, shewing an advance of nearly $1 per picul in quotations.

Total settlements for Yokohama for the current season to 30th September amount to 99,700 piculs leaving a stock to hand of 8,000 to 10,000 piculs.

To-day prices close as under, holders being rather firm in their demands.

Common	$20.00 to	23 00	
Good Common	24.00 to	27 00	
Medium	28 00 to	31.00	
Good Medium	32.00 to	34.00	

Fine	$35.00 to	38.00	
Finest	$39 00 to	42.00	
Choice	$43.00 to	48.00	

The *Ambassador* and *Cremona* are loading for New York; rate of freight £2 to £2.5. per 40 cubic feet.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been again a very fair business doing in Private-paper, with but little demand for Bank Bills. Rates in consequence close rather firmer.

Gold Yen are steady as last quoted with very little doing.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.
„ Bank Bills on demand..... ...	4s. 0d.
„ Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1⅛d. to ¼
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.19
„ Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.26
On Shanghai—Bank sight.....	72⅛ to ¼
„ Private 10 days' sight	72¼

On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	⅛ o/o prem. s par.
„ Private 10 days' sight.....	¼ per cent disct.
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	98
„ 30d. sight Private	101
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
„ 30 days sight Private	101
Gold Yen.....	401
Kinsats	405

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INSURANCE.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.

GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class, 12 months		1½ per cent.
" " "	6 "	1 "
" " "	3 "	½ "
" " "	1 "	¼ "
" " "	10 days	3/16 "

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class, P.A.		2½ per cent.
Second " "		3 "

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class, P.A.		1½ per cent.
Second and Third-class, P.A.		2 to 3 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 10, Cornhill, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, Sept. 20, 1875.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 8, 1872.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

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INSURANCE.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 1, 1874. tf.

INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER,

A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama October 10, 1871.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as Agent for the transaction of business between Japanese and Foreigners; to undertake Translations from or into the Japanese language; or to act as Interpreter in important and confidential business.

C. PFOUNDES,
Care of
Messrs. WETMORE & Co.,
YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, October 1, 1875.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH, undertaken.

Address **M.**, Care of
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,
LONDON,
INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.
Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns, sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. R. 24ws.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to
WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.
Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any pos town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins

ROWLAND'S ODONTO 2/9

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.
ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER
FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO.
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipeint decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," At ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama July, 3, 1875. 10ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated Ootober 11th, 1869.



Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

A CHEMICAL PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS, WITH THE VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS QUINIA, CYPRIPEDEN, XANTHOXYLIN, &c.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

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☞ *CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.*

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Yokohama, September 11, 1875. 52ins.

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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 41.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 9, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., the wife of A. C. KORTHALS, of a son.

On 5th inst., at No. 8. Bluff, the wife of W. M. STRACHAN, of a daughter.

Notes of the Week.

In view of the importance of placing before our readers translations of everything in the Japanese newspapers bearing upon the subject of the Corean affair, we have been compelled to forego the advantage of addressing them in the columns usually devoted to our leading article or articles. But a review of these translations will prove that the feeling of the country is very decidedly opposed to war. The main grounds of objection are that the insult levelled at Japan by Corea has been effaced by the punishment it incurred; and that the expense of the war would exceed the available resources of the country. These arguments will meet with general acceptance by foreigners, and by all sober-minded men in the country; though it is impossible to doubt that there is a large party, interested rather in pushing their own fortunes than solicitous about the true welfare of the Empire, who would be only too glad to hear of a declaration of war. Two years ago the Government had to deal with a similar difficulty; the Saga insurrection broke out, and the expedition to Formosa was the means employed to reduce the internal inflammation. (It is curious and gratifying to us to see how completely our translations this week confirm the facts and inferences laid before our readers at that trying time.) But the Government is now stronger then it was in 1873, and the army, largely recruited from a class which bears the *samurai* no love, is better trained, disciplined and equipped than at that time. The crisis is serious, yet we hope the lesser of two evils will be chosen in case of emergency, and that any class will be punished severely which attempts to force the Government from the level of its mature decision. The risks of 1873 and 1874 must not be run a second time, nor the expenses of those years incurred again. A couple of ships may have to be despatched to Corea to fetch away the Japanese who are residing there, provided they desire to return; but beyond this we sincerely trust that the exchequer may not be put to any expense for this affair. We should have been glad to see matters in a condition which permitted a line of action more in consonance with the general spirit of the nation. But if circumstances distinctly prohibit it, there is only one wise course to pursue. A nation which brings itself to ruin for the sake of revenge, does not exhibit spirit so much as madness; and we trust that the Government will allow no such considerations as those which undoubtedly influenced its action in 1874, to prevent its enforcing its will upon the country on this occasion.

Some of our best and most friendly critics have remonstrated with us on the subject of our note in last week's issue upon the circular of the Kobusho, forbidding all communications to newspapers from employés of that department.

It must not be supposed that we underrate the necessity for an entire loyalty in the employés of public departments to their official chiefs. The discipline of no office could be preserved were the newspapers made the field of discussion with regard to the administration of a department by the officers belonging to it. The public object of newspapers is the public good, not the private ends either of their editors or correspondents. If private ends are subserved by ministering to the public good, the commercial end of newspapers is attained,—and, primarily, this is the object with which they are established; the private ends of correspondents in a thousand ways may also be so subserved. But the public good, whether moral or material, should be the end aimed at by both editor and correspondent, and in this view, a discussion of general principles, a summary of practical experience, a digest of solid reflections upon great matters of public interest, all constitute perfectly good claims to admission to publication. The paper referred to in these remarks undoubtedly possessed such a claim, and we think that it could not be without value for the Minister to whose department its reflections were chiefly directed. In matters of this nature, all private questions are presumed to be merged in public questions, and we should soon cease to be of the smallest service either to foreigners in this country or to the Japanese, were we to permit any personal regard for this or that native or foreign official to influence the stream of those communications upon one subject or another which flows through these columns. No one should seek to make our very difficult duty more difficult than it is. In a country where every one who plays any public part is more or less known to every one else, and is often on terms of friendly intimacy with them based on personal regard, no such relations ought to be allowed any influence on the one side, or be suspected on the other. Practically, of course, this is impossible; human nature, being what it is, men will have their likes and dislikes, their personal feelings and their national feelings, their friends and their enemies. But this should at least be the theory, and the closer men strive to work up to it the better. Meanwhile it may certainly be said that the smaller a place is, the more difficult this is to do. To edit a paper perfectly in Japan a man should live on the top of Fusiyama, have the letters of first-rate correspondents brought to him twice a day, read the native newspapers attentively, and, under no circumstances, any others published in the country.

It will not be pretended by any fair critic that the native papers are one whit less interesting, instructive and practical than they were before the passing of the recent press-laws,

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while they are certainly free from matter which was purely mischievous and at the same time extremely silly, because so indefinite and aimless. It was said that when these laws were put in operation all vigour would be taken out of the press. Is it so? We can only appeal to our own columns for the answer; but let our readers look at them. The great public questions of the day are discussed with at least as much vigour and good sense as before, and the whole general tone of the press seems to us to have been decidedly raised of late. We now begin to see the value of that criticism on this and other subjects which has evoked from the foreign press elsewhere in Japan and in China one strong and unanimous expression of indignation and disgust. We observe the native Press doing exactly that which we recommended, viz, moving freely within the large boundary drawn for it by the law, making itself strong and useful within that boundary, and applying itself worthily to the discussion of great national subjects in a spirit deserving high commendation and indicative of admirable promise. It is as clear as noon-day to us that those who have argued for an application to the Japanese of those principles which underlie our own institutions, and which constitute the radical difference between our own systems and theirs, have fallen into the error, so obvious to us from the very first that our real wonder has always been that they overlooked it. Deceived by hopes and appearances which, though specious, were visibly false, they thought that the fruits which can only be obtained by long ages of cultivation were to be had in a year or two of growth; forgetting that Nature does not, and so works by law that she cannot, perform these miracles. It is impossible to make her forego her claims. She enforces them, indeed, with no violence or demonstration. Her method of procedure is silent and her way mysterious. But not the less is it of certain operation and of rigid inflexibility.

We have never yet been perfectly clear in regard to the circumstances under which Colonel Browne's party, to which the late Mr. Margary was attached, approached China from its western boundary and made its entrance into Yunnan. He had with him a small column of Sikhs, which was followed by a rabble of Panthays and other men disaffected towards the Chinese Government. But was that Government apprized of his coming and his intentions in coming? Was he furnished with a passport from the Foreign Office at Peking, and was it distinctly understood what his movements were to be? These questions may seem absurd to those who are familiar with all the circumstances attending his expedition, and it is so impossible to conceive that any government whatever would authorize and instruct him to undertake it without first having taken the requisite preliminary steps to ensure, so far as was possible, a proper reception for it, that our question may seem doubly absurd. But we have failed to discover that any distinct arrangements were made such as those of which we speak, and hence our own questions. We all know that Mr. Margary went westward from the east coast, and arrived safely on the other side after traversing all the Chinese provinces between his starting point and his place of destination. Of course he travelled with a passport and with the full cognizance of the Chinese authorities. In returning, he was the advanced out-rider of a considerable body of men, and was attacked and murdered. This act was undoubtedly done by the Chinese soldiery, and was a very brutal one. But we wish to know whether Mr. Margary carried a passport or credentials of any kind, not to, but from, the Chinese Government.

Is the seismograph which has been in this country now something like two years, yet erected? What is the use of having an instrument like this and never allowing the world to hear what it reports? We had a really beautiful earthquake shock on Wednesday last, severe enough to throw down lamps and crockery, to tear our wall-papers and make havoc of our tiles and chimneys, and yet no one knows in the least what was its force, direction or period of duration. There are certain instruments which can always be put into practical use in order to prove them. The *samurai* used to test their swords on the Yedo dogs, a bowie-knife or Derringer easily finds a handy victim, an adept at gouging has not far to go at least for a man with one eye, a vivisector can find some poor dumb creature at any moment who will writhe under his gashes and lick the hand that makes them; an electrical shock can always be given to a neighbour's cat, and so on. But earthquakes are not to be had for asking, and, indeed, a formula deprecating their visits has been inserted into our English Church Service—though we have never known by whose authority—(the Monarch of this country, by the same token, being excluded by an equally arbitrary formula) and this makes the loss all the harder to bear. The shock was the most violent we have had for many years, and yet with a beautiful instrument in the country for recording its phenomena, we know nothing more in the world about them than our pantries or chimnies may have unfortunately revealed.

We much regret to see that Captain St. John, of the *Sylvia*, has placed himself in a very false position *vis-à-vis* of some four or five gentlemen in Nagasaki who had taken some pains to improve the shooting there by importing pheasants' eggs and rigidly maintaining the close season. Finding that Captain St. John did not observe this, but went about shooting in September, they addressed a perfectly civil letter to him, pointing out the efforts they had made and the restrictions they had imposed on themselves. Instead of replying to this in a similar spirit, Captain St. John sends a discourteous answer in the third person, and the five signitaries to the letter again reply with natural warmth at his conduct. Of course, he is as distinctly in the wrong as a man can be. These gentlemen are permanent residents and much more interested in the shooting than himself. They take steps to improve it, and would doubtless be delighted to see him in the covers after the 1st. But he prefers doing that which is very selfish and very unsportsmanlike—which is currious, because we understand that he is a good sportsman. A first mistake, arising, by the way, out of an act of undoubted selfishness; a little wounded pride; an angry word; and the want of that really fine stuff which, in spite of his indiscretions, Mr. Plimsoll showed the other day in the House of Commons; and all the mischief is done. Of course the correspondence will get into the *Field*, and a very worthy officer be shewn up as doing a thoroughly selfish and unsportsmanlike an act by a number of gentlemen who were actually catering for the amusement and gratification of all comers.

Our readers will find elsewhere a translation entitled The 'Assembly of Nobles' which will throw some light on the nature of an institution probably unknown to most of them even by name. It has been sitting in close deliberation this week, and has been most numerously attended. The Mikado was present at the sitting of the 7th inst and thus addressed the Assembly.—

My lords; I have come in person to attend this your deliberation, and to address you. In accordance with my will you united yourselves to form this Assembly last year, and I have learned with satisfaction that it has been your earnest object to promote the welfare of my Empire. Hereafter, in this Assembly, it will be your duty to extend the sphere of your knowledge and apply this to the object I have named. I trust that your counsels will be guided by prudence, by a due regard for the reputation of your illustrious ancestry, and by a dutiful solicitude for the honour my own family.

The Japanese Government has published the Returns of the last half year's foreign trade—the first of a series of statistics for national purposes which is to be regularly continued. These returns will be found elsewhere, accompanied by a careful summary of them with which we have been favoured, prepared at H. B. M.'s Legation. The science of statistics is the handmaid of the philosophy of commerce, and it is gratifying to find that the Japanese Government is paying that attention to it which is demanded by the interests of a country which

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must look to the extension of its foreign trade for much of its future prosperity.

Dr. Murray, Superintendent of Foreign Education, returns by this mail on a few months' leave of absence. No foreigner in Japan has more deservedly won the regard and esteem of all classes, whether native or foreign. He has laboured hard—and, we think, very successfully, in the administration of the Department committed to his charge, and may be permitted the legitimate satisfaction of thinking that he has done much towards the establishment of a system of education in this country which will advance her interests and redound to her credit. His temporary absence is not altogether unconnected with the business of his office, and we shall look for his return in the hope that the fresh experiences he will gain in America and Europe regarding those educational questions to which such universal attention is now being paid, will strengthen him for a new term of work in this country, and for the successful application to Japan of such new principles and modes of educational procedure as this attention has developed.

In noticing last week what seemed to us an outburst of somewhat sickly enthusiasm in Paris called by its author *Le Japonisme*, we touched upon a sentence written by him on this new *cultus* which ran as follows:—"The history, which is chivalrous and romantic, made up of *slaughter* and love." And thus it certainly was printed on its first appearance here. It turns out, however, that he wrote *laughter* not *slaughter*. (By the way, Macaulay made a charming riddle on a combination of this very word, the key to which was the antithesis established between 'man-slaughter' and 'man's laughter.' It begins:—

Come, let's look at it closely
It's a very ugly word,
And one that makes us shudder,
Whenever it is heard.

It is doubtless known to many of our readers.) We very sincerely beg Mons. Burty's pardon for our error. It is clear that he has the laugh against us, and may pursue us, if he will, with his own word to that which we were led to suppose he had used.

Barring his advertisement, which transgresses a very obvious and a very good law that there are subjects not open to joking, *Punch* this month is very good—and indeed it is time he showed something of a revival, for he has been dullness itself for many months past. The "Auto da Fe at Yedo" is capital—full of good points and very good fun. "The first converts," too, is excellent. "Sport" is a delightful hit at those singular freaks of the globe of the racing world which bend an axis and bring its two opposite poles together. The curious feature of these vagaries is, that men who have ransacked their vocabularies for months for strong epithets to apply to each other, become sworn brothers in five minutes. The next page depicts the reluctance of a diffident musician called on to take a share of honours to which he had no claim, though our own immoveable conviction is that he is a far better-looking fellow than *Punch* makes him. The next page is mysterious and impenetrable. The next equally so, but suggestive of a little bill of costs, damages, or some analogous transaction. The next is a choice cabinet of curiosities, animal and vegetable and particularly ornithological. Why the goose has always been held as the silliest of creatures, we have never been able to discover; but is not the artist rather hard on the poor bird? The "Speck Taturs," "Perambulators," "Observers," and such small deer are perhaps fairly used in having pins stuck through them and being placed in *Punch's* cabinet; though we miss the "Seat-holders," "Flaneurs" &c., with their masks and little ha' penny phials of wrath. At least as good as anything else is the Battle of the *Pébrine*;—the *graineurs* and their leader; the assailants, hard of hearing or histrionical, the Japanese denying all existence of malady in the worms, and the spectacled professoriate which supports him. (It is a pity that *nicht* was not added to their affidavit. We remember an old professor who used to give his lectures in decent German, but who, on finding his cigar out, once turned to his class with, *Hat keiner keine Schwamme niche*?—the *ei* of the *kein* pronounce *e*, as among the lower classes in Saxony. The effect may be imagined!) The sketch at the foot of the page is almost touching:—the weeping Japanese woman, the Lombard equally overcome, and the sculptured object of their common sorrow. We shall require, however, much more evidence before we give way to any despair about the breed of Japanese worms. The prophecies of doctors are proverbially liable to falsification by subsequent facts. Mother Hubbard may again go to the undertaker's for a coffin, and return to find her dog laughing; and the silk-worm of this country is quite hardy enough to listen with entire complaisance to the physicians who predict its extinction by corpuscles, which certainly had infected it ten years ago. Reduce the *grainage*, and take care what seed is kept in the country to continue the race, and we will repeat a wager which lately scandalized a whole kennel that we shall have good silk again.

The remainder of *Punch* is letter-press,—which 'no fellow' can read.

A rumour has been current during the day that war against China had been declared by England, but it rests on no certain warranty.

Why confound Icarus with Dædalus? *Ne Sutor &c.*

The *Hiogo News* of the 6th instant, has the following:—

A rumor has been received that a boat's crew belonging to the *Sylvia* were fired upon by the Coreans and pursued for two days (being in a land-locked position) before they ultimately succeeded in rejoining the ship, which then returned to Nagasaki. We are ignorant what—if any—action has been taken by H. B. M.'s Representative in consequence.

We reproduce the report without, however, the smallest belief in its authenticity. It is in the last degree improbable.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

Dr. David Murray, Principal of the Kaisei Gakko, was honoured with an interview by His Majesty on Saturday last.

Miyaka Misaki and Chiba Takawato, who set the large temple of Shiba on fire in December 1873, and subsequently attempted to burn the temple at Asakusa were, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* tells us, executed on the 29th of last month.

A native newspaper revives the rumour of the Yedo and Yokohama railway having been sold by the Government to a company of *Kadzoku*. There is apparently no trustworthy foundation for the report.

The captain of the war ship *Unyokan* has been summoned to the capital in order that he may give a further explanation of the Corean business.

It has been notified by the *Daishinin* that any person who may be desirous of being present at its trials will be admitted on presentation of his card.

The *Choya Shimbun* states that ten officials were appointed to the *Sei In* on the 2nd instant.

Fifty officials of the Naimusho, according to the *Hochi Shimbun* received their congé on the 30th ultimo.

The China complication, far from being settled, as we all hoped, and as we had good authority for thinking, is very far from being so, and looks very dark at this moment. Mr. Wade has informed his colleagues that the Chinese have refused to accede to his demands, and has sent home Mr. Grosvenor for instructions. But was not the position which Mr. Wade assumed to the Chinese this: "You must accede to such and such demands or I will haul down my flag and leave the capital?" We think it was so, though we do not write with absolute certainty. He has made his demand, which has not been acceded to and yet he still remains at Peking, and must wait, we presume, until Mr. Grosvenor's return. If we are right in our facts, and we have every reason to think we are so, our position in China at this moment is a very false and most unsafe one. Either make no threats to China, or let them be of iron.

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We are glad to see that the same feeling which dictated the protest recently made in our weekly issue against the demand of any indemnity from the Chinese by the English Government for the murder of late Mr. Margary, finds an expression in the China papers. The *China Mail* of the 25th September has the following paragraph in an article on the present complication with China.

According to our latest advices the precise extent to which punishment was to be inflicted—*i. e.*, the question of whether those indirectly responsible were to be punished or not—was then unsettled. The other points ceded were, however, important. They embraced: The punishment of the parties *actually* guilty at first hand; an ample apology under the Vermilion pencil for the outrage, and its publication in the *Gazette;* the payment of an indemnity *(which is, we venture to think, a mistake);* the issue of a formal edict recognizing Mr. Wade's status as minister, and his reception by the Emperor as such—a publication never yet made; the proper regulation of the Lekin taxes at Peking; and the despatch of a mission to England, apologetic in one sense, but intended also to reside permanently in London. These embrace a great many points which long required clearing up, and are so far satisfactory.

The *Unjokuan* may, we understand, be expected in port to-day or to-morrow from Nagasaki.

A review of the Imperial troops will take place on the 10th instant, at Narashino, in the presence of H. M. the Mikado.

General Rassloff the Danish Minister, was honoured with an interview by H. M. the Mikado, on Monday last.

His Majesty the Mikado received the *Sangi* at the Imperial Palace on Sunday morning last, at an early hour.

The Nagasaki *Rising Sun* publishes the following correspondence.

Nagasaki, 19th Sept., 1875.

Capt. St. John,
H. M. S. *Sylvia*.

"DEAR SIR:—As some of the residents of Nagasaki who have been at the trouble and expense of importing pheasants from Shanghai in order if possible to increase the number of birds in this neighbourhood, we would ask you to discontinue shooting until the 1st October. As it is necessary that the birds should have some protection it has always been a matter of honour among us not to shoot pheasants before the time appointed by the English Game Laws, and, we think by thus putting the matter before you, that by your example and influence you will prevent any of your officers who may be disposed to do so from destroying pheasants during the close time.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. Hall,
A. B. Glover,
Thomas B. Glover,
Fred. Ringer,
Yeend Thurer."

The following is Capt. St. John's reply:—

"Messrs Hall, A. B. Glover, Thomas Glover, Fred. Ringer, 5th Signature unreadable.

"Capt. St. John presents his compliments to the five gentlemen who have addressed him on the subject of shooting prior to the first of October, and will have no objection to seeing any one of the five at 2 this afternoon to discuss the matter. Otherwise Capt. St. John will be unable to further their views in the matter.

Nagasaki, 20th Sept., 1875.

"The Gentlemen who addressed Capt. St. John relative to shooting pheasants during close time, present their compliments to Capt. St. John, and regret that his discourteous behaviour in returning their letter, renders it necessary for them to take the only course left them, namely to make the facts known to others portsmen in Japan."—*idem.*

It is the greatest of all possible mistakes in connection with Chinese affairs to suppose that the Opium or any other branch of the foreign trade in China would be in the smallest degree affected by the outbreak of war with England. The usual quantity of tea will be prepared and exported, the same quantity of silk will come to market, and the customary seventy thousand chests of poison, in the shape of opium, will be imported from India. The Customs revenue will be collected by an Englishman and paid into the Imperial Treasury to the last farthing, the open ports will exhibit all their customary activity and every thing will go as merrily as a marriage-bell. A national war in China will no more affect the trade of the ports than a bull-fight at Seville will disturb the moon's motions; and as to the opium trade trade specially, it is easier to imagine that there will be no children born in England next year than that the annual seventy thousand chests will not find their consumers. We say nothing about this being a good or a bad thing. We only speak to the facts, which are perfectly well known to every one at all familiar with China, and especially to those who have lived there through a war.

His Majesty the Mikado will visit the "*Kadzoku Kuaikuan*" (a club which has been formed by the late nobles at Yedo) to-morrow.

The *Hóchi Shimbun* gives the rumour that it has been decided to declare war with Corea.

A Japanese newspaper announces that Signora Palmieri has intimated her intention to give another Concert in Yedo on the evening of the 9th instant.

The large Hall of the Engineering College at Tora no Mon has been, we understand, kindly placed at her disposal by the Minister for Public Works.

There is something extremely bewildering in the frequency with which appointments and dismissals are now being made by the *Sei-In*. We learn from a late issue of the *Choya Shimbun* that seven officials were appointed on the 4th instant, while three received their *congé* on the same day.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* thinks the circumstance worth chronicling that during the month of September no burglaries were reported in the 1st Ward in Yedo. This it imputes to the introduction of gas and the diligent performance of their duties by the police.

The M. M. s.s. *Tanais*, sailed from Hongkong on the 5th instant for this port, bringing London mails to the 27th August.

The Great Northen Telegraph Company announces that all lines are now in order.

As a contribution to the literature of the Spurious Drug importation question, we publish the following extract from a "Price Current" issued by Messrs. A. & E. COHEN of London:—

Sulphate of Quinine (Imitation):
Brand "CASTILLON," 1-oz. bottles, in cartoons, 1/7½ bottle. Bottles free. Net.—*Hiogo News.*

The Pacific Mail S. S. Company announces the inauguration of its new Australian Royal Mail service on the 9th instant, by the *Vasco de Gama*. It is intended to despatch suitable vessels from San Francisco to the Colonies, touching *en route* at Honolulu, on the 10th of each month.

The *Hochi Shimbun* refers to the probability of the wearing of swords again becoming a common usage, and comments upon the dangers attending the old fashion.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that, on the 5th instant, 3 officials were appointed at the *Sei In*, while 45 others of a lower rank and styled *Otoneri* were dismissed from the Imperial Service. On the same day 20 other *Otoneri* received appointments and 44 officials of a still lower grade, known as *Kotoneri*, obtained their *congé*.

Mr. Waku, Acting-Editor of the *Akebono Shimbun*, has been awarded 30 days imprisonment for a contumelious article on revenue stamps published in a recent issue of that journal.

A sharp earthquake shock was experienced at about half-past six o'clock yesterday evening.

Signora Palmieri's Concert of yesterday evening was a brilliant success and decidedly the best of the series. Both the ladies were in excellent voice; both apparently in those good spirits which enable a singer,—like a bold rider on a high-mettled horse—to face everything and clear everything, and not only this, but to do it without a shadow of misgiving, and with a keen sense of personal enjoyment in their feats. The difficulties which great music presents are, to the true artist, something like the ocean swell and the breaking waves to the fearless swimmer. That which would engulf one timid or un-

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practised in the art, is a source of rapture to a true child of the ocean. It was in this mood that Byron wrote:—

> And I have loved thee, Ocean! and my joy
> Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be
> Borne, like thy bubbles, onward; from a boy
> I wanton'd with thy breakers—they to me
> Were a delight; and if the fresh'ning sea
> Made them a terror—t'was a pleasing fear,
> For I was as it were a child of thee,
> And trusted to thy billows far and near,
> And laid my hand upon thy mane—as I do here.

So it is with the singer in her best moods, when inspired by the consciousness of power, and by the assurance that the very rage of the orchestra only lifts her to greater triumphs: and it was apparently in this mood that Signora Palmieri approached her task last night. Signorina Persiani, too, has never done herself so much justice here, or appeared or sung to so much advantage. Whether it was Meyerbeer, or Rode or Rossini whom she approached, she made them all do her bidding, and each bar afforded a new flower for the chaplet she gracefully wove as she sang, and with which the audience crowned her when she had given it the finishing touch. What need to make a fresh list of the songs or scenes of the evening? It is not thus that the audience now think of the too short hours they occupied. Rather is it as a time when all else was forgotten in the pleasure of listening to sounds which, beautiful as they are by Nature, are made a thousand times more so by art—that art which, unlike all its sisters, has no prototype whatever in Nature, and which all men who have strained their imaginations to paint the joys of a higher form of existence, have considered indispensable to the plenitude of that happiness which they have associated with it.

Yet the concert had not only its "shadow-song," but its shadow; and as we have not spared to speak of blemishes of accompaniment in the earlier performances, justice does not permit us to pass over this without one word of remark. The Serenade from Don Giovanni is one of the most trying pieces of music which even the greatest artist can approach—not because the notes themselves present any difficulty, but because the most finished singers have lavished their very last graces upon it. Men who can do everything else, who can act well, sing divinely, who have the personal beauty of Apollo, the graces of manner of the stage which belong to the highest breeding and that commerce with the world which turns it to the best account, have failed in rendering this exquisite piece of music. One man alone, perhaps, in the history of the lyric drama has been absolutely perfect in it, Tamburini—and we shall probably sooner see another Jenny Lind than another perfect Don Giovanni. When we say therefore, that this celebrated Serenade was attempted last night by a young gentleman who has no vestige of a qualification for achieving it we shall have recorded a deed of courage, it may be, but of little wisdom. True, the ready plea of the amateur is present, but a world which opens its floodgates of sympathy to the unsuccessful man in the right place has not much to spare for the failures of him who wilfully gets into the wrong. He will hear, "Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?" and in this sentence will be summed up all the compassion that society can spare him.

The match between the English and Scotch four-oars was rowed last evening under somewhat unfavourable circumstances, as a fresh wind was blowing from the eastward with a lumpy sea running. On starting from beyond the P. M. S. Wharf the Scotch boat, rowing a slow stroke, took the lead and maintained the position until abreast of the French Hatoba, the English crew meanwhile husbanding their power. But on passing this point the English quickened their stroke slightly and drew up close to the Scotch, holding them until they had reached the Club. Here the English crew displayed their full strength, and, with a "spurt" that enabled them to leave their antagonists fairly behind them, arrived at the winning point opposite to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Hong a clear length in advance. The Scotch crew made a valiant effort to retrieve themselves, but whether from their inferior skill or, as is probable, from the lumpy sea which was running failed to achieve their point. The victory was clearly with the South Britons.

The following are the names and weights of the competing crews.

ENGLISH BOAT.

	st.	lbs.
Bow, H. O. Jeyes	10	2
2, J. J. Dare	10	10
3, A. Milsom	10	10
Stroke, A. H. Dare	10	8
Cox, J. Rickett	9	9

SCOTCH BOAT.

	st.	lbs.
Bow, J. Leckie	10	4
2, J. Y. Henderson	12	5
3, J. Dodds	12	9
Stroke, G. Hamilton	12	7
Cox, E. J. Reid	9	6

There is a rumour in Yedo of news having been received from the South of disturbances in Saga. No particulars however are obtainable.

The members of the Nikosha Society held a meeting in their Hall on the 6th instant. The subject of discussion, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* adds, was the Corean Situation.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has taken pains to enquire into the rumoured disturbances in *Saga*, and declares that the intelligence is entirely devoid of foundation.

Owing to an accident which occurred to a piston of the locomotive on the line between the Terminus and the Kanagawa Station, the 7 a.m. train from Yokohama yesterday morning was delayed nearly an hour, arriving at Tôkiô at 9 o'clock a.m. The usual 8.15 trains from either terminus were withdrawn, but with this exception no interruption of traffic ensued.

The condition of Asama yama would seem to be causing much apprehension to the dwellers in its immediate neighbourhood. Loud noises have for the past week accompanied its eruptions, and as the great outbreak which occurred some hundred years since, and by which so many lives and so much property perished, was preceded by a similar manifestation, the population inhabiting its slopes is much frightened.

We understand that the members of the Rowing Club purpose to get up some Scratch Races on the afternoon of Tuesday next should the weather permit. The races will be limited to trials of skill between four-oars, pair-oars and double sculls, the interest of the latter being largely enhanced by the presence of some new boats, expressly imported for the purpose from London by members of the Club.

His Majesty the Mikado visited the *Kadzoku Kuaikuan* (or Daimio's Club) on the 7th instant. H. M. was received and entertained by the members with the usual ceremonials.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that Captain Inouyé of the Imperial Navy, Commander of the *Unyokan* man-of-war, returned to the capital on the evening of the 7th instant.

Owing to the splendid prospects of the new harvest the price of rice had ruled low in Ôsaka for some time past. But on the 30th ultimo the intelligence brought by the *Unyokan* caused a rise in price, and the holders of grain are now demanding higher rates.—*(Hochi Shimbun)*

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. Str. *Geelong*, despatched on the 5th October, 1875.

	England.	France.	Italy.
	503	283	40

Total ... ... 826 Bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 26th September, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,867.40
Merchandise, &c.	$ 741.89
Total	$8,609.29

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,886.13
Merchandise, &c.	$1,218.28
Total	$11,104.41

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Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 3rd October, 1875

Passengers, Parcels, &c	$7,732.28
Merchandise, &c	$ 709.21
Total	$8,441 49

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c	$9,167.85
Merchandise, &c	$ 827.36
	9,995.21

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 26th September, 1875.

Passengers.....19,271½.	Amount...Yen	4,140·045.
Luggage, Parcels,.....	„	118·318.
Goods, ...	„	187·122.
Total.....Yen		4,445·485.
Corresponding period last year... ..... Yen		4,141·275.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 3rd October, 1875.

Passengers, 20,295.	Amount..... Yen	4,496·09
Luggage and Parcels	„	162·424
Goods	„	227·046
Total Amount..... Yen		4,885·56
Corresponding period last year ..... Yen		4,456·627

NOTIFICATION.

To *Shi*, *Fu*, and *Ken*.

Some time ago our ship the "*Unyo-Kan*" coasted round the eastern and southern shores of Corea. She was then further proceeding along the western coast in the direction of Newchwang in China, and in the course of her voyage was passing the neighbourhood of the Corean island of Kōkwa on the 20th ultimo when she was suddenly fired upon by the Coreans. Our men were landing to inquire the reason of this, when a hot fire was opened upon them which the ship was obliged to return. The next day a landing was made, the fort was captured, and its armament seized. Two of our men have been wounded. The ship has returned to Nagasaki. The above intelligence having been received by telegraph it is herewith communicated for your information.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI.
Daijodaijin.

October 3, 1875.

The *Rising Sun* gives the following details of the Engagement in Corea:—

Last Tuesday morning the Japanese man-of-war *Unyokan* arrived from Corea; and we learn from the *Nagasaki Shimbun*, that whilst surveying, on the 20 ult., shots was fired from the Corean forts, at the *Unyokan*, which she immediately returned, and the firing was kept up on both sides for 30 minutes. The next day she landed her marines and attacked one of the forts, but on account of its inaccessibility they did not succeed in taking it. The next day (22nd) the marines again landed and attacked the same fort, this time with better success: the forts were taken and burnt, also all houses near. After the affray, 30 Coreans were found dead, and many more jumped into the sea and were drowned. Ten prisoners, 36 cannons, 10 rifles and many other things were taken. One Japanese was killed and another badly wounded.

There is a story told of the golden image of *Kannon* (a deity of the Buddhists.) This image until recently was kept at the village Shiraki Mura, about 5 miles from *Oita Ken*, and was very famous, everyone supposing it to be of pure gold; but alas! it was only full of corruption inside—dust. A certain adventurer in the village, conceived the idea of making his future through this image: and so away he went and having purchased the god, set off on a journey to Nagasaki. Arriving here, he sought the assistance of a native, to aid him in its disposal,—no doubt discoursing at length on its wonderful powers, but above all of its great value—being pure gold. The native being somewhat dubious scratched the surface of the image a little, and found what he expected, that it was merely copper—the poor man having given his all, for a worthless piece of metal.—*Rising Sun & Nagasaki Express.*

The s.s. *Sunda* is still lying as described in our previous report. She is in four fathoms of water, and at high tide the water reaches half up her funnel. The gunboat *Hornet* was lying by, and the wreck requires to be closely watched, as the mandarin in that locality, although he gave the Captain and officers quarters in a joss-house, is not seemingly very anxious to prevent plunder. Should fine weather continue, there is—if proper appliances arrive—every prospect of her coming off, as she has sustained no damage where she now lies.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

Advices by the *Taku*, yesterday, confirm the impression that things are approaching a crisis in the North. Just before she left, a courier arrived from Peking bringing news that Mr. Wade had notified the Foreign Legations that he would leave the place in a few days, should the Government not accede to his demands. It is reported that the state of affairs was becoming known among the Chinese, and that some were leaving Tientsin under the impression there would be a fight. But possibly the Mandarins may encourage this idea, in order to appear in the eyes of the people to the last, as heroes ready to die; so that, if they do yield, they may be at least able to say:—We resisted to the last.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

In this present uncertainty with respect to the relations between the British and the Chinese Governments, it is a source of satisfaction to remember that the powerful naval squadron which is to escort H. R. H. the Prince of Wales from Aden to Bombay will, in the course of next month, be available for service on this coast if necessary. The five or six powerful frigates composing the Detached Squadron, with their crews amounting to a force of several thousand picked men, would prove an invaluable auxiliary to the fleet at present under Admiral Ryder's command. In case of need, the Detached Squadron will doubtless be summoned by telegraph to proceed to the station.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

The *Daily Press* says.—"Reuter's advices from St. Petersburg state that Yakoob Khan has been capturing Chinese towns one after the other without resistance, and that a Chinese expeditionary force sent against Kashgar three years ago has been obliged to build quarters, sow grain, and await harvest before continuing their march." This is just what we should have expected, after the memorial we published lately from the Commandant of Hami, setting forth his difficulties in the matter of supplies.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

The *Peking Gazette* of the 10th instant contains memorials from Kwechow and Hunnan, reporting the progress of the Burmese mission towards Peking. The Envoys actually arrived in the Capital on the 10th instant, and have excited some contemptuous attention among the native population, who have never seen (in the present generation) anything more "out-landish" than these half-naked, turbaned, and tattooed Southerners appear in their eyes. The elephants have not yet arrived.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

Warlike rumours were very rife yesterday; but there seems very little clear foundation for them, and speculation upon their truth is quite useless pending the receipt of more definite news. The reported packing up of the Legation furniture may be a *canard*. The telegram from Hongkong, that Mr. Wade had telegraphed to the Governor that war was imminent, seems more definite; but we should like to have the Hongkong rumour better authenticated, before paying it too much attention. A very few days, however, will probably bring authentic news.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

COREA.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

We have always been opposed to an expedition against Corea, and just at the moment we were about to take up our pen to discuss this question we have learnt fresh reasons for this view. As we said in our article of yesterday, except those persons who have surprisingly little thought for the independence of the Empire of Japan, nobody can agitate for an expedition against Corea. With these views stored up in our heart, we have listened carefully to the arguments of those persons who maintain the advisability of such war, not for mere empty prestige, but on grounds of expediency, fearing that even if this war is not undertaken the independence of Japan will not be unaffected by the result. "The reason," they say "why "we should not give our attention to a foreign war is "the urgent need of good government at home. There "are, however, some appearances as if the internal "tranquillity was about to be disturbed even if we do "not undertake a foreign war. There is no guarantee "that by means of a foreign expedition we may not be "able to maintain things in such a condition that matters "may gradually attain a settled peaceful condition. If "we impartially consider the history of the agitation in "favour of war with Corea, we shall find that it is now "a long time since its first germs made their appearance "in the minds of the people. Up to the year before last "it had become popular both in the capital and in the "country. In the capital some of the Government re- "signed office on this account. In the country it gave rise "to the Saga trouble. The Imperial troops succeeded in "suppressing this disturbance. The smouldering fire, how- "ever, broke forth again, and caused the Formosan Expe- "dition. Since then the fire has never been completely "extinguished, but has been growing gradually stronger "by aggregation up to the present day. The Corean affair "is therefore of deep concern for the affairs of all Japan, "and the tranquillity of the country hinges on the "question of war or no war. If we go to war, what "shall we do about the scantiness of our resources? "If we do not go to war, will not our internal "tranquility receive serious injury? If the Govern- "ment has any plan for suppressing authoritatively "the agitation in favour of a war with Corea, and main- "taining order at home, we shall contain ourselves "within the bounds of peaceable and honest policy, but "if our not going to war should cause disorder at home, "and there seemed a likelihood of great calamity befalling "the nation, it may be impossible to avoid such an under- "taking"

The writers who adopt this line of argument again go on to say: "Has the Japanese Government the power to "guide the policy of the whole nation? In the Formosan "affair, what was the idea of the Government? Did the "army of the Japanese Empire obey the order of the Japa- "nese Government? Certainly not. The troops for the "protection of this country did not respect the commands "of the Japanese Government, but sailed from Nagasaki "of their own will. The influence of Okubo Naimukiô "was insufficient to restrain them. Have we not the "same Government now that we had then? Have we "not the same army? Is there any guarantee that the "present affair will not ultimately turn out like "the former one? Our Government may have recourse "to peaceful negotiations, but if they are unable to con- "trol the ardour of the army for war, in spite, alas! of "the dislike for war of our Government and people, it is "as plain as seeing one's face in a glass that we shall be "obliged to send out our troops. Even the behaviour of "the Unyôkan in surveying the island of Kôkwa and "commencing hostilies was of course contrary to theideas "of the Government. It must be admitted that it was a "wilful provocation to battle. In the very act which "gave rise to this question, we have the Unyôkan acting "in opposition to the wishes of the Government and "appearing to act independently. If under circumstances "of this kind our Government are obliged to go to war, "they will necessarily conduct the expedition under the "directions of the army. Do they wish to do so, or do "they wish in conducting the expedition to control the "army. If the Government awaits events, it will be the "guest; but if it takes the initiative, it is the master. "Whether it is the guest or the master at present, it is "impossible to tell, but what we can foresee is that the "time will come when this must be decided. But even "supposing that the Government happily succeeded in "restraining this movement, if the result were to aid the "growth in Japan itself of the seeds of calamity, prevent- "ed the progress of the country and clogged our national "vigour, the consequence being to disturb our internal "tranquillity, it must then be admitted that the indepen- "dence of Japan would be affected. If our Government "from noting the past, comparing the present and "discerning the future, should become convinced that "such a state of things is approaching, they should then, "however painful the duty, take the initiative of the "army and have recourse to a foreign expedition, in order "to preserve order at home."

The writers will go on to say "We do not wish "for an expedition on account of mere empty honour, "nor for the sake of heightening our national "prestige. It is because we wish for peace at "home. If any course open to us leads only to "war, we should like the Government to have the "control of it, and that it should be conducted to our "advantage. What does the public think of the present "position of our Government? What do they consider is "the reason for the formation of an army and navy? "Certainly no good grounds can be discovered by an "ordinary intelligence why war should be made. If any "one considers the state of our resources, the thought of "going to war will be very far from his bosom. But if "there are apart from the Government and people some "persons who would do so, what shall we say then? The "Government should take the initiative so as to keep the "control in their own hands. It is far better to disperse "beyond the seas the flame of discontent than to allow it "to smoulder at home. Our opinion of the present state "of affairs is that we must have recourse to the resolve "to take an unavoidable step in advance. We love our "country and we feel that matters have at length reached "such a pitch that no other course is open. The reason why "it seems to us preferable to have recourse to the expedient "of going to war with Corea is that the present state "of affairs in Japan will not allow us to insist on our "views, that we are compelled to think that to decide on "war, from a policy of expediency, will be the best in "its future results. It is, however, painful to have to "propose such a policy."

This writer will say further, "We maintain that on "no grounds whatever should we make war on Corea, "but when we examine the state of affairs round us on "all sides, we find that it is impossible to adhere to the "ordinary course. The reason is that our country is "in an extraordinary condition. We have been led "decidedly to cherish the hope of advantage from a war "against Corea. We differ from the ordinary writers "who maintain the advisability of a war with Corea. "They look upon Japan as a great and splendid Empire "the insult to whose flag it is their desire to see washed "out by the heart's blood of the Coreans. A very empty "honour! But we are unable to preserve the integrity "of our country. It is absurd to talk of raising our "national prestige. Our hopes go no further than "by a painful expedient to avert internal troubles. If "we have got superfluous vigour enough to heighten "our national prestige, there are two courses open "to us—to contain ourselves and improve our Govern- "ment at home, or to take a step forward and undertake "a foreign expedition. The advantages of each "would be well weighed before proceeding to action. "We are not sure that under present circumstances it is "not the time for extinguishing fire by means of fire."

We have heard the above views expressed. They seem at first sight to have much force, but if we go a step further and consider the question more maturely, we cannot think that they are correct. Even granting that our Government were unable to control the army and were compelled to go to war, we newspapers, who have constituted ourselves the ears and eyes of the people, are bound to reflect faithfully their views. We

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have therefore incurred the ill name of coward for the sake of our country. Some may advise a Corean war as necessary under present circumstances, but we will not seek the path of high principle, but rather follow that of expediency, nor look for advantage on the field of certain death. Even should the Government be able to control the present agitation for war against Corea, we foresee similar internal troubles in future to those which are now dreaded on this account. We will not make ourselves responsible for the having recourse to such an expedient at present. We only wish to reflect the wishes of the people at this time in doing all we can to dissuade the Government from the expedition.

The Corean affair.

(*From the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," October 4th*, 1875.)

Upon receiving the telegram of the Corean outrage, the Tôkiô newspapers have on the 2nd instant and since with one voice pronounced decidedly against war. We are of the same opinion as these discerning writers, and, believing that the just policy is a peaceful one, we seize the occasion boldly to continue the expression of our sincere views.

If we carefully consider the changes in public opinion, we shall find that even those writers who until three or four years ago most warmly advocated a war with Corea, have gradually learnt by the experience afforded by the Formosan expedition of last year what a serious business a foreign expedition is. We believe that taught by this speedy experience, their ideas have enlarged, and that they have learned a great lesson, so that those writers who still cherish such a hope, will hardly now-a-days stick to the same line of argument as formerly. We are therefore of opinion that we may look upon any hot advocacy of an expedition against Corea as having for the present disappeared from the field of public controversy.

This discussion appears, however, to have taken a step in advance, larger issues seem to have been raised, and two different views developed, one of these we shall call the "Honour view," the other the "Expediency view." The supporters of the "Honour argument" are of course opposed to anything which injures the national security; they have a high respect for international law, and would like to open proper negotiations with China, asking her whether Corea is a dependency of her's or not. Then if the answer is that Corea is not a dependency of China, they would immediately lay the matter before the Corean Government, but if the answer is that Corea is dependent, they would demand satisfaction from the Chinese Government. If by such negotiations not only could no satisfaction be obtained, but our honour were to be more compromised than before, it would then become necessary to look to the ways and means and resolve on going to war.

The advocates of the "Expediency View," on the other hand, wish by the expedient of a foreign expedition to avoid calamity at home. Following the example (though without confessing it) of Napoleon III, they wish to preserve the national tranquility. Their policy may be explained in this way. The expenses of the Formosan expedition last year were laid out in buying up the seeds of civil war at home. But there is still a remainder which has yet to be purchased. If the impending negotiations with Corea do not lead to a satisfactory result, then they would let loose savage violence and give vent to the contained indignation which is cherished here in Japan, under the pretence of wiping away an insult to the national flag.

We must declare distinctly that from neither of these two views can a satisfactory policy be deduced. Neither of them is calculated to maintain the peace and security of Japan. Even the "Honour View" is unsatisfactory; much more would it be futile to look forward to a hap-hazard success from the "Expediency Policy." Upon this question we have ascertained the opinions of the most enlightened men, and have traced upward to their origin the success of national peace and prosperity, and are more convinced than ever of the truth of our views. When we consider the state of Japan, whether tranquil or disturbed, and the broken condition of her finances, we think that by far the best policy for us is to set our minds at ease about Corean matters, to make no Treaty, hold no intercourse, but to devote ourselves strenuously to the development of our internal administration and not to trouble ourselves about foreign matters. We shall put up with the anger of the Japanese Government and people, and bear our shame in the hope that this most excellent policy will be carried into effect. If, however, in the eyes of the nation, the urgent necessity for maintaining intact our national honour as an independent country, should bring upon us a time when the state of things would render this excellent policy impracticable, we ought to address the Chinese Government in a friendly way, persistently consider Corea as her dependency, and so obtain satisfaction through the intervention of China. If we should unfortunately not gain satisfaction in this way, the only resource would be to follow the usual course of international relations and ask the arbitration of some disinterested foreign power. This we would call the second-best plan, not to be adopted except in the improbable event of its becoming necessary to do so. We hope the Government and people will not have recourse to it at once. As to the resolution to fight, this we look upon as an entirely inadmissable policy whether on the grounds of national honour or expediency, and consider it our urgent duty along with our fellow editors to oppose it with all the might of our pens.

Even if the policy of our Government should not be able to stop at what we have described as the best plan, we believe they will certainly not proceed beyond the second, and that they should adopt the inadmissible third plan we think is out of the question. We have still, however, one subject of anxiety, and that is—Will the Government, if it adheres to a peace policy, be able by a resolute use of its authority to keep quiet the hot-headed *samurai* who want war with Corea? They are scattered over all Japan beginning with Satsuma, Choshiu, Toza and Hizen. They are all able-bodied men burning with indignant feelings, partly proceeding from patriotism, partly arising from their own sullen temper, and they will probably have power enough, though they may lose their heads in the effort, to disturb the Government. The Saga troubles of last year were an outbreak confined to a small part of the country, but was it not almost as hard to quiet the *samurai* who riotously insisted on war, as it was to quell the Saga revolt? Remember the behaviour of the Formosan troops when first despatched from Nagasaki. Did not the inability of the Government to control the war spirit which was rife among both naval and land forces, produce results which it is impossible to conceal? It may some day happen that in the course of negotiations with Corea or China a single piece of news may stir up excitement among the Naval and Land forces, a single message may move to resolutions the *samurai* of the whole island.

Under such circumstances will the Government be able to control the Army and Navy by saying to them "Troops ought to obey the directions of their Government and not to cause the Government to change its measures?" These forces have their admirals and generals through whom they may be controlled, but, in the case of the *samurai*, will the Government be able to keep them quiet by saying "The decision of war and of "peace belongs to the Government. The *samurai* have "nothing to do with it. For foreign wars we have the "ordinary naval and land forces and are supplied with "arms and munitions wherewith to attack our enemies, "and defend ourselves. We do not require to call in the "the aid of the *samurai*, who had better avoid creating "useless disturbance." If in such an emergency the slightest error is made, and the power of controlling the army and keeping order among the *samurai* is lost, it will be impossible to prevent the nation from falling under the rule of the soldiery or into the hands of the *samurai* class. Into what a foul mire would not such an event plunge our national tranquillity? We do not know, nor if we did, would our feelings allow us to describe it.

Our excessive anxiety may perhaps have led us to say too much, but just at present it cannot be denied that there are hidden tendencies in this direction. We think that both these parties, whether they talk of Honour or Expediency should for a time moderate their views, and

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free their hearts, and should discuss what is to be done, remembering the state of things we have described, and that the first object of our thoughts should be to consider by what means quietly to maintain the tranquility of our country. In considering this, the importance of the Government preserving authority enough to control the army and to keep the *samurai* quiet should be understood, and a definite policy decisively resolved upon. If this is not done, the resolve and the execution will not agree, and we shall at last fall into the no-policy of war which we have condemned. We believe that this is not unavoidable, but that it can be helped. We shall be glad to hear what other writers have to say upon this question.

COREA.

(From the "Hôchi Shimbun" of October 5th, 1875.)

Since we received some days ago a certain very grave and important piece of news, no matter to what subject we turn our thoughts, they always come back to it; no matter on what subject we begin to write, our arguments always end by referring to it. That we have hitherto devoted our attention so much to this one matter to the neglect of other important subjects, is not owing to any pleasure we have in doing so; it is because we are unable to remain silent upon a question, the solution of which is so urgent, and in which are involved the peace and security of the Japanese nation.

Public opinion condemns unanimously a war with Corea. The peace policy is called by the Public, the right and proper policy, whilst the opposite policy is described as a stupid idea void of plan or forethought. Nor is this general tendency of public opinion due to hastily formed conclusions. Since the experience of the expedition to Formosa, sensible and keen-sighted men have become aware how grave an undertaking such an expedition is. They have observed that the Government has turned its attention to the urgency of practising economy and have noted a good many actual cases of their retrenching useless expenditure. They have also been deafened of late by the noisy lamentation of writers who deplore the great amount of our foreign debt, the want of balance between our exports and imports, the drain of gold coin from the country, and the excessive quantity of paper money in circulation. From all this they draw the conclusion that the national exchequer is at a low ebb, and see the poverty of our resources. They agree with the greatest scholars that there is no instance of, nor any reasonable expectation of a victory being reported when a war has been undertaken with insufficient means. They have also seen that our internal tranquillity is yet far from being fully secured, that everything is in an incipient stage, and that there are still many things which require to be settled. They have made up their minds not only that war is unnecessary, but that on principle, and in our actual condition, it is out of the question to go to war. How then is it possible for them not to admit that the peace policy is the right and proper one?

Again, if we turn our attention to the question of honor and disgrace, and examine whether it is great or small, light or heavy, we shall find that the insult put upon us by Corea is of the smallest and most insignificant character possible. Nothing else was to have been expected from these benighted and prejudiced Coreans, who have shown their ignorance of natural justice and of international obligations by their refusal to receive our envoy, and by their discourtesy in their communications with us. The inhabitants of a more bountiful region, endowed with more generous natures, need feel no shame whatever, or flame up indignantly for such a cause. Those persons who count such discourtesy an insult, and boil over with indignation at it, are themselves savages no better than its authors. We think therefore that the Corean rudeness affects our honour in but a small and trifling degree. We do not, however, maintain that it does not signify, no matter how much the Coreans insult us. It may be admitted that the honour of Japan cannot be injured by the behaviour of an ignorant and barbarous nation, but at the same time their offences should not go unpunished. Nevertheless, when we remember that their rudeness leaves not the slightest stain upon our national honor, while it would of course be the duty of a prosperous and powerful country making rapid strides towards civilization, to chastise them, it does not follow that it is our urgent business to do so irrespective of our poverty and of the injury which may result to the national tranquillity.

No matter what view we take or what object we aim at, it is plain as the difference between black and white, that the policy of a war with Corea is void either of plan or foresight, and that the peace-policy is the only just and proper one. The above arguments sufficiently establish this. What then do some persons mean by disturbing the people's minds with the cry "War with Corea?" We believe that this outcry proceeds from an excessive indignation at the Corean insult, and from an ardent and single-hearted desire to wipe out the national disgrace. But, after all, that which they grieve over indignantly as an insult is really not worth being angry at; that which they are enraged at as a national disgrace is not worth while lamenting as such. We therefore believe that if these superfluously indignant gentlemen would repress for a little the fire which is blazing in their heads and bosoms, if they calmed their minds and reflected maturely on the state of affairs, they would themselves see reason to regret their impetuosity. Our reason for this belief is that their excitement is due to their patriotic and public-spirited feelings, and because their only want is that they are mistaken as to the means and ignorant of the considerations which must be taken into account. If they understood the reason of the question, and repented of their mistake, they would at once become sincere and patriotic men. The persons about whom we feel a difficulty are that needy and worthless class who have lost their former means of livelihood, and have not been able to form themselves to the pursuits of civilized life, who, oppressed by poverty, and constantly dissatisfied with the present policy of our Government, are in hopes of seeing troubles arise. These are your well-known indolent knaves who are so easily converted into rebellious subjects. Their cry of "War with Corea" proceeds from selfish motives. They have no sympathy with their country's misfortunes. There is no other way of dealing with them than to repress them by authority.

There is again another line of argument taken by some writers. They say that the sending an army against Corea is to gain renown for Japan abroad, and that even the enlightened countries of Europe and America extend their prestige by force of arms. There is some force in this. But is it not a very shallow notion of these writers to imagine that Japan will gain renown abroad from an expedition against Corea? Do they think of imitating the ancient example of Taiko's expedition to Corea? They must have forgotten the difference between then and now. In former times when we had no foreign relations we were no doubt able to increase our prestige by chastising Corea, and sending a chill to the hearts (literally—the livers) of the Coreans, but now the enlightened countries of Europe and America will watch our proceedings. Even if we succeeded in frightening the Coreans, not only will they not feel impressed in the slightest, but will on the contrary cast great ridicule on our want of foresight and plan. If we insist on raising our prestige by arms, let us first of all chastise the encroachments of Russia. The truth, however, is that arms are not at present the way to heighten the prestige of Japan. The real mode is to be looked for in the state of our foreign relations. We are still unable to exercise our jurisdiction, the control of the taxes is in the hands of foreigners. On these accounts our Japanese brethren are exposed constantly to wrongs they ought not to be exposed to, foreigners escape punishment which they ought not to escape, Japanese suffer losses they ought not to suffer, and foreigners gain where they ought not to gain. We believe that the day which gives back to Japan her rights in these respects will raise one degree higher our national prestige.

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War with Corea.

(Akebono Shibun.)

All the newspapers have been unanimous against a war with Corea. We do not say that war ought to be declared simply for the sake of holding a different view, but when principles are at stake, questions of profit and loss disappear. By a declaration of war we do not mean that our troops should immediately be sent to Corea and a reckless attack made upon her. First we should send an ambassador over and take steps to investigate the causes of the attack made upon us, and, according as this investigation compromises the Coreans or otherwise, we should take, or refrain from taking, further measures. If the attack on our gun-boat was not authorized by the Corean Government, then, of course, it should make an apology and punish the soldiers who were the instruments of the act. Then there would be no necessity for war, and the incident would even be of advantage to both nations. But as the Corean Government is a very obstinate one, we do not believe that it will act in this manner, so that our own Government ought to be prepared to declare war. How do those who oppose war think that the affair ought to be settled? When matters are in this state an envoy must be sent. But what if the Coreans insult him? Would it be well for us to haul down the Japanese flag which is hoisted at Fusan, and interdict all intercourse with Corea? If all should oppose war, there is nothing else left for us to do, and then could the world say with any truth that the conduct of Japan was worthy of her?

Our army and navy are small, and the treasury is not full, and, besides this, there are many who are not loyal to the Government. But an independent country must, when forced to do so, protect its rights, and, if the worst came to the worst, be prepared even to fight such countries as England and France. Thus we cannot be silent about Corea. It is not now within the power of the Government to recall the minds of the people from the direction in which they are set. This is, war with Corea, and many are ready to go, even although they have not received orders from the Government. If the Government procrastinates the settlement of this affair, the voice of war will spread throughout the country, and the sounds of Japanese guns and the glitter of Japanese swords will be heard and seen in Corea, even without the sanction of the Government. We think therefore that although we may not immediately declare war, we ought to be prepared to make it. If the decision of the Government coincides with that of the people, an army of 100,000 men, armaments and provisions would be forthcoming in an instant—within a day. Although we are not at this moment in a state of preparation for war, we ought immediately to place ourselves in such a state; and thus, differing from other writers, we are for war.*

Local Assemblies.

"Chôya Shimbun" of September 29th, 1875.

We heard some little time ago a street rumour to the effect that certain distinguished persons in this *Fu* had sent a collective petition to this Office of the Tôkiô *Fu* praying for the establishment of a *Fu* Assembly, and that the *Chiji* had given this document high praise and had forwarded it to the Home Department. Since then, being desirous of learning as soon as possible whether this *Fu* Assembly, which would be of such great advantage to the people of this *Fu*, was to be established or not, with fixed attention we have spent several weeks in waiting, stretching out our necks to no purpose, for all is blank before us, —nothing heard, nothing seen—, uncertainty reigns,—and we do not know whether the measure is to be adopted or not. The present frustration of our hopes seems very hard to bear. We have secret doubts on this matter. Has permission already been given? If so, then why have we not before this seen the establishment of the Assembly? Again, has it been decided that permission shall not be accorded? If so, then how is it that we have not heard of this?

Accordingly having no certain grounds to rely upon we are driven to the conclusion that the petition is still in the hands of the Home Department. We propose therefore to give a statement of our various opinions on the subject. That *Fu* and *Ken* Assemblies form the basis for the establishment of a constitutional Government in the country is a self-evident fact and one which it is quite unecessary for us to explain. Already, we hear, in various places throughout the country assemblies of *Fu* and *Ken* have been established on the system of public selection of members, in which the advantage and disadvantage, the profit and loss, resulting from various matters affecting the condition of the localities possessing these assemblies are discussed and settled. Such is the good arrangement which has taken place in the *Ken*. But in this our Tôkiô, which is the principal *Fu* in the country, the centre of civilization, and the degree of advancement in knowledge attained by whose inhabitants is well beyond what the various *Ken* can ever hope to reach,—these excellent *Fu* and *Ku* assemblies are still wanting—a state of things which we ever deplore. And this regret is not confined to ourselves. The evils which have resulted from the absence of these excellent assemblies are apparent to all. To take a single example as a proof of this:—It has been decided in the Tôkiô Deliberative Assembly established some time ago on the system of its members being elected from the ranks of officials, to erect gas-lamps, which have at last been erected after more than a year's work. Every night the road from Kanasugi bridge in Shiba to Asakusa is brightly lit with lamps, so that one is induced to fancy it is not night. Lanterns are thus quite unnecessary and thieves cannot pursue their depredations just as they please. The profit which that part of the town which is contiguous to the line of new lamps has derived from the presence of the gas, is by no means inconsiderable, and therefore the people of this district ought gladly to pay the cost of construction of those gas-lamps—and also the charges for the nightly light. But, on the contrary, they object to paying this and say:—"If we had been previously consulted on the "matter we would have managed somehow or another to "pay the cost, but to carry out the construction as you "pleased without giving us a word of information as to "the intention in view, and then to wish to force us to "pay the cost—what injustice!' The number of these dissatisfied persons is large. Now we are prepared to assert that if at the time the decision respecting the construction of the gas-lamps was arrived at, the debaters of the Deliberative Assembly had been selected from the members of the various *Ku*, whatever that Assembly might have decided upon, whether gas, railroads, telegraphs, or anything else, after such decision no such discussion and difficulties as above mentioned would have been raised, and this assertion we will endorse if necessary by fixing on seals to it in writing. If this be not an evil in the transaction of business which is the result of the non-existence of *Fu* and *Ku* Assemblies, what is it?

We are aware of many other evils which are caused in this way, but we should fill up too must space were we to mention them all. We will therefore cut the matter short. With regard to the establishment of *Fu* and *Ku* Assemblies in this our Tôkiô, a consideration of this one evil is sufficient to enable us to form a still clearer comprehension of the great importance of this measure. How much clearer then is it, that the advantages accruing from the establishment of *Fu* and *Ku* Assemblies, extending as they do to matters of all kinds—do not stop at this one single point which we have named. However—what happiness for us!—there are persons who are of the same mind as ourselves,—and a petition for the establishment of *Fu* Assemblies has been presented, as stated above.

Our secret opinion is that the Home Department is just now very busy, and that the various officials belonging to it work industriously in the discharge of their duties, rising early in the morning. Therefore can it be that they have not had leisure to decide for or against the petition in question? It must be so,—but how can it be so? It being the gracious intention of the Emperor by the establishment of Assemblies of *Fu*, *Ken*, *Ku*, *Machi* and *Mura* gradually to prepare the way for the establishment of an *Assembly of the country—this is an important

* It does not appear to us that the majority on this question need greatly grieve that the writer of this article is not of their opinion.—[Ed. J. W. M.]

* Parliament.

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matter of business in the country. With regard to the advantage accruing from the establishment of a *Fu* Assembly in our Tôkiô, this is a consequence which directly affects the several thousands of the inhabitants of the *Fu*. How then can it be regarded as a trivial matter? It must be admitted that however busy the officials or the heads of the Government may be, they must lose no time in permitting the establishment of a *Fu* Assembly, a measure full of advantage to the people of this *Fu*, an important matter of business to the country, and in accordance with the gracious intentions of the Emperor. We are firmly persuaded and do not doubt for a moment that the required permission will be granted very shortly.

(Signed) YASUKAWA SETSUAN.
Resident in Kotohira-machi.

THE ASSEMBLY OF NOBLES.

There is an institution in Tokio called the *Kadzoku Kuaikuan* (Assembly of the Nobles), but we cannot understand the motive of the *kadzoku* in forming it. The members of the Assembly, unlike ourselves, are honourable *kadzoku*, but as it had no connection with the legislative or executive departments we looked upon it as a private club of the *kadzoku*, and imagined that whether it prospered or decayed, no great attention need be paid it, and that it possessed no claims on public interest. The institution was opened on the 27th July 1874, and it immediately attempted to enter into relations with the administration, and on the 17th August of the same year it addressed a memorial to the three *Daijin* (First Ministers) published in our issue No. 778, concerning our complications with China and Formosa. Thinking this very strange we published in the same issue a protest to the effect that it was not within the rights of the *kadzoku* to meddle with the administration. But the *Daijin* called the *kadzoku* to them and showed them all the documents connected with the above complication, and this made us suspect a connection between the Assembly and the administration.

Last June the meeting of the *Chikuhokuan Kuaigi* took place at Asakusa, Tokio, but owing to the alleged poverty of the accommodation, the Press was excluded. But the prayer contained in the memorial of the *kadzoku* was granted, and place was set apart for the members of the *Kuaikuan*. This proceeding implies that is is recognized by the Government, and that the members of it claim to have some connection with the administration. But the constitutionality of this is extremely questionable when we look into the matter. At first it appeared to be a private club; then it began to take part in public business; while our misgivings have since been greatly increased by the following:—

(Letter to Sanjio, Prime Minister.)

Since you have asked what means the *Kadzoku Kuaikuan* should adopt for the furtherance of its purposes, we have given serious consideration to the question. The institution was formed in accordanee with the Imperial decree of 1871 all the *kadzoku* are members of it, although some of them take an active part in it, while others do not. But as it is in the nature of a private institution, no compulsion can be exercised towards any of the members (to attend its meetings). Though their are men of purpose among the members, it has yielded no results. In order to do this the aid of the Government is required, and our object in forming the institution was to discharge more perfectly our duties towards the Government and the people, and although the three *Daijin* should join us, we should not reject their counsels.* If this idea were acceded to, and the *kadzoku* were all united, many ways would present themselves by which the efficiency of the institution would be promoted.

To His Excellency Sanjio
&c., &c,. &c.

(Signed by seven *Kadzoku*.

(Reply of the Prime Ministers.)

Your letter of the 2nd inst. states that the purpose of your Assembly is to enable you to discharge more efficiently your duties toward the Government and the people; that on this account, you desire the countenance of the three *Daijin*; and that should this be granted it would tend to unite the *kadzoku* and promote the efficiency of the Assembly.

We hold office as the three leading Ministers, but are of the same rank as yourselves, and belong, as you do, to the Assembly of *kadzoku*. We therefore are far from regarding the progress of the Assembly with indifference. We have no wish to act contrary to the general direction of your resolutions, or to refrain from attending your meetings; but indisposition at one time and great stress of business at another have prevented our doing so, and may continue to prevent us, though this must not be held to imply any indifference on our part. We must request therefore that you will wait until more auspicious circumstances present themselves. Meanwhile we send to you Yanagiwara Gikuan (member of the *Genroin*) to act on our behalf, trusting that his counsels will tend to promote the prosperity of the Assembly. One year has now passed since it was instituted, and its regulations were to have been reformed last August. But we hear that this has not yet been done. We believe it to be necessary to lay the foundations of the institution anew and upon a firmer basis; to abandon the discussion of matters of smaller import; and to lay aside the question of regulations, at least for the present, so that more important questions may have a due share of consideration. In the laying afresh of these foundations, Yanagiwara will assist on our behalf, and this may tend further to ensure the success of the institution.

These are our ideas, and we request your consideration of them.

(Signed by the three *Daijin*.)

September 15, 1875.

When we first glanced at these letters we were greatly astonished, and could not understand what they really meant. If we look at the letter of the *kadzoku* we are led to infer that the institution in purely of a private nature; but when they say that their object is to do their duty towards the Government and the people, what do they mean? Looking at the matter from the stand-point of the *heimin*, we can see no special duty which the *kadzoku* have to perform either for the one or the other. Do they mean that they have some indirect duties? If so, the idea is excellent. But then, surely, it is very wrong to seek the aid of the three *Daijin* who are officials and members of the administration, and the direction of a private Assembly certainly does not lie within the scope of their duties. But the entreaty of the *kadzuoku* to them to join the Assembly is addressed to them not as *kadzuoku* but as *Daijin*, and the fact that they say that they cannot do any good without the aid of the Government serves to confirm this view. If we therefore put the communication of *kadzuoku* into a few words, it means that the *Kadzoku Kuaikuan* ought not to remain a private institution, but that in order to make it a public one the three *Daijin* are required to direct it. Thus the motive of performing indirect duties disappears, and a direct participation in the executive government comes out. But if this is so, our misgivings are all the greater. The communication of the *kadzoku* was only a private letter, but that of the *Daijin* was a public document, and stated, that, although prime ministers, they had no objection to attend the meetings of the assembly, and only deferred doing so on account of indisposition and a temporary press of business. It would be impossible to say that Yanagiwara actually replabes the three *Daijin*, but we may say that a *Gikuan* who is a member of the *Genroin* has become the deputy of these ministers. Those, therefore, who examine these letters will probably come to the conclusion that the leading ministers, regarding the institution as one of a public nature, sent a *Gikuan* to represent them there, and thus gave the aid of the Government to the institution. Was it the purpose of the institution from the first to connect itself with the Government? and now that it has the countenance of the three leading ministers, does it intend to confine itself to indirect duties or to assume

* A deferential form of invitation to the *Daijin* to take an active part in the Assembly. Probably the correct shade of the original is missed in our translation.—[ED. *J. M. W.*]

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direct duties in connection with the administration? If the latter is the case what difference is there between it and the House of Lords in England? And if the people say that the formation of a House of Lords is contemplated, in what sense are they wrong or is their view a mistaken one? We do not intend to discuss here whether a House of Lords like that of England is or is not a good thing for the country. This we must reserve for another opportunity. Our fear is that when the *shidzoku*, who are much engaged in political discussion, see that the *kadzoku* are forming an assembly, they will also desire to do the same thing, and to get the assistance of the Government and the countenance of three *Sanghi* to enable *them* to do their duties to the State. The Government cannot do the one without doing the other, and then we should have a House of Assembly for the nobles and one for the gentry, both of them linked on to the administration. We cannot divine whether such proceedings would conduce to the welfare and tranquillity of the country. Such ignorant persons as ourselves cannot fathom the exact intentions of the *kadzoku* or of the three *Daijin*. Our misgivings may be groundless; but we think that when people read these letters doubts will arise in their minds, and we trust that those who have any real acquaintance with the matter will give us a minute explanation of it.

The Pensions of the *Samurai*.
(Hochi Shimbun.)

I have of late very frequently come across discussions in the newspapers about the *shidzoku* and their pensions, and, being myself interested in the question, I desire to explain my views, and request that you will insert this in your next issue. It would be idle, of course, for me to decide whether the pensions of the *shidzoku* should be abolished or continued. But what necessity is there for continuing them when there are no good grounds for doing so? The *shidzoku* are of a higher grade than the *heimin*, and their conduct ought also to be better. There is no reason why the *shidzoku* should consume the hard-earned money of the people and thus be maintained free from all anxiety. Are they not ashamed of being so maintained? And, if not, why are they not so? It is because our civilization has not yet arrived at a point at which they would necessarily feel this shame. They only think of past times, and, being so habituated to feudal ideas, they know nothing of the duties they really owe to society. Should they become truly civilized, they will not wait until the Government discontinues their pensions, but would at once begin to earn their own living:—they would throw up their pensions and cease to be dependents on the Government. It cannot indeed be said that there are none among them who have begun some sort of business and are making their own living; but why do they not return their pensions to the Government? Why do they still lay themselves open to the charge that they are mere dependents on the Government—the consumers of the hard-earnds money of the farmers? It is because they have no feeling of shame, and what is the cause of this? It is because they are under the influence of ancient customs and do not see that such disgrace is disgrace. This should be reformed by the *shidzoku* who are now in the higher ranks of the Government. The views of many of these men are greatly advanced, and by the industry of the officials the whole business of the administration is conducted. As rewards for this they receeive salaries, most of them, however, being such as to allow of the officials supporting their families and having something over when this is done. But if they can easily support their families, they could as easily give up their pensions. These people may say that the general current of opinion is against me and this cannot be done. But this is so because they have neither shame nor patriotism, and, what one says, another will repeat. If the higher officials, however, would set an example in this direction, I am sure many of the lower *shidzoku* would follow it.

If we look into the doings of the higher officials, we see them building large houses and country-seats, laying out fine gardens, or purchasing the *yashikis* or lands of the old daimios so as to make their future living certain. I suppose they do this so that when no longer dependents of the Government, they may not be without the means of support. But if they are merely doing it for their own comfort there is not a word which can be said against the *shidzoku*. I have lately heard that some of the officials have gone into business, but, as this was prohibited by a special notification, I do not believe it. Yet there must be some truth where there are a thousand rumours, and I presume it is true to a certain extent, though it is possible that they have done this with the views of restoring their pensions to the Government. If the officials act in this manner the *shidzoku* can no longer remain unashamed. They will first lay firm foundations for their fortunes, and then return their pensions to the Government so that they may no longer be dependents. But I have not yet heard of any official who has given up his pension, and all hang back because the few do so. I entreat the officials therefore to lead the way by abandoning their pensions, so that no more of the labour of the poorer classes shall be used for vain purposes.

Japan—an unflattering comparison.
(Choya Shimbun.)

Of course we all love our native country, but at the same time we must not forget that it is among the poor countries of the world. When I speak in this manner the outcry is sure to be, "You ignorant creature, what nonsense you are talking! Our Japan has a fine climate and the soil is rich, the production of grain is therefore abundant, and there is propably no country which can be compared with ours, which was called by the ancients the country of abundant grain. In the mountains there are memberless mines, while the seas and rivers abound with fish. It is therefore a country truly favoured by nature, and we think that were arts and manufactures to flourish, the wealth of Europe and America would not compare with that of Japan. Why, then, do you speak in this manner?"

What these people want for Japan is just what I wish, and as I was born, have lived, and intend to lay my bones, in this country, I wish with all my heart to be proud of its wealth; but its present condition really does not permit of the adjective 'rich' being applied to it. It is true that Japan is in the best of the five zones, and the climate is temperate; but it is not the only country in that position, and the fact that we have neither excessive heat nor cold only proves that the country is not very extensive, and it is by mere good luck that we are not either in the torrid or frigid zone. The richness of our soil, in comparison with Java or Siam, where rice grows without cultivation, is not worthy of mention; all countries which possess rivers and seas are equally well supplied with fish, while our mines compare but poorly with those of Mexico and Australia. The country has existed and can exist without foreign intercourse, therefore it is not unnatural that some people should say that it the finest and richest in the world, but now that we have begun such intercourse it is very clear that Japan is a poor country. When we come to look at the necessities of mankind, food, raiment and habitations, we arrive at the following conclusions. If we walk along a street we meet with many more people ill than well clad; and the majority of them only wear clothes in the summer to avoid being fined. Of course this is better than going about naked, but this is a poor reflection to make to Europeans and Americans. As regards food, some think that there is nothing better than rice, but here even, many of our people live almost entirely on barley. Of course in foreign lands nourishment too differs according to wealth, but generally speaking their food is better than ours. When these people look at Mitsui's building which is three stories high, they are astonished; but the houses in foreign countries are often seven and eight stories high. Ginza Street in Tokei is supposed to be the finest in Japan, but it would be considered a more back street in Europe and America. All this will show the difference between the food, clothing and habitations of foreign countries and those of Japan. Leaving now this part of the question, we will try to explain how it is that we are poor from another side of the question. The metals of Sado and other parts are imported and coined; but they all go away again out of the country, and thus money is scarce, the arts and manufactures do not flourish and trade

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is dull, so that many private persons and public companies have become insolvent. This proves clearly enough that we are poorer than Europe or America.

Such are the facts, and if people start with the idea that Japan is a rich country, it will become poorer and poorer. I therefore hope they will bear in mind that it is a poor country and become more economical and try to promote arts and manufactures. Then we may indeed be on the high road to become rich.

Forgery and Adulteration.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

The negligence of the Government in not examining into the articles which are bought and sold in the market has been of great injury to the people and the origin of extensive forgeries in this country. Some things are so perfectly imitated that they are hardly distinguishable from the genuine article, and these are the work of merchants and tradesmen who hope to make money by them. These forgeries not only deceive the ignorant and the country people, but the upright merchant loses his reputation by buying and selling them again without knowing that they are such, and thus trade is injured which is deplorable indeed. For example, the beer sold in the foreign goods' shops and the street stands, bears the trade mark of the 'hand' or the 'red trieangle,' and externally it appears to be of foreign manufacture, coming from London. Few but those who deal in wines can distinguish the spurious from genuine articles, and many are deceived into thinking that they actually came from abroad. Thus the genuine article is lowered in value and is suspected of being a forgery. Lemonade is now an article of necessity in the hot weather and is a very pleasant drink during the summer heats. But those who have this year purchased what purports to be lemonade have often been seized with vomiting and their digestion has subsequently been seriously disordered, and when we enquire into the causes of this we find it has arisen from the purchase of the spurious article. Alum and other chemical preparations have been used to imitate the tartaric acid, and by mixing them all together something is made which goes by the name of lemonade. But such lemonade brings no benefit; on the contrary, indeed, it brings an enormous amount of disorder into the system. These are not by any means all the forged imitations we have heard of. There are wholesale adulterations going on in drugs, and it gives merchants a great deal of trouble to distinguish between the sound and the false, and, as we have stated, these forgeries are committed for the sake of the present gain they bring. But, at times, they not only bring trouble but injury on merchants. We cannot regard those who forge and those who knowingly sell spurious imitations as guiltless of crime, but there is no article in our code which prohibits such acts, our Government pays no attention to them, and we fail to understand why this is so. Trade marks are of great importance as they constitute the recommendation of certain articles. We trust that our Government will make laws for prohibiting people from manufacturing and dealing in these spurious articles and enforce them strictly, so that men may be punished for their violation as the newspapers themselves have been when transgressing the laws. Thus those who carry on their business in a straight-forward manner will be protected, and we shall not only get rid of the forgeries of wines, drugs and the like, but we can lay hands on those who sell brass pipes to their countrymen as silver ones at the stalls at night.*

The Necessity for Increased Industry.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

Men must earn their living conformably with the nature of the place in which they dwell. Thus, those who live on poor land become manufacturers; on rich, agriculturists; near the sea or lakes, fishermen and salt-makers; on the mountains or in forests, hunters. This is in accordance with laws of nature, and men take the shortest roads to earn a subsistence for themselves. Now the climate of this country is mild and its soil rich, therefore agriculture is our main industry. The greater part of our population handle the plough and the hoe, and, taking the general character of our farmers, we may say that, unlike the merchants and the tradesmen, they are very industrious. But still, they cannot do one quarter the work foreigners can. It is said that when the English first emigrated to America, the implements they used were about the same as those now seen among ourselves. But a man and his wife would cultivate twenty acres, and when they had the advantage of machinery they cultivated forty acres, while in Japan a man and his wife can only manage about an acre and a half, and the reason why our farmers, although industrious, cannot do what foreigners do is because they have not the same perseverance and tenacity of purpose. Moreover, there are many men who do nothing. They live idly in the country, setting the farmers a bad example, which they in their turn are not slow to follow. Thus theatres and strolling dancers may be seen in the interior in places where people have never hitherto dreamed of them, and this tends to diminish the industry of the people. The mountains are filled with an abundance of treasure and the soil is richly covered with verdure which can be converted into meadows. But there are few who attempt to work the mines or breed cattle in order to help themselves and advance the country. Look at the lands lying waste in Oshiu and Ushiu, all of which might be fertilized and made great use of; but the people in the neighbourhood seem to care little about them, and leave them to be haunted by hares and deer. In none of the *Kens* do the people try to do all that might be done to the lands, and only make such exertions as are necessary to gain an immediate object. They think that if they can pay their expenses and maintain their families, the height of human happiness has been reached, and all that can be said for them is that they earn their living without being dependent on the Government. They merely pick up what lies under their hands, so to speak, and this is hardly the conduct of those who have much love either for themselves or their homes.

They are, indeed, better than the *Kadzoku* and *Shidzoku* who live without working at all, but they ought to make, or try to make, themselves equal to foreigners, because if they do not the balance between our exports and imports is disturbed, and this is traceable to the want of a spirit of perseverance. Oh! my thirty-five millions of brethren, every thing has a begining and an ending, an origin and result. Persevere therefore and labour earnestly, and this will bring happiness to your homes and advantage to the nation.

Army or Navy?

The neccessity for an army and a navy to a country is like that for two wheels to a cart. Were there only an army and a navy there would be some difficulty in protecting a country, but if it wishes to see itself properly protected it must have both. The proportions of the army and navy must be regulated according to the geographical position of the country and its foreign intercourse. That England posseses a comparatively small army and a great navy is due to the fact that it is an island, and that it has many colonies in all parts of the world. In such countries as France, Russia, Prussia and Austria armies amounting to a million of men are kept in readiness, and this is done because their boundaries are contiguous, and armies are required to prevent the invasion of each others' territories. The United States possess a very extensive country, and why does its army only amount to a few thousand men? Because it is very distant from the other western Powers, and there is no country in its neighbourhood which it has any reason to fear. Thus we can understand that civilized countries regulate the proportion of their armies and navies according to their position. Our country, like England, consists of a number of islands, and which do we most require for its defence, an army or a navy? I will plainly reply that, in the case of war with any country, we could not protect it without a navy, and if we regard it in relation to other countries, there is powerful Russia on the north, only divided from us by a strip of water. Without a navy we cannot curb its ambitious spirit and hinder it from advancing southwards. On the west we have vast

* It is impossible to doubt that the vigour of this writer is connected with the little incident disclosed in the last sentence. [Ed. J. W. M.]

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China. Nothing is to be apprehended from her just now, but it seems as if she were about to awake from her long and obstinate dream of self-conceit, and what would be the power of that country if wealthy and enlightened? We must look well to the future and be on our guard before hand.

To protect the islands, Loochoo and others, a navy is necessary, and it is known already without my saying so that our navy consists of about ten vessels of war, some of which could hardly be used for fighting. Is not this rather a dangerous position for us to remain in? The allowance to the War Department ought to be reduced yearly by 100,000 *yen* and these applied to the Navy Department, and if there are other appropriations to other departments exceeding their necessities, the surplus should be disposed of in the same direction, and orders should be the yearly sent to England or elsewhere for new ships, so that when troubles come we are not obliged to buy old vessels at high prices.

KATO.

REPLY.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

Mr. Kato has stated in the *Choya Shimbun* that an army and navy are things of great importance to a country, that 100,000 *yen* of the annual allowance of the War Department should be handed over to the Navy Department, and that new ships should be purchased yearly. Mr. Kato writes in a manner which convinces me that he is an intelligent man, but should his opinions reach as far as the Corea I fear they might do us some injury, though this cannot now be helped as they have been published by the Press. It may be presumed that our Government knew all this before Mr. Kato, as it has already reduced the allowance to the War Department by 1,050,000 *yen*, and granted 400,000 *yen* additional to the Naval Department. I know not whether this will satisfy Mr. Kato, but it been done by the Government which makes our laws and affords us protection, and I do not see that we have thus cause to speak against it. The expenditure for war purposes must be proportioned to the circumstances of the time, and it is obvious that if Corea were to desire such a navy as that of England, or Turkey such an army as that of Russia, these would be mere follies, and when we place ourselves in a state of preparation, it is not for the purpose of conquering a place like Formosa, but to resist the force of England, Prussia or Russia. The annual taxes of England are equal to 344,739,415 *yen*, while ours are 88,867,635 *yen*, making a difference of 255,871,169 *yen*, and of course we should like to have the same amount of income, but this is as yet impossible. Poverty or wealth bear a very direct relation to the degree of knowledge possessed by a people. But those who lend their minds to war affairs and avert them from the acquisition of knowledge cannot be called the best part of our population. I have heard that the Mombusho, which is the fountain head of this knowledge in this country, has had its annual allowance reduced by 300,000 *yen*, but this was done by the Government to preserve the equilibrium between it and other departments. But if a country like Corea should do as we have done, cut down the allowance to its Mombusho and increase that of its Naval Department, so that it might have 280 vessels of war, as England has, where would the country be long before such schemes were accomplished? If we were still in the state of barbarism we were three or four hundred years ago, all the money of the nation would be spent for war purposes. But in our present more advanced condition of civilization the whole strength of the nation depends solely on our education and the progress of our knowledge. But if a statesman were now to urge that the larger provision for war must be made, and ranked this as of greater moment then the improvement of our judicial system or the education of the people, he would exhaust the treasury, the taxes of a whole year would not suffice for the expense he would incur, and after all, we could not resist a power like that of England. What is necessary for our country now is power in the people, and this will come from the spread of that knowledge which really is power, and not from making provisions against war.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1875.

The Bureau of Revenue have published a "Return of the Foreign Commerce and Trade of the Empire of Japan" for the half year above-named from which the annexed tables have been condensed.

They exhibit the trade of this period as amounting in Imports, to 15,046,008 Gold *yen*, and in Exports to 6,969,313 Gold *yen*. The Gold *yen* at the present date may be accepted as the equivalent of the Mexican dollar.

This inequality between the Import and Export Trade is not to be looked for in the succeeding six months; as the season for Tea and Silk, which only commences in summer, will doubtless give much greater activity to the Export Trade in the latter half of the year.

This being the first occasion on which half-yearly Returns have been published by the Japanese Government, no comparison can be drawn between the six months now reported on and the corresponding period of any preceding year. In 1874, the Imports amounted to $24,223,629 and the Exports to $20,001,637, the total for the whole year being $44,225,266. The present Returns give $22,015,321 *yen* as the total of Imports and Exports for the first six months of 1875, and thus the aggregate of the trade shows, so far, no diminution on that of 1874.

The Imports on Government account, which are included in the total given above, amounted to 1,779,821 *yen* and consisted chiefly of the following items.

Arms and Ammunition.....	*yen*	970,000
Blankets, Cloth, &c.	„	220,000
Machinery	„	295,000
Iron and Metals.....	„	80,000
	yen	1,565,000

The Return of articles exported for ships' use shows that Coal has been shipped under this head to the amount of 452,811 *yen*, and this serves to explain why the export of this important article in the general Exports Return is confined to the value of 94,750 *yen*. It will thus be seen that the Total Export amounted to 547,561 *yen*, or very nearly the quantity that was exported both for ships' use and for foreign export in the whole of 1874, the value of which amounted to 564,420 *yen*. It may be concluded, therefore, that the export of Coal for the present year will exhibit a material increase on that of 1874.

The Treasure Return shows that the large flow of coin from the country which was remarked on in the Summary of Foreign Trade for 1874, continues in the present year, Treasure to the amount of 9,455,274 Gold *yen* having been exported, while the value of the Imported Treasure was only 86,544 Gold *yen*. Of the Treasure exported, six millions and a half consisted of new Japanese gold and silver coin, and two millions and a quarter of old Japanese gold and silver coin, all being equally exported as Bullion. This shipment of Treasure in the first six months of 1875 appears to have been needed in order to meet the excess of imports over exports which naturally marks the foreign trade with Japan during the first half of the year.

The Tonnage Return includes 111,222 tons of Japanese shipping, and thus exhibits a larger total for the six months than would otherwise have appeared. If Japanese tonnage should be inserted in a Return of Foreign shipping, it is difficult to explain why the number of Japanese steamers entering Yokahama during the six months should be said to be only five of 5,505 Tons, as entries of native vessels to that number occur almost every week.

The "Imports and Exports by Japanese merchants" are marked in the Returns by an asterisk, but the value of all the items thus distinguished amounts only in Imports to 12,515 *yen* and in Exports to 25,717 *yen*.

A considerable portion of the Returns is devoted to an endeavour to distinguish the amount of the Trade of the different nationalities by shewing the destination of Exports and the countries from which Imports were received. The details thus supplied possess some interest, but the result cannot be accepted as a correct representation of the commercial interests of the various nations trading to Japan.

Thus nearly all the continental trade is shewn in the

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statement to belong to France ; a large proportion of the imports from China are of European origin ; while three-fourths of those from the British Colonies consist of sugar which, though shipped from Hongkong, is of course of China growth.

Of the total Import and Export Trade of 21,560,460 Gold *yen*, not less than 20,754,700 *yen* is entered as belonging to four nations, namely, France, the United States of America, China, Great Britain and her Colonies, thus leaving only 805,760 *yen* for distribution among the twelve remaining nations and "other countries" not enumerated.

The Imports from Great Britain (7,127,226 *yen*) consist of Manufactures, Machinery, Metals, Arms, &c., to the amount of upwards of six million *yen*, the remaining million consisting of Medicines, provisions, coal, stores, &c., &c.

The Imports from the British Colonies (1,609,721 *yen*) consist of sugar to the extent of million *yen* and home manufactures to the extent of upwards of a quarter of a million.

The Imports from China (2,744,568 *yen*) consist of sugar to the value of nearly a million *yen*, Raw cotton to the extent of 284,295 *yen*, foreign manufactures, chiefly British, to the amount of upwards of 700,000 *yen* vealing three quarters of a million for the numerous miscellaneous articles of Chinese origin, manufactured and raw, which are in demand among the Japanese.

The Imports from the United States (695,76 *yen*) consist chiefly of kerosene oil, provisions, leather, arms and ammunitions, clocks, &c.

One half of the Imports represented to come from France (2,249,297 *yen*) consist of *Mousselines de laine*. Other woollen and cotton manufacturers appear to the extent of 700,000 *yen*, leaving 450,000 *yen* for articles of a miscellaneous character.

On the side of Exports, those of Great Britain are entered as 878,000 *yen* only. Of this amount silk appears to the value of 565,339 *yen*, some of the shipments *viâ* Marseilles on British account having probably been inserted under the head of French trade. The value of Tobacco appears as 117,526 *yen*, that of Tea at only 16,925 *yen*.

Half of the exports to British Colonies (548,052 *yen*) consists of Silk and Copper, the former being evidently intended for England.

The Exports to China (1,311,723 *yen*) consist chiefly of Tea, wax, copper, camphor, (intended probably for European consumption) ginseng, coal, dried fish, seaweed, isinglass, and other marine products which are largely used by the Chinese.

Tea to the value of 2,256,185 *yen* formed nearly the whole of the Exports to the United States (2,354,039) while those to France, or the Continant, (1,236,288 *yen*) consisted almost wholly of Silk to the value of 1,174,884 *yen*. It is needless to repeat that in the latter half of the year the report of Tea and Silk will be largely in advance of the above amounts.

H. B. M.'s Legation.
Sept. 30, 1875.

A.—Summary of Imports and Exports at the Open Ports of Japan, during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1875.

Ports.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Kanagawa	11,412,346	4,428,420	15,840,766
Hiogo	2,503,326	1,259,126	3,762,452
Osaka	286,977	99,797	386,774
Nagasaki	809,468	1,102,664	1,912,132
Hakodate	13,632	78,892	92,524
Niigata	20,259	414	20,673
Total (gold *yen*.)	15,046,008	6,969,313	22,015,321

B.—Returns of Imports into the Open Ports of Japan for the Half-year ended June 30th, 1875.

Description.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		yen
Cotton Manufactures.—		
Shirtings	20,074,102 yds.	1,147,480
Drills	228,355	15,123
T. Cloths	626,750	40,480
Victoria Lawns	972,673	81,144
Turkey Reds	1,006,135	94,464
Chintzes	749,222	41,434
Taffachelas	664,538	135,115
Velvets	1,341,027	342,525
Satins	613,291	96,378
Cotton (Miscell:)	65,088	48,207
Singlets and Drawers	953 doz.	33,728
Cotton Yarn	7,967,760 cats.	2,362,803
		4,438,881
Woollens.—		*yen.*
Woollen Cloth	1,033,292 yds.	276,437
Flannels	65,413	15,180
Long Ells	36,936	11,136
English Camlets	93,730	26,999
Other Woollens	229,172	61,003
Orleans	1,700,411	291,704
Lustres	256,841	44,857
Mousselines de Laine	5,216,479	1,162,849
Italian Cloth	417,515	112,020
Shimagoro	225,348	47,788
Camlet Cord	111,403	22,860
Blankets	73,968 cats.	42,769
		2,115,602
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures	2,562,702	*yen.* 534,784
Metals.—		*yen.*
Yellow Metal	79,108 cats.	18,566
Iron	13,181,858 „	515,497
Lead	249,433	17,927
Spelter and Zinc	232,952	18,754
Steel	304,142	23,376
Tin	39,965	10,527
Tin plates	1,289 cases.	10,002
Quicksilver	23,437 cats.	37,553
		652,202
Miscellaneous Foreign.—		*yen.*
Canvas	238,629 yds.	49,995
Cigars	19,551 cats.	32,423
Cordage	147,286	19,170
Glass	9,911 boxes.	37,636
Paint Oil	383,959	32,607
Leather	363,931	146,104
Quinine	1,879	28,412
Soap	479,002	26,326
Boots	9,525 pairs	13,117
Cement	—	14,227
Potash	6,623 cats.	18,599
Clocks	—	7,610
Corks	—	23,586
Furniture	—	19,759
Glassware	—	37,722
Instruments	—	11,225
Jewellery	—	14,034
Wines and Spirits	—	150,935
Ammunition	—	29,248
Machinery	—	67,186
Matches	—	16,494
Medicines	—	171,084
Oil (Kerosene)	—	274,712
Prussian blue	—	14,920
Plated ware	—	13,690
Provisions	—	70,219
Butter	—	26,506
Saddlery	—	32,129
Silk (piece goods)	5,789 piece	89,753

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Description.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		yen
Satins	—	30,274
Silk and Cotton mixture	—	73,275
Stationery	—	54,843
Paper	—	66,607
Umbrellas	—	96,797
Do. frames, etc.	—	24,576
Watches	8,156 No.	58,248
Ships	1 Sailing, 1 Steamer	13,000
Sundries	—	162,204
		2,055,065

Miscellaneous Eastern.—		*yen.*
Sugar	4,406,897 cats.	1,933,833
Raw Cotton	2,311,073 „	297,294
Hides	97,696	10,660
Horns	4,548	11,563
Hoops	161,921	10,893
Rattans	273,172	14,240
Rhubarb	101,517	13,052
Vermilion	33,945	54,078
Coal	1,616	62,374
Drugs	—	67,936
Musk	182 cats.	12,447
Dye	—	71,605
Safflower	—	102,863
Tortoiseshell	10,24.9	58,577
Sundries	—	126,825
		2,860,260

Recapitulation.—		*yen.*
Cotton Manufactures	—	4,438,881
Woollen	—	2,115,602
Woollen & Cotton mixture	—	534,784
Metals	—	652,202
Miscellaneous Foreign	—	2,055,065
Miscellaneous Eastern	—	2,860,260
Unenumerated	—	211,155
		12,868,949

Duty free Imports.—		*yen.*
General Merchandise	—	394,880
Custom House Purchases	—	2,355
Imports on Govnt. account	—	1,779,821
Total Imports	— *yen*	15,046,008

C.—Return of Exports from the Open Ports of Japan for the Half-year ended, June 30th, 1875.

Description.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		yen
Silk	637,834 cats.	2,025,231
Cocoons	71,416 „	35,399
Tea	7,327,057 „	2,435,269
Copper	1,094,572 „	236,641
Bronze	—	24,595
Wax	847,252 „	83,056
Tobacco	1,855,473 „	144,175
Camphor	420,312 „	50,856
Dried fish	1,116,244 „	206,041
Sea Weed	6,271,733 „	100,236
Isinglass	723,682 „	183,650
Mushrooms	276,343 „	98,481
Paper	144,700 „	25,767
Drugs	515,804 „	65,261
Fans	1,320,954 No,	36,545
Lacquered Ware	—	94,787
Porcelain „	—	50,172
Silk (piece goods)	—	11,200
Timber	—	28,001
Umbrellas	223,844 No.	18,342
Coal	374,126 pls.	94,750
Sundries	—	57,975
Unenumerated	—	76,126
		6,182,556

Duty Free Export.—		*yen*
General	—	16,279
Do. Ship's use	—	454,843
Foreign Goods, Re-exports.	—	315,634
Total Exports		6,969.313

D.—Treasure Imported and Exported at the Open Ports of Japan during the Half-year ended the 30th June, 1875.

Port.	*Imported.*	*Exported.*	*Total.*
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Kanagawa	13,785	7,644,716	7,658,501
Hiogo and Osaka	30,523	1,661,425	1,691,948
Nagasaki	42,236	149,133	191,369
Hakodate	—	—	—
Total, Gold Yen	86,544	9,455,274	9,541,818

Export to Great Britain	4,840,462
„ British Colonies	2,800,164
„ France	61,617
„ China	1,753,031
	9,455,274

F.—VALUE OF TRADE OF DIFFERENT NATIONS AT THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE, 1875.

Countries.	*Imported from.*	*Exported to.*	*Total.*
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Austria	—	7,742	7,742
Belgium	2,892	40	2,932
China	2,744.568	1,311,723	4,056,291
Denmark	2,232	20	2,252
France	2,249,297	1,236.288	3,485,585
Great Britain	7,127,226	878,000	8,005,226
Do. Colonies	1,609,721	548,052	2,157,773
Hamburg	500,321	11,047	511,368
Hawaii	1,497	55	1,552
Holland	14,298	5,245	19,543
Italy	11,138	108,172	119,310
Portugal	979	40	1,019
Prussia	11,151	32	11,183
Russia	822	28,753	29,576
Spanish possessions	3,556	1,323	4,879
Switzerland	56,050	30	36,080
United States	695,786	2,354,039	3,049,825
Other Countries	34,474	23,869	58,325
	15,046,008	6,514,470	21,560,478
Export for ship's use	—	454,843	454,843
Total, (Gold Yen)	15,046,008	6,969,313	22,015,321

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E.—RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AT THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN, DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE, 1875.

NATIONALITY.	KANAGAWA.		HIOGO AND OSAKA.		NAGASAKI.		HAKODATE.		NIIGATA.		TOTAL 1873.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
American Steamers...	42	121,713	51	99,165	59	105,974	...	...	...	...	152	326,852
Do. Sailing ships	7	1,956	1	326	5	2,843	1	314	...	...	14	5,439
British Steamers	43	46,786	16	14,553	35	23,499	8	4,113	1	640	103	89,591
Do. Sailing ships	36	19,297	13	5,052	34	13,517	5	1,356	1	194	89	39,416
Danish Steamers.....	1	909	...	...	3	1,011	...	...	...	...	4	1,920
Do. Sailing ships	...	...	...	...	3	1,178	...	...	...	...	3	1,178
Dutch Do.	2	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	374
French Steamers.....	13	14,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14,456
Do. Sailing ships	2	667	2	520	4	1,055	...	...	...	...	8	2,242
German Steamers.....	1	1,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,179
Do. Sailing ships	27	6,430	6	1,192	10	2,516	1	235	...	...	44	10,373
Hawaiian Do.	1	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	339
Japanese Steamers...	5	5,505	42	45,475	43	60,242	...	...	...	...	90	111,222
Russian Do.	2	944	1	472	5	2,395	2	992	...	...	10	4,803
Swedish Sailing ships	4	1,148	...	...	1	287	...	...	...	...	5	1,435
Swiss (*) Do.	...	...	...	...	1	287	...	...	...	...	1	287
Total.....	186	221,703	132	166,755	203	214,804	17	7,010	2	834	540	611,106

* Query Swedish ?

扶桑耳袋
FU SO MIMI BUKURO.
A BUDGET OF JAPANESE NOTES.

READINGS OF CHINESE.

There is an approach to similarity in some of the styles of reading and the pedantic language used by the natives.

In reading a Japanese book or letter aloud, for the information of another who is not at the time looking at the characters on the page, it is necessary to translate into a near approach to colloquial, and it has been found impossible to discover the existence of established and concise rules as to when the *kan*, the *go*, the *yomi* or *zoku* should be used. This mixed style is commonly called *Jiu boku* or *yu to yomi*, these two words representing this style of mixed reading.

To render the explanation clearer the various styles are given in this form, viz.:—

Kan Gaku (or *Bun*)
Chinese classical style.

Choku doku, *Sugu Yomi*, *Bo Yomi* } Straight reading. Read either in *Kan on* or *Go on*.

Kairi Ten, *Kairi Yomi* } Skipping and returning, read in *Kan on*, *Go on*, and Yomi or rather translated into a near approach to colloquial.

Wa Kan go Japanese-Chinese *gaku bun* } style { *Kana majiri* mixture of Chinese characters and kana. } Mens style—*Kan on*, *go on kun*.

Womens style kan, go and kun { Yomi, Yoku, Wan-io.

Wa Japanese { Goku, Bom } style } Chinese letters, used partly ideographically and also as syllables, as on the Man yo kana, &c.

Hiragana—syllables only.
Wa ka—ideographically and as syllables as in poetry, &c,
Jiku ji—combinations of characters equivalent to compound words.
Wa go gaku—Japanese language (not used in books or correspondence.)
Wa mio—names of Japanese origin.
Wa kun (or yomi)—verbs &c., of Japanese origin.
Tsu yo—Colloqui containing *Koye*, both *kan* and *go on*, also *kun*, yomi, yoku, wa mio, &c.
Ko go—ancient language.
Jiku go—compound words.

The reading of the Chinese characters used by the Japanese has hitherto given rise to much discussion, and has been referred to in these notes already. As it is necessary for the full and clear understanding of much that will appear hereafter, a short explanation is now given as to the different readings of the Chinese.

The Chinese character is used in three ways by the Japanese.

Ko-bô-dai-shi who died about A.D. 835, chose 48 of the book or square characters, and abbreviating some of them formed the *Katagana I. Ro. Ha.* The Pali syllabary seems to have given him his basis, and the characters were chosen for their sound according to the *go on* as hereafter explained.

The *Hiragana* consists of current forms of Chinese characters, some of them simplified, that have the same reading or sound in the *go on* as the 41 syllables, hence *hiragana* characters representing the same syllable.

These, the *Katagana* and *Hiragana*, are not ideographic, simple syllables excepting some few arbitrarily chosen to be affixes to the Chinese character, denoting the difference between adjective or adverb, or in the case of verbs, of what we call the moods and tenses &c. Also to denote the case.

The Chinese characters are read by the *koye*,[1] or Chinese reading, also by the *yomi*[2] or Japanese reading.

Of the *koye*[1] or *on*[3] there are two sounds or readings, the *kan on*[4] which is ancient Chinese reading, and the *go on*[5] or modern reading used by the Buddhist priesthood and by them introduced to Japan. Of the *yomi*[2] there are two methods. The *wa mio*[6] or *wa kun*[7] or Japanese name, and *zoku no yomi*.[8] This character *yomi*[2] also reads *kun*.[9]

Either *on*[3] or *koyé* are used interchangeably to mean the Chinese reading, as are also *kun*[9] or *yomi*[2] for the Japanese.

For example the characters for the above words read thus.

	Koye or On.		*Yomi or Kun.*	
	Kan on[4]	*Go on.*[5]	*Wa mio.*[6] *or kun.*[7]	*Zoku yomi*[8]
1	*Sei*	*Jo*	*Koye*[1] ...	*Koye.* [*or kun*[9]
3	*In*	*On*	*Oto* ...	*Oto* also *Hiliki.*

1	2	3	4	5
聲	訓	音	漢音	呉音
5	6	7	8	
和名	和訓	谷訓	訓	

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4	*Kan* ...	*Kan* ...	*Kara* ...	*Kara.*
5	*Go*	*Go*	*Kure* ...	*Kure.*
9	*Kin*	*Kun* ...	*Yomi*[2] ...	*Kotoba.*
6	*Mei*	*Mio*	*Na* ...	*Na.*

Properly speaking, a sentence written in Chinese characters should be read from beginning to end in the same manner, but custom has allowed this rule to become almost totally unobserved, especially when the piece is rendered into Japanese *yomi*, when the characters are not read in the order they are written, but by skipping some and then returning (*kairi yomi*) as the difference between the Chinese and Japanese syntax requires, more especially as the verb stands at the end of the sentence in Japanese, which it does not in Chinese.

The *Man yo shiu, Kojiki, Kujiki,* and other ancient books are read by the *kun* (*yomi*).

The Chinese classics by the *Koye* (*on*) if read straight down (*choku doku* or *bo yomi*).

Issai kio, complete Buddhist prayers, and all connected with temples, religion &c., read in the *go on.*

The four tones (*shi sei*) *hio, jo, kio, niu* are also used according to the Chinese rules, but only in reading, not in the colloquial. The use of the tones will be explained hereafter when treating of classical literature.

Folk Lore.—Relationship.

The Chinese character for "man" is composed of two simple characters,[1] one under the other.[2] The upper one means "field," and the lower one "strength." Thus combined[3] strength in field work, a man's duties being properly out-door and agricultural labor.*

Another way of writing in Chinese, to convey the idea of a person of the masculine gender, is by using two characters.†

Formerly in China 8 *sun* (tenths of a foot) made a *shaku* (a foot) and ten *shaku* make a *jo*. It used to be said, in compliment, "you are as tall as one *jo*"‡ and *fu* means "manly" (the latter character if used in allusion to females, strange to say has a polite signification.)

Male animals have as a prefix the character "*bo*" (Kan On) or O (yomi) birds *Fu* (Kan On) *O* or *asu* (yomi.) Therefore *O*, it appears, is generally the prefix that indicates the masculine gender.

The Chinese character for "woman" is *jo* (*kan go*) *ouna*, or commonly *onna* (*yomi*), also *me no ko*, and before marriage *mu su me* (*yomi*) unless when used in the meaning "daughter" but after marriage *fu* (*kan on*) or *tsuma* (*yomi*).

The feminine prefix for beasts is *hin* (*kan on*) or *me* (*yomi*) for birds *shi* (*kan on*) or *me* (*yomi*) thus the prefix denoting the feminine gender became *me.*

Old Chinese surgical and anatomical works describe most minutely the difference in the structure of the human frame between the sexes, the difference in the number of ribs &c., &c.

Hime (*yomi*) or *Ki* (Kanon) is a term properly only used in naming the daughter of a man of high position, it is occasionally used in a vulgar sense as "girl" would be *Okina* (*yomi*). *So* (*kan on*) which reads *Okina* (in *yomi*) *Jo* (*kan on*) which also is *Okina* or *yomi*, are used in speaking or writing of elderly people, with respect. *Ro* (*koye*) or *Toshi yori* (*yomi*) has the same signification and used to men over 42 years of age. This age is called *sho ro* (*koye*) beginning of old age.

In speaking of another's parent the term *Son O* (*koye*) *Tattoi Okina* (*yomi*) also *Son Ro* (*koye*) *Tattoi toshi yori* (*kun*) are proper expressions to use.

Children under fifteen, of both sexes, are called *Do* (*koye*) or *Warabe* (*kun*).

Men and women from twenty to thirty years of age are called *Jiyaku* (*koye*) *Yowashi* (*kun*) which means "not fully formed."

From thirty to fifty *So* (*on*) or *Sakari* (*yomi*) "full blown" (in one's prime).

From forty to fifty. *Kio (on) Tsuyoi (yomi)* fully formed and powerful.

From fifty to sixty. *Gai (on)* or *Osamaru (yomi)* "under control" one's passions fully governed.

From sixty to seventy. *Ki (on)* or *Otoroye (kun)* decline of life mental and physical power failing.

From seventy to eighty. *Mo (on) Wasureru (kun)* "forgetfulness" loss of memory.

From eighty to ninety. *Tetzu (on) Irokawaru (kun)*, the skin becomes of an iron color.

Ninety to one hundred. *Taihai (on) Samehada-(kun)* shark-skin like—the cuticle becomes rough.

Another term *Ki (on)* yellow colored.

One hundred and upwards *Ki-i (on) Motoyemodoru (kun)* going back. The teeth fall out and are replaced by others resembling those of young children.

Old persons over seventy and children under seven years of age were not liable to capital punishment even for the worst of crimes being considered irresponsible for their conduct.

Old women are termed *O (on)* or *Uba (kun)* also read *Onna (wamio).*

Children are termed *Do* or *doji (on) Warabe (yomi)* or *Warawa (wakun,* or *mio) Unaigo (wakun) Kodomo (zoku yomi),*

Shu Ten, the great robber killed by Raiko, (see legends,) had the term *Doji* applied to him because he let his hair grow like a child. *Do* may be translated playing at out-door games, *ji* or *shi*—a child.

The *Kanmuri* (head dress) was not worn by male children until the fifteenth year (fourteen by our mode of reckoning) and until then were called *Doji (koye)* or *Warabe (kun).*

Shu Ten Doji being mentioned, there is a cross-bar pattern commonly seen called *Do-ji-goshi* from Shu Ten Doji having used a peculiar, and similar pattern grating as an outer gate to his robbers' den.

Girls do not wear metal hair pins till after the thirteenth year, Japanese reckoning—and until then were called *Doniyo (koye) Warabe o mi na (kun)* also *Onna no ko (zoku yomi* or *kun)* cattle and deer before their horns or antlers grew called *Do giu (koye) Ko ushi (kun)* young cow *Doyo (koye) Kohitzuji (kun)* young sheep.

Male children were called by others than relatives, *Shisoku* (*kan on*) *Musko* (*yomi*).

Females *Soku-jo* (*kan on*) *Musume* (*yomi*).

The children of old parents were said in ancient times not to throw a shadow.

Once upon a time an old man of ninety years of age whose concubine, a young girl, gave birth to a son, felt some jealous doubts as to the child being his; but the child did not throw a shadow when placed in the bright morning sunlight, and there being no other old men in the neighbourhood, he made the child his heir. In later times some one who read of this tried if a child that was fathered on an old man of eighty threw a shadow. The child was placed alongside one of the same age, whose parents were both young, and as no difference was observed, a great dispute arose as to who was the father.

Old peoples' children are said to weigh less in proportion to their size than those of parents in their prime.

Japanese History mentions a birth of *seven* children at once.

A birth of three children, especially if boys, is most auspicious, and the Dairi and Shogun sent the family gifts of rice and money.

Ku yo-den a Chinese book says that of twins the first delivered is to be the *ji nan* (younger) and the one after delivered to be the *soriyau* (heir) but the Japanese Government in 1874 issued an edict reversing this, and the first born is to be the heir in future.

Grand children born in the family are called *son* (koye) or *Mago* (yomi) but the children of children married or adopted into or her families are *guai son* (outside grand children) Great grand children are called *So-son* (koye) *himago* or *hiko* (kun). Great-great-grand children are called *ya sha go* also *tsuru no mago (Zoku yomi).*

Their children are called *Rai son* (visiting children) and their children *Kon son* (distant relationship)—the children of their *jo son* (far off) and the 8th generation *Un ion*

* The student will find some account of this in a Chinese book called Biaku Ko Tsu (White Tiger Path) the character reads in the *Koye* (*Kan On*) "*Nan*" and in the *yomi* "Otoko."

† Which read in *Kan on Jo fu* and in the *yomi Musume.*

‡ In an old Medical book called *So Mon*, it is stated that "a man is eight feet high," but it appears that eight feet (Yatchi shaku) was only 6 4-10 feet. Japanese are on the average about 5 feet—in these degenerate days. Englishmen under five feet are called "small persons," those over six feet "great persons." Cash-bearers were called before the days of *jinrikisha* men, *roku shaku* (six-footers.)

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(cloudy relationship). Ti-i—a book containing a collection of the written character—states that the 9th generation is *ji son* (heard-of relation). It is rare to find it claimed or acknowledged.

Correspondence.

SERICULTURE IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of the "*Japan Weekly Mail.*"

Yokohama, October 7th, 1875.

Sir.—Will you kindly allow me some space in your valuable paper to point out an important error of fact in Messrs. Jaquemot's report on their recent tour in the Silk Districts.

Alluding in their conclusions to China Silk, Messrs. Jaquemot deliberately state that: "China produces only bivoltini cocoons."

As far as Tonking, Kwantung, Kwansi and other southern provinces are concerned, this is undisputably true. Not so, as regards Szechuen, Hupeh, Shantung, Chili and all other western and northern provinces, producing a sort of long-reeled yellow silk. There, bivoltini breeds are absolutely unknowm, the climate of that part of China being too dry and too cold to allow a second growth of mulberry leaves in time for a summer crop after the spring crop of cocoons is over.

As however, the above mentioned silks are known in the trade as "Canton" and "Szechuen," and as they form a comparatively unimportant portion of the total export of China, it may fairly be assumed that in alluding to "China silk" Messrs. Jaquemot meant that enormous quantity of white silk produced in the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu which are exported from Shanghae, and in fact monopolize this appellation.

Now what I have to say is: that out of a total export of 75 to 80.000 bales of such silks, the produce of Bivoltini cocoons never exceeds 10,000 bales. In the interior as well as in Shanghae I have heard the native dealers estimate under the best circumstances at from 6 to 7000 bales the produce of the second crop of bivoltini, whilst heavy rains and floods will [as occurred in 1868, and again during the present season] bring it down to 2,000 or 3,000 bales. As the rearing of the annual worms has to be carried on in spring simultaneously with the first crop of bivoltini, the latter, it will be easily understood, are rather neglected and sometimes cared for only for the take of the seed in view of the second or summer crop. Admitting however the yield of the first to be half that of the second crop of bivoltini cocoons, the total yearly out-turn in silk of both will amount at the utmost to 10,000 Bales.

If the climatic conditions which forbid drying and keeping cocoons in stock did not compel the Chinese peasant to reel his whole crop within a few weeks, and, if his reeling machine was not still more imperfect than the Japanese machine, the white annual cocoons of Chekiang and Kiangsu, I have no hesitation in saying, would yield a silk equal, if not superior to the best Japan ever exported in her palmiest days.

As further evidence of the nature and quality of those Chinese breeds, I may add that from 1857 to 1863 large quantities of seed were exported from Shanghae to Italy and France. They invariably produced annual cocoons, which in some instances yielded, for every nine kilos, one kilo of silk perfect in every respect.

It must be a matter of deep regret for all those interested in the welfare of this country that the Chinese annual breeds could never be thoroughly acclimatized in Europe, where they seldom yielded more than 15 kilos of cocoons per ounce (or card) of seed. Had it been otherwise, Japan would have been spared that severe drain on her resources by which she is now impoverished.

Mischievous however as it is, the export of Japan seed should not be offered as a scape-goat for all the grievances of the silk trade. To charge that export with a notable deterioration in seed, cocoons and silk of annual breeds is right. To make it responsible besides for an increase in the bivoltini crops is, I believe, going much too far.

In ascribing that increase to an alleged scarcity of annual seed, Messrs. Jaquemot apparently forgot that ever since 1869 the Government caused every seed-making district to contribute a certain percentage to the total yearly supply of 700 to 800,000 annual cards required for the consumption of this country, and prohibited their export; that, whether marked with a special stamp or not stamped at all, these cards, in spite of official prohibition, were invariably offered to the "Graineurs" at much lower rates than the cards of the same quality stamped for export; and that, twice during the last five years, in 1871 and 1874, the abundance of annual cards was such that hundreds of thousands were suffered to perish in Yokohama and Yedo, for sheer want of buyers in the country.

I am of opinion that the increase in the bivoltini crops has to be traced to the shrewdness and greediness which are the common characteristics of all peasantry. Favored by the vigorous vegetation of their mulberry trees, the Japanese peasant derives from a second crop a threefold advantage. He makes up for the annual cocoons consumed in making seed; he compensates the loss in yield arising from the degeneracy of the annual breeds; and on the whole he contrives to increase his production of silk. It is only natural that he should take advantage of the little discrimination made by foreign silk-inspectors between the produce of bivoltini, and that of annual cocoons,

Apologizing for the length of this letter.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. P.

ENGINEERING COLLEGES.

To the Editor of the "*Japan Weekly Mail.*"

October 6th, 1175.

Sir,—I do not intend to say one word about this College; I only mean to give you an opportunity of showing "R.H.B." that the "*proof*" of his letter—as founded on an article in the "*Times*"—referring to Cooper's Hill College, was utterly without foundation and therefore his whole argument falls to the ground.

For this purpose I enclose an article from the *Spectator* of July 31st and another from the *Overland Mail* of July 30th showing plainly that the writer in the *Times* made a mistake in the article quoted by "R.H.B." which mistake Lord Salisbury, the Secretary for India, took the first opportunity of rectifying.

The *Overland Mail* also gives his Lordship's speech at Cooper's Hill, which you can read for yourself and see if it justifies the remarks of the "Times."

I also enclose you an article which appeared in the *Engineer* of July 30th which will give you the opinions of engineers generally with regard to that institution, that thus you may be in a position to compare their opinions with those held by "R.H.B."

Lastly, I send you an article from the *Engineer* of August 13th, which will show you what the Russians are doing in the way of Technical Education.

If you think these articles will interest your readers or enlighten "R.H.B," I hope you will make such extracts as you may see fit.

I am,

Very truly Yours,

HENRY DYER.

[We have selected the following extracts from those sent by Mr. Dyer. The former refers to the Engineering College at Moscow; the latter to the Cooper's Hill College.—[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

The whole course extends over a term of six years, part of which is passed in the lecture-room and part in the workshops. Should any student evince a decided incapacity for benefiting by the higher theoretical classes, he is removed into the workshops to learn a trade, and upon quitting them receives a certificate attesting the degree of competency to which he has attained. Those who pass successfully through the entire six years' probation receive a diploma of merit. It must not be supposed that no pecuniary results ensue from the labours of the students during the term of their practical instruction. On the contrary, a very considerable sum is annually added to the funds of the institution accruing from the execution of orders for work of various descriptions. In drawing attention to the means possessed by Russia for the technical and professional training of her people, we must include among them the Imperial Institution of Mines founded at St. Petersburgh more than a century ago by the Empress Catherine. Five years is the term of the whole course of study, of which three are devoted to general education, and two to especial branches and particular subjects. During the vacations the students make excursions of a geological and mineralogical character, pay visits of inspection to

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workshops and manufactories, and carry out surveying operations both above and below ground. Detailed reports of these visits and surveys, accompanied by plans and drawings, are prepared for future examination. The especial course is divided into two sections, and the student must select for good one or the other before commencing it. The first section provides for the training of mining, and the second of metallurgical engineers. Before entering the institution the candidate must possess a qualifying certificate from a middle-class school, and also pass an examination to show that he has attained sufficient mathematical knowledge to hold his own with his brother alumni. At the final examination, to which under certain conditions outsiders—whether natives or foreigners—are admissible, a diploma of engineering is conferred upon the successful candidates.—*(Engineer.)*

It was evident, even before he had corrected it, that the *Times* had given an inaccurate report of Lord Salisbury's speech of Friday week at Cooper's Hill. The Secretary for India did not intimate that the young engineers who had left the College were in the habit of bullying the natives, for the simple reason that the first batch of students from Cooper's Hill have not yet been posted to Indian work, and have not, therefore, had time to display either their bad manners or their polish, or the idleness of which in India they are suspected.—*(Spectator.)*

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul General;

And

F. R. WETMORE and C. DRAKE, assessors.

ITO HACHIBEI *vs.* WALSH, HALL & Co.

Monday, 4th October, 1875.

In this case, plaintiff claims a sum of $108,715.42, balance of account and interest connected with certain trading transactions he had had with defendants.

Defendants deny that they are indebted in the above amount, and claim that he (plaintiff) is indebted to them in the sums of $16,222.55, and $16,483.61, being balance of accounts between them and the plaintiff.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. G P. Ness for defendants.

Court met at 10 a.m.

Mr. Dickins called

Hachimoto Benzo, cautioned: I am a merchant. In 1871 my business was the same. I know the defendants very well. I know Mr. Irwin. While Mr. T. Walsh was here, I did not not know Irwin very well, but after Mr. T. Walsh returned to his own country, I became very intimate with Irwin. This was in 1871. I had transactions with defendants before the middle of 1871. I remember having been concerned in exchange transactions with defendants in the 7th month 4th year Meiji. The principals were Irwin and Ito Hachibei. Mr. Irwin proposed that the transactions should be entered into. In the 5th month 4th Meiji, I remember receiving from plaintiff certain bonds for money loaned by plaintiff to *daimio*. These bonds amounted to 100,035 yen, and were about 20 in number. They were placed in my hands to be deposited with defendants as partnership security. I took them to defendants and Iske being present I gave them to him, to give to Irwin. I asked him to look them over. The bonds were deposited with defendants before any transactions took place. The head of the firm, Mr T. Walsh, went home, and after that Irwin took complete charge of the business; then Irwin asked me what Ito's standing was, and I replied that Ito was good for anything like $100,000; that he had made some loans to *daimio*, and that his standing was first class. Then Irwin expressed a desire to enter into some profitable transactions, if any could be discovered, and I promised to mention it to Ito. Mr. Irwin then asked what sort of a guarantee deposit Ito could make. I replied that as Ito was a money lender, it would be inconvenient for him to deposit coin, but if bonds would do, Ito could deposit plenty of them, and I would see that it was all right. I saw Ito, and told him, and he said it would be a very good thing if business relations could be entered into with defendants. Ito also said it would be inconvenient to deposit coin, but if bonds would do, he could deposit any amount required. He asked me to see about the matter. After that, Ito came and said, "Here are some bonds which I am willing to deposit with defendants." They were to be deposited as a guarantee of the good faith of Ito in the transactions. No particular scheme was contemplated at that moment. There was no particular conversation. I merely gave Iske the bonds, and asked him to look them over, and give them to Irwin. The transactions were to be speculative in character. I heard that half of the securities deposited with defendants were afterwards exchanged for Government new bonds. There was no other reason in depositing the bonds with defendants than to guarantee Ito in the transactions. When I deposited them with defendants there was probably no other reason than what I have given. I know of no conversation other than that they were called for as a guarantee of Ito's good faith. I never knew or heard before this trial that defendants had deposited the securities with a bank. I was never asked by Irwin, or by anybody from defendants, that they might be allowed to deposit the securities for their own purposes. On or about the 2nd or 3rd of 7th month, I happened to call at Irwin's, and he told me that I happened to come at a very opportune moment, as the Mint was about to commence the coinage of *yen*, in consequence of which dollar transactions would be profitable. The rate of exchange was about 57 *momme*, and *yen* were somewhat depreciated. I was then requested by Irwin to ask Ito to enter into this speculation with defendants. I sent word to Ito at once about this. Zengiro and Ito came at once to my place, and then we sent to defendants' office. Mr. Irwin then repeated what he had told me about the Mint, and it was decided at once to enter into this transaction, and a partnership was immediately entered into between Ito and defendants. The terms were that the dollars were to be provided by defendants, and that Ito was to contribute a part of the funds. Ito was to put in 20,000 *rios*, and defendants were to supply the dollars. Mr. Irwin said, "Oh! we will go equal shares in the profits and losses;" but Ito replied, "As you furnish all the dollars, and I only a small sum, you should have a two-third share, and I a one-third one." It was decided that a record of the transactions should be kept in two books. We then returned. The two books were to be numbered 1 and 2, one of which defendants were to keep as a voucher of the transactions; Ito was to have the other. They were to contain only the sums of dollars received and the sums of niboos paid. Some payments to defendants were in niboos, and some in returned dollars. The exchange rate of the day would be told to Irwin the amount of dollars required would be received from him, and handed to Zenjiro, and the proceeds returned to defendants. These transactions are called *jiggy* (quick). There is a different style of transaction to this. The amount of a transaction would be decided upon at the *Shosha*, between a collector and a buyer. The time for the transaction to close would be made and a guarantee deposit made by the seller (of something like 300 *yen* for every 10,000,) as security for delivery. The seller receives from the purchaser a document stating the date and terms and amount of the deposit. On the day fixed the transaction is finished by the payment or receipt of the difference in exchange from the time the agreement was entered in to till the day of its close. During the time the last mentioned kind of transactions was going on Irwin was constantly kept posted about them. I do not know if Irwin ever objected to any of the time transactions that were entered into. The exchange transactions lasted from the 7th to the 10th month, but sometime transactions were incomplete. In some of the exchange transactions Nakamura Sobae was interested. It was after the 20th of the 9th month, during a temporary suspension of business between defendants and Ito, that Zengiro and I went to defendants' office. Mr. Irwin then projected an arrangement for Sobae and Ito to enter into partnership with defendants up to the end of the month. This was on the supposition that the market was cleaned of *niboos*. Were a cheque, under the circumstances, to be presented for exchange, handsome profit might be expected. If the cheque was met by *niboos*, the reverse would be the case. The transactions were to be short time ones, lasting from four to five days. Several time contracts were made, to be completed on the 30th of the month, in the full expectation that no *niboos* would be forthcoming; but when the 30th did come round, there were plenty of *niboos*, and the dollars were all "captured." The cheques received in the transactions were all on the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and amounted to $481,000, I think. The whole sum of $481,000 was handed back to defendants. I don't know the exact sum of dollars that was returned because there were not sufficient *niboos* forthcoming. I and Sobae received the $481,000 from defendants. It was taken to the *Shosha* by Rikichi and Murabayashi on our part, and Sobae and Rimbei on the other. It was entered in a new book for Ito and Sobae. I think only one book was used. Nakamura and Sobae jointly went to receive the money, and the accounts were not kept separate. There were probably two similar books, which would contain the seals of either party. Sobae had one half interest in the transaction, and Ito had a one-third share of the other half share, and defendants the other two thirds.

Court adjourned.

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Tuesday, October 5, 1875.

Court met at 9 a.m.

Mr. Dickins continued his examination of Hachimoto Benzo: Sobae's and Ito's share of the niboos in the Sobae transaction were put en a wagon and taken to defendants' office. All the niboos in the Sobae transaction were taken to defendants' office. Sobae's and Ito's niboos were taken and locked up in the godown of defendants. After they were put in defendants' vaults they were doubtlessly taken out and used in other transactions. Benzo, Sobae Rikichi, and others—about ten persons in all—went with this money (the niboos) to defendants. There were from 380,000 to 400,000 rios worth of niboos taken to defendants. They were delivered to Irwin. I did not get a receipt for the money. It was raining, and there was considerable confusion at the moment, and as we were continually doing business with defendants the idea of a receipt never came into our minds. The rice transactions were done through me. I think it was about the beginning of the 9th month that the rice transactions commenced. It was about this time that Irwin said to me, "As rice is about to be allowed to be exported, it would be advisable to have some speculations in it." Irwin advised me to speak to Ito about it. I saw Zenjiro, Ito's banto, and he promised to speak to Ito about it. Ito, Zenjiro, and I then went to defendants' office to arrange the matter. It was understood that it was to be kept very secret. It was settled that purchases of rice should be made, and I think that the first purchases were made in the 9th. The transactions increased to a large amount in the 9th, 10th and 11th months. Eventually the prohibition against the exporation of rice was not removed, and the price of rice rapidly fell. The rice transactions were conducted in the same manner as the exchange ones. Uchida, Zenjiro, and Chojiro had the chief management of the rice transactions, but Shoske had something to do with it. Zenjiro and Chojiro acted for both parties. I did not have anything in particular to do with it. My name, as a commission merchant, was used. My name was used on account of the partnership between plaintiff and defendants. I have been frequently to defendants' office in the course of these rice transactions. When I went to defendants' office I saw no one in particular except Mr. Irwin. When I talked to Mr. Irwin about these transactions I only spoke to him about the market rates of the day, and the probability of the restriction being removed. I know of transactions in rice that Mr. Irwin objected to. Mr. Irwin was made acquainted with all the transactions in rice. The *Shosha kitte* (tickets) were all handed to Mr. Irwin. The restriction on rice was removed in the next year (1872) in the second or third month. The restriction was removed only in favour of defendants. I attribute the loss on the rice transactions to the non-removal of the restriction on the export of rice. I did not keep the accounts in the rice transactions. The rice transactions were all made at the *Shosha*. I remember about the 27th of the 12th month of the 4th year of Meiji going to Mr Irwin's with Ito and Zenjiro. We went to Irwin's at his request. Ito and Irwin had a long conversation about the losses in the exchange and rice transactions. Irwin said "We have experienced great losses in these transactions; it will be very inconvenient to settle up at present, and I think it would be better to postpone doing so till we discover and make some large and profitable speculation, when we can settle all up." Ito replied that he thought that losses in business ought to be made up by future profits, and agreed to wait till some large and profitable speculation could be discovered. Besides this, Ito requested that he might be allowed to borrow money whenever he wanted to, and to this Irwin agreed. Interest was mentioned, and Irwin said it would be at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. Defendants were to pay Ito the same rate of interest on the accounts. If the time was to be drawn out for any length compound interest was to be charged. Nothing else was said. I recognise the $40,000 note now shown to me. This sum was borrowed from defendants by Ito.

Zenjiro received the $40,000 and took them to his house, he afterwards sold them to Yokohama brokers. He contracted to sell them by the 30th of the month. I do not know who he sold them to. He contracted to sell them, but never delivered them. Rikichi and I took the cheque back to Defendant, it not having been used. We gave it to Iske and he handed it to Irwin. I was present and saw it handed to Irwin. It was the 2nd or 3rd of the 10th month when it was returned. I think it was a cheque on the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

The cheque was made out in Irwin's handwriting. We only asked for a receipt when we gave the cheque back. I could not say positively if I knew of the existence of the $40,000 promissory note. I did not get a receipt. Defendants were busy on that day. Defendants said they were very busy and requested us to call again. I can't say who gave this answer, it was either Iske or Irwin. We went frequently after that but sometimes afterwards Rikichi and Zenjiro went from Ito's to Defendant's about it. Some time afterwards I was made acquainted that the $40,000 note was still in Defendant's hands and I and others went to get it returned. We were told that it could not be found. I can't remember if I went after this again. I only went once to demand the return of this paper. I remember going to Irwin's about the 14th day 8th month last year. I went alone. I went to request the early preparation of Plaintiff's accounts of the 4th year Meiji. Irwin said, All the books are at the Defendants and till they can be obtained the account cannot be made out. Irwin was then at No. 14. After that we talked about business affairs generally. After this I went frequently to Irwin's for the same purpose. Mr. Irwin repeated what he said before and that if Defendants did not send them (the books) up soon he would send a letter asking for them. Last year I went to Defendant's office. I went with Ito and Iske on one occasion. This was about the 6th month last year. We went about Ito's business. The subject of the interview was a proposition by Ito that a speculation in government bonds be made as a large profit could be made. Ito requested Mr. John Walsh to go in with us in the speculation.

Mr. Walsh questioned us very minutely on the subject and we requested him to go into the speculation with us to the amount of one or two million dollars and that he should provide the funds. Mr. Walsh refused and we returned. Ito then came to my house and got very angry. He stated that considering the accounts of 4th Meiji were not made up and that by the use of a million dollars a profit of 200,000 could be made it was a great pity that defendants would not enter into it. Ito then went to Yedo. He said that the accounts must then be made up. I went to defendants' office afterwards, alone and at times with Ito. Nothing particular passed and we requested the production of the 4th Meiji accounts. I carried the accounts from Defendants to Ito. I do not know if they were correct. Mr. Walsh promised the accounts should be made out when Ito and I went. Afterwards I went and received the accounts; I think I received them from Futami. [Exhibit "T" shown to witness.] I recognize that document, I received it and carried it to Ito. It is the account I received. I went again on Ito's business to defendants; it was about the 10th month to make arrangements for all the parties to appear in a room and settle the accounts. I made this arrangement. I, Ito, Kimura, Koske, Iske, Futami, defendant's accountant were present. Mr. John Walsh came in frequently. This took place about the 10th or 11th month last year. I do not remember exactly. No. 1 and 2 Day books were compared and found to agree. then the accounts received from defendants were compared with Ito's accounts and they did not agree at all.

There was a great deal of discussion as to the reason the two accounts did not agree and the day thus passed without anything definite being arrived at. I do not think I have been to plaintiffs' or defendant's offices since that time. [Defendants Exhibit "2" shown to witness.] I recognise these letters. I did not have charge of the transaction in which Ito borrowed $15,000 from defendant's so when I read it (the letter) I sent it to Iske. [Exhibit "D 1" shown to witness.] These entries [the so called false entries] are all extra, and are not connected with the entries in books "C & F." Irwin mentioned to me on a certain occasion that Mr. John Walsh was expected from Europe shortly, and for certain arrangements in his books it was necessary to have those entries made. Irwin handed me a slip with the two items written on it in English and asked to me to speak to Ito to have them entered. I promised to do so and spoke to Rikichi and Zenjiro about it. I expressed my opinion to them that it was a foolish idea to enter two items like these before the accounts were made up, and that they ought not to be written. We declined to write them as it was impossible under the circumstances to do so. Ito told Rikichi and Zenjiro that those items were required by the firm and that Irwin requested them to be made on account of the early return of Mr. Walsh. I was requested to make the entries: it was Rikichi and Zenjiro who refused it as it was foolish and absurd, but I having been requested to have them made asked them (Rikichi and Zenjiro) if it would not be better to make them. Irwin said there could be no objection as he would shortly prepare accounts that would fit in with these items.

I mentioned this to Rikichi and Zenjiro. They said it would be impossible to write them till Ito was asked. Ito came down from Yedo and a long talk took place about the items. Ito was very much perplexed. I then spoke to Ito and said that in the large transactions that had been made these items could not be far

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from correct, and because Irwin wanted them for his books and as correct accounts were promised to be shortly forthcoming there really could not be any harm in writing them. I mean that there could not be any great difference between the two items, one being for dollars and the other *rios*. Ito finally agreed to write the items temporarily, as Irwin requested it. The book, having been prepared, I took it to Irwin and told him that it would be necessary to make out the correct account at once, or else the items would be valueless. Even now if Irwin was to make out his accounts these entries must now be incorrect, they were only made temporarily. There can be no great difference now beween the items because dollars were cheap then. I think the "book D" containing the false entries was returned to Ito in the following year. Ito read the book from Iske by order of Irwin. A conversation took place between Ito and Irwin about the making out of the accounts. Ito said, If you can't give accounts to fit in with these entries return the book.

Mr. Dickins said he had finished his examination in chief.

(Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning)

Wednesday, 6th October, 1875.

Hachimoto Benzo, cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I have not guaranteed Ito against all loss in case this action is lost; that is impossible. I simply asked Ito to put his seal on the so-called false entries because Irwin promised corrected accounts. I deposited the securities in 1871 with defendants. They were bonds given for money lent by Ito to various *daimio*. At the time I took the bonds to defendants, I calculated the value of them, and I remember they amounted to 100,035 *yen*. The securities that I then deposited did not contain 500 new Government bonds. I do not know anything about the deposit of 500 new Government bonds with defendants by plaintiff. I had not charge of this matter. Some time after they (the securities) had been left at my house, Ito came and looked over them. The securities were all deposited with defendants in 1871, with the exception of the 500 new Government bonds. I don't think I got a receipt for them. I was ordered to take them there by Ito, and I did not receive any receipt. When the false entries were made in 1871, I did not know them to be false. I do not know if Ito knew them to be false. I heard nothing from Ito. Shortly after the book was handed over to defendants, I found that the entries were incorrect, but I did not know them to be false. They were not records of actual transactions, but were entered by request; and Ito and all who were present must have known they were incorrect when they were signed. Irwin wanted the entries made to aid him in making up his accounts. Irwin did not say they were incorrect. There are no such items in the accounts anywhere as these two entries; I challenge anybody to find them. As far as I know, the only object in writing them in the book was because Irwin requested it. I do not know if it was done to deceive Mr. Walsh; if I had thought that, I would never have requested Ito to write them. I never told Ito that Irwin wanted them made to keep himself right with Mr. Walsh on his return from Europe. I had no control over the accounts, and knew nothing about them. I have not got the memo. Irwin gave me with the two items written on it. I only wrote the two items as Irwin promised that the corrected accounts would be forthcoming. I believed that the corrected accounts would be forthcoming within ten days at the most. I cannot give you the meaning of the word *adsukari*. At that time I did not believe that Irwin had acted in any way fraudulently. I did not write out the details of these entries at Mr Irwin's dictation. [Account shown to witness by Mr Ness, and marked "5."] I think I wrote this. I wrote the items in it at Mr Irwin's dictation after the false entries had been made. I have not particularly examined the entries made subsequently to the false entries. I do not recollect when Irwin said defendants would break off the joint interest in exchange transactions. I know nothing about the arrangement between Sobae and Irwin. I recollect a conversation at defendant's office when we applied for an advance of $480,000. I heard nothing at that time about the termination of defendants' interest in the exchange transactions; instead of that, exchange transactions to the amount of a million were contemplated. Ito and Sobae were present. Mr. Irwin was also present. I did not see Mr. Smith or Mr. Lothrop. I can't say if Iske was present. The $480,000 was not requested as a loan, it was for use in the exchange transactions, which were very large at that time. Defendants had an interest in this transaction (the Sobae transection, which has been explained over and over again). I heard nothing about interest at that interview. I don't know if interest had been charged. I remember some conversation about a loan to Mito. I know in the third year of Meiji the plaintiff deposited money with defendants, which they loaned to Mito. The amount Ito deposited with defendants was 40,000 *rios*. The loan was afterwards increased with the assistance of Ito; but whether with Ito's money or defendants' I don't know. The Mito *han* was indebted to the defendants. I do not know anything about the collection of this money from the Government by defendants. The defendants loaned 50,000 *rios* to the Mito *han*. Defendants collected the money from Government on Ito's account. I know about the particulars of the collection of this money from the Government. I know nothing about any commission being charged by Irwin for collecting the money from the Government. I know nothing about a contract to terminate the partnership in 1871 between Ito and defendants. Zenjiro had charge of the buying and selling in the transactions. I know nothing about the Chartered Mercantile Bank making some sales. Defendants' Chinese comdradore probably made some transactions in my name. I could not know of all the transactions at the *Shosha*; Zenjiro had charge of them. I do not know if there were any transactions made at the French Bank. A daily record of all transactions was kept in the cash book "F." Ito's transactions with defendants only are entered in this book.

Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

Thursday, 7th October, 1875.

Mr Ness continued his cross-examination of Hachimoto Benzo: I do not remember having seen any written agreement as to partnership in the rice business between plaintiff and defendants. In the first place I was the only one who saw Irwin about the rice business. I mentioned the matter to Zenjiro, and Zenjiro told it to Ito, and we went to defendants. The interview took place in the office of defendants in the 9th month. I think the rice business was begun with some exchange money. I think it was on the 10th of the 9th month. The rice transactions were finished later than the middle of the 10th month. On the 30th of the 9th month Zenjiro received the $40,000 from defendants. I did not receive it. I have heard that it was received by cheque. I know that three days afterwards it was paid back to defendants by Rikichi; I went with him. I do not know personally in what way the $40,000 was received, but I know a cheque was returned. Nothing else was returned at the same time. The cheque was given to Iske in the presence of Irwin. No conversation took place except that, 'As this has not been used, we return it." I do not know anything about any other sum of $40,000 being borrowed. I do not remember receiving an account from Iske in 1872, that showed a balance of $12,000 due from plaintiff to defendants. I think in 1872 $25,000 was borrowed by Ito from defendants, but was shortly afterwards returned. I do not know if some *han* notes were deposited by Ito as security for this loan. I do not know if defendants collected a debt due to Ito by the Hanabusa Ken. The *Shosha* rice receipts were all handed to defendants in the usual course of business; they were never deposited as security for advances. I do not know of any application for a balance, but I know accounts were repeatedly asked for by plaintiff from defendants. I heard plaintiff borrowed sums of money from defendants in 1873. I do not recognise the letter you show me; that is, I can't say positively. I have no idea whose it is. I do not send for Shoski to the Hotel *Isedea*, at the end of last year. I do not know what Ito may have done; but I never eat and drank with Shoski. I have never heard Shoski asked to give evidence in favour of Ito in the rice part of this action. I do not know if it was said that if Shoski could not give favourable evidence in the rice part of this case, that that part of the case would have to be abandoned. I know of no such conversation. I have always been against any dispute arising between the parties to this suit. I came into Court against my will. The three cheques shown to me are C. M. Bank ones; but as a large number of cheques were used in the business, I cannot recognise any particular cheque as used for any particular purpose. [The three cheques put in, and marked defendants' exhibit 6, A, B, C. Exhibit A was for $10,000, B for $10,000, and C for $20,000.] Zenjiro received the $40,000 on the 30th of the 9th month, so I do not know if another sum of $40,000 was received. I do not remember on that day going to Irwin's house, walking with him to his office, and receiving the money. I can't say if the three cheques produced were returned to defendants. Quite a number of cheques were returned at different times.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickins: I can't recognise these three particular cheques; they bear no mark to show that they were used for any particular purpose. A seal is put on a cheque directly it is received, whether it is used or not; this is the custom in Yoko-

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hama. These three cheques bear a seal on the back of them. I think one cheque was returned, but as it was in Rikichi's hands I can't state positively. I am sure $10,000 was returned to defendants. I think the sum of $700,000 was altogether received from defendants in the Sobae transactions. Some was used and some not. Probably over $500,000 was used. The money that was not used was, I think, returned to defendants in cheques. I don't know if the three cheques you show me were amongst those returned. I have never exceeded the authority given to me by Ito. If I had ever exceeded my authority I should have been responsible for the consequences. The items [so-called false entries] were written on my representation to Ito that the request was made by Irwin. I told Ito that corrected accounts would shortly be forthcoming. I should consider myself responsible for the consequences of any false representations in the matter to Ito. Irwin never asked me to put on the whole seal on the two entries; when he saw the book he expressed his surprise at its absence, and I said, as they were only temporary ones, the half seal was only put on top. I have not acted as accountant in the accounts. I was not acquainted with the accounts when the account you show me was written. Mr. Irwin brought some English writing on a piece of paper, and I copied it in Japanese as he read it. Irwin did not explain any of the items. Ito's name is mentioned in it. I have no authority from Ito to settle any accounts. I never spoke to Ito about this account. I had no reason to tell Ito. Irwin wanted the two items made for some reason of his own. I did not tell Ito why Irwin required those entries, for I did not know. I simply told Ito that Irwin requested them. Irwin said Mr. Walsh was shortly expected back. I, Zenjiro and Rikichi kept Irwin fully posted about all the transactions. Sobae gave him information also. Irwin was fully informed always about the rice transactions. I know that Ito borrowed $25,000, and I also know that the Hanabusa *Han* also borrowed a sum from defendants. The sum Ito borrowed I know positively was returned to defendants. I know of no reason Ito should have for asking defendants to collect a claim for him against a *han*.

Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

Friday, October 8, 1875.

Court met at 10 a.m.

Mr. Dickins continued his re-examination of Hachimoto Benzo: I have not had any conversation with you (Mr. Dickins) since yesterday morning. I have not had any conversation about the case since that time. I wanted to see a translation of a paper sent from defendants, and Rikichi brought me it. I think there is something very curious about the two entries (the so-called false entries). I have seen the translations of two accounts received from defendants at different times, and in one account I find the two entries, and in the other I do not. Last evening I saw these translations, and I think it very singular that the two entries appear in the translation of the later one only. In thinking over the matter, I came to the conclusion that Irwin must have deceived me in some way, and as I urged Ito to make these entries in opposition to his own desire, I may have done wrong in so doing. In that event Irwin deceived me, and cheated both Ito and me. The translations of the two accounts I saw last night were copies of the two accounts received from defendants. [Exhibit "P" shown to witness.] One of the accounts I saw last night is doubtless a copy of this. [Defendants' exhibit "6 B" shown to witness.] I do not know the handwriting on the back of it (a cheque). It is not written by a Japanese, but is written by a Chinese. I can't read it.

Re-cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I have been so often examined upon these two entries that I have given considerable thought to them. I thought it so curious that I should be examined so much about them, that I sent for the accounts, and Rikichi brought me them. I looked them over, and as soon as they were firmly fixed in my mind I handed them back to him. I did not tell Rikichi what I thought about the matter. I don't know Mr. Talbot, nor did I see him last night about the accounts. I simply looked in the accounts for the two entries. I did not make any calculations about the accounts.

This finished the evidence of this witness.

Mr. Dickins called;—

Yamaguchi Koski, cautioned: I remember on the 2nd day of the 10th month 4th Meiji, going to the office of defendants. I went for the purpose of taking two documents there. They were like the C. M. Bank cheques you show me. They were worth $30,000. I received a receipt from Shoski. I delivered them to Mr. Irwin. [Document shown to witness.] This is the receipt; I saw Shoski write it. [Receipt read. Memo.: Item, $30,000, the foregoing actually received 2nd day 10th month 4th Meiji, for Walsh, Hall & Co., signed Shoski.] I was a clerk at this time of Benzo's. I do not know if any other money was returned on that day.

Mr. Ness did not cross-examine this witness.

Court adjourned till Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

In the U. S. Consular Court this afternoon, before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General, and Messrs. F. Goddard and H. Roberts, assessors, G. H. Hamilton, an old offender, was charged with forging the name of J. C. Cavanagh, a man at present serving out a term of imprisonment here for an assault committed at Hiogo. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. On the 10th September last, Hamilton was charged with vagrancy, and obtaining refreshments without paying for them; this being the second offence of the nature, he was sentenced to 20 days' imprisoment. While serving out this term, he made the acquintance of Cavanagh, and learnt some of his private affairs. When Hamilton's time had expired he was discharged, and was again arrested for being drunk and refusing to pay jinrikisha hire. He was remanded on this charge, and in the meantime was charged by Mr, McManus, paymaster's clerk of the U. S. S. *Saco*, with forging the name of J. C. Cavanagh to a letter, in which Cavanagh was made to ask for a loan of $30 from Mr McManus. The Court found prisoner, by the evidence, guilty of forgery, and he was sentenced to two years' close confinement in the U. S. gaol. Mr. Ness defended the prisoner.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before R. ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Thursday, October 7, 1875.

William Allen, seaman, was charged with assaulting a Japanese named Kashiwo Shinjiro, in Takashimacho.

Protecutor stated that the prisoner came to his house, and made a great noise, and refused to go away. When he requested him to do so, he struck him in the face. He then called a policeman, and gave him in charge.

Takehara Sozo, police constable, stated that he was called by the last witness to arrest the prisoner for assaulting him. He arrested the prisoner, who refused to walk. He called a jinrikisha, and took him to the station.

Prisoner stated that he was beat and kicked about by several Japanese and only defended himself.

His Honour sentenced him to prison for seven days.

In the Danish Consular Court yesterday there was a scene. R. Clarke sued N. Stibolt to recover some thirty odd dollars, being the principal and interest on three promissory notes. On defendant being called upon to make an answer, he at once objected to Mr. E. de Bavier trying the case, saying that he was not a Dane. His Honour told him that he was the Danish Consul-General, and that the case must be tried in this Court. Defendant refused to have his case tried by Mr. de Bavier, and had the impudence to tell that gentleman that he (Stibolt) had written home demanding the immediate dismissal of the Consul-General for having given a partial judgment in a case in which he had been a party. A verdict for the full amount claimed was given, and the defendant was called upon to apologise for his misbehaviour. Stibolt refused, and said he would let people see what the Danish Consul was like. The defendant was sent to gaol for 48 hours for contempt of Court.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3. *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Sept. 25, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct 3, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,698, from Hongkong, Sept. 26, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Oct. 4, *Marie Heydon II.* German barque, Mühlmann, 287, from Chefoo, Sept. 18, General, The Captain.

Oct. 4, *Punjaub*, British barque, Renaut, 883 from London, May 10, General, to Carroll & Co.

Oct. 7, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 9, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalf, 2,652 from Hongkong, Oct. 1, Mails and General, to O. & O. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 2, *Tokei Maru*, Japanese Steamer, Young, 960, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B Co.

Oct. 3, *Coulnakyle*, British ship, Gordon, 579, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Wilkin and Robison.

Oct. 3, *H. A. Litchfield*, American barque, Spalding, 638, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

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Oct. 4, *Paraguay*, British steamer, Williams, 1,250, for China, Ballast, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

Oct. 5, *Geelong*, British steamer, Fraser, 1,584, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Oct. 9, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 9, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Oregonian*, for Shanghai and ports.—From Yokohama: Mrs. Scott and infant, Mrs. Morong, Mr. Cryder, Mr. Cowles, Mr. Groth, Frank Dillon, M. O. Brien, Mr. Gordon and wife, Mrs. McNair, Miss Fay, Mrs. Skelding and family, Dr. Harris, Mr. Lamb, 25 Japanese in cabin, and 486 in steerage.

Per *Tokai Maru*, for Shanghai and ports—From Yokohama: Messrs. Matsumoto, Kato, Leslie, Samada, Furnkawa, Katsuda, Morimoto, Rev. Peter Galpin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kipp, and Miss Kipp, and Rev. E. Suziuinex. One European and 172 Japanese in steerage.

Per *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Sewinton, Captain A. Roper, T F. Nash, A. Lemmer, Date, A. T. Tyree, Mr. Colomb and 2 children, G. Harrison, Mrs. R. Mori Heiman and 19 Japanese in the cabin, and 293 Japanese, 6 Chinese, and 1 European in the steerage.

Per *Malacca* from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, 1 Japanese Female servant, and 6 Chinese on deck.

Per *Geelong* for Hongkong.—Mrs. Shephard and 3 children Messrs. Deacon, Marshall and Robeiro.

Per *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Wooley, infant and servants; Mrs. Piokowski, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Quimbley, W. S. Robilliard, Messrs. McDonald, W. Wulff, Dr. A. Rovelly, H. Thorburn, W. Sharp, G. A. Stein, W. Robertson, J. Brown, Haggie, Dr. Harris and servant, J. L. Turner, 22 Japanese in the cabin and 173 in the steerage.

Per *Belgic* from Hongkong.—Mr. E. Whitall and native servant, H. Reichert, in the cabin. For San Francisco.—Four Saloon and 326 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Golden Age*, for Shanghai.—M. Marice, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Center, Mr. G. Harrison, Dr. Hill, Mr. Galway, Mrs. Harris and family, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and family, Mrs. Taintor, Miss Stockinger, H. S. Vissin, Miss Kingsley, J. Thissen, 23 Japanese in Cabin and 712 in the steerage.

Per *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports—H. E. General Rassloff, Danish Minister, Mrs. Reis and 3 children, Messrs. Stikler, C. Neilsen, Judge McRae, Moridera, Ikijami, Mailhei, Vakgiri, Mr. Nickel, Messrs, Rosowsky, Sakurai, Hyano, Ito, Ishizuka, Colomb, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Dr. and Mrs. Wieting, Ly Ching. Mr. Takasaki and 2 sons, Takemura, Prince Higashi, Fushimi-no-miya and suite, Messrs. Koomeye, Nagao, Iniri. Yamashita, Bennett, Markata, Nobu, Okashi, Noyama, Yamashita, Mr. Mori, Mr. Murata, Kamada, Kodama, Yamanaka, Oashi, Yamamoto Mr. and Mrs. Takaya Mr. and Mrs. Kuratoni, Atsumi, Mastu Ogita, W. Hermann, Kubo, Wada, Namkawa, Nishi, Nishi jnr, Nozaki, Nozaki jnr., W. Wolf; 10 Europeans Second Class; 2 Europeans, 11 Chinese and 463 Japanese in Steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Tokai Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—From Yokohama:
Treasure ... ... Yen 5,000

Per *Malacca* from Hongkong.—
Ex *Teharan* from Europe ... ... 76 packages.
Local.
Sugar 4,780
General 3,219
Total ... ... 7,999 packages.

Per *Geelong* for Hongkong.—
Silk for England ... ... 503 bales.
France ... ... 283 „
Italy ... ... 40 „
Total ... ... 826 bales.

Per *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and ports.—Treasure. $365,710.79.

Per *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $5,200
„ ... ... *Yen* 10,000

REPORTS.

The P. & O. S. S. *Malacca* left Hongkong Sept. 26th at 10.35 a.m. experienced fresh E N.E. breezes with fine weather to Yokossima, thence to Oosima, strong Northerly winds with high sea and squally weather. Oosima to Port fresh N.E. winds and cloudy weather.

The *Punjaub* reports, fine weather in general with the exception of a few days strong gales off the Cape, and while running the easting down.

The *Costa Rica* reports, fine weather most part of the passage, on the night of the 6th, experienced a strong gale from the N.E. with a very heavy sea.

CONSIGNEES.

Per *Belgic* from Hongkong.—Revd D. Maclay, Van Oordt & Co, Agent O. & O. S. S. Co.'s, Findlay, Richardson & Co., Chinese Merchants, Order, Address.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Belgic	O. & O. Co.	11th Oct.
San Francisco ...	China	P. M. S. S. Co.	... 25th Oct.
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	12th Oct.
Shanghai	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co....	9th Oct.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Belgic	Metcall	...San Francisco.
Costa Rica	Conner	
Kanagawa Maru	Young	
Lorne	Butchart	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	
Massilia	Rand	
Malacca	Bernard	
Naruto	DuBois	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Volga	Nondedeu ...	...Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS.

Ambassador	962 Prehn	...New York.
Belle Sauvage	890 Simpson... ...	...
Cremona	608 Gove	...New York.
City of Quebec... ...	707 Davidson ...	...New York.
Gaucho	337 Crighton ...	...
Jessie Jamieson ...	507 West	...
Marie Heydon II ...	287 Mählman ...	...
New Republic... ...	580 Adams	...
Parmenio	369 Abbott	...
Punjaub	883 Renaut	...
Ugo	646 Pauvelitisch ...	...
Wm. Van Name ...	466 Watts	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
Italian corvette ...	...Vittor Pisani	Lieut. Castellucci
H. M.'s corvette	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith
German frigate ...	...Hertha	...Captain Knoor

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 ml

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

For some time after the issue of our last fortnightly Report the Import market continued active and firm; during the last few days, however, a reaction has set in and general dulness must be reported.

There is little doubt that this collapse is partly due to the uncertainty which prevails with regard to the Corean question. Importers seem, however, to augur favourably of the future, and, so far, the lower offers made by Japanese dealers have not been accepted.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—7 lbs. Shirtings and 7 lbs. T-Cloths are still fairly saleable at previous rates, but 8¼ and 9 lbs. Shirtings are less enquired for and quotations are almost nominal. Other classes of Cotton manufactures demand no especial notice.

Grey Shirtings:—			White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$2.00 to $2.10	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.20 to	2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „ nom.	2.50 to 2.70	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75 to	1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „ 39 in. „ „	2.30 to 2.65	Black Velvets ... ... Nominal	8.75 to	10.00
9 lbs.	38½ „ 44 in. „	2.00 to 3.05	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.30 to	3.40
			Taffachelaes 12 yds, 43 in.	2.55 to	2.70

Cotton Yarns.—16/24 have improved and continue firm; 28/32 are in less demand, and prices must be quoted lower; 38/42 are neglected.

No 16 to 24 ... ...per picul	$30.00 to 35.00	No. 38 to 42 ... ...per picul	$41.50 to 46.00
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul	$37.00 to 41.50	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „ ...	—

Woollens.—The aspect of business in these fabrics continues gloomy, and there is reason to fear that this season's trade will be altogether unimportant. Enquiries during the fortnight have been on the smallest possible scale, and as the stocks remaining on hand from last year, as well as those of recent importation, are notoriously heavy, and exchange rates constantly declining, holders show an inclination to realize. Second grades of plain *Mousselines de Laine* are perhaps the only article in constant demand, while English woollen and worsted fabrics are comparatively disregarded, even at prices at which it would at this moment be impossible to replace them.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.80	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.75 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in.	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.80
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.52½
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.70
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.40 to 0.42½
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in.	0.18½ to 0.20½			

Metals.—There has been rather more activity in the metal market, transactions on a fair scale in wrought and pig iron having been reported. Prices are slightly better.

Iron flat and round ... ...per picul	$3.50 to $4.00	Iron hoop ... ...per picul	$4.10 to 4.50
„ nail rod assorted ... „	3.50 to 4.00	„ pig ... ... „	1.50 to 2.00
„ small size ... ... „	3.80 to 4.20		

Sugar.—The market is very quiet at present quotations. Business is on a slender scale.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul	4.10 to 4.15	China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul	4.70 to	5.30
in Basket ... ... „	3.90 to 4.00	„ No. 6 E-pak ... ... „	4.40 to	4.50
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... „	8.00 to 8.10	Swatow ... . „	3.30 to	3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... „	7.20 to 7.70	Daitong ... ... „	3.30 to	3.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... „	6.20 to 6.60	Japan Rice ... ... „	3.25 to	3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah ... ... „	5.50 to 5.90	Kerosine Oil ... ...per case	2.60 to	2.65

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Operations in this article have again lessened, settlements for the closing week reaching only 1,900 piculs and making a total, since last American mail steamer, of a little over 6,000 piculs.

Very adverse wire advices have apparently been received from New York, caused seemingly by the simultaneous arrival of two or three extensive cargoes of Japan Teas. This has evidently for a time demoralized the New York market and our local market sympathises.

Prices for the moment are entirely nominal, some dealers talking of a reduction of $4 to $5 per picul but without meeting response on the part of purchasers. About $28.50 to $29.00 is the idea for "Good Medium," but the quality is now so poor that it is doubtful if its price has reached a low enough point to be reasonably safe on the New York market. The *H. A. Litchfield* has sailed for New York with 501,092 lbs. leaving the *Ambassador* and the *Cremona* on the berth. Freight is £2 per 40 cubic feet.

Common ... ...Nominal.	$20.00 to 23.00	Fine ... ... Nominal	$35.00 to	38.00
Good Common ... ... „	24.00 to 27.00	Finest ... ... „	$39.00 to	42.00
Medium ... ... „	28.00 to 31.00	Choice ... ... „	$43.00 to	48.00
Good Medium ... ...Nominally.	28.50 to 29.50			

Prices at present quite nominal.

[*Continued.*

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Silk.—Very large transactions were effected during the earlier part of the fortnight, and prices, after rising $10 to 15 during that period of excitement, gradually receded, when a quieter tone prevailed in the market. They remain on the whole somewhat in advance of previous quotations, especially for Hamatski and other descriptions of Oshius which are scarce and much inquired for.

Settlements since the 23d ultimo, are 1,200 bales of Hanks and 200 of Oshiu, leaving a stock of 1,100 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight are 943 bales, making the total export to date 4,038 bales against 2,949 last year for the same period.

An important feature of this season is the increasing quantity of native filature silks. They fetch from $550 to $670 (say 20/6 *a* 24/9 or fr. 57 *a* 69) and this wide margin of prices is a fair indication of the degree in which they differ from each other in merit. The best are the produce of Oshiu cocoons. We must once for all warn our readers that what we style "native filature" silk never includes the produce of the Imperial Steam Filature of Tomioka.

Silk-Worms Eggs.—The first supplies of the Season were received on the 3rd instant, and total arrivals now reach 350,000 cards. Dealers are offering Senchu cards at $1.50; but there is as yet not a single transaction to record. Last year at this date arrivals were 1,400,000 and settlements 400,000 cards. Prices were ranging from $0.25 to 0.60 against $2.40 to $4 in 1873.

			At Exchange 4s. 1½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.26 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks—				
Extra	No. 1			
Best	No. 1 to 2	$470 to 490	17s. 9d. to 18s. 5d.	frs. 49 to 51
Good	No. 2	$450 to 460	17s. 0d. to 17s. 5d.	frs. 47 to 48
Medium	No. 2½	$420 to 435	16s. 0d. to 16s. 6d.	frs. 44 to 46
Common	No. 3	$370 to 410	14s. 3d. to 15s.	7d. frs. 39 to 43
Inferior	No. 4 & 5			

			At Exchange 4s. 1½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.26 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Oshiu—Best		$530 to 550	19s. 10d. to 20s. 6d.	frs. 55 to 57
,,	Good	$500 to 520	18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.	frs. 52 to 54
H'matki.	No. 1, 2	$460 to 470	17s. 5d. to 17s. 9d.	frs. 48 to 49
,,	No. 3, 4	$430 to 450	16s. 4d. to 17s. 0d.	frs. 45 to 47
Kakeda—Best		$570 to 600	21s. 3d. to 22s. 3d.	frs. 59 to 62
,,	Good	$530 to 550	19s. 10d. to 20s. 6d.	frs. 55 to 57

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Rates have remained very steady during the past week with very little doing in either Bank Bills or Private Paper.

Gold Yen have been again exported to some extent and are slightly higher.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight		4s. 1d.
,,	Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0d.
,,	Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d. to ¼
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight		5.19
,,	Private 6 ms. sight	5.26
On Shanghai—Bank sight		72½ to ¼
,,	Private 10 days' sight	72¾
On Hongkong—Bank sight		par.
,,	Private 10 days' sight	¼ per cent disct.
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand		97½
,,	30d. sight Private	101
On New York—Bank Bills on demand		97
,,	30 days sight Private	101
Gold Yen		401½
Kinsatz		405

MISCELLANEOUS.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons, Fletcher, & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest, importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s., 1s 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10., 1s., 1s. 3d, and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s., and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.
Lithographic Inks in every in shade of colour and variety of price.

Parsons, Fletcher, & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount, or may be forwarded through any London House, or

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10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E.C., & GRAVEL LANE,

SOUTHWARK, S.E.

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ESTABLISHED 1843,

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WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.

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October 8, 1874. 52ins

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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. *Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

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INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

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Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

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Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

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IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
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HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
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MOST DIGESTIBLE & CONVENIENT FORM.

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PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

Under Distinguished Patronage

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(OZONIC OXYGEN)

A CHEMICAL PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS, WITH THE VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS QUINIA, CYPRIPEDEN, XANTHOXYLIN, &c.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 42.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 16, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23rd Aug., at Havre, LEOPOLD KAHN, late of China and Japan, to ADELE, daughter of Samuel Hecht, of Havre.

Notes of the Week.

The weather during nearly the whole of the week has been so beautiful as to justify the mention of it. The crops in this part of the country are being rapidly cut and carried, and the yield is said to be well above that of the average of years. The harvest in the southern provinces is over, and there too the yield has generally been large, so that we may hope the taxes will come in freely—they are certainly wanted—and that there will be a good balance of grain ready for any market which will take it off at a profit. The Corean affair is much discussed, and public opinion, so far as foreigners can gather it, is decidedly opposed to war. But there would seem to be good reasons why the great western powers who have interests in Asia, should take the present position of Corea into consideration, with a view to some united action upon it. It is rather intolerable that these various powers should one by one be defied by a set of people of whom we wish to say no more harm than that they possess very bad and inhospitable manners. First the French are driven off by them; then the Americans; then the Japanese, who are somewhat more fortunate in having some Corean guns to show that it was not wholly a one-sided affair; and, lastly, the English have come in for their turn, and have only some blistered hands, due to a row over eighty miles of water, to show for their pains. All this seems to us absurd, or at least it teaches the lesson that these hole-and-corner visits to the coast expose us all to humiliating adventures. If we cannot be there without having to answer 'bock agin' when asked where we are going, let us, at all events, stay away, and not place ourselves in positions which neither advance our *prestige* nor conduce to the progress of the world. There would be a strong feeling in Europe, and especially in England, against recourse to any violent measures for opening up Corea, and very properly so. The utmost that public opinion would sanction is a little of that *douce violence* which, skilfully applied, would probably answer all the required purpose. Not the less, however, is there a strong feeling abroad in the modern world that nations are rather the trustees of property held on certain conditions involving duties to the human family, than aggregations of men at liberty to do exactly what they like with that property, and to close all entrance to it against others. The nations only who act upon the former of these views really make any advance, and we have in Japan itself a notable example of this doctrine. And not of this doctrine alone, but of one which seems an inseparable corollary to it, viz, that the longer the isolation due to a vicious policy lasts, the greater is the travail when the change eventually comes. Look at this country, and observe what a bound it has made forward during the last ten years. What a wonderful change has come over it! And yet it has to contend with difficulties which are vastly increased by its former long isolation. Had the Portuguese who came here first, the Dutch who succeeded them, and the English who again succeeded *them*, been allowed freer access to the country, it is certain that all the difficulties with which the Japanese have now to contend would be infinitely lighter than they now are. But they killed off their Christians two hundred years ago, shut the Dutch up in Decima, and then had to face all the broad daylight let in by Commodore Perry and Lord Elgin, while their eyes were hardly fit to stand even the faintest rays of dawn. We have never thought that they have had enough of the sympathy of the western nations in all their troubles, though they have had abundance of a useless and rather misleading, sentimental admiration and flattery. The last fifteen years of intercourse with the country put one somewhat out of conceit with our higher pretensions and boasted humanities. The justice administered has been rather that of Nature, than that of man, which is far higher. It is not for us to visit the sins of the fathers upon the children. If nature is cold, inscrutable and inexorable, without bowels, without regrets, and without remorse, she has also implanted within us sympathies which we may not quench but at the expense of a blighting departure from our own highest ideals. We may not deal with men as with unfeeling atoms useful only for the generalizations of philosophers and the verifications of theories of averages, the sport of laws and the units of statisticians. We may plead the necessities of trade, the preservation of *prestige*, the obligations of our honour, and may even show instances where the use of these fine weapons and phrases has conduced to the progress and the welfare of those against whom they have been used. Not the less, however, are there some trees in the world's garden which look as if they had been tapped for their rich juices, and which will only regain their sap by some years of undisturbed growth and recuperative process. "But," we are told, "all this is not practical." We do not know. We only think it right. The trouble is that law is traversed again and again by law, each seeming as powerful, and often as just, as the other, until policy, ethics, sympathies and economics all seem to point in different ways, and a *ductor dubitantium* can only be found in some such first principle as the liberal modern doctrine of which we have spoken in reference to Corea.

The only London paper, so far as we have seen, which has noticed the promulgation of the recent Press-laws in Japan, is the *Daily News*, than which it would be difficult to find a more able or liberal journal. We had hoped that the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which usually treats Japanese questions with knowledge and ability, would have an article on this subject, nor do we yet despair of finding one in some of the numbers on the way. But, so far, we must be content with the *Daily News*, though we cannot say that the writer of the article to which we refer has gone very deeply into his subject. Now, it will possibly be remembered that in our earlier articles on

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this most important question, we said that these laws would be regarded with general approbation in Europe, in view of the present and antecedent condition of this Empire; that they would tend to improve and increase the efficiency of the Press, and thus to promote more effectually the welfare of the people and the improvement of the Government; and that, judged by the French and German Press-laws, it was impossible to call them in any sense severe. For the latter opinion we were taken to task with somewhat of rough vigour by a German writer, himself labouring under a delusion not uncommon with his class, that the German Press is very free, and that our own boasts of superior liberty in this respect arise from an ignorant, insular vanity. As regards the first and last points of our contention, the following extracts from the article in the *Daily News* will probably convince our readers that we were entirely right in our estimate both of the opinions we anticipated and the facts we stated.

> The new Press laws of Japan do not seem to be particularly severe if judged according to the standard of Continental Europe. They contain of course the familiar clauses about obtaining a permission to publish, registering the names of proprietors and editors, the signatures of contributors, the penalties for stirring up evil-disposed persons to attack the authorities, for reviling existing laws, and for attempting by perverted reasoning to justify offences plainly contrary to the criminal law. It seems to us, however, that the journals which are published under the awful shadow of Prince Bismark's authority would be very happy indeed if they had no severer code to regulate their doings than that against which the Japanese newspapers are, some loudly, some sarcastically, some pertly, complaining. The Radical journals of France would doubtless feel that the Saturnian age was coming—we can hardly say coming back—for them, if they had such a code to deal with. "Give us liberty of the Press as in Austria," M. Thiers once exclaimed with bitter irony, appealing to the Government of the Second Empire. "Give us liberty of the Press as in Japan," many a European journalist might exclaim in sober good faith to-day.

In regard to the greater efficiency of the native Press, and the marked improvement of its tone and character since the press-laws were issued, we must again appeal for the confirmation of our views, as we did last week, to the translations which have appeared during the past two months in our own columns. We need hardly again assure our readers that these are not selected by ourselves; they come to us as a piece of cloth may come out of the loom, with no choice, sanction or endorsement of the machine which produces it, and that they represent as fairly as we believe possible, the opinions and tone of the native Press. Of their improvement of late there can be no question in the mind of any impartial person, nor can it be doubted that in getting rid of a class of writing which was calculated to do harm, but could possibly do no good, all parties have been benefited. The simple fact is, as we stated long ago, that the Japanese Government, in view of the educational value which they saw attaching to the Press in Europe and America, but chiefly in England, determined that if a free Press were possible in this country, they would allow of one. But they did not see—nor could they have been expected to see—that a Press has two different powers or perhaps, rather, potentialities, inherent in it, one educational and constructive, the other misleading and destructive. In countries like England these two forces work side by side, and the good sense of the nation, as by an analytical process in chemistry, contrives to extract a resultant which is beneficial to the commonwealth. In this country, the mind of the nation, unfitted by previous practice to perform this operation, is as yet unequal to it, and consequently the misleading, destructive and disintegrating effect must be controlled by law. The Government felt this and acted accordingly; and was only wrong so far, that it erred in giving too much liberty at starting. It should have begun with the Press-laws, which, as we now see, permit of ample freedom of discussion, instead of beginning with entire freedom and subsequently withdrawing it. But it was well to do it at once, if it had to be done. A year hence it might have been impossible, and things might have gone meanwhile into serious confusion. It erred, too, in our opinion, in enforcing the laws too peremptorily, though on this point the opinion of an European may really be of no value whatever, because we do not know what loyalty to law, as law, may exist in the mind of the nation. We do not know how far warnings, or a very lenient administration of the law, are compatible with the preservation of the idea of its force and sanctity. If Europeans are right in believing that orientals only obey through fear, the Government may have been right even in prosecutions which seemed to us not only harsh but injudicious. They certainly know the character of the people they govern better—ten thousand times better—than we do or ever can, and are very often most right where we think them most wrong. Every day that an European lives in this country must add to his conviction of the profound ignorance he shows whenever he pronounces with any absoluteness upon matters in which the character of the people is the chief factor in the equation. He who thinks that because human nature is the common measure of all nations, the institutions of one race may necessarily be buckled on to another with advantage, has much to learn, and may get his lesson in Japan at least as well as any where else.

The following facts supply a complete answer to the query propounded in our last issue regarding the circumstances under which Colonel Browne's party advanced into Yunnan, and will satisfy all who, like ourselves, were in some doubt respecting those circumstances.

Colonel Browne's party was travelling under special passports obtained for the Government of India by H. M.'s Minister at Peking, and consequently the approach of the party was known to the Yunnan authorities some months before Colonel Browne reached the frontier,—that is, if the Government of Peking gave to those authorities notice—as it was clearly their duty to do—that such passports had been issued, and instructions that all necessary aid should be furnished to the party. But the Yunnan officials must also have known from Mr. Margary, who travelled with his own passport, that the party was coming, for he told them that he was going to meet Colonel Browne and would return with him. The British Government furnished the party with two interpreters, Mr. Allen and Mr. Margary: the former was sent round by sea; the latter, to join the party, by land.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the last work of the late Baron von Gumpach, sent to us by the courtesy of the editor, Mr. F. H. Balfour. It is entitled "The Treaty Rights of the Foreign Merchant and the Transit-System in China," and deals chiefly with the question of the *le-king* taxes, the attempted adjustment of which has been the source of so much trouble in China. The author takes for the motto of his work the following words, "Free transit through China! Nothing short of this will prevent future wars," which are to be found in one of the letters of the late Mr. Wingrove Croke, the special correspondent of the *Times* during the last China war. The author shows all the vigour and undoubted ability by which everything he wrote is characterized, as well as much of that strong personal bias which was a motive force to his pen, and urges his theme of Free transit for Merchandise through China with more severe logic than characterized his celebrated physical and mathematical investigations. He points out how the most valuable clause of the treaty of Tientsin has been allowed to become a dead letter, and how the inevitable consequence, a decennial war, is the only possible outcome of this policy. Baron von Gumpach's last book will be read; its vigour and abundant matter will compel attention and admiration; but the inherent faults of his mind are everywhere apparent in it, and we fear that there will ever remain a broad gap between the good his abilities might have achieved, and that of which he has been, or may be, the author.

It is gratifying to find that as Yokohama becomes more recognized as a halting station in that tour of the world which is one of the new prerogatives of the age, and now a part of the whole duty of man, our chances of obtaining some of the higher enjoyments of European life are on the increase. We have all lately derived great enjoyment from the performances of Signora Palmieri and her party, and have in all probability emerged from the thick darkness to which the amateur concerts of four or five years back might fairly be compared—a phase of trial which we trust we may hereafter mercifully be spared. And now, succeeding Signora Palmieri, we have to announce the arrival of Madame D. Leonowa, of the St. Petersburg Grand Opera. This lady has been endowed with a rich con-

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tralto voice of great power and compass, and has achieved a success in the Russian capital commensurate with her merits. She is equally at ease in the music of the great contralto parts of Italian, German and French opera, and in that of her own native land—a music little known in England some years ago, and only introduced, indeed, into English drawing-and concert-rooms since the late auspicious event which united the reigning houses of Russia and England in marriage. Madame Leonowa, who is on her way to America for the centennial exhibition of next year, has recently arrived from Vladivostock, after a very brilliant and successful journey through Siberia, and may perhaps give one or two concerts here preparatory to leaving for China. She has achieved great and deserved success in the art of her adoption, and we trust, if she remains here long enough, that she may find an audience which will do justice to the remarkable endowments which have met with so much acceptance in her own country.

We have said on one or two occasions that if the late attack on the *Unyokan* was provoked by the Japanese surveying the Corean coasts, they had no one to thank but themselves for the outrage. But we have heard it said that there is a provision in the instrument (whatever may be its nature) which determines the relations of the Coreans and the Japanese, to the effect that the latter shall be permitted to survey the coasts of Corea. We think this extremely improbable; but it has come to us from a respectable source, and we give it for what it may be worth.

The *Corps Diplomatique* was entertained at Hamagoten yesterday evening by H. I. Majesty's Ministers. Previous to the banquet a concert was given in which Signora Palmieri, Signora Persiani, and Signor Palmieri, assisted by a few amateurs, executed some of their favorite *morceaux*.

The *Hochi Shimbun* of to-day gives us the following intelligence:—

Six Loochooan officials were yesterday presented at the *Sei In*. The firearms and cannon captured from the fort taken in Corea have been handed over to the *Sei In* by the Naval Department.

The Imperial man-of-war *Moshun Kan* is about to leave for Nagasaki *en route* for Corea where she will protect the Japanese settlers.

The first performance of the season of the Amateur Dramatic Club will be given on Friday next. The entertainment comprises the comedy "A Wonderful Woman" and the farce "An Ugly Customer."

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

A BAD PASSAGE.

The *Gaelic*, of the White Star line, but chartered by the O. & O. Company to perform the journey between San Francisco and Yokohama, which has just come in with 24 English cabin passengers, a few white steerage passengers for Japan, and 570 Chinese for China, has experienced weather so bad as to be almost without precedent except in winter in exceptionally stormy seas. The barometer on the whole voyage only once reached 30.1 inches, and on seventeen days never reached 29.8 inches. The *Gaelic* left San Francisco on the 16th September and had a fog that night off the Farralones; the 17th, 18th and 19th were fine, but on the night of the 19th at 9 P.M. it came on to blow fresh from the South West, and from this time until the evening of the 5th of October the *Gaelic* had a head sea, with four gales of wind in this period, of which two were hurricanes. The runs of the ship on the first four days were at the average rate of ten knots. On the 27th the passengers were happy to make 135 miles; and on the 2nd of October 100 miles! For more than a fortnight, the experienced master (Captain Kidley) his active chief-officer, Mr. Davidson, and the others officers of the ship, were never for one moment free from anxiety, and lucky it was that all hands, including the Chinese seamen, did their duty without flinching through sixteen days of incessant watchfulness. Lucky, too, that the *Gaelic* is a ship of the days when iron was not spared.

To resume our record of this voyage. On the 20th the glass stood at 29.6 inches with a heavy cross sea. On the 21st early a high head sea was recorded, and the afternoon was squally with an increasing sea. On the 22nd, there blew the first of the six gales, with which the *Gaelic* met. The glass fell from 29.8 to 29.4 with a high confused sea. On the 23rd the glass recovered only to 29.5 with a very high sea. On the 24th the highest glass was 29.6 with heavy squalls and a high Westerly sea. On the 25th, the highest glass was 29.8 with an increasing sea, and on the 26th it fell to 28.52 or 28.65, (the two glasses on deck differed by nearly one-tenth) with a furious gale, which at 4 a.m. reached hurricane force, and blew away the main-trysail. At 5 a.m. in a terrific squall the after-part of the wheelhouse was damaged. On the 26th there was a very nasty south-westerly sea with large quantities of water about the decks. On the 27th the glass recovered to 29.5 with fresh gale and heavy head sea. On the 28th there were heavy squalls all day, and on the 29th the glass again fell to 29.3 with a fresh gales and high sea. The 30th September was a *dies non*, inasmuch as "30 days hath September" ceased to be true this voyage, the day lost being the 30th of September. The 1st October the glass fell from 29.25 to 29.0 and recovered to 29.3 with a strong westerly gale and tremendous head sea. At 6 p.m. there were large bodies of water about the decks, and a heavy head sea struck the after-wheelhouse, bursting in the planking and filling the place with water. On the 2nd Oct. the glass rose again to 29.5 with squally weather and a high head sea. From 6 A.M. to 11 A.M. the ship was stopped to tighten up the engines, and it is lucky it was for a fearful sunset was followed by a fall of nine-tenths of an inch of the glass in nine hours, the glass at 8 A.M. reaching 28 35! or .25 lower than it had stood in the typhoon which the *Gaelic* faced on a former occasion. In the early morning the hatches were secured as the ship was taking much water on deck and a furious gale followed, with a tremendous sea from the South-West. At 1 P.M. a heavy sea stove in the after-part of the wheel-house. At 6 P.M. the ship was rolling so heavily that dinner was all but impossible, but no ship can have behaved better than did the *Gaelic* throughout the voyage. The night, from the 3d to the 4th, was terrible,—the ship both rolling and pitching fearfully, but the glass rose to 29.4 and only once again fell to 29.2 in the voyage. On the 4th there was a heavy beam sea, and on the 5th drizzling rain. On the 6th the weather had become fine. On the 8th there blew another gale, but this time a fair one. So much for "fine weather" in the Pacific!

Among the passengers were Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart., M.P., Mr. T. Eustace Smith, M. P., and his wife, and Mr. Warner, conservative candidate for Leicester in 1874, all of whom have come to travel for pleasure in Japan.

The report in the *Hiogo News* about a boat's crew belonging to the *Sylvia* being chased by the Coreans is perfectly true. Whether they were fired upon, we cannot say, and it may be presumed that they were thus chased only because they were unarmed. But the outside nations should either come to some practical resolve about Corea or agree to leave her alone. She is quite right to fire upon surveying parties, who would be permitted by no nation in the world to be taking soundings on their coasts. It is not fair that one boat's crew should be chased 80 miles, as was one of the *Sylvia's* boats, and that the lives of another crew should all be placed in the most imminent danger by being covered with the matchlocks and cross-bows of the Corean soldiery within a distance of ten yards.

His Imperial Russian Majesty's flag-ship *Boyan* arrived in harbour this morning from Vladiwostock, and on anchoring fired the usual salutes.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in Shinagawa, Yedo. Only a few houses were burnt, but we regret to learn that two lives perished.

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It will be remembered that on New Year's eve 1874 the old and celebrated temple of Zojoji in Shiba, the ancient burying place of the Tycoons, was destroyed by a fire suspected at the time to be the act of incendiaries. Subsequent enquiry proved the guilt of two of the priests, jealous for their religion, and who had resolved that the Temple should not pass over with the new year to the Shintô sect. We recorded their execution a few weeks back. We learn that it has been resolved to erect another temple upon the time-honoured spot, and that a suitable building has been purchased in the country and will be removed to and re-erected on the site of the destroyed edifice.

"Few who were present at the fire," writes a spectator of this calamity* "can ever forget the grandeur of the scene, where the noble old pile backed by a grove of dark cryptomeria trees, blazing with exceeding fierceness, illuminated the city for miles round, the roar of the fire being audible for an incredible distance, whilst the showers of sparks belched forth, mingling with the snow-flakes then falling produced a pyrotechnic effect never probably before witnessed. During all the time, notwithstanding that the heat was intense, the great bell (one of the three celebrated bells of Japan) was steadily tolled, adding an indescribable solemnity to the scene, until, becoming red-hot, the ring by which it was suspended gave way. The alteration in its note at this time was very remarkable."

It was stated yesterday that telegrams confirmatory of the declaration of war had been received from Shanghai. But on enquiry it would seem that they only prognosticate the event as possible, thus telling us no more than our own information has enabled us to surmise. It may be presumed that the consequences of the Corean embroglio will be largely shaped by events at Peking.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship *Orissa* with the English mails of the 6th September, left Hongkong for this port on the 12th instant, at 6 A.M.

According to an American newspaper a late distinguished visitor to this country is utilising his Japanese experience.

Rev. Dr. Newman, Ex-Chaplain of the Senate, and Mrs. Newman, gave a novel entertainment at Cape May the other day A complete Japanese teaset was spread on the floor, and the guests sat around in the Japanese costume. Four ladies were attired in elaborate Japanese costumes, and tea of the superior quality that is only used by the Emperor and mandarins, brought from Japan by the Newmans, was erved in dainty Japanese cups.

Are not the *Mandarins* somewhat out of their element?

A few scratch races of pair-oars and four-oar boats, which had been got up by the Yokohama Rowing Club, came off yesterday afternoon, in spite of an easterly wind and a chopping sea. The races afforded much amusement to the spectators on shore.

We learn that the P. & O. steamer *Kashgar* with the London Mails to September 3rd broke down at Singapore. Her Mails were brought on to Hongkong by the O. S. S. Co.'s *Agamemnon*.

A certain Hayashi Jumpe, the writer of an offensive letter in a recent issue of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, has been summoned to answer for an offence against the Press Laws at the *Kencho* of Kurushiki in Bishiu where he resides. This is a case of double-handed punishment, the Editor of the journal in which the letter appeared having been already imprisoned for the offence.

The three *Daijin*, Sanjo, Shimadzu and Iwakura, had an interview with His Majesty the Mikado at the Palace yesterday morning.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that Kinrinsho, a Corean of rank recently arrived in Yedo, has visited the man-of-war *Tzububakan* at Shinagawa. The men were exercised at gun-drill for his inspection.

The Editor of the *Choya Shimbun* was summoned to his divisional police-office on Tuesday last to answer an offence against the Press Laws. He is under police *surveillance*.

The Exhibition at Osaka will open on the 1st November.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the late Baron von Gumpach's "Treaty Rights of the Foreign merchant and the Transit system in China," which we hope to notice in a future issue.

* *Our Neighbourhood* "The Bells."

The following reply was made on behalf of the *Kuadzoku Kuaikuan* (or Noble's Club) to an address delivered by the Mikado on his recent visit.

In accordance with the Imperial will we, Your Majesty's servants, have instituted this Society with the view of labouring to effect the amelioration of our people and our country. We heartily thank Your Majesty for having deigned to visit us, for the good counsel you have given us and for the countenance Your Majesty has been pleased to bestow upon our humble exertions. Encouraged by this manifestation of the Imperial goodwill we will yet more sedulously direct our attention to the objects we have proposed to ourselves, the welfare of this land and the support of Your Majesty's Imperial Throne.

We reprint the entries that have made for the forthcoming Autumn Meeting. Although the training is said to be somewhat spiritless and uninteresting, we observe that the entrance money reaches the sum of $1,565.

The native papers continue to offer favourable predictions of the large rice crops which will be gathered during the current harvest. It is tolerably certain that, despite the losses from floods in the western provences, the aggregate will exceed that of last year very considerably.

An unimportant fire at Ushigome, Tokio is reported by the *Hochi Shimbun* as having occurred on the 13th instant.

The native newspapers contain but little news. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* tells us that snow has already begun to fall in the provinces of Shinshiu and Hida. A bad fire had nearly destroyed the village of Adzumimura in the former province.

A correspondent requests us to draw attention to the annoyance the Public experience at the Shinbashi Railway Terminus in Yedo from the *jinrikisha* runners. There appears to be unrestricted competition, the arrival yard is filled with an irrepressible crowd, and the traveller is assailed by them on all sides. Our correspondent contrasts this sketch with the excellent arrangements made in Yokohama. The matter would seem to be deserving of attention.

M. A. Mottu made the first and M. Favre-Brandt the last bull's eye in yesterday morning's shooting at the targets. M. Brennwald make the first and M. Vannes the last in the afternoon.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Volga* despatched on the 12th October.

	France.	London.
Sundries	507 bales.	114 bales.
		Total 621 bales.
Waste Silk	160 bales.	

The O. & O. S. S. *Belgic*, which sailed to-day took the following cargo of tea :—

From	San Fran.	New York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai - -	27	2,516	532	3,075
Nagasaki - -	—	—	685	685
Hiogo - - -	—	2,554	1,024	3,578
Yokohama -	3,159	4,667	2,425	10,251
Hongkong- -	50	—	—	50
Amoy - - -	—	996	—	996
	3,236	10,733	4,666	18,635

SILK.—To New York, 754; to Hartford, 96 Cocoons; Total, 850 Bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 10th October, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,249.34
Merchandise, &c.....	$1,078.55
Total.....	$9,327.89

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$7,904.23
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 832.23
Total.....	$8,736.46

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THE YUNNAN AFFAIR.

IF, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Downing Street, we had to take leave of a Minister appointed to Peking, our last words would be, "Now, mind; no war." And by this we should mean that war with China is a wretched and rather scandalous thing, a miserable contrivance necessary only as a corrective to bad management, and indicative of a misunderstanding, or non-discovery, of the true method by which our affairs with that country should be conducted. We do not care how arrogant, supercilious, obstructive and ridiculous the Chinese are. We have now had a great deal of intercourse with them, and know the national character as fairly as we know anything of importance in Asia. And we know that this character is very hollow, very false and very cowardly. We know that it never has, and do not believe that it ever will, hold its own against the firm-fibred will of the European of the higher type of mind; and, with a fact like this to go upon, we ought never to be dragged into war. Of course the correlated duty on our side is that we ought to be just in our demands, and faithful to our obligations. We ought, too, to set about taking the suppression of the Opuim trade into serious consideration, and we ought not to allow affairs to be complicated by the bishops of a detested religion riding about in sumptuous green palanquins, followed by a numerous retinue, in scorn of the example of the fishermen who laid the foundations for the conversion of Europe and of our present civilization. If clauses have miraculously got into the treaties which sanction anything of this nature, critics should be called in to see whether the miracle has any parallel in the winking virgins or the liquefaction of the blood of San Januarius, and, if there really have been any such juggleries, they should be exposed, the performers punished, and the injury redressed. What we object to is war carried to Peking, or war, let us say, with China at all. If the Tsung-li-yamên pleads that the Government cannot inflict punishment in Yunnan on the murderers of Mr. Margary, why cannot we say :"—If your Excellencies cannot do it, we can, and are quite prepared to do it. Punished they certainly shall be; and if not by you, then by us. It is, of course, your business, and if we undertake it and save you the trouble and expense of marching the disorderly ragamuffins you call troops, into your western province, you must pay the expenses we shall be at in taking a few thousand men across the frontier. Or send your troops, if you will, and we will send some of ours, to see justice done and fair play?"

The idea of a Commission of Enquiry in Yunnan on which two Englishmen were to sit, seems to us visionary, so far as it could have led to any practical results. What could they have done; what, compelled? what, guided? They could have protested with British vigour and indignation at the chicanery, the lying, the hypocrisy and sham with which they would certainly have been confronted. But what else could they have done? And, surely, the declaration of war should naturally have succeeded the results of such an enquiry, if there were to be one, in case of its proved unsatisfactory nature; whereas, if we mistake not.—for it seems to us that the whole affair has become terribly tangled—the declaration of war was threatened first. We are in no humour to blame Mr. WADE for keeping his movements, intentions, and the purposes of the British Government, quiet, as he has done; though it seems to us quite an open question whether he would not have done better at first to take all his colleagues into council on the news of Mr. MARGARY's murder, and so make it an affair for all the Treaty Powers. There could have been no two voices about the necessity for punishment, and the manner of bringing it about would have been determined without serious difficulty. Yet it is idle to suppose that Mr. WADE did not take this into consideration, and determine on a different course, as he did, for very good reasons, though we may be ignorant of them. The same reflection occurs in regard to his constant conferences with LI HUNG CHANG—with the Governor of Chihli, rather than solely with the Tsung-li-yamen. We cannot tell why he should have done this, and, on the face of it, it seems a capital error. But we do not know his motive for this, while we all know that he is a very able man, extremely unlikely to make a mistake in a matter of this kind. The presumption, *à priori*, is that he has done the best thing which he could do under all the circumstances, and the first thing that a man in public life must learn to do is to harden himself against the lower forms of newspaper criticism, which are useful rather as reflecting the abundant folly of the world than anything else. But, to return to the position from whence we started, these wars with China should be objects of intense aversion to men who feel that whatever victories may come from them, it is an odious thing to strike a set of men like the Chinese, —the silliest poltroons in war the world has ever seen, whatever good qualities many of them may individually possess. It is like firing at sheep with rifled guns. We ought to throw down our arms and tie one hand behind our back before we approach them, to make the thing at all fair. And this, of course, is said in no spirit of braggadocio, but proceeds from a rooted aversion to wars with inferior races for what are, fundamentally, only commercial ends, important as we quite admit these to be.

But the Minister whom we supposed to be leaving for China, might fairly reply to his chief;—"My lord, if you will pardon my freedom, we can keep out of wars easily enough, if you would not be so terribly nervous at home about the danger of getting into them. It is by your orders that we give way and give way, and are fubbed off and fubbed off by these Chinese, until war arises out of the very pains we have taken to avoid it. China is to you a huge bugbear, while, in reality, she is as ready to run away as ever Falstaff was. Whether employed in hacking his sword, or stabbing dead Percy, or making eleven men in buckram out of two, or running out of Ford's house in the witch of Brentford's clothes, or jammed into a buck-basket, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head, it is always the same; like Falstaff, the Chinese are ever braggarts and cowards. With the best intentions, we have been instructed to deal with them by the straitest rules of our craft, while the best way to manage them—I speak metaphorically, of course, my lord,—is to knock their heads together, as the only method of getting the nonsense out and some sense in. These people have no sense of obligations. A clause in a treaty is to them only a thing which presents room for ingenious and plausible evasion. If the second table of the law were given to them, they would take the 'not' out of every one of the Commandments. China is a country where two and two make anything rather than four, —three, or five, or a million, but never four—and you want us to deal with it as we deal with France or Germany. It is impossible, my lord. It is you who make the wars, not we. You have so humoured these men with the peacock's feathers, that the ball-and-socket now frightens you. You fancy it is charged with powder and will burst in your

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faces, whereas it is as flat as the Foreign Office on the eve of the Franco-Prussian war, and deceives you as effectually as you were then deceived. Again I entreat your lordship to pardon my freedom."

"BEMMO" ANALYZED.

A correspondent has courteously sent us an analysis of "Bemmo," which will be found elsewhere. It may be useful, as a summary, to those who have not read the work itself, and certainly will give a clear idea to all who are interested in the question of the religious change which must sooner or later come over this Empire, of the nature of the difficulties presented by the Japanese mind to the reception of a higher form of faith. But it presents one point far more interesting to a student of the history of the human mind, and that is, the nature of the objections made in it to Christianity, as compared with those most frequently heard of and felt among ourselves. Upon these we should like to say a few words, premising that we do so with no idea of provoking a theological discussion, or even taking part in one; but because the point on which we wish to touch, though theological in its bearing, belongs to the comparative history of the human mind.

If the objections, then, of the writer of "Bemmo" are analysed, they will be found to be almost exclusively moral objections. He does not see *why* so and so should have been the case—why the serpent was created and permitted to deceive Eve; why GOD did not dispose Pharaoh favourably towards the Israelites; why certain offences went unpunished; why the famine in Joseph's time was not prevented, etc. His objections to the Mosaic cosmogony are of a different order. He cannot understand how GOD can be represented in the form of a man: he does not know of what materials the sun, moon and earth were formed. Coming to the New Testament he objects to the teaching of CHRIST because it runs counter to that to Confucius, and tends to confuse or destroy the sense of the respective relations of monarch and subject, master and servant, parent and child. The doctrine of the Atonement, as well as the stories of the Resurrection and Ascension, are to him fabrications of the disciples; after Christ's burial, his body was stolen away; and even if raised, this very act tends to exalt the body at the expense of the soul.

Now, most of these objections are of the nature of those dealt with by the anti-deistical writers of the early part of the last century, most notably, by Butler. Butler's plea, as we all know, is that the constitution and order of Nature present precisely the same kind of anomalies as are presented by Revelation, and that presuming GOD to be the author of the one, there can be no objection, on these grounds, to believing him to be the author of the other. The great writer we have named covers all the ground taken by the author of "Bemmo," and a far wider extent as well, of the bounds of which "Bemmo" has no conception. But it must surely strike every reader of the work as noteworthy that the Japanese writer nowhere takes exception to the profuse display of the supernatural both in the Old and New Testaments. It may certainly be presumed that he has neither any *à priori* nor *à posteriori* objection to miracles, and, if questioned on this subject, he would, in all probability, reply that they presented no difficulty to him. The question of the date of the documents which narrate these things, their authenicity, their value as evidence, the value of any evidence to establish a miracle, and the grounds, both scientific and psychological, on which the modern objections to the supernatural rest, are all matters wholly unknown to him. Nor is this for a moment to be wondered at or censured. The objections made by Bishop Colenso's Zulu were those of a thoughtful man accustomed to move about with considerable numbers of his tribe; in other words, were objections based on the experience of his every-day life. The objections of "Bemmo" are those of a man accustomed to more or less reflection upon the rudiments of moral philosophy and theology, but wholly unacquainted with critical science or natural philosophy. Considering how entirely new to us and unknown to the Japanese, these two branches of knowledge are—new, that is, in the form in which we now possess them—it is conceivable that the specific recommended by the author of the "Analysis of Bemmo," viz, Leslie's Short Method with the Deists, a work of great merit, might avail for all the purposes of an answer. (Butler could no more be translated into Japanese than a man's hand could be got into a child's glove.) But though such an answer might be satisfactory to such a mind as that to which we have traced this work, it is idle to suppose that it will be satisfactory to the younger men who are growing up with books on Natural Philosophy in their hands. The point here is not of the absolute excellence of the answer, but its relative adaptation to the mind of the objector. We do not say that a satisfactory theory of Christianity cannot be offered to such minds, for we think that it can; but we are quite certain that it cannot be extracted from Leslie or even Butler, because the whole controversy has been carrried, by the advance of knowledge during the last hundred and fifty years, on to altogether different ground. It is not an uncommon thing to hear clergymen say—in the pulpit—that Hume's argument against miracles has been answered over and over again. Will one of them be so kind as to tell us where? If there is any answer to it, we should feel extremely grateful to any one who will point it out. With many of the more common objections to Christianity we have no sympathy whatever, and think very decidedly that they have met with decisive answers. But Hume's position has always appeared to us unassailable.

We think, then, that the author of any reply which may be made to "Bemmo" must occupy ground which which not only commands this special work, but which is a fair exposition of the Christian side of the argument at this moment. And our reason is this. The work may easily get into the hands of some one whose pursuit of natural philosophy has led him on to ground wholly unknown to the author of "Bemmo," and if he finds that such objections as have occurred to or been acquired by him, are not answered in the reply, he may easily imagine that no reply to them is possible. But the writer who undertakes this task must recollect that much ground fought over in the eighteenth century, even by the most advanced theologians, has long since been abandoned as wholly untenable. If he wishes for proofs of this, let him compare Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, published so late as the year 1870, (we write from memory, and it may easily be later), with Smith's Dictionary published ten years ago, a work which stands on the shelves of every divine who can afford it. Even Calmet, who frightened our whole clergy list when his work first appeared, is wholly superseded now. The early English geologists, many of whom were divines, fought very hard for the Mosaic cosmogony; but all gave it up who lived long enough to do so; and men who do not see the bearing of the doctrine of evolution—accepted now by most intelligent divines under forty years of age; of the conservation of force and the correlation of

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forces, which is accepted by every one; and of the results of Darwin's researches, which are gaining ground every day on the mind of Europe, although perhaps the process by which he explains the diversities of organic life is not the only one responsible for them:—such men, we say, have simply no right to be in the position of public teachers. A man who insists on the literal acceptance of the words "And they heard the voice of the LORD GOD walking in the garden in the cool of day"—words which present no difficulty to one who has formed his theory of the Bible on the facts which it presents—is almost disqualified *ipso facto* from dilating worthily upon the sublime utterance, "GOD is a spirit, and they who worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth" It is greatly to be lamented that any set of men are suffered, or suffer themselves, to call others, *totidem verbis*, fools, or denounce them as evil livers, simply because they have a different theory of the Bible and of GOD's process of educating the world, to themselves. In all ages of the Church men have loved dearly, and clung to closely, and fought for bravely, that which they believed to be true. But they have seldom done all this for truth, the love of which is perhaps the rarest of virtues; and priests, of all other men, have most turned their backs to the light, and obscured it from the view of those whom they should have led to kneel reverently before it as the best and divinest thing of which we have any knowledge. Good and zealous, benevolent, virtuous and self-sacrificing in their individual capacity, they have, in their corporate capacity, exhibited more blindness, illiberality and ignorance, than any other class, with equal advantages, in the world. The time may come when the religion of CHRIST will regain its power over the hearts and lives of men, but to do this it must harmonize at once with their conscience and their intellectual convictions. It is idle, nay, false, to say that, as ordinarily preached now, it does either the one or the other.

"BEMMO" ANALYZED.

[*Communicated.*]

IT appears that the Essay entitled "Bemmo" has been translated, reviewed, attacked and defended—all in the English language, and chiefly for the benefit of foreigners, especially of "missionaries newly resident in Japan." The brochure has been regarded as significant of interest on the subject, from having been composed by an author who "occupies a high position amongst Japanese *literati*"; from being introduced by a commendatory preface written by no less eminent a person than Minamoto Hisamitsu *su*—the great Satsuma chieftain of former days, a high Minister of the present administration—better known amongst us by his name of Shimadzu Saburo.

Leaving the task of preparing a suitable answer in Japanese to the Missionaries who are not so "newly resident in Japan," we venture to submit, for the convenience of English-reading persons, interested in this subject, a brief analysis of the work which has—rightly, as we think—secured so much attention.

We suppose it contains the best resumé that has been, perhaps that ever will be, made of the difficulties felt by minds of Sinico-Japanese culture, to the reception of the religion of the Old and New Testaments. Let us take careful note of the nature and value of those difficulties.

PART I.—THE OLD TESTAMENT.

"Hankiushi, being an old man, has perused the foreign book, and has thrown it aside—having found its errors monstrous, and its arguments so shallow as not really to need refutation. But, seeing that some foolish people are deceived by it, even so far as to believe in its teachings and die in such belief; seeing moreover that this evil seems to be spreading, he can no longer withhold explanation, but proceeds to present the matter in a clear light.

"He objects to the Mosaic account of the Creation on the ground that GOD is represented (so he understands) as having a form like that of a man: also he does not understand with what materials the earth, sun, moon, &c. were made.

"Again: He does not understand why the serpent was created, and was permitted to deceive Eve; or why Eve's punishment (painful parturition) should extend to following generations, and even to animals. Moreover, he would like to know how things would have been carried on if Eve had not transgressed.

"He assumes that the antediluvians were untaught and unprepared, and considers that their destruction by the Flood was a "fearful act of violence" on GOD's part, evincing a disposition unsuitable for the Ruler of the Universe. He is at a loss to know where the place called "the Great Deep" is, but considers that the Deluge, coinciding in time with that recorded in Chinese annals, actually occurred; but counts it false that the mountains were submerged. More probably the Deluge was partial.

"As to diversities of language, they could not have taken place suddenly: the Bible explanation of this and other things are similarly unsatisfactory; but it would take a month to expose their falsity.

The Divine intervention in favoring Abraham, Noah and Moses; also in influencing the arrangements of Jacob's family, he regards as "petty and mean;" and he wishes to know why GOD did not prevent the famine in Joseph's time. Besides; how could the harvests of Egypt suffice to avert famine from "the whole world?"

Again: why did not GOD *make* Pharaoh well-disposed to the Israelites, instead of punishing him? And why does he punish any one—e. g. idolaters—seeing he commands us to forgive others?

Some of the moral precepts of the ten Commandments resemble "ours" (Confucianists), but GOD did not *himself* observe them, while the offences of Lot's daughters, and of Tamar, went unpunished. How can such things be said of the Creator of the Universe as that he caused Moses to steal from the Egyptious, or coveted the spoil taken from conquered tribes, or exterminated whole tribes of people? This shows a love for killing.

"Looking through the whole book [the O. T.] we find that Noah was the first believer in this malignant deity, whose worship Abraham propagated and Moses perfected; and since other lands are little mentioned, we may know that the "land" or "earth" spoken of in the book is only that little portion which lies in the adjacent corners of Asia and Africa.

PART II.—THE NEW TESTAMENT.

"Confucius taught that we should show gratitude to our parents and our rulers, besides treating relatives with due affection and all men with proper respect. "Jesus Christ, however, taught that the *true* parent and *true* ruler was in heaven; and that He himself was the Divine Son who came to save the world.

"It is true that, even according to the Celestial Doctrine (*i.e.* the Confucian) the parent and ruler have no power to give, or to destroy the *spiritual* nature; but the teaching of Jesus has the effect of diminishing the affection of children for their parents, and of estranging a wife from her husband's mother; though to a certain extent he does recognize the principle of filial affection. Lords and masters however he would have treated like other people; and, if they were not believers in him, as enemies; in which light also he regarded officers who received customs' dues.

"Claiming himself to be the Son of God, therefore, there were none above him in the world. Hence one of his followers said "I know of no sovereign," and of no other gods: I pay taxes to the Emperor, but do not bow down to him."

"The effect of such teaching is that parents and rulers are contemned; and those who are infatuated by it will sacrifice their lives and make light of punishment, rank and wealth.

"Confucius said, "I do not understand this world; how can I know the next"? But Jesus says much on this subject, and speaks of the other world as having himself been there. Now supposing (for the sake of argument) what he says to be true, it can only apply to the soul; but the soul knows nothing apart from the body; Jesus

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cannot, of his own will, impart senses and feelings to the soul; [so his teaching amounts to nothing.]

"Jesus also declares that after death there will be no more marriages and consequently no more eating and drinking; in which case life would hardly be worth having. As for "imperishable crowns," our author declares he does not care to receive one; and moreover, that has no "fears of eternal fire." Nay, he protests that he would not abate one jot of his love to his parents, or duty to his ruler, even though it were true that Jesus is the Son of God and will reward those who do, and punish those who do not honor him above parents and lords.

PART III.—(TEACHING OF JESUS.

The story of Jesus' suffering as an atonement and of his resurrection and ascension is an invention of his followers.

He found Buddhism prevailing to the south of his native land, and the Religion of the Romans to the north, and by opposing both he brought on a struggle—causing his enemies to detest, and his followers to exalt him; and when the latter would have made him a king, the Governor was offended and Jesus was crucified.

If Jesus had intended to sacrifice his life, he would have been composed on the night preceding his execution. It was through ignorance he chose his betrayer, Judas, to be one of his disciples. He did not deliberately give himself up, of his own free will. How could he know that his death would be an atonement for the sins of mankind? By restoring his body to life, he placed a high value on it, to the neglect of his soul. He should have mixed with many people after his resurrection; if indeed he did rise; but he did not, the disciples stole his body. The application to Jesus of the prophecy of the Paschal lamb, whose bones were not to be broken, is an idle invention of his follows.

PART IV.—(BUDHISM, CONFUCIANISM AND CHRISTIANITY.)

"Some ignorant people think that Christianity and Budhism are alike in many points; (not, however, as to transmigration), and that, as the one has been long tolerated here, so the other might be, without danger. Not so: although both are bad, Christianity is the worse, in not teaching that we should pray for the *future* well-being of parent and master, but confining our regard for them to the present life alone—as though we were mere animals; also, in not tolerating other gods, so that—if it should prevail, the shrines of *Jimmu Tenno* and of deified emperors and heroes would be neglected. Confucius and other sages treated the dead in the same way as the living—the object being to lead the people in the right path of morals.

"By the teaching of Jesus, on the contrary, no regard is paid to the parent or the master, after death. His followers only care to secure happiness for themselves in the after life. If this idea (which is an allurement of profit) should prevail, our customs would become greatly depraved.

"Budhism has existed here for 1000 years, and could not be suddenly repressed: if this were attempted the whole country would be in an uproar.

"Of late years there has been a rage for innovation, and Christianity being (though shallow, yet) plausible, if the people—always ignorant and easily deceived—should be led away by it, it will gather such head-way as nothing will stop but putting to death its followers.

"There are said to be 25 Christian sects in America; and that each clings to its tenets unflinchingly, thus causing and perpetuating strife. Can this be called a Religion? Christianity attacks Buddhism and is opposed to Shintoism: if these three are all tolerated, the strife would be endless.

"Finally: though we are now on good terms with Foreign Powers, yet times may change; and if a designing enemy should come here, professing a desire to extend Christianity, native Christians would join him and turn their swords against their own countrymen. Our conclusion is, that those who favour Christianity wish our country to be disturbed, its people to be killed, and the proper respect for parents and rulers to be forgotten."

Thus far our abstract, or analysis: which we have endeavoured to make as brief as is consistent with fairness, and which presents we think the substance of the views and difficulties of the learned writer, in a form which may be appreciated by those, both here and in other countries, who are interested to know how a Japanese of the old school, is affected by the spread of Christianity among his fellow countrymen. The statement of his difficulties is made with commendable courtesy, although he says some things which are sufficiently contemptuous in their implication. Only on one occasion do we observe a dash of recklessness which is perhaps characteristically Japanese; and that is, where he says "Supposing that Jesus *were* the Son of God, and rewarded those who believe in him, and punished those who loved their parents and honored their lords and masters more than they did him, even were I to become the very devil himself, I would not fail one jot in my love to my parents, or in my duty to my master" (p 16). Let us hope that this utterance is owing to the fervor of composition, such as a writer of repute may be supposed to feel when he is finishing off the last sentence of an exciting chapter.

It proceeds, however, on the thoroughly Chinese idea that ruler and parent are *supreme*: that we know nothing about the "powers above" with sufficient distinctness to give them a claim on our ultimate allegiance.

It is no part of our present purpose to reply to this brochure. Any one moderately acquainted with these subjects knows that four-fifths of the objections it embodies have been answered and cleared up, over and over again. Part of the difficulties arise from inapt translation, or from misapprehension on the part of the reader; and almost all the remainder are objections to Natural Religion, under whatever form it may be viewed. With such a small (but pithy) book as Leslie's "Short Method with the Deists," one might go through this pamphlet and check off, sentence by sentence, the reply to each difficulty until the only residuum left would be:—

1.—Christianity will disturb our country.
2.—Will cause our people to be killed.
3.—Will dethrone rulers and parents.

PART 5.

More candid and less cautious than many in these days whose policy it is to doubt and destroy but refuse to prove and reconstruct; our author gives us his own views of the origin of the Universe and of mankind; as follows:

"In early times there was a mixture of Gods and men in Japan which caused great confusion. Whereupon a certain Emperor entrusted celestial affairs to one person, and the terrestial to another, thus bringing about a rational order of things: the Five Rules were drawn up; the Five punishments employed; and the Nine Virtues encouraged. The succeeding Emperor being eminent in learning and moral excellence, "manners and music reached a high state of perfection."

"The Western nations, not knowing Confucianism, have nothing better than the religion of Jehovah; though some of their people considering their general ability) must know that it is false; but they keep silent, in fear of encountering hostility; while some others (clever but wicked) use the religion of Jesus as a means of conquest.

"The Sages say nothing (consequently we know nothing) of the origin of mankind. But lest the people should be led astray by the fallacies of Christians, our author proceeds to state that the heavenly bodies revolve, the seasons occur regularly, &c., &c., and this order has remained unchanged from earliest ages.

But the sun is the life-giving energy, while the earth is receptive—hence male and female, man and woman, and all the animal creation.

* * * * *

There we must stop, for what follows is of such a nature as befits the medical Lecture-room rather than the columns of a public journal: it follows the Chinese line of thought on these topics, even to the adoption of divination by means of the casting of lots, prognostics and those leger-de-main combinations in which the Chinese fortune-tellers excel.

This is what our author set up to counteract Christianity; and he seems to be hopeful, especially in regard to India where he has heard that, in the last forty years, many have looked with favor on Confucianism, and have

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translated the sages' writings; which, before long, may be expected to overspread the land, and cause other religions to diminish.

"Therefore, if Christianity be introduced into Japan now, the state of things thirty to forty years hence will be that, while in India Buddhism will have died out, an evil similar to Buddhism will remain here. Can this be denied? And surely the government "ought to see to it."

Leaving it to experts in the Japanese language to deal with "Bemmo" as they judge best, I content myself with this attempt to shew what we have to encounter among the earnest-minded men of the older culture.

CHRISTIANUS.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

ASIA.—CHINA, RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

Dark and warlike conditions prevail in the East, and in our issue of the 6th inst., we said that calamities would await Asia should these conditions be realized. Our welfare or misfortune depends upon our eluding or encountering these, and those who argue for war with Corea are only advancing towards trouble. In the interest of our country we have zealously argued this question on several occasions and cannot now refrain from speech. On a recent occasion when we translated and published an article on the Central Asia Railway question, we made some reflections upon the antagonism of two powerful countries, England and Russia, who are competing for supremacy in Asia, and said that unless one or the other yielded war was ultimately inevitable.

Our readers should be more or less acquainted with the Central Asia question. The Emperor of Russia, in obedience to the will of his grandfather, always has his attention turned towards the East, with the design of making the important city of Constantinople his capital, to acquire the command of the Mediterrnean, and bring about the ruin * of Europe. But since her defeat in the Black Sea, Russia has contrived to make peace with the more distant countries of western Europe and attack those nearer to it eastward. By friendly overtures to Persia she has gradually deprived Turkey of the foundation of all Asiatic assistance in the time of need, while the Khivan war was a contrivance for extending the Russian influence into Central Asia. The Russian Emperor is now constructing a railway to extend beyond Persia to Samarcand, and when this is completed he will push his frontier as far as British Indian territory, and thus facilitate an attack on Delhi. When this time arrives, how is England to protect her subjects and interests in India? This can only end in war. It is impossible for us to know how this question will turn out, but it occupies the attention of the ablest men in Europe. Yet we think that these two nations by friendly negotiations might agree not to attack each other, although the whole Asiatic question cannot be settled by these means. If asked how we infer this, we reply that the conflicting commercial interests of the two countries in regard to China grow day by day more important.

Some ten years ago the British Government in India resolved to open a route to Yunnan through Burmah, for commercial purposes, and a survey of it was commenced. But at that time the railway system of Europe was neither so extensive nor so completely organized as at present, and it was thought that traffic by this route could not be carried on so conveniently, so cheaply, or so rapidly as by water, and steamers were at that time in extensive use in all these quarters. But the Central Asia question reviving, the opening of this land route revived with it, and Mr. Margary was ordered to go over it. But he was killed on the road, and his murder has become the principal article in the present complications with China.

Turning from these to the Russian proceedings, we find that a caravan was attacked by the Chinese between Tenzan and Kanshiku the year before last, and the Russian Government has long pressed the Chinese at Pekin for compensation or this account. But the Chinese have constantly postponed the settlement of the claim, which has now been brought forward again by the Russians. Russia is a great power in Asia, and seems endeavouring to develope its influence to the same magnitude as that of England. But as England has enormous commercial interests in Asia, Russia wishes to push her railway to Peking, stretching from Khiva to Samarcand and then crossing over from Tenzan to Kanshiku in order to secure all the traffic of this quarter. Russia despatched the caravan to China to secure these commercial interests, but when he was killed by the Chinese, Russia had the same excuse for pushing her road as the English had on account of the murder of Margary. Now China has either to comply with the demands of these two powers or to refuse them, or to allow the questions to remain open. Should she comply with the demands of the English, the Yunnan trade will be opened and a railway made there, the English will advance through Burmah to Yunnan, and the commercial supremacy in that part of China will be that of England. If, too, the demands of the Russian Government be acceded to, and the trade between Tenzan and Kanshiku be opened, the chief interests of commerce in that part of the Chinese territory will be Russian. The one will have the greatest influence in the South-west; the other in the North-west. It will be impossible to concede the demands of the one and refuse those of the other.

Whichever power opens up the commercial route to China, has the grasp of the neck of the East, so that it is no exaggeration to say that immeasurable misfortunes are bound up in the question. The Central Asia question advances steadily Eastward: it has reached China, and cannot be without the effect of arousing a warlike spirit. We cannot see exactly when and where misfortunes may arise from all this; but it is clear that an ordinary negotiation will not suffice to avert the danger. The motive neither of England nor of Russia is one of reason; both are solely actuated by their interests. Whether England and the Russians unite and attack China, or Russia and China join against England, or China and England unite against Turkey, are things wholly uncertain to-day. Wherever the trouble may break out, those who demand a war with Corea must imagine that these unfortunate times are so far fortunate that they give us an opportunity for going to war. This is a great mistake, however; Japan is not in a position to mix herself up in these complications. Let her beware lest she be swallowed up herself. Let her stand aside and look on. Were we carrying on war with Corea and another war were to spring up, we ought to abandon the former and stand neutral and contrive how we could push our commercial interests. But how much more should we do this while war has not yet been declared? Reader, open your eyes, and mark the neutrality of England when continental wars arise. This preserves her in peace and enables her to extend her commerce. Should Japan be incited by the example or influence of England or Russia to scorn China, and think the present a fine opportunity for making aggressions on Corea, the dark shadow of war may come and obscure our flag. We think that this would be a grievous misfortune.

COREA—THE NECESSITY FOR A HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Since the late attack was made upon the *Unyokan* by the Coreans, we have steadily argued against war. But whenever we come within hearing of any party of *samurai* they all seem to be urging war. And not only they, but we hear that some of the officials are doing the same, and some of the newspapers espouse similar views. But, like the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Hochi Shimbun*, we have argued that this would be a mistaken course to adopt, and it is not our intention to repeat our arguments here. We have latterly heard an important rumour outside, the foundation of which is said to be uncertain; but, be this as it may, we think it well to mention it and say a few words about it to the public.

Certain officials have said that a war was about to be undertaken against Corea, and therefore we must provide for the conveyance of our mails and merchandize on the coast. Last year when all our ships were away in Formosa, great inconveniences resulted from this source, and thus we ought to lay out a million of dollars immediately upon the purchase of four of the Pacific Mail Company's vessels, and send them to Corea, while we use those of the

* Qy. Exercise supreme influence?

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Mitsu Bishi Company for carrying mails and merchandize as they are now doing. Should the P. M. S. Company ask too much for their vessels, we must send to England or America and buy new ships suitable for the purpose, even though this should cost us several millions of dollars.* The officials are said to speak as definitely about war as if the Government had entirely resolved upon it, and when we heard this, it at first gave us great pain, though after thoughtful consideration we have come to the conclusion that it must be false. And, alas! we have heard that the treasury is at a low ebb. Is the Government under these circumstances going to act so recklessly as this?

But the purchase of these four ships will not be the sole expense which the Government will have to incur. Of course all this is only street rumour, and rests on no reliable foundation. But as the Government is a lofty thing, we common people cannot understand its motives of action, though, if this rumour be true, it would not become us to be silent. If the Corean expedition, about which so much has been said, has actually been determined on, of course it cannot be helped. The great expenditure this affair will necessitate must first be borne by the Government treasury, and afterwards each one of us thirty-five millions must bear his share of it. In cases of this sort rulers and people must be of one mind; it is not enough that it is the will of the Government, of the officials, or even of the naval and military officers. All must agree, including ourselves.

But if this is the case, our great need is a House of Commons. Now, it is a long time since this question was first discussed, and if it is not now the right time to institute the House, when will it be so? The present question demands the unanimity of which the Chinese sage spoke when he said "No man should be condemned to death except by the voice of the people." So it is with war. Unless the whole nation is in thorough agreement on the subject, war should not be declared, and any one gifted with a little common sense can surely understand this. It is said that the Government intends sending this expedition, which will cost great deal of money. If this were granted by a House of Commons, there would not be a word to say against it; and in this view a House of Commons is our greatest requisite at this moment.

PART II.

We have above argued the necessity for a House of Commons, and we would now attempt to show of how great an advantage the institution would be to the Government.

It is said that all the four corners of this Empire are tranquil when looked at from outside; but there is in reality a disposition to make disturbances within. The south-eastern corner seems the worst, and if this cannot be tranquillized, trouble may arise from this quarter. We cannot tell how far these rumours are true, but as they certainly gather in strength, we think there must be something in them. It is in this condition of affairs that these dark tidings reach us from Corea, the warlike spirit of some is aroused, and many of the people think that war will immediately be declared. What anxiety for those who are in the Government and who hope that peace may be preserved! There are some who say that war should be declared against Corea in order that peace may be preserved at home. But we cannot and need not repeat the arguments we have already urged against war. It is not now a question of war or no war. It is a question of the establishment of a House of Commons. For if the Government acts contrary to the sense of the people and declares war against Corea without their support, everything will go wrong; and therefore a House of Commons is a matter of paramount importance. Again; suppose the Government acts on the views of those of us who are against war, what must be done to avoid disturbance at home and to secure safety both to the Government and people? By extraordinary expedients the effects of dissatisfaction may be staved off for a short time, but its origin cannot be destroyed, and this would be like giving violent medicines and only producing temporary alleviation by means of them. But we are desirous of preserving the heart of the people from this shrinking condition, and of cutting away the root of this grievous evil. This can only be done by the establishment of a House of Commons.

Some may say that it is not in uncertain times like these that so important an affair can be undertaken. Agitation for this purpose will only increase the present dissatisfaction. But this seems to us the idle talk of those who cannot discern their opportunities. Nations only fall from the too great oppression of the people, and should there always be perfect agreement between the minds of those who are below and those who are above, a nation can never fall. The establishment of a House of Commons may not prevent all the impending disturbances; but part of them might be averted by this means. Some may say that the boar does ill to sharpen his tusk after he has got into an encounter, but we think that those who talk in this manner are rather indifferent to the welfare of their country; and it is better even to be a little late in preparation than to see the enemy ravaging your premises and find yourself powerless to withstand him. We hope that the opinions of the whole people will be declared and the country saved from disturbance. A House of Commons might not prove of extraordinary advantage at first, but it could be of no disadvantage, and, moreover, being a step in a liberal direction it is the very thing towards which the minds of the people will be drawn, and by which our credit will be raised among the foreign nations. We therefore believe that a House of Commons should be immediately established.

* The playful ease with which this writer disposes of the public treasure is very edifying.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

(*Hochi Shimbun.*)

Does a public spirit exist in the hearts of our countrymen, or is it hidden in some dark and invisible corner whence we shall hardly succeed in drawing it forth to comfort and encourage our anxious brethren?

Foreigners tell us that the power which preserves the unity and independence of a country is the existence of this sentiment, and that when it is deficient the foundations of independence and liberty will also be found wanting. But if, impressed with this truth, we turn to the condition of Japan, we find much to occasion solicitude and apprehension to our anxious minds. In other lands party divisions are the result in the main of a regard to the public welfare; but here, when opinions differ upon any question, we may be sure that private interest, not the public good, originates the dissension. In few cases do we find men with whom the welfare of their country is the predominating spirit.

As we have no opportunity of learning the feelings which underlie the movements of those to whom the Government of our country has been confided, so we must necessarily in our ignorance abstain from touching upon the subject. Let us rather, as is our wont, imagine a given condition of affairs and argue upon the supposition.

Let us assume, for instance, an oligarchical government to exist somewhere, which, as it is not of the people, cannot be expected to concern itself with the peoples' interests. With this Government, even though its members be by no means at one on all points, there is the one grand bond of their personal well-being. When any action is taken in which the satisfaction of private ends may be combined with a regard to the public welfare, their resolution is promptly notified throughout the country and thus it would seem that the latter are made to cover the former. There is no opposition party to hold them in check and a Government is not ready to reform its own abuses. Now, why is this? It is simply that our public men are wanting in public spirit and our officials in a fitting sense of responsibility. Granted that here and there the rudiments, as it were, of this public spirit are met with: of what avail are they? Government and people are thousands of miles apart, unreconciled by any affinity. What sense of responsibility can the former have when there are none to impose a check upon them? And even supposing this feeling to exist, it can only weigh upon the subordinate officials who are made answerable for everything amiss. The higher the official rank, the lower the sense of responsibility, until we find that the Chief Minister of the country has absolutely none at all. How is it possible to check the full exercise of personal will in any irresponsi-

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ble personage, or how can the public spirit of a nation be fostered and nourished when it is man's greatest pleasure to act in accordance with the dictates of his own sweet will? In such circumstances a Government cannot identify itself with the classes below it; it considers its own prosperity exclusively, styles itself conservative and eschews all that savours of reforms which would possibly interfere with the gratification of its own aims and wishes, being careful however not so to thwart the people as to evoke feelings of angry excitement. As an illustration: a House of Commons is objected to, not because it would thwart the private schemes of the few, but because the national mind "is not ripe for it." Pure selfishness is of course at the bottom of this.

If there should be in this world a government such as this, when, let us ask, are the people to enjoy the prospect of an unclouded sky or bask in the beams of the uninterrupted sunlight? A country so circumstanced must have its Napoleon the Great or its Taiko to sweep away abuses and re-invigorate its constitution, otherwise its independence, nay, existence itself, is in danger. But as the will of the Creator alone can raise up such help, the people must apply themselves to the task before them. Is it true that a House of Commons is neither to be wished for nor obtainable? I can see no reason for the latter if the government of a country is imbued with the generous instincts of a public spirit. It rests with them to make or unmake.

Being unacquainted with the view of our own Ministers, we have imagined a purely suppositious government, and the situation in which it may find itself under certain conditions. Under these conditions it is most likely that our countrymen would desire such a course as we have indicated to relieve themselves from their burden. We are, however, hopeful that the Government that now guides the fortunes of Japan will be found to differ from the type of government we have sketched, but as we are somewhat uneasy in our feelings on the subject, we do not guarantee this to be the case.

Corea.

(Choya Shimbun.)

It is important to consider whether our Government regards Corea as our tributary, or that of China, or an independent state. We shall then be in a better position to judge of the proceedings of our Government on this question, which seems to be a perplexing one. In the year 1868 an envoy was sent to Corea to announce the Restoration, from which we might infer that the Government considers Corea to be our tributary. In 1873 Soyejima, our late Minister for Foreign Affairs, went to China, and requested certain information in regard to Corea; from which, on the other hand, it might be inferred that we considered Corea to be the tributary of China. Again when we see Moriyama acting as an Envoy in Corea, we might infer that it was regarded as an independent state. Now, much discussion is at present taking place regarding the insult which Corea has levelled at us, and some say that war should be declared, while others are for the opposite course. Yet none have discussed the question with which we started, and this may possibly arise from their being too hotly engaged in talking of war. But on a correct answer to these three questions greatly depends the decision for peace or war. If the Government considers Corea our tributary, it would manifestly be a disgrace to us as a nation if we allowed the late offence to pass unnoticed, and we should simply be laughed at by the world. If, on the other hand, Corea is the tributary of China, there is no need for us to rush recklessly into war. We are bound to discuss the question first with China before any steps are taken. And, lastly, if Corea is purely an independent state, we have no rightly to open her ports against her will and go surveying her coast. If the Coreans committed such an outrage as to fire upon our vessel, the men of the *Unyokan* at all events captured their fort and ravaged the neighbourhood, and this may fairly be held to avenge the insult put upon us. Thus there would be no necessity for going to war into which many thousands of people would be dragged, or to destroy the Corean capital and bring away the king captive.

The question of war with Corea has not been raised by the *Shidoku* alone, who were undoubtedly following the lead of the Government, a lead which is responsible for the Saga insurrection and the Formosa expedition. Nor can it be said that these feelings have yet died out. If the Government has given up all its ambitious schemes of the past, and makes it known that Corea is not our tributary, the number of those who have kept up the cry for war will decrease, and the desire for it will die out. But our Government follows in oriental ways, and keeps back from the people what our real relations to Corea are. Thus the mind of the nation is not clear on the whole question, some thinking that Corea is our tributary, others that it is the tributary of China, and others again that it is an independent country. Thus confused arguments arise out of all this obscurity, and, should this confusion increase, some dark misfortune may happen to the country. Therefore it is that I have put these questions, hoping that they may be clearly answered. I ask of all what they think.

Japan should not go to War with Corea for an idea only.

Nichi Nichi Shimbun, October 15th, 1875.

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Those who advocate a War with Corea for the sake of mere renown have heard that the difficulties between England and China in the Pekin negotiations about the Margary affair have not been solved, and imagine that England will not scruple to go to war merely to maintain her prestige. This is a very superficial view of the matter. They have not yet discovered what the real fact is. The resolve of England to go to war with China, if necessary, is not for the sake of the national reputation. It is in order to obtain solid commercial advantages. Nor is this policy confined to England alone. It is the usual Eastern policy of all European countries, and not only in the East, but also on the Continent of Europe. This is the true aspect of the relations between foreign countries. No matter what may be the professed grounds which may be alleged by England in regard to China, the real fact is that she wishes to take advantage of the opportunity to extend her commercial gains. If not, what reason is there why the demand for satisfaction for the Margary murder should be mixed up with the reduction of duties and roads in Yunnan which have nothing whatever to do with it. We may see from this that their ordinary policy is to aim at substantial advantage. Have we not already seen this policy of European powers exemplified by their action in Japan? In return for our consenting to postpone the opening of the ports and cities, they caused us to reduce our export duties, and the fight at Shimonoseki was the occasion of a revision of both export and import duties. If their policy is not to secure solid advantages, what is it?

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The writer then goes on to cite cases from European history, and ends by pointing out that no solid advantages can be looked for by opening up Corea to trade.

SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL NEWS.

September.

(From the Government Gazette.)

Sept. 3rd.—The regulations for the Book-Press which were promulgated by the *Mombusho* in the first month of the 5th year of Meiji (January 1872) have been issued.

4th.—The *Insho Kiyoku* (Imperial Printing Office) which has hitherto been attached to the *Sei-in*, has been transferred to the *Okurasho* (Finance Department.)

5th.—The ancient *ken* of Kagawa has been reconstituted by dividing it and placing a part of Miotō *ken* and the whole province of Sanuki under its jurisdiction.

7th.—The term of *koku*, used in reference to pensions' has been abolished, and the *karoku* (hereditary rice income), *Shoteuroku* (rice income granted as reward) to the *Kuazoku* (former *daimios*), *Shizoku*, (*samurai* class), and *Heimin* (lower class) shall be granted from this year in local currency at the rate of the average price obtained for one *koku* in the 5th, 6th and 7th years of Meiji.

8th.—All the taxes, rents and imposts are divided into the following two parts: *Kokuzei* (State taxes) or the taxes collected by the *Okurasho* throughout the whole State. These are to supply the state expenditure,

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And second: *Fu-ken-rei*, (local taxes), or imposts and tolls collected in the *Fu* and *Ken*, as enumerated by Notification No. 23, published in February last. These are to supply local expenditure.

12.—The *In*, *Sho*, *Shi*, *Chô*. *Fu* and *Ken* have been notified that no official letters concerning the affairs of any department shall henceforth be published in newspapers.

20th.—The *Chishikwa* (Geographical section) of the *Chiri Rio* (Geographical Board) has been annexed to the *Shushi kiyoku* (Imperial History Office) at the *Sei-in*.

22nd.—The offices of *Naishi* and *Gnaishi* (Secretaries to the *Sei-in)* have been abolished, and the new organization has been made as follows:—

Daishi	(1st	class Secretary)	3rd	rank.
Gondaishi	(2nd	„ „)	4th	„
Shoshi	(3rd	„ „)	5th	„
Gonshoshi	(4th	„ „)	6th	„

All the offices below the *Daishiki* (1st clerk) remain the same as before.

22nd.—The *Hoseikiyoku* (law office) at the *Sei-in* has been organized as follows:—

1 *Chokuwan* (President) 3rd rank.

10 *Hoseikuwan* (Jurists) ranked as follows:—

Itto Hoseikuan	(Jurist of 1st	class)	4th	rank.
Nito „	(„	2nd „)	5th	„
Santo „	(„	3rd „)	6th	„
Shito „	(„	4th „)	7th	„

10 *Shoki* (Secretaries) ranked as follows:—

Itto Shoki	(Secretary of 1st	class)	8th	rank.
Nito „	„	2nd „)	9th	„
Santo „	„	3rd „)	10th	„
Shito „	„	4th „)	11th	„
Goto „	„	5th „)	12th	„
Rokuto „	„	6th „)	13th	„
Shichito „	„	7th „)	14th	„
Hachito „	„	8th „)	15th	„

The Secretary's office, and all other offices with the exception of the *Hoseikiyoku*, (Law Office) and the *Shushi kiyoku* (Imperial History Office), have been abolished.

The post station named Abuda in Abuda gori, province of Ituri, Hokkaido (Yesso) has been removed.

24th.—It has been notified that hereafter all Japanese steamers and sailing vessels will have to use a common signal code, containing names and numbers of vessels, signals, signal numbers and a translation of the international signal code, which will be furnished to them, together with signal flags, by the *Kaigunsho*. Accordingly, owners of all above-mentioned vessels will have to forward to that Department their certificates as explained in the 3rd Article contained in a book accompanying the notification.

The table of military offices has been revised.

25th.—In future neither men nor women need apply to the Government for leave to become Buddhist priests or nuns. They will have simply to register their having done so at the local Government office.

28th.—The *Dsusho Rio* (Imperial Library) has become a section of the *Naimusho*, and has been ranked as the second office of that department.

The Great Northern Telegraph steamer *H. C. Orsted* arrived from Shanghai on Friday night and on the following day started for the coast of Corea for the purpose of picking up and repairing the Cable which had been broken in that neighbourhood. She succeeded in finding the damaged part in 100 fathoms of water and after effecting repairs returned to Nagasaki yesterday, having experienced delightful weather the whole time of her cruise.—*Rising Sun.*

We hear that the members of the Embassy for the transfer of Saghalien and the Kurile Islands after completing their mission, have returned from the former place, and are at present at Hakodate.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

NOTELETS FROM THE NORTH.

To all such enterprising persons as may have it in their minds to take a journey northward, the following scraps of information—jottings by the wayside, disconnected trifles—are presented with a profound obeisance.

In those out-of-way districts which lie to the eastward of the great highway that winds its sinuous track beneath the tapering Cryptomeria and rugged *matz* and terminates at Awomori, there is much of interest for the traveller. He cannot fail to be struck by the primitive condition of the people and the simplicity of their habits and manners. Their houses, he will observe, are constructed of such materials as lie ready to hand, and are unpretending as regards their style of architecture. In fact, if the truth must be told, mud enters pretty largely into their components. Nor, after all, is this simplicity contemptible to the mind accustomed to see utility in everything. Is your house burned down? What matters it? A bucket of water or two from the well poured upon the bounteous earth, and you're building up again before the smouldering thatch has crumbled into dust. You'd throw out a bow-window, would you? Well! down with the wall, and your alcove is finished before the lamps are lit. No estimates, no contractors. The garments of these people, too, are hardly better than their houses. They might be described as out-of-elbows fellows, if it were not that, unfortunately for the applicability of the saying, they wear no clothes upon their bodies to which such an appendage as a sleeve is attached. Nor are their manners less ragged than their garments, for can it be expected that the graces of civilization should be found beneath such rude exteriors? No; it must be clearly admitted, once and for all, that civilization has *not* held out its blessings towards these aborigines as yet, inasmuch as the explorer will find them uniformly civil and obliging. Their tea-house keepers have not yet learned to be extortionate, nor are one's ears saluted with "*tempo sinjio*," or "*tojin baka*," This is of course very startling; but extended intercourse with treaty ports, when roads are better, may do much to remedy such a state of things.

Tourists are recommended to avoid pack-horses. They are dangerous animals, useful possibly for other purposes, but decidedly to be condemned as beasts of burden.

An air-cushion will be found a most useful travelling companion, as it will serve not only to relieve the tedium of a *jinrikisha* journey, but is also an invaluable agent in diverting the attention of the teahouse attendants from your combs and brushes, potted meats and jams. It is really wonderful how much and never-cloying pleasure the inflation and collapse of this piece of furniture would seem to afford these simple people.

In places such as still preserve their pristine conditions, and where the artificial rules of civilization have not interfered with the rights of women, a "larger sphere of usefulness" is open to them; but it has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained whether digging in the fields, the tending of packhorses, or the carrying of burdens—which industries they share on equal terms with the men—are more congenial to their feelings than those domestic duties to which their sex, oppressed and ill-treated as it is in other countries, is restricted. Stalwart husbands may here and there be met entrusted with the baby, whilst their wives are toiling under household gods. To this elbowing of man and treading in his groove, the generous fellow makes no remonstrance.

It can hardly be confidently asserted that in districts where *jinrikishas* are scarce it expedites the traveller much to send his baggage forward upon a packhorse, and follow in the vehicle. The effect on coming up with your horse is serio-comic, —or perhaps more serious than comic—for the animal in question, whether of malice prepense or otherwise, invariably affects a panic and deposits your gear upon the ground. This necessitates delay and gives rise to many unprofitable reflections.

At a certain town upon the Awomori-Kaido the attentions of the police may almost be characterized as overwhelming. The entire force without exception turns out to meet the traveller, acompanies him whithersoever he goeth, and stands cap in hand to bow his honor off the premises when he makes his exit. As the inspector, officers and constables are comprised in

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a single individual, this might at first sight be accounted somewhat hard upon the poor old man. It is but fair to the townspeople, however, to mention that they assert this to be a self-imposed duty on his part, and some of them even—ill-natured fellows, fond of raking up old scores—pretend to see in him the town fool of former days, (before he got his cap and badge), and declare that he was idiotic from his cradle. That such is not the case can readily be proved, and it will put the little matter of his imbecility out of court when it is stated that no better judge of *saké* can be found for many leagues. So subtle a palate hath he for this beverage, that he may be trusted as guide to the best wineshops. And that he is keen for—but no, far be it from me to pass the scandal on. Why, my worthy burghers, know ye not that in speaking of his itching palm you prove his case, and lose your own? Can he after all be right? Are ye the fools and he the wise one?

Among the things to be remembered may be mentioned the prevalence in these out-of-way places of a certain domestic insect, not altogether confined to animals in other countries, but differing from the western species, inasmuch as "Keatings Insect Powder" has no appreciable effect upon it, unless indeed a tonic one. Camphor, too, invigorates it rather than otherwise, so that the ingenuity of the traveller is taxed to the utmost to outwit and escape from its attacks. Various methods have been devised by different persons to procure a respite, but, with the exception of the author's all have been failures. Before leaving this subject it may be as well once for all to state, that in no instance has the aforesaid author found it necessary to take a fowling-piece to bed with him, as he has never met with insects of a sufficiently large size to afford a good mark for practice, the assertions to the contrary of certain denizens of a "great country" notwithstanding.

(*To be continued.*)

THE WIFE'S APPEAL.

(From a Japanese Play.)

Since love, dear lord, lies dead within your eyes,
And pity speaks not in a single tone,
And no fond thought makes kind your cruel touch,
Take a sharp sword and slay me. I must die.
Ah! once my heart was like the rounded moon
Reflected in still waters; now it breaks,
Tossed by the whirling eddies of despair!
Sweet were the days of youth, and sweeter yet
The golden summers when your love was strong,
Before Ohana blossomed into flower.
But when that brightness came, I saw your soul
Bend like a slender branch beneath the bird
That, flushed with spring and weary of far flight,
Sinks, soft as snowflake, on the rosy world.
Dreams the fair dove among the quiet trees,
Or speeds in sunny splendour o'er the fields:
What life more free and full of pleasant things?
I am a foolish bird whose mossy nest
Is burned to ashes, and with wounded wing
I flit through flaming woods in pain and fear.
Is there a shelter in the withering world?
Where shall I go? What friend can comfort me?
O husband, love or kill me where I lie!

KAJIN.

The greater part of the week has been occupied by the Japanese in their preparations for their Odori festival, the opening of which commenced this morning in the Osuwa temple, and will be continued for two or three days. Business will be entirely suspended during the Omatsuri festival. These days will given up to boisterous gaiety and the perambulation of their exhibitions through the various streets in the native town and this settlement. We hear that a good amount of *yen* has already been spent to increase the enjoyment of these festivities. We should certainly say that money is now easier with them than it has been for several years past.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

THE AUTUMN MEETING.

ENTRIES FOR THE RACES.

FIRST DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

1. THE TRIAL PLATE.—For China Ponies that have never won a race here. Weight for inches. Entrance $5 Once round.

Gladiateur, Sequin, Favori, Andante, Black Rod, Kuo-pu-chü, Pretender (late Oeillet).

2. THE YOKOHAMA DERBY.—A Sweepstake of $15 each, (with $150 added); $10 to be paid to the Secretary of the Race Club on or before the 31st August 1875, and $5 to be paid at the date of closing the entries; in the case of non-entry, the original deposit to be forfeited. For Japan Ponies, *bonâ fide* Griffins. First Pony to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent and third, 10 per cent. Weight for inches for furlongs.

Black Douglas, Dash, Tsuji-Ura, Moonshine, The Laird, Cupbearer, Sunshine, Small, Hope, Stalemate, Mephisto.

3. THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value, $150. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $10. One Mile and three-quarters.

Gladiateur, Favori, Oceola, Sequin, Dixie, Braemar, Monymusk, Andante, Black Rod.

4. THE NIPPON CHAMPION PLATE.—Value, $150. For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. Once round.

Mahstotz, Tobihino, Typhoon, Sirius.

5. CELESTIAL CUP.—For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Favori, Gladiateur Seqnin, Dibs, Bonito, Braemar, Monymusk, Andante, Black Rod, Kuo-puchü, Saxon, Picayune, Pice, Proselyte (late Gamecock), Grasshopper, Cyclone.

6. THE COFFEE CUP.—For Japan Ponies. Winner of the Nippon Champion Plate, or Winners of two Races at last two meetings here, excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a Mile.

The Swell, Tim Whiffler, Drift, Dash, Tsuji-Ura, Moonshine, Sakuraka, Drizzle, Cupbearer, Sunshine, Small Hope, Stale-mate, Mephisto.

7. THE BRITANNIA CUP.—For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Favori, Gladiateur, Sequin, Dibs, Braemar, Monymusk, Andante, Black Rod, Kuo-pu-chü, Picayune, Pretender, Northern Light, Grasshopper, Cyclone.

8. YOKOHAMA PLATE.—For Japan Ponies. Winner of the Nippon Champion Plate, or of two Races at the meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

The Swell, Drift, Lodi, Ksadzuri, Typhoon.

9. BANKERS' CUP.—For China Ponies. Winners in China or Hongkong in 1875, or of two Races at last meeting here, and winners at this meeting, excluded, Winners of one race at last meeting here, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Dibs, Sequin, Bonito, Monymusk, Black Rod, Kuo-pu-chü, Pretender, Northern Light, Pontiff, Grasshopper, Cyclone Ivanhoe, Lord Harry.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

1. THE BLUFF CUP.—For China Ponies Winners of two Races at this meeting, 7lbs. extra; of more than two races, excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Favori, Gladiateur, Sequin, Dibs. Bonito, Braemar, Monymusk, Andante, Black Rod, Kuo-pu-chü, Picayune, Pice, Pretender, Pilgrim, Pontiff, Grasshopper, Cyclone.

2. THE MAIDEN STAKES.—For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a Mile.

The Snob, Black Douglas, Inozuma, Dash, Tsuji Ura, Chevy Chase, Moonshine, Mikan, Drizzle, Cupbearer, Sunshine, Small Hope, Stalemate, Mephisto, Sirocco.

3.—THE VISITORS' CUP.—For China Ponies. Winner of the Bluff Cup excluded. Winners of the Challenge Cup, or of two races at the meeting, 10lbs. extra; other winners, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and a half.

Favori, Gladiateur, Sequin, Oceola, Dixie, Bonito, Braemar, Monymusk, Andante, Black Rod, Kuo-pu-chü, Northern Light, Pretender, Grasshopper.

4. THE FUJIYAMA CUP.—For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a Mile.

Drift, Lodi, Mah-stotz, Sakuraka, Typhoon, Cupbearer, Mephisto.

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5. AUTUMN CUP.—For China Ponies. Winners of more than two Races at the meeting excluded; other winners, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a Mile.

Favori, Sequin, Bonito, Braemar, Monymusk, Andante, Black Rod, Saxon, Picayune, Pretender, Proselyte, Cyclone.

6. THE AKINDO CUP.—For Japan Ponies. Winners at this meeting, or of two Races last meeting, or of more than two Races at the last two meetings here, excluded. Weight for inches. Entrace, $5. Three-quarters of mile.

The Swell, The Snob, Tim Whiffler, Inozuma, Drift, Tsuji Ura, Chevy Chase, Moscow, Ksadzuri,, Drizzle, Cupbearer, Sirius, Stalemate, Mephisto.

7. CLUB CUP.—For China Ponies. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Dibs, Oceola, Sequin, Favori, Gladiateur, Braemar, Monymusk, Andante, Black Rod, Kuo-pu-chü, Picayune, Pice, Pretender, Northern Light, Crusader, Pontiff, Grasshopper, Cyclone, Ivanhoe, Lord Harry.

8. THE KANAGAWA CUP.—For Japan Ponies' Winners of one Race at this meeting 5lbs.; of two Races, 10lbs. extra. Winners of more than two Races excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance. $5. Once round and a distance.

Ikey Pikey, Mahstotz, Tobihino, The Laird, Typhoon. Sirius, Stale-mate.

9.—THE SELLING STAKES.—Of $5 each, with $75 added. For all Ponies. China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs for 13 hands; Japan Ponies 10st for 13 hands, 3 inches, to increase for inches, as per scale. The Winner to be sold for $75, with his engagements, by auction, immediately after the race, and any surplus realised over the declared value to go to the Race Fund. If entered, to be sold for $50, allowed 7lbs; if for $25, allowed 14lbs. Five furlongs.

The Swell, $50; Monymusk, $75; Black Rod, $25; Saxon, $25; Pice, $25; Crusader, $25; Proselyte, $25; Pontiff. $50; Small Hope, $25;—Lord Harry, $25.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

1. THE HURDLE RACE.—Value, $75. For all Ponies. Over six (6) hurdles. China Ponies, 11st.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Dibs, The Snob, Braemar, Monymusk, Andante, Black Rod, Pilgrim, The Slasher, Ivanhoe.

2. THE AMERICAN CUP.—A Handicap for all winners at the meeting. To be handicapped at the close of the Second Day's racing. Entrance 10 per cent. of amount of stakes won: compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting, at an Entrance Fee of $5. One mile and a quarter,

3. THE SCURRY STAKES.—For all Ponies. A Sweepstakes of $5 each, with $50 added. China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Three furlongs.

Favori, The Swell, Bonito, Inozuma, Braemar, Monymusk, Andante, Black Rod, Lodi, Mahstotz, Picayune, Pice, Sakuraka, Mikan, Proselyte.

4. THE SOLACE CUP.—For all beaten Japan Ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance. $5. Five furlongs.

Tim Whiffler, The Swell, The Snob, Black Douglas, Inozuma, Drift, Tsuji-Ura, Moscow, Ksadzuri, Sakuraka, Drizzle, The Laird, Typhoon, Cupbearer. Sunshine, Small Hope, Stalemate, Mephisto, Sirocco.

5. THE CHINA CONSOLATION PLATE.—Value $100 for all beaten China Ponies at the Meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Favori, Gladiateur, Sequin, Oceola, Dibs, Dixie, Bonito, Braemar, Monymusk, Andante, Black Rod, Kuo-pu-chu, Picayune, Pice, Pretender, Northern Light, Crusader, Proselyte, Pilgrim, Pontiff, Grasshopper, Cyclone, Ivanhoe, Lord Harry.

6. THE SAYONARA STAKES.—Of $10 each, with $50 added. A Handicap for all Ponies. To be Handicapped at the close of the Second Day's racing when entries will be received. Winner of the Winner's Handicap excluded. Winners of any Race after publication of the Handicap, 3 lbs. extra. Once round.

At the meeting of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company yesterday, the Report and Accounts, (including the proposal to pay a dividend of 4 per cent on the half year), were passed. The proposal to wind up the Company involved some discussion, and ended in an adjournment till Tuesday the 19th inst. The show of hands was in favor of the proposal to wind up. The Directors (under clause 61 of the Deed of Settlement) fixed the 18th for taking a poll, which will be held at the Company's office between 2 and 4 p.m. on that day; when it will, we believe, be open to all Shareholders on the Register at the present date, to vote. N. C. Herald.

Correspondence.

SERICULTURE IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

YOKOHAMA, *15th October*, 1875.

SIR,—I have read with some interest the letter signed H. P., which appeared in last week's *Mail;* and while quite agreeing with the writer that the better classes of China Silk cannot be produced from "bivoltini" cocoons, I do not quite understand the part where he says that from 1857 to 1863 *large quantities* of seed were exported from Shanghai, &c.

I was under the impression (I may have been mistaken) that the Chinese would not allow the export of Silkworm's eggs; and that this formed the true obstacle to the regeneration of the European breeds from the old mother-stock of China.

It is now freely admitted by the European manufacturers that China Silk is the best in the world, and could we get the Chinese to take the same care in rearing their worms and reeling the cocoons as European growers do in the *magnaneries* of Piedmont, Lombardy and the South of France, that Tsatlee Silk would stand not only unequalled, but unapproached by the best filatures of Fossombrone, Novi or the Cevennes. And this belief will be found to hold water, when we remember that China is the natural home of the Silk-worm. Both it, and its favorite food, the mulberry tree, are indigenous there; and whereas in Europe the industry has been introduced within the last few hundred years, in China, thousands of years ago, the profitable use of silkworm's cocoons, was well understood.

There is no doubt that Japan herself received originally from China (together with other of her arts and sciences) both the worm and the tree, out of which she has made so much profit during the last few years.

Setting aside the old romances of priests and princesses smuggling over the border the precious seed, (although like most romances, they doubtless have a substratum of truth in them) there is no doubt that the culture of silk gradually spread westwards (as well as eastwards) from China, and in the course of centuries, passed by way of India and Persia, into Asia Minor; where now, at Broussa, or Brutia, some of the finest and most even thread is produced. From Turkey-in-Asia to Turkey-in-Europe was an easy transition, and we find the industry gradually progressing in a westerly direction, till it finally became located in the North of Italy and South of France, where at the present moment the growing of silk has attained the proportions of a science.

Now if so much can be done with an industry so many thousands of miles from its native home, what could not be achieved with the same care in that country to which it is indigenous, and where it has all the advantages of climate, soil, &c., which Nature has designed and provided. Any one who doubts the effect of culture need only look for one moment at the difference between the old native Bengal Silks and the modern filature Rangematty or Surdah. Or, to obtain a still more marked contrast, and compare the old fashioned short-reeled Brutia (much similar to the common Persian Silk of the present day) with the really splendid 8/9 denier filature Silk which that province produces now.

Any man who is acquainted with the quality of a true No. 1 Kahing Taysaam or really classical chop Tsatlee, can imagine what sort of Silk would have been produced had the worms been tended with European care and the cocoons sorted and reeled after the European fashion; instead of being reeled in the same primitive style which obtained somewhere about the first year of the Christian era. Our boasted Japan Silks (Kakéda included) would soon be compelled to hide their diminished heads.

Now, I am fully aware that the Chinese, for many years to come, are not likely to be sufficiently civilized to grow their Silk on these improved principles. There is no doubt that the trading classes at the open ports have, from their continual contact with Europeans, learned quite sufficient to admit, without scruple, the superiority of Western ideas; but, in the vast interior the Mandarin influence is far too great, to admit of any light reaching the masses of the Chinese population; unless, indeed, it be driven in, through all obstacles at the point of the sword.

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Some people firmly believe that by this means alone (and it must come sooner or later) will that immense empire be released from its old conservative prejudices and at last become familiar with those humanizing and civilizing ideas, which free and unrestricted intercourse with European nations must eventually bring.

Now, the Japanese have hitherto shown some inclination to adopt Western ideas and civilization,—at any rate on the surface of things—and there is no doubt that, if they will give themselves up liberally to the idea of growing their silk in accordance with European usage, they may for many years to come ensure a ready, and even eager market for their produce at good and remunerative prices. On the other hand, if they do not take warning in time, the present dislike among consumers to Japan Silk will increase, until it becomes, what is so forcibly expressed by the words, "a drug in the market."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G.

Law & Police

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General;

And

F. R. WETMORE and C. DRAKE, assessors.

Wednesday, 13, October, 1875.

ITO HACHIBEI *vs* WALSH, HALL & Co.

In this case, plaintiff claims a sum of $108,715.42, balance of account and interest connected with certain trading transactions he had had with defendants.

Defendants deny that they are indebted in the above amount, and claim that he (plaintiff) is indebted to them in the sums of $16,222.55, and $16,483.61, being balance of accounts between them and the plaintiff.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. G. P. Ness for defendants.

Court met at 10 a.m.

Mr. Dickins said Nakamura Sobae had been supœnaed to produce books and documents, but had not come. He was hostile to plaintiff's case.

His Honor wrote a letter to the Saibansho to obtain his attendance.

Mr. Dickins in the meantime called

Kawamura Saburo, cautioned: I am a lawyer. There is no such word as *koshaku* in the Japanese language used in lending and borrowing money. There is such a word as *kiushaku*. This word means an old loan. ["Exhibit 2" shown to witness]. A character on that document might be read as *koshoku*. The *sosho* (handwriting) forms of *kai* and *ko* are very similar. It would be easy to write one for another by mistake. In writing of an old loan *kiu* should be used, and by a slip of a pencil *ko* might be written when *kai* was intended. The character *kiu* is not at all like the character shown me on "exhibit 2." The *warefu* (half seal) on a document, in Japanese law, is never accepted as positive proof of the genuineness of a document when disputed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: The half seal is used as a check, and the document is never complete till the whole seal is put at the bottom. The half seal is never used as a sign of the genuineness of a document. In the event of a person (the stamper) admitting a document with a half seal only, it would be considered as genuine. A document is always genuine when the whole seal is put on at the foot of the signature, whether the half seal is present or not. In Japanese courts a document bearing a half seal is never accepted as evidence. [Exhibit "F" shown to witness.] I can't decide as a judge whether any entries in this book would be accepted in a Japanese Court. I can only repeat what I said before, that documents bearing only a half seal are not accepted, unless admitted by the stamper. [The so-called false entries pointed out to witness.] I cannot form an opinion on these two entries. If these two entries were brought into a Japanese Court I think they would not be accepted as evidence. I think the entries in "Book F 2" precisely the same in value. No particular training is required in becoming a lawyer in Japan; but a thorough knowledge of Japanese literature and all the laws is necessary. It is just a matter of choice who man employs to conduct his case. I have never heard of a man being a coolie one day, and a lawyer the next. A jinrikisha man might plead a case in the Saibansho to-morrow if he had the necessary training. [Witness explained the various native codes of law.] The value of a half seal is shown in these laws. I do not know if the Government has informed the Foreign Ministers of this point.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickins: I have studied the literature of my country. I practice daily at the Saibansho. I have now from twenty to thirty cases on hand. Native lawyers are not despised by their own people.

Kawamura Rimbei, cautioned: I am a servant of Nakamura Sobae. I know of some exchange transactions between my master and Ito, but I know of nothing about defendants being concerned in them. I had charge of the transactions between my master and Ito. I merely heard at that time that defendants had a partnership with Ito. During these transactions I went to the office of defendants, probably daily. I went there for the purpose of receiving dollars and paying in the proceeds of sales (*niboos*). I saw Irwin. Irwin talked about the rates. I did so, and so did Shoski. I do not know that Irwin ever objected to any of the transactions. I think a large sum, amounting to about 440,000 *rios* in *niboo kin*, was returned at one time to defendants. Waggons were used, as it was a large amount. I can't tell the exact sum, without referring to my books, that was returned. I can't tell without looking at my books if any *niboos* were taken to Sobae's. About ten persons went from Ito's to defendants' with the *niboos*. I think the accounts of this transaction were kept in two books. One book was left with defendants; the other, probably, with Ito or Sobae.

Mr Dickins then suspended his examination of Rimbei and called

Nakamura Sobae: I have that book, but I have a reason for not lending the book to you.

Mr. Dickins then said he would put Nakamura Sobae in the witness box, and examine him as to his objections.

Court adjourned, and re-assembled at 2 p.m.

On resuming

Mr. Ness said he had found the defendant's copy of the book containing the Sobae transactions.

Mr. Dickins then called Nakamura Sobae, cautioned:—I have got the book with the exchange transactions in it. Defendants had one, Ito the other. I have books relating to the partnership between Ito and myself and many other transactions. I decline to show my book alone, but I will allow mine to be compared with Ito's.

Mr. Dickins then asked the Court to compel the production of the books.

His Honour said the witness on producing his books could see those of Ito if he liked.

Witness:—My reason for objecting to show my books is that some time ago Zenjiro went to my clerk's house and stated that I had made a mistake of $20,000. I am willing to compare my books with Ito's.

His Honour said the Court had not to decide that point.

Witness:—My book is only a single account book and I submit that I am not obliged to show it. It contains my son's business accounts, he made great losses and I do not want to expose his business.

It contains no part of any other book.

His Honour said he could not order its production.

Witness: The book was kept by Rimbei and doubtlessly contains receipts and payments to defendants. It has no foreign entries in it (witness here handed in a small account book) This book is of no account; the transactions entered in it are finished. My other books contain my general accounts [a long argument took place between counsel and court about the production of this book.]

His Honour was of opinion that the witness ought to produce his book.

Witness: I have no objection to produce my book provided I first have an interview with Ito and square up accounts with him.

His Honour told witness he should be obliged to apply to the Saibansho for an order for the production of his book.

The Witness still refused and was told to stand down.

Mr Dickins then re-called Kawamura Rimbei, cautioned:—There were two cash books. I do not remember if there was foreign writing in those books, but I think so. I do not know who wrote the foreign writing. If they do contain foreign writing Irwin must have written in them. I think cash payments and receipts were written on the covers. "American No. 1," was on the top, and on the bottom were the names of Ito and Sobei.

Mr Ness did not cross examine this witness.

Mr Dickins then handed in translations of some document Ito requested to be put in at the commencement of the case [marked

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"X 1 and 2."] Also a translation of a copy of a similar bond to those deposited as security by plaintiff with defendants.

Mr Ness objected to this as only being a translation of a copy, but finally agreed to admit it to save time (exhibit marked "Y.")

Mr Dickins announced that he had concluded his case.

Mr Ness before commencing his case handed in a translation of one of defendant's exhibits.

He then commenced his summing up for defendants; refuting the charges made by plaintiff's counsel in his opening address and reviewing the evidence at great length. He pointed out the absurdties, contradictions and the improbabilities of the plaintiff's case.

The Court rose after 4 o'clock and adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr Ness will continue his summing up.

Thursday, 14th October, 1875.

Court re-assembled at 10 a.m.

Mr Ness resumed his opening speech, and review of the evidence given on plaintiff's side. He characterised a great part of the evidence as "a mass of contradiction, and a labyrinth of falsehood." He spoke at great length on the absence of all written testimony of documents to support what plaintiff's witnesses had said. The witnesses had contradicted one another over and over again. He referred at some length to the letter Ito had written to Walsh, Hall & Co., in which he spoke of his old indebtedness to "American firm No. 1." The story and theory of the plaintiff's case was of the most visionary and incredible character, and was not supported by credible testimony or documents in any way whatever. There was a total absence of all written proof of what plaintiff claimed. He then briefly touched upon the defence. The statement that plaintiff made a similar agreement to the exchange transaction one, in regard to rice transactions, was false. With reference to the sum of $40,000 that Ito said he had borrowed and returned, he had only to say that it was borrowed, but was never repaid to Walsh, Hall & Co. by Ito, Ito had no receipt, nor could he produce any, simply because the $40,000 he borrowed was never repaid to Walsh, Hall & Co. The so-called false entries were the true statements and balances of accounts between Walsh, Hall & Co and Ito at the time they were written, as he would prove by witnesses and the books of defendants. He would first call.—

R. W. Irwin: I am one of the defendants in this cause. During the years '70, 71 '72, '73, and '74 I was a partner in the firm of Walsh, Hall & Co. I know the plaintiff; he was a constituent of the firm. I recollect, in the year 1871, entering into an arrangement with Ito about exchange transactions. In August, 1871, I arranged with Ito an operation in *niboos* and dollars. Walsh, Hall & Co. were to have a two-thirds share, and Ito a one-third share in the profit or loss. The agreement was only a verbal one. There was no writing whatever. There was an understanding that defendants could retire at any moment. Walsh, Hall & Co. were to make the advances. Ito, Zenjiro, and Walsh, Hall & Co. were to make the purchases. Ito informed me that Benzo was his agent, Zenjiro his *banto*, and that they would look after affairs on his behalf. Ito at first deposited 20,000 *rios* with Walsh, Hall & Co. as security for any losses that might arise out of the transactions, and that was all he deposited. It is not true that he deposited with me at that time securities to the amount of 100,035 *yen*. The first operation was made by Walsh, Hall & Co. Numerous purchases and sales, were made by Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. Zenjiro and Benzo always acted on Ito's behalf. The purchase and sales that were made by Walsh, Hall & Co. were made under my supervision. A perfect record was kept in our ledger and cash books of all the transactions. The entries in the cash-book were made immediately upon a transaction taking place. When I say "cash-book," I refer to Walsh, Hall & Co.'s cash-book,—not exhibit "C or F." The books "C and F" consist of the payments and receipts between plaintiff and Walsh, Hall & Co. The whole of the transactions in the exchange operations taken toge ther, whether in these books or through the bank, or by defendants' servants, appear in our ledger and Cash book; and that is the only complete record. The Chartered Mercantile and French Banks acted as the agents of defendants in buying and selling on the partnership account. One way of doing the business was this: I would give to Ito or his agents cheques of Walsh, Hall & Co. upon foreign banks. Ito's agents would give me a receipt for this money in one or both of the books "C and F." One of my clerks would read me what was written in Japanese, and I would write it in English over or under the entries in pencil on the same leaf in both books. One book Ito retained, the other Walsh, Hall & Co. kept. Ito's agents would subsequently bring to me the proceeds of the sale of these cheques. The accounts of these proceeds were also entered in these books as cash paid to Walsh, Hall & Co. although it was not always stated in the books that they were proceeds of sales. Then those payments and receipts would at once be entered in our cash book under my personal supervision, from thence to our ledger. I also kept a separate memorandum which I have to this day. (Witness here took both books 'C and F" in his hand and referred as an illustration to an entry dated August, 21st 1871.) "Paid to Ito $6,500; received from Ito 6,223¾ *rios* at 883 equal to $6,000 as above;" both (the two entries) bear the initials W. H. & Co, written by me. In defendant's accounts as rendered before, both items appear, the *rios* as being the proceeds of the dollars. This appears in the ledger as "$6,500 sold for 6,223¾ *rios* received." I did not always give the plaintiff's agents cheques, I often gave them foreign bank notes. The whole amount given was not always invested in purchases during the day. Sometimes they only sold a part of the money I gave them in the morning and they brought me proceeds of what they had sold, and returned me the money they had not used. Sometimes the whole of such a transaction would appear in the books, sometimes in an abbreviated form. The dollars would appear as the amount paid in the morning, less the amount returned in the evening. The entry would appear in the same form in Walsh Hall & Co's books. When Ito and Walsh Hall & Co both made separate sales in one day, the entry would appear in our ledger as one transaction. Only the transaction conducted by or through the plaintiff would appear in books "C" and 'F." I could distinguish the transactions. I kept a separate memorandum.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2p.m.

Mr Ness continued his examination of

R. W. Irwin:—I sometimes paid money to plaintiff in *niboos* to be sold for dollars these *niboos* were either in cash—the actual gold, or notes (Japanese bank paper) which were to be sold for dollars. In the time transactions I instructed Ito and his agents to buy and sell dollars for future delivery at the *Shosha*; they reported to me these transactions and I made a memorandum of them. I also bought or sold, I forget which, through our compradore $180,000. The compradore is my Chinese clerk. These purchases and sales in the joint partnership went on till about the 12th October, 4th Meiji (1871). On the 5th October 1871, I sent for Benzo and he came to my office. I notified him that the transactions and the joint venture would finish; there had been a loss up to that time of from $5 to $10,000, and I desired to close the operation. I told him to inform Ito of this. He said that the reason that the operations had resulted in loss had been due to the control that I exercised over the operations. Benzo then asked me if I would be willing to continue to make advances if the operations should hereafter be entirely controlled and conducted by Ito on his own account. I told him I would under certain conditions. First: that the loss made up to this time should be borne by Ito. Second: that I was to charge no interest upon past transactions. Third: that in the event of Ito making a loss upon his future operations, I was to charge no interest whatever upon future advances; and fourthly: that I would be willing to represent to the Government and collect for Ito a claim which he had against the Mito *han* for $60,000 upon which W. H. & Co., had advanced only $15,000 and that I would do so without commission. Benzo said he would inform Ito of this, that he would recommend Ito to do it and that he would let me know about it. He informed me in a few days that Ito had accepted the arrangement. I made further advances. The accounts attached to the answer show that I havenot charged interest and they further show that I did collect the Mito *han* loan in 1871, that I collected for his account the sum of $50,365; $10,000 at one time and $40,365 at another time, and that I charged no commission upon it. I recollect two subsequent interviews, one with Zenjiro and Benzo together and another with Ito and many other persons. The first interview was on or about the 25th October, 1871. It took place in W. H. & Co's. office and at that interview and the one that took place on the 5th Oct. Shoske was also present. At this interview, on the 25th, we spoke in general terms of the interview held on the 5th October. Benzo and Zenjiro both referred to the arrangement that had been made; they said it was a pity Ito had taken over the matter on his own account as he was making losses. I made them advances at this interview of 7,130 *rios*, on the security of *Shosha* rice receipts. They spoke about rice dealing. They spoke about them as an operations that would be successful. The interview on the 11th or 12th November, 1871 took place at defendants office.

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There were present Ito, Benzo and Sobae on the one part, on the other Smith, Lothrop, Iske and myself. Ito and Sobae requested me to make advances to them jointly of $481,000. They informed me that they would require this money on the 15th November, that they had sold that amount of dollars at the *Shosha* for delivery on that day; and that if they produced this money in dollars their opponents would be unable, they were sure, to give them the *niboos* in cash, in which event they would make a large profit in difference. I declined to make the advance and both Ito and Sobae said that it was my duty to make the advances to them, in virtue of an agreement that I had with each of them separately and personally by which Ito had borne the losses on his part and Sobae the losses on his part. Accordingly I consented to make advances and I did make the advances on the 13th November, and they (Ito and Sobae) failed in their operation. The *niboos* were delivered to them in actual cash. Not in Sobae's presence but with Ito himself the Mito *han*, the collections by us for his account and our waiving commission was also referred to by him and myself. The arrangement referred to by Ito and Sobae when they said I had agreed separately and personally to make advances to them was the agreement made with Ito on the 12th October by me. The agreement made with Sobae was made in the early part of Nov. 1871 by which agreement Sobae was to bear the losses on the previous operations. I was to charge no interest on past advances, or on future ones if they resulted in a loss to Sobae. Ito had nothing to do with Sobae in this transaction, neither did Sobae have anything to do with Ito's transactions. On the 7th Nov. Benzo and Zengiro came to W. H. & Co. Iske was also present. They informed me, they, Ito and Sobae jointly, were going to make future purchases and sales of dollars and *niboos*, and they asked me if I would make advances on their joint receipt. I said certainly. There were no joint transactions between Ito, Sobae and Walsh, Hall and Co. There never was a transaction in which Walsh, Hall & Co. and Ito were concerned on one side and Sobae on the other. The value of interest on advances and the commission on the collection of the Mito *han* added together would have amounted to $20,000. During the existence of the joint interest between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. all time bargains and others were reported to me. After the 5th Oct. the time bargains were not reported to Walsh, Hall & Co but cash purchases were.

After the 12th October no purchases or sales were made by defendants or their agents. In the month of November 1871, a statement of accounts was made up of all the accounts between Ito and W. H. & Co by me and under my direction. First, I desired to have in the preparation of this statement, as many accounts as possible closed prior to Mr. J. G. Walsh's arrival in Japan. Secondly, because I intended to be absent in Yedo during the whole of December. With this view I prepared all the accounts between Ito and defendants between the 17th and 22nd November 1871. Between the 17th and 22nd November I sent for Benzo, and he came one afternoon. He brought his cash book and a lot of memoranda he had, and in the presence of Shoski, defendant's book-keeper, De Sa and myself went over the accounts. I had my ledger, my cash book "F" and my memoranda which I had written from time to time. Benzo had his Cash book "C" and *abacus*, and we went over the accounts together. This was in the book-keeper's office at Walsh, Hall & Co's. We went over the accounts together and spent some hours over it, and we agreed upon a balance. I read off to Benzoa general synopsis of our account. Benzo wrote one and Shoski the other. The balance we agreed upon was that Ito had intrusted to us 200,271 *rios* against which we had advanced $239 270.46.

Mr Ness.—Will you produce the books and papers that were used at that interview and that brought out those balances?

Witness.—I will.

Mr Dickins objected and Mr Ness said he would not press the matter.

Witness: I offer to produce the ledger, cash book, the memoranda and other materials, from which I arrived at the result contained in the so-called false entries. Since the commencement of this case I have carefully examined the books &c. again and I have arrived at the same results in the same manner. I am in a position to give details of all the entries in the ledger, and to take oath as to their correctness. I have prepared detailed statements of the entries in the ledger, showing the consistency of the ledger exhibit "F" and the memoranda, and these I am willing to produce for the Court's inspection. The papers I wish to produce are a complete record of all the transactions with plaintiff. [A very long discussion took place here between Counsel and Court, as to whether W. H. & Co. had the right to put in their own books as evidence of the truth of the entries].

Mr. Ness at last offered to produce the books and papers, to show how the entries had been arrived at only.

Mr. Dickins did not object to this course.

It was finally agreed that Mr. H. W. Denison should compare the paper (handed in by defendants' counsel) containing the extracts from the ledger with the ledger itself, to see if the extracts were full and complete.

Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Friday, October 15th, 1875.

Court re-assembled at 10 a.m.

Mr Ness continued his examination of

R. W. Irwin: I will now place in the hands of the Court the whole of the materials from which I arrived at the results called the false entries. One book I produce is called a banker's account book; it contains extracts from the ledger and cash book, as on 16th or 17th November, 1871, of the accounts between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. This other paper I produce contains my memoranda from 19th August until early in Sept., 1871, written in metallic pencil. This other paper contains my memoranda between 17th and 22nd November, 1871, which I made at that time, and which brings out the so-called false entries in Book "D," and which papers were in my hands when the accounts were gone over by Benzo, defendants' book-keeper, Iske, Shoski, and myself. All these papers were made at the time, and are about the business between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. This other paper is the one from which Shoski made a synopsis, as I read it.

Mr. Dickins objected to these papers being received as evidence in the case.

Mr. Ness claimed his right put in Walsh, Hall & Co.'s books as evidence. He did not press to be allowed to put in the memoranda.

Mr. Dickins still argued against the books being received as evidence.

After a very long argument

His Honor decided that the books and papers produced be admitted, for the sole purpose of showing that they contain the material from which the so-called false entries were arrived at.

Witness continued: I have not altered a figure or date in the memoranda since the entries were made in 1871. I subsequently got the Book "D" from Benzo; that was after Benzo and I had settled the accounts; Shoski was with him. The book contained the entries of the settlement. They read the entries to me, and I wrote the translation in English. The "tag" that is on the leaf now was not appended at the time, nor was the Japanese writing in red ink there at the time. No remark was made as to the effect of these entries. I had asked for an acknowledgment, that Ito was indebted to Walsh, Hall & Co. $239,000 and that he had entrusted to our care 20,000 *rios*. In compliance with this request, Benzo brought me book "D," containing that entry: these two amounts having been agreed upon as the true balances between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co., up to the 22nd November, 1871. The first entry subsequent to these two entries referred to in Book "D" is $20,000, paid to Ito on account of rice *tegata* (receipts). A rice *tegata* is an agreement to deliver rice at a future time. These rice *tegata* were taken as security by Walsh, Hall & Co. The next entry is November 30th, 1871; paid to Ito 5,000 *rios*. There is a "tag" on this page which was not there at the time, and also some writing in red ink. The next entry reads, 28th day of the 10th month, account rice, $3,000. This was a payment. Witness then explained a page; it read as follows.—239,270.46; another item of 200,271.25 *rios*, from which deduct 5,000 *rios*; balance remaining, 195 271.25 *rios* (58 *momme*), at 386¾, equals $202.003. This entry means, that I offered to take over these *rios* at 58 *momme*, at 386¾; and the offer was accepted. The account than stood: due by Ito to Walsh, Hall & Co., $57,267.46. This amount is derived by adding the $20,000 advanced November 22nd, 1871, to the balance, after deducting the $202,003 from $239,270.46. The next entry is 28th day 10th month: "Paid Ito account rice $3,000, making $60,267.46, less cash received, $10,000." This cash received was collected by me from the *Mito Han* for account of Ito, and credited to him. This left the balance $50,267,46, from which is deducted by Mito loan collected, $40,365,00,—leaving a balance due to Walsh, Hall & Co. of $9,902.46, March 30th, 1872; to which must be added, paid to Hashimotoya (Benzo) for his account $3.000; making the account against Ito $12,902.46. This last sum of $3,000 was charged to Ito at Benzo's request. This last page was written on the 30th March 1872. This is the last page written upon. The book

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was then in my possession. I don't know how or when he got it. I never gave it to him, or authorised it to be given to him. As soon as I found it was in his possession I demanded its return, and, though not a partner, then informed Walsh, Hall & Co., I saw Benzo about the time these entries were made—I mean the time the last entry was made Benzo said he wished to send an account to Ito. These two last pages were read off to Taketana, our interpreter, and by him translated into Japanese, and the translated account handed to Benzo. That account brought out $12,902.46 as due to Walsh, Hall & Co. Benzo said Ito would be perfectly able to pay this small amount, and asked me to be patient and friendly and wait. I was always both patient and friendly, and did so. An account was afterwards rendered for payment in September or October, 1872. I wanted to collect all the money possible, so Iske, by my instructions, rendered an account to Ito, bringing out the balance $12,902.46. Iske or I may have added interest, but I can't remember. A few days afterwards Ito came with Benzo to Walsh, Hall & Co.'s office. I had an interview with him in the presence of Mr. Smith, Iske, and Taketana, the interpreter. Ito requested me to waive interest on this account, and to wait for the balance, and we had a little talk about the matter, whereupon I told him that I was perfectly willing to forego interest, and furthermore, that if he would assist Walsh, Hall & Co. in obtaining from the Japanese Government repayment of our advances upon Yoshida Shinden land (the swamp), together with full interest upon the advances, then Walsh, Hall & Co. would not only forego this debt of $12,902.46, but would also give him $10,000 besides. Ito's son-in-law was at that time Governor of Kanagawa. Ito accepted my proposition readily, and went to work at once, and during the balance of 1872 and 1873 he rendered most valuable assistance in the matter, and conferred constantly about it with Iske, J. G. Walsh, and T. Walsh also with myself in the latter part of 1873. He (Ito) did not succeed; he failed. Defendants never entered into any joint venture in the year 1871 in rice with Ito Hachibei. The term "account rice" means that these payments were made against rice *tegata*, these receipts being received as security for the repayment of the money. The first time I ever heard that Walsh, Hall & Co. had a joint venture in rice with Ito was in the spring of this year. I met Mr. Dickins at Walsh, Hall & Co.'s office. Mr. Dickins was speaking about the Ito matter generally; he spoke about losses on rice, and about a claim on Walsh, Hall & Co. for a payment of their share of the losses. J. G. Walsh and I repudiated the very idea, and as Mr. Dickins left the office he said to us, "I may have no claim for rice: it has been added to swell the amount: it is a lawyer's trick."

Mr. Dickins: That is an utter falsehood from beginning to end.

Mr. Walsh: I can corroborate every word of it.

Mr. Dickins: I repeat; it is false.

We came to the conclusion it was a bogus claim. There is no truth whatever in Ito's statement that in an interview that took place a partnership was arranged in regard to making rice transactions.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 p.m.

Mr Ness continued his examination of

R. W. Irwin:—I remember defendants making a loan to Ito on the 12th Nov, 1871. I made the loan in the form of three cheques on the C. M. Bank. The cheques are marked as defendant's exhibits 6 A. B. C. I, personally, made the loan and wrote the cheques I handed them to Benzo. It was on Sunday morning, 12th Nov. A receipt was given for them, and not a promissory note. Exhibit "B" is the receipt that was given to me. No other advances were made that day or other cheques drawn. These cheques were never returned to me till a few days ago when I received them from the C. M. Bank. I never saw them from the time they left my possession till I got them from the C. M. Bank. This loan of $10,000 has never been returned to defendants in any shape or form whatever. I do not remember any payments being made to me on the 15th Nov., but I was paid some money on the 16th Nov. by Ito and Sobae for the credit of their joint account. That account is entirely separate from Ito's. The payments on the 16th Nov., were two in number, one of $13,000 and one $40,000 both of which were placed to joint account of Ito and Sobae. Accounts were rendered then showing these sums to their credit. The sums to the credit of Ito and Sobae are annexed to the answer. No other sum of $10,000 was borrowed by Ito.

In the latter part of Oct., 1872 Ito applied to W. H. & Co. for a loan of $25,000 for business for his own account, J. G. Walsh and I declined at first to make the loan; we told him we had not got the money. He offered to give us security a promissory note of the Hanabusa *han* or *ken* for $24,800, upon which W. H. & Co. had advanced nothing. He also offered to give us additional security 114,425 upon certificates of indebteness called *Han-no-shomon*. Iske was present. We had a long consultation about it. Ito told us the object he wanted money for. It was to enter into a dollar speculation for his own account and in conjunction with others. He told us that through his friends in the Government he was in receipt of intelligence of the future intentions of the *Okurasho* in regard to some finance operations. He intended if he obtained the money from us to buy or sell $500,000 at the *Shosha*. He anticipated a very large profit would result from this speculation, looking to his private information. Iske urged us strongly to make this advance, he said the security was perfectly good. Walsh and I consulted together and we informed Ito, that we would endeavour to procure the money from a foreign bank and let him have it. We told him clearly and distinctly that we had not the money ourselves, and that we required all the money we had for our own use. We told Ito that we would deposit with a foreign bank, the promissory note of the Hanabusa *Han* and the other security as security for the loan if we succeeded in obtaining it. We also told him that we should charge upon this loan the same rate of interest precisely that we had to pay the foreign Bank, and that for our intermediary compensation we should charge him commission. I think it was 1 per cent the first month and ½ per cent for each succeeding month. We also told him that I would write privately and semi-officially to the assistant Minister of Finance to know if these *Han* receipts and the *Han* promissory note would be good security for a loan of $25,000. We did write to the assistant-minister and his answer was favourable. We applied to the Deutsche Bank for a loan of $25,000 and we got it at 12 per cent per annum. The money was given to Ito and the securities were pledged with the Bank. In October or November 1873 we collected for Ito's account at his request the Hanabusa *Han* or *Ken* promissory note of $24,000. The collection was made from the government, and by this means our advance of $25,000 was paid by Ito. We rendered him an account of the transaction and charged him 12 per cent per annum and a commission of 3 per cent, Mr Walsh and I agreeing that the original commission of 1 and 1½ per cent per month was not intended for such a long period. By this means the securities for $104,000 and odd were released and they remained in our possession until the end of 1873. In October 1873 Ito borrowed from Walsh Hall & Co. $10,000, and he deposited 50,000 *rios* worth of securities upon certificates of indebtedness. That loan was also obtained from a foreign bank and those 50,000 *rios* worth of *Shomon* were pledged to the bank as security. This loan was made by J. G. Walsh and T. Walsh (for the firm) to Ito. I can't say positively if a portion of the 50,000 *rios* of securities are included in those mentioned in the petition. A portion of the $104,425 securities deposited with us at first by Ito are partly included in those mentioned in the petition. Ito authorised me to pledge the securities for $104,425 in order to obtain the loan for $25,000. As long as I was a partner in the firm of W. H. & Co., none of Ito's securities were pledged for money for the use of the firm. I frequently saw Ito in 1873 and 1874. Up to last year Ito never contested his liability for the payment of the debt of $12,000 and odd. In December last year Ito had two interviews with me at No. 14. At one interview a great number were present. I asked Ito for a copy of book "D," I asked him for the book and I told him I would make him produce it in Court if he did not produce it then. He said, I will bring it in a few days, or would show me it in his house in Yedo, if I would go up. He came to me in a few days and at this interview there were only present Ito and his interpreter Namekawa, Smith and myself. Ito produced book "D" showed it to me, declined to give it to me and handed me a copy of it (Defendants' exhibit "A 1.")

I looked at exhibits "A 1" and "D" and I compared them together very carefully, especially the foreign writing and the seals to see whether the two books corresponded. They did, with the exception of the foreign writing, the word "don" for Mito "loan" for example. The seals were alike and they were otherwise alike in every particular. After now looking at them they are not the same; the book "D" has been changed, a full whole seal has been put upon the entry Nov. 22nd, 1871, and when I saw that entry in Dec., 1874, there was only a half seal upon that and no whole seal and the copy was then a true one. They are different in that respect now. Ito told me at that time that he intended to bring a law suit against W. H. & Co. and asked me to assist him in this law suit. He told me that if I would do so he would hold me harmless of my share of any money that he might recover. He told me that if I would assist him at this Consulate not only would he do that but he would give me 30 per cent of anything that he might recover. He said, If you will assist me, I will be your friend, but if you oppose me

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I will be a devil. In order that there might be no mistake he brought an interpreter so that Mr. M. Smith heard every word. I rejected indignantly his proposition, and I told him that I was an honest man. And I told him to go out of the office. The whole meaning of Ito's conversation was conveyed to me in English and Japanese. (Exhibits "E 2" and "P" handed to witness). These accounts are consistent in so far that they bring out the same results but the exhibit "P" has not been made out with care. Exhibit "P" is an account from defendants—an informal one—to Ito. It is a "sketch" account. It is an account that is not final: in fact a memorandum. There are inaccuracies in "P," what I should call clerical errors. [Witness here gave an example of one of the clerical errors.] In exhibit "E 2," which is complete the entry appears correctly. [Witness again gave some examples of clerical errors in "P" These errors were not in the actual figures, but in the description of sales, receipts, exchange, &c., &c.] Exhibit "E 2" is the correct and abbreviated form of Exhibit "P." The items in the two accounts when added together amount to the same thing,

Court adjourned till Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Dickins will commence his cross examination of Mr. R. W. Irwin.

IN H.B.M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before R. ROBERTSON, Esq, Consul.

Saturday, October 16, 1875.

W. Hockings, seaman of H. B. S. *Charybdis*, was charged with drunkenness, assaulting the Japanese police, and damaging a policeman's coat.

Prisoner admitted having been intoxicated, but pleaded that he did not remember assaulting anybody.

His Honour, after hearing the evidence, ordered prisoner to pay the value of the coat destroyed, 3 *yen* 50 *sen*, and to pay a boo and a half jinrikisha hire.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1875.

D. Welsh was charged with assaulting a Japanese man, who also sued him for a debt of $6.92.

His Honor, after hearing the evidence, ordered that the debt and costs be paid within three days; also that defendant should pay to plaintiff the sum of a boo and a half for damage done to his (plaintiff's) coat.

WIEGAND *vs.* HARRYMAN.

This was a claim to recover $27.25 for beer supplied to defendant.

Defendant did not appear, and His Honor ordered that the amount be paid within 10 day, and costs.

CHANG CHOW *vs.* C. LESTER.

This was a claim for $12.00, for clothes supplied. Defendant said he would be able to pay the amount at the end of this month, and His Honor made an order to that effect.

Saturday, October 16, 1875.

J. PEARCE *vs.* WAINWRIGHT AND J. E. CARTER.

This was an action brought to recover $100 lent on a joint promissory note.

Only one of the defendants (J. E. Carter) appeared, and pleaded non-indebtedness, on the ground that the amount had already been paid through Mr W. Cheshire, deceased.

His Honour said he did not think this was a good defence. Plaintiff was still in possession of the promissory note.

Mr Carter said he did not know plaintiff in the matter. He had borrowed the money from Cheshire, and when he repaid it he thought the note was done with.

His Honour said he did not think this was any answer. It was very unfortunate if he (Mr. Carter) had paid it to Mr. Cheshire, who was now deceased.

Mr. Carter said he wanted to prove that Mr. Cheshire was the agent of plaintiff.

His Honour said plaintiff must not lose his money.

Mr. Carter showed a receipt from Cheshire for $100, which was to have been given up in exchange for the promissory note when it could be found.

His Honour said he would put plaintiff in the witness box.

J. Pearce, sworn. I did not see defendants sign the note. I lent the money on a promissory note and a deed of mortgage. I handed the money to Cheshire. I did not see the defendants Wainwright or Carter at the time. I have never received payment of the note. The note has been in my possession. I sent the note for collection when it fell due. I endorsed the note to Mr. Singleton. Cheshire had no authority to receive the money for me, nor did I know that it (the note) was ever paid. I know who I lent the money to perfectly well. I have seen Mr. Carter before.

By Mr. Carter: You never asked me to lend you any money. Mr. Cheshire did. I did not lend my money through Cheshire, nor did he collect for me. Cheshire made no other loans for me at that time.

By his Honor: I swear I never authorised Cheshire to receive this money, nor was I aware that it was paid.

His Honor said there was no evidence before him to prove that Cheshire was authorised to collect money for plaintiff. Mr. Carter had incautiously paid the money, and besides that, he ought to have got back the note. If the mortgage was still in existence, as stated, that was also evidence against the defendants. He thought the money must be paid to plaintiff.

Mr. Carter called attention to the fact that it was a joint note, and his Honor made an order that both defendants should pay it between them, together with costs of Court.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The unexpected success of the Old Catholic Congress in constructing a formula of agreement has evidently robbed the criticisms of some of our contemporaries of their intended point. We were on the eve of being told that the questions in dispute were so hopelessly difficult and abstruse that it was folly to aim at compromising them. As it turns out, the moral is of another kind, and yet one, we fear which cannot afford much gratification to the Old Catholics and their allies. Unless the whole history of Christian opinion suggests a false inference, these questions have only been settled because people have ceased to take any strong interest in them. Unquestionably they have been burning questions in their time. They are the very controversies which supplied the population of the Roman Empire for centuries with its sole mental food, and which, according to one school of writers, so emasculated its energies that it became a prey to heathen barbarians on one side and Mahommedan fanatics on the other. But there is plenty of evidence that, except perhaps in the Greek Church, they had lost their vitality and were in some danger of being forgotten. The one among them which survived longest in the Western Church was the dispute about the relations of the First and Second Persons of the Trinity. The decay of interest in it is shown by the decline of the once important Unitarian sect. Less than a century ago, one of the greatest men of his generation, Coleridge, left the university at which he was on the point of obtaining the highest honours and enlisted in a cavalry regiment, because he could not find standing room for his mind in the propositions of the Church of England on the subject. But at the present moment it is hardly possible to keep the sect together. The young men will not sacrifice the unquestionable social advantages of membership in the Established Church for so small a matter, and there is a tolerably well-known cynical saying of a Unitarian clergyman as to the effect upon a Unitarian's creed of putting a second horse to his carriage. The point which most occupied the attention of the Congress at Bonn—the relation of the Third Person of the Trinity to the others—has so thoroughly dropped out of of sight in the West that several eminent theologians, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant, are said to have fallen into the plainest heresy simply through having forgotten, or through never having learned, the technical phraseology appropriate to the matter. No doubt in the Eastern Church it was otherwise, and the true success of the Congress consists in having brought the delegates of the Greek Church to a compromise. This class of questions did really retain their vigour in the Greek Church longer than any other, and it might have been interesting, though perhaps perilous and not quite civil, to put to the Greeks a few questions about the Light on Mount Tabor. Moreover, the Church, which is by eminence the Orthodox Church, had come to take such a pride in its orthodoxy as apparently to care little for its Catholicity, and rather to repel than welcome additions to its fold. The pliability which its representatives exhibited is a curious result of the vehement anger which must have been stirred up in Eastern Europe by the Vatican Decrees.

There are at the same time plenty of theological questions in which the men of our day take as keen an interest as was once taken in the points of doctrine which the Old Catholic Congress

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has found it so easy to compromise. Suppose any such assemblage were to undertake to deal with any such theses as the following:—What bearing have the biological and physiological theories of Darwin on the argument from Design? What are the most probable dates of the writings which form the New Testament? What relation have the opinions of the authors of these writings to the Christianity which prevailed at the period of Council of Nicæa? There would be no fear of a mighty audience for such discussions, or of a European interest in them. The real difficulty would be that no agreement could be hoped for and no measure would be observed between the controversialists. In point of fact, the violence and disorder which characterized the earlier Christian Councils were a natural consequence of their being in earnest; and it is only a more indifferent age which regards them as scandalous. No one of the questions we have suggested could be argued between zealous opponents without much danger of a riot. The British Association has of late years shown some uncomfortable symptoms of a taste for theology in respect of the first of them; but, though scientific disputants have the inestimable advantage over others of mostly dealing with facts which are beyond controversy, nobody could contemplate without misgiving a public controversy on the Darwinian philosophy between Mr. Huxley and Mr. Mivart. Who can doubt that if the author of "Supernatural Religion" were to drop his veil and, have it out on a platform with Professor Lightfoot, there would be an immediate end to the *aigre-doux* tone which runs through that curious controversy? On the last of our three moot points it would be vain to hope for a handsbreadth of common ground. The distance by which the more extreme controversialists are removed from one another may be inferred from a sermon of Cardinal Manning, which was reported in abstract a few days ago. The Cardinal distinctly denies that Christianity had its origin in the writings which constitute the New Testament He asserts that there was from the first an independent source of doctrine in the collateral teaching of the Holy Ghost, and that from this last have descended those wonderful stories about the Virgin Mary which Protestants regard as at the very best mere trumpery and frippery. Thus the bewildered Protestant would find the main point he was prepared to argue conceded at the outset, and would have to meet his adversary on ground on which not a tittle of evidence is available to either disputant.

Dr. Döllinger's address to the Congress has evidently been placed before us in a most imperfect shape, but even as we have it it is extremely interesting. There are many aspects of theological controversy in respect to which his vast learning gives him a remarkable advantage over Protestants, Anglicans, and Roman Catholics alike. That a great part of the body of Roman Catholic doctrine is modern, and even extremely modern, has been well recognized ever since the Reformation; and, indeed, it is admitted by all instructed Roman Catholics, though the form of the admission differs in the famous "Essay on Development" and in the sermon of Cardinal Manning to which we have referred. But Dr. Döllinger is able to meet the explanation offered both by the Cardinal and by Dr. Newman in a much more conclusive way than the ordinary Protestant controversialist. Not only can he show that a particular doctrine has no warrant from the earliest Christian records, but he can point out the exact time at which it made its appearance and came under the patronage of the Church. Thus in this very address he explains that Purgatory grew out of the belief, not altogether even now repudiated by Protestants, of a suspended condition of the soul between death and its final doom, but that the doctrine of purifying flame, of which the Church subsequently made such account, was invented by a definite person, Pope Gregory the Great. The line of argument is extremely interesting to historical scholars and to all who, on political or polemical grounds, dissent from the innovating and aggressive Romanism of our day. But, on the other hand, we cannot be sure how far our agreement with Dr. Döllinger extends. Will his reasoning hold of the earlier Christian centuries? Will he or can he tell us whether any or what changes in the creed of the Christians described in the Acts of the Apostles had been accepted by the party which prevailed at Nicæa, and on what grounds the creed thus modified should be regarded as Christianity? All the parties who met at Bonn agree in fixing some period of time as that which the divinely dictated portion of the Christian creed may be found in unalloyed purity. What is the exact amount and kind of the authority for this limitation of time? We do not doubt that Old Catholicism can inspire enthusiasm. Obviously Dr. Döllinger is sincere and Mr. Gladstone is not only sincere but alive with zeal. But those who do not share this fervour must be forgiven for thinking that Old Catholicism is not a specially credible creed. It is hard to believe in a Church perpetually but infallibly legislating on supernatural matters through a human organ; but to believe in a Church which professes to have had this legislative virtue for several centuries and then to have mysteriously lost it is to some minds still harder.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,685, from Shanghai and ports, Oct. 3, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct. 11, *Ukraine*. American barque, Melcher. 680, from Nagasaki, Oct. 4, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 11, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,652, from San Francisco, Sept. 16, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Oct. 11, *Decres*, French corvette, Captain Bose, 900, from Kobe Sept. 14.

Oct 12, *Mary Jane*, British schooner, Crighton, 165, fromKobe, Oct. 8, Coal and General, to E. C. Kirby & Co.

Oct 12, *Tanais*. French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Oct. 5, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Oct. 12, *Boyan*, Russian corvette, from Vladivostock.

Oct. 13, *Askold*, Russian frigate, Captain Tartoff, 2,200, from Hakodate, Oct. 9.

Oct 14, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Oct. 7, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 14, *Albreck*, Russian corvette, Capt. Von Schantz, 1,069, from Yokoska.

Oct 15, *Vsadnick*, Russian corvette, Captain Novosillsky, 1,069, from Hakodate, Oct. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,600, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Oct. 12, *Volga*, French steamer, Noudedeu, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Oct. 12 *Marie Haydon II*, German barque, Mählman, 287, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by The Captain.

Oct. 12, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,652, for Hongkong. Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Oct 15, *Lorne*, British steamer, Butcher, 1,034, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oct. 16, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner. 1,917, for Shanghai and ports. Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 16, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,685, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Niigata Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. McArthur, E. C Kirby. Sampson, Edgar, Bekkoold, Kurie, Ichihara, Isode, Mr. and Mrs. Hanada, Kishi, Kobayashi, Matsakada, and five Japanese in the cabin, 295 and 1 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Gaelic* from San Francisco. For Yokohama —Messrs. Edward Fischer and wife, G. E. Sawtell, Eustace Smith and wife, J. H. Belamerd., A. Barnard, J. R. Wason, C. C. Bennett and wife, C. E. Churchill, Mrs. J. A. McClellan, Miss M. A. North, Louis McLane, Sir Charles Dilke. For Shanghai.—Miss Maniel Turner, Miss Jennie Chisman, Miss Kate Jessup and servant, J. E. Plummer, Mr. Thos. Allen. For Hongkong.—C. F. Crocker, John E. Ashead, and 3 Europeans, 567 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Belgic* for San Francisco.—E W. S. Crace, Dr. Wharry, Mrs. Quinty and son, W. Hutchins, W. Wullf, E. S. Prime, G. Burnap, Prof. Murray and wife, W. W. Harries, H. Thorburne, S. Douglas, E. Marcus Mr. Sinclair.

Per *Volga*, for Hongkong.—Madame De Chiersant, Miss Gautier, Messrs. Petitjean, Bishop of Japan, J. Colomb. Heily D'Oissel, Doctor Heinon, Ga Ba, Ye, Sez and child, Rostileff, E. Stevens, M. Brock.

Per *Tanais* from Hongkong.—Madame Mauger, child and 2 servants, Messrs. Mishuma, Kosama, Maillet, Troche, Deveny and Joseph.

Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Messrs. A. H. Lamb, W. MacFarlane, J. Mackenzie, H. Huddoffsky and 17 Japanese in cabin, and 219 in the steerage. For America.—Messrs. J. H. Stevenson and J. C. Trott.

Per *Vsadnick* from Hakodate.—M. Olarousky, Russian Consul, and M. Matiouri.

Per *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. Sawtell, Mr. and Mrs Bennett, M. Korthals, Mr. and Mrs. Brent, T. Allen, Dr. Harris, Miss Grainer, Miss Jessup, Miss Turner, A. Gilson, and 33 Japanese in the Cabin; 352 in the steerage.

Per *Niigata Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs Kobayashi, Messrs F. Sharp, Stain, Kurabawa, and child, Dr. J. C. Berry, M. Yashida, Revd. Mr. and Mrs Denning Jana, Azuwazima, Yamaguchi, U S. Kock Mrs. Fitzgerald, Kajiyama, Okamoto, Onaka, Kabe, Nakahasa, Tokuma, Isuto, W. J. Shand, Edgar, M. W Yamato. Mariguma, Sashi, Yamo, Tomioka, Sano, Kumi, Hatori, and 6 Chinese and 207 Japanese in the steerage.

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CARGOES.

Per *Volga* for Hongkong.—
To France ... ... 507 bales.
London ... ... 114 „
Total ... ... 621 bales.
Waste silk ... ... 160 bales.
Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $382,837.67
Per *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai and ports.
Treasure ... ...$392,000.
Per *Niigata Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure ... ... 1,000 *yen*.

REPORTS.

The Steam-ship *Gaelic* reports, left from San Francisco Sept. 16th with 28 European and 567 Chinese Passengers, 1,660 tons merchandise $312,934 in treasure and 18 bags of U. S. mails. From the 16th to 28th, had fine weather; from the 20th to 28th, had a strong gale blowing from the S. W. ½ of the time. October 3rd. we had a severe storm: the oldest traveler said he never experienced any thing like it except a typhoon, it lasted 2 days and nights: Oct. 9th, we had a gale which lasted about 12 hours, during which time it rained most of the time. It has been a very severe passage in general, and had not the ship been a good substantial one she would undoubtedly have suffered severely. We did not meet or see a sail of any kind during our voyage. Arrived at Yokohama Oct. 11th 1875 at 4.06 p. m.; this ship brings for this port 94 tons merchandise and 9 bags of mail matter. For Shanghai 46 tons merchandise and 5 bags mail. For Hiogo 8 tons merchandise. No. of crew 94.

The *Tana's* reports, fine weather and strong N.E. winds throughout.

The *Mary Jane* reports: Left Kobe on the 7th inst., and had fine weather throughout the passage.

The *Vsadniek* reports fine weather, calms and N.E. breezes.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco	... Gaelic	O. & O. Co'	10th Nov.
San Francisco	... China	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	25th Oct.
Hongkong ...	... Malacca	P. & O. Co.	19th Oct.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Kanagawa Maru ...	... Young	...
Menzaleh	... ... Pasqualini ...	...
Massilia	... ... Rand ...	...
Malacca	... ... Bernard ...	...
Naruto	... ... DuBois ...	...
Nevada	... ... Williams ...	...
Sea Gull	... ... Aefort ...	...
Tanais	... ... Reynier ...	...

SAILING SHIPS.

Ambassador ...	... 962	Prehn	...New York.
Belle Sauvage ...	... 890	Simpson	...
Cremona	... 608	Gove	...New York.
City of Quebec ...	... 707	Davidson ...	...New York.
Gaucho	... 337	Crighton ...	...
Jessie Jamieson	... 507	West	...
New Republic ...	... 580	Adams	...
Mary Jane ...	... 165	Crighton ...	...
Parmenio	... 369	Abbott	...
Punjaub	... 883	Renaut	...
Ugo	... 646	Pauvelitisch ...	...
Ukraine	... 680	Melcher	...
Wm. Van Name	... 466	Watts	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
Italian corvette ...	...Vittor Pisani	Lieut. Castellucci
H. M.'s corvette	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith
German frigate ...	...Hertha	...Captain Knoor (at Yokoska)
French corvette	...Decres ...	...Captain Bose.
Russian corvette	...Boyan ...	...Captain Bogele
Russian corvette	...Albreck ...	...Captain Von Schantz
Russian frigate ...	...Askold ...	...Captain Tartoff.
Russian corvette	...Vsadnic ...	...Captain Novosillsky.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

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VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.
FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glenroy" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke"; "Formosa"; "Flying Spur;" "Albuera."
FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."
FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Vichna;" "Shalimar."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary". For Hiogo.—
"Robert Kelly"; "Richd. Lattley"; "Hafrofjan"; "Hope."
FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Deucalion" s.s.; "Agamenon" s s.; "Achilles."
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—
"Lotus" s.s.; "Glenfalloch" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Western Chief;" "Ullock"; "Banda"; "Tamesa."
AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Lochleven Castle."

VESSELS SPOKEN.

The "Shalimar" June 29th, 41°. N. 24°. West, bound to this port.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.
WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.
FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

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LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as Agent for the transaction of business between Japanese and Foreigners; to undertake Translations from or into the Japanese language; or to act as Interpreter in important and confidential business.

C. PFOUNDES,
Care of
Messrs. WETMORE & Co.,
YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, October 1, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—During the week closing to-day great dulness has prevailed in our Import market, and in some instances prices must be quoted lower.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce....	$2.00 to $2.10		60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce....	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „ nom.	2.50 to 2.70		Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb...	0.75 to 1 02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „ 39 in. „ „	2.29½ to 2.65		Black Velvets ... ... Nominal ...	8.75 to 10.00
9 lbs.	38½ „ 44 in. „ ...	2.60 to 3 05		English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in....	3.30 to 3.40
				Taffachelaes 12 yds, 43 in....	2.55 to 2.70
No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul...		$30.00 to 35.00		No. 38 to 42... ... ...per picul...	$41 50 to 45.75
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul...		$37.00 to 41.50		Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „ ...	—

Woollens.—In its business aspect last week resembled very closely its predecessors. Trade in *Woollen Fabrics* remains altogether dull, and even the demand for *Mousselines de laine* is no longer as active as before reported. On the whole a very small business has been transacted and prices are looking weak though we make no actual change in them as yet.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in....	6 25 to 7.80		Figured Mousseline de Laine ..30 yds. 30 in...	0 25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in. ..	4.75 to 5.25		Multicolored „ ...30 yds. 30 in...	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in....	5.25 to 5.75		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy.. 48 in. to 52 in...	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in....	0.25 to 0.33		Presidents ... . 54 in to 56 in...	0.70 to 0.80
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in....	6.25 to 7 25		Pilots ... ...54 in. to 56 in...	0.45 to 0.62½
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in ...18 50 to 19.00			Union ... ... 54 in. to 56 in...	0.50 to 0 70
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in....13.00 to 14.50			Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs... per lb...	0.40 to 0.42½
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in,...	0.18½ to 0.20½			

Sugar.—The market continues extremely dull, and Formosa descriptions are declining. In *China Sugar* we do not alter prices. Stocks of these are large and transactions are altogether unimportant.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul....		3.90 to 4.10		China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul ...	4.70 to 5.30
in Basket ... ... „ ...		3.00 to 3.90		„ No. 6 E-pak ... ... „ ...	4.40 to 4 50
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... „ ...		8.00 to 8.10		Swatow... .. .. „ ...	3.30 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... „ ...		7.20 to 7.70		Daitong... ... ... „ ...	3 30 to 3.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... „ ...		6.20 to 6 60		Japan Rice ... ... „ ...	3 25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... „ ...		5.50 to 5 90		Kerosine Oil... ... ...per case ...	2.60 to 2.65

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 8th instant, arrivals are 800 bales, and deliveries about 600 piculs.

Prices for Medium, clean, full-sized Hanks are well maintained, and Hamatski continue in great favor. Meanwhile, the comparative value of fine-sized silks, unless the thread is of superior quality, is manifestly falling off. We quote:

Hanks.—				Oshiu.—	
„ Best No. 1 to 2		$465 to 480		„ Best	$530 to 550
„ Good No. 2		$450 to 460		Hamatski.— 25 to 50	$430 to 480
„ Medium No. 2½		$420 to 440			
„ Common to inferior		$380 to 410			

Silk worms' Eggs.—Total arrivals to date are 586,000 cards. No transactions to report.

Tea.—A quiet tone generally pervaded the market for the early part of closing week, but within the last two days buyers have resumed operations to some extent, and will thus relieve the pressure on holders to realize.

Prices remain much as last quoted, and, although stocks are heavy, holders retain a certain amount of confidence which, should any amount of activity be apparent on this market, will at once enforce a return to old prices.

The *Ambassador* and *Cremona* are on the berth for New York, rate of freight £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Common		$20.00 to 23.00		Fine	$35.00 to 38.00
Good Common		24.00 to 27.00		Finest	$39 00 to 42.00
Medium		26 00 to 28.00		Choice	$43.00 to 48.00
Good Medium		29.00 to 32.00			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the past week has been more than usually limited to small settlements of Private Paper at 4/1 3/8 to ½ with a decided appearance of firmness at the close, and but little demand for Bank Bills.

Rates close as follows:—		On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	par.
Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1d. to ¼	„ Private 10 days' sight.....	¼ per cent disct.
„ Bank Bills on demand..... ...	4s. 0d. to ⅜	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	97½
„ Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1¼d.	„ 30d. sight Private	100¼
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight..... ...	5.19	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97
„ Private 6 mo. sight..... ...	5.27	„ 30 days sight Private	100¼
On Shanghai—Bank sight.....	72⅛ to ¼	Gold Yen.....	401¼
„ Private 10 d.....	72⅜	Kinsatz.....	405

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW READY.

FU SO MIMI BUKURO,

OR

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Also by the same writer:

KODOMO MUSKASHI BANASHI (Japanese olden time tales for little people) reprinted from the *Japan Herald.*
THE FAR EAST—A Tale of Japan first and last—reprinted from the *Far East.*
LETTERS ON LOCAL SUBJECTS—Reprinted from *Herald.*
Ditto. Reprinted from the *Gazette.*
&c. &c. &c.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

THE
Nikko Guide Book.

MAY be had from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
„ F. S. WETMORE & Co.,
„ BERRICK BROS.

Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, May 20, 1875. tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

GO-GAKU H'TORI ANNAI,

OR

GUIDE TO SELF INSTRUCTION,
In English and Japanese,

BY

LIEUTENANT F. BRINKLEY,

Royal Artillery.

In 3 Vols., Price, $5.

Can be obtained at—

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., No. 59.
Messrs. F. S. WETMORE & Co., No. 28.

Yokohama, September 22, 1875. tf.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"*JAPAN MAIL*" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO 2/9

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.
ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER
FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO.
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS'MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 5d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipeint decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Back, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," At ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama July, 3, 1875. 10ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

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Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

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CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 43.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 23, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Negotiations which have been in more or less of an advanced state during the past six months, for the taking over by the Mitsu Bishi Company of the local traffic of the P. M. S. S. Co., were matured ten days ago, and on Monday last, the necessary announcements to that effect were made to the public. The ruinously low rates which have obtained for some months were at once raised, and we hope the line will enjoy prosperity and a good reputation. The promoters will do well to lay the foundations of their success in moderate charges and strict attention to the legitimate requirements of the public. The world is very full of money now-a-days, and competition soon springs up if the duties owed by mercantile corporations to their great customer are ill discharged.

Our readers will find elsewhere a translation of an article which appeared in the *Hochi Shimbun* a few days ago accusing the British minister and the British community generally of fomenting the idea of a war with Corea for their own personal and national advantage, as well as a translation of the declaration which appeared this morning in the same journal of the falsehood and slander contained in the charge. A more shameful and absolutely unwarranted attack never was made upon a minister or the community he represented. We assert without hesitation that there is neither a shadow of excuse nor ground of any kind for it, and it would be wholly ridiculous but for the suspicion to which it gives rise that foreigners who regard the policy of England in this country with enmity and jealousy have not been altogether unconcerned in it. We infer this from the miserably false guage applied to English policy and interests in the east, and the thoroughly mean tone of the prompting throughout. The day has not yet come, Heaven be praised, when a British Minister, in any country, foments war either for the purpose of making contracts himself or getting them for his fellow-countrymen. The sole interest of England in Japan is to see her strong and prosperous, and they slander us as grossly as on this occasion who say that we have either designs or interests other than this. We can only say that if the Native Press is about to lend itself to this kind of proceeding, it will become as much discredited in the eyes of foreigners as in those of the Japanese people, and all the advantages we have hoped to see springing from it will prove to be so many illusions instead of realities. There are parts of the world, we would have the Japanese know, where a newspaper lie is as good as a newspaper truth; nor need they look far for examples of journals conducted on these principles. But this is a kind of journalism which it is not desirable to see growing up in this country, and we hope that this first flagrant offence against first principles, atoned as it has been by a sufficiently humiliating retractation, will be the last.

As the revival of the Race-lottery system at the Club has been made the subject of a kind of triumphant comment directed obviously against ourselves, we shall not hesitate to say that we think it is a subject for the gravest regret. The lotteries were known and acknowledged to be not only associated with, but inseparable from, practices which tended to lower the already extremely low and deplorable morality of the turf, and now, of course, after the sweeping and garnishing of last year, we shall have the consequences not dimly described in the passage which furnishes our illustration. We think racing an excellent sport, and though never enthusiasts about it, we have always thought that the evils attending it were not more inseparable from it than are the evils attending a thousand kinds of recreation, theatres, and games into which skill and chance alike enter, and in respect of which it would be folly to interdict that moderate betting which serves to heighten their interest, and the limit of which must be left to every man's good sense and feeling of what is expedient and prudent. But the tendency of all wise regulation is to diminish as much as possible necessary evil, admitted to be such. Our own ideal of racing is that of a man who keeps horses for his pleasure, trains them for his recreation, runs them for his sport, and decorates his sideboard with the prizes they win for him. This is the racing which alone is worthy of gentlemen. When men keep horses in order to make money out of their performances, they degrade a fine sport, and might just as well open a roulette-table. This is the best view of it. The worst is that they may do things, or cause things to be done, for which a roulette-table keeper would inevitably find himself in Milbank.

Since they made their farewell bow for the season last spring, the admirers of the drama have organised a Society for the cultivation of the art, reviving for this purpose the title of the defunct Amateurs Dramatic Club, and securing for their representations, and as a source of income, the Gaiety Theatre. The first performance of the season was given there last night and a fairly well-filled house assembled to witness it. The lighting was sufficient, and the atmosphere—as compared with some recent experiences—very endurable. A few amateurs had kindly united their services to furnish music for the occasion.

In dealing with the efforts of amateurs the critic's duty requires some heavy compromises, unless indeed the performers disclaim all comparison or rivalry with the professional standard. In this case, however, he must reverse his quill, and tickle gently with its plumed end where a rigid judgment would counsel him to bite in his sentence with the sharpest of nibs and most mordant of ink. Nor need his conscience plague him, for his judgment has holiday, and, for the occasion at least,

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the elastic laws of taste allow him to forego his task of trustee for the public. The code of criticism is for the nonce suspended, and appreciation or blame, admiration, faint praise or utter damnation are regulated, not by their reference to the 'eternal fitness of things,' but by the state of the liver or the satisfactory progress of digestion of an antecedent dinner. With the formation of the new Society we shall hope, however, to have fewer appeals to our sympathy and larger calls upon our judgment, and the improvement visible in the performances during the past season amply justifies the expectation. There is every stimulus. Not alone does the professional rival threaten to invade its stronghold, but the dramatic schoolmaster is abroad, running through all the modes of his art, embracing all knowledge, and imparting instruction which, to quote his memorable manifesto, extends not only to the vernacular of Japan, but includes, also "the French, Greek, Latin, and Italian languages which constitute its general *savoir faire*."

The selection of "A Wonderful Woman," a tame, conventional but elegant drawing-room piece was somewhat unfortunate. The actors in such plays perform in a gloom of their own making, and disseminate dulness where all should be bright and radiant. The story is well-worn, there is no novelty in the situations, the characters are not well marked or strongly contrasted and the dialogue is excessively watery. It was on the whole such a piece as nothing but the poverty of a répertoire or the thinness of a company should guide a manager to select, and Mr. Spurgeon, the new Master of the Revels, has probably been led to it by some such reason. As *De Frontignac* he gave a very pleasant and spirited impersonation of the ruined nobleman and made the best of a part that is far from generous. Good looks, good elocution and a good manner are as much as the best of players can bring to the *rôle*, and this Mr. Spurgeon thoroughly realised. Mr. Vernon's *Crépin*, decidedly one of this excellent performer's happiest assumptions, evinced a very large advance on his part, not only in more intelligent reading, but in the repression of farce and extravagance which was usually his besetting fault. He rendered the character of the generous cobbler with sobered, while yet unctuous humour, and threw in here and there some touches that betrayed the possession of a true artistic spirit. He has done nothing better than *Crépin*. Mr. Fredericks as the *Marquis de Millefleurs* had but a small and unimportant share of the drama, but his representation must be commended for its spirit and good tone. Miss Ella Herbert's impersonation of the ambitious *Hortense*, while marred with some of the defects of mannerism which linger in her style, was certainly freer than most of her preceding assumptions and showed greater care and a less random study. The *rôle* is a serious and impressive one, was given with discriminating effect and taste, and marks a decided improvement in the lady's acting. Miss Sprightly as *Cecile* wanted the ease which a further acquaintance with the stage will no doubt confer.

"An Ugly Customer," removed the disappointment which the comedy had undoubtedly raised. With little or no plot and no large share of humour in its dialogue, its situations are so provokingly comic that laughter was irresistible and peal after peal followed the drolleries of the farce. Mr. Toddles as *Coobiddy*, the fraudulent army contractor, and Mr. Latham in the part of *Snapdragon*, divided the honours of the piece and gave full play to its extravagant humour. The latter gentleman as (we think) a débutant may be commended for his broad sense of humour. Let him study ease and we shall not doubt his success. Miss Mathews in the part of *Sophia*, and Miss Morass as *Mary*, acted with appropriate feeling and archness, and Mr. Coventry did the utmost for the slender part of *Alfred*.

We should add that the dresses provided for the comedy were in excellent taste. The scenery, too, was appropriate.

General Williams, who was recommended to the Japanese Government some four years ago by the Government of the United States, to assist in the Financial Department at Yedo, had an audience of H. M. the Mikado on Friday week last, preparatory to leaving for America. We have not the least intention of reflecting upon General Williams personally when we say that no more scandalous piece of nepotism or more flagrant breach of trust than this appointment ever disgraced a modern Government. The Japanese urgently wanted a man accustomed to handle large questions of finance, taxation and book-keeping, of the true principles which they confessed and lamented their ignorance, and applied to Washington for such a person. General Grant must have known that General Williams had no such experience, and was wholly unfitted by his antecedents to furnish the assistance sought. Yet he sent him out, and delayed by four years much good work which should have been done in reducing to a more scientific and satisfactory condition the taxation of the country and the organization of its financial machinery. To make all this worse, General Williams was for at least two years attended, as secretary, by a relative more profoundly ignorant than himself of the duties expected from him. Nothing but an indisposition to reflect upon a man more sinned against than sinning, and who is only open to the reproach of having done nothing because he could do nothing in regard to the special work he was appointed to discharge, prevents our saying more on the subject. But the poison of the United States political system has indeed eaten its way far into the world's economy when we find that it has paralyzed the action of the very heart of this country, delayed its progress, and made a mockery of a trust which demanded a special sense of responsibility for its proper discharge. Of course, as the Japanese are an extremely polite people, there have been the usual farewell audiences and letters and presents. But it would be wrong to permit this flagrant case of misdoing to pass without recording an opinion upon it which is more decisively that of the public than almost any we have ever published.

As it is possible that our German opponent to whose opinions on the freedom of the German Press we referred last week, may still cherish some illusions on the subject, we extract for his special benefit the following item from the *Pall Mall Budget* of the 27th August last.

Some German journalists, at a congress held in Bremen, have passed a resolution demanding immunity from punishment on behalf of those who publish truthful reports of public proceedings in the courts of law. They also uphold the anonymous principle of journalism, and ask that it should not be compulsory to give up the name of any author or contributor.

The *Einigkeit* of which] we have all heard so much, has come, though for its permanence and stability there are fewer guarantees than for any condition of first-rate importance and magnitude in Europe. For the *Freiheit*, which used always to be associated with it, Germany may yet pray, and pray in vain, for many a long day. It is always well to be a little *under* the mark in any statements on this subject made of the continental nations.

On the occasion of the sinking of H. M. S. *Vanguard* by collision with the *Iron Duke*, off Wicklow Head, on the 1st September last, "Captain Dawkins (commanding the "*Vanguard*) called to the men of his ship that if they preserved "order all would be saved, but if there was any confusion all "would be lost. The men stood all along the deck in regi- "mental order, and not a man moved until ordered to do so." We shall not pretend that our only object in transcribing this passage is to show that the discipline in the British navy is as good as ever, in opposition to some who pretend that it has relaxed of late years; but it is one of our objects.

A very interesting translation will be found elsewhere of the diary of a young officer of the *Unyokan*, giving an account of the late affair in Corea. His narrative has entirely the air of truth, and the action of the Japanese seems to have been in a high degree creditable to them, an opinion in which we are sure all our readers will heartily join.

Mr. Harry Stanley has taken the Gaiety Theatre for a few nights for the purpose of exhibiting his panorama of the American War. The panorama is favourably spoken of by the Eastern journals as furnishing accurate illustrations of the events of the war.

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We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Commissioner of the Imperial Mint, Osaka, for the six months ending July 1875, but too late to allow of our commenting upon it this week. The Report will be published in our next issue.

Monsieur Vertelli and Madame Eugénie gave two performances in legerdemain, &c. at the Grand Hotel in the course of the past week. The impression made has not been favourable.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

The Shanghai mail adds nothing to our information as to the situation in China. The ultimatum of Mr. Wade has certainly been only partially conceded, and that perhaps in its least important feature.

The question of another attempt to open negotiations with Corea is said to be under consideration by the Japanese Cabinet. It is believed that either Kido or Soyéjima will be charged with the Mission.

It will be observed from an advertisement in our columns that the Mitsubishi Company has undertaken the Shanghai Branch service of mail steamers hitherto carried on by them and the Pacific Mail S. S. Company. The Company's steamer *Nevada* is announced to sail on Saturday next for Shanghai.

A new educational institute, to be called the Hoto Gakko, was opened yesterday in Yedo.

The half yearly shooting of the Tir Suisse was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon. Several of the Japanese Military and Naval authorities were present and took part in firing. The prizes were distributed by Mesdames Morff, Evers and McDonald. The following represents the scores of the marksmen.

CIBLE PATRIE.

1.—Une Coupe en argent—Mr. Favre-Brandt.
2.—Une Cave à Liqueurs Tuya—Mr. Mottu.
3.—Une Coupe en argent—Mr. Schoene.
4.—Un Stéréoscope palissandre avec 2 douz. de vues—Mr. Perregaux.
5.—Une Longue-vue Marine—Mr. Beretta.
6.—Un Baromètre Anéroïde avec Thermomètre—Mr. Haenni.
7.—Un Briquet argent, guilloché—Mr. Vannes.
8.—Un Portemine or avec plume—Mr. Colomb.
9.—Un Couteau, en écaille, écusson argent—Mr. Triulzi.
10.—Un Couteau Jockey Club—Mr. Lescasse.

CIBLE A POINTS.

	Points.
1.—Un Milieu de Table en Christofle, Plateau Cristal—Mr. Favre-Brandt	54
2.—Une Pendule de voyage répétition, réveil, ancre & gong—Mr. Brennwald	50
3.—Une Coupe en argent—Mr. Oyama	50
4.—Un Rond de Serviette riche, guilloché—Mr. Schoene	43
5.—Un Portemine or avec plume—Mr. Beretta	42
6.—Un Portemine or—Mr. Mottu	39

CIBLES TOURNANTES.

	Points.
1.—Une Coupe en argent—Mr. Mottu	203
2.—Un Sac de voyage garni—Mr. Brennwald	173
3.—Une Coupe en argent—Mr. Favre-Brandt	130
4.—Une Corbeille Cristal gravé—Mr. Beretta	118
5.—Un Porte-Cigares Tonneau—Mr. Schoene	101

A number of sportsmen were stopped by the police in the neighbourhood of Yedo on Sunday last and had to turn back. The police performed their unpleasant office with perfect civility but with such firmness as to indicate the resolution of the Government to initiate at once repressive measures. There are grounds for thinking that the right of shooting within treaty limits may be pleaded by reason of antecedent regulation made by the Government and recognised custom. But the expediency of pressing as a right, and thus placing beyond the reach of regulations very necessary to prevent its abuse, a privilege which has become such rather through the absence of regulation than by reason of it, is at least an open question. We do not think it well that the Japanese should feel that a privilege liable to grave abuses in thoughtless hands—take the present condition of the country for instance, the paddy full of grain, and the fields swarming with harvesters—should be exercised without their having the power of saying a word about it. This seems to us a violation of natural justice, and all good sportsmen would condemn it as well. But we shall treat the question more at large in our weekly issue.

There are no grounds whatever for the rumour of a rupture between Russia and China.

A newspaper, to be printed exclusively in *Kana* character, will be published in Yokohama on the first of next month. The success of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, printed also in *kana*, which is largely sold in Yedo at a low price, would seem to have suggested the desirability of the new enterprise.

The Tôkio *Fu* would also seem to be engaged in a general retrenchment. Within the past fortnight some seventy of its officials have been dismissed from their posts from, it is understood, motives of economy.

The *Hochi Shimbun* informs us that Her Majesty the Empress visited the palace of Hamagoten on Sunday last.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the usual snowfall at Sapporo, in Yesso, began this year on the 14th instant.

The editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* appeared at the Yedo Saibansho on the 18th instant, charged with writing articles of dangerous tendency. He was, however, released without punishment.

Another fire is reported to have occurred at Trifune chô, Yedo, on the 19th instant. Some thirteen houses were destroyed.

The entries for the approaching Athletic Sports show a favourable change in the disposition of competitors as compared with the apathy evinced at the Spring Meeting. From the lists of entries completed yesterday we may fairly augur the probability of a highly successful season.

On the faith of a telegram from the *Kasuma Kan*, one of the Japanese 'men-of-war' now in Corean waters, the *Hochi Shimbun* states that the Coreans are preparing for war. The marines from the ship had, it is said, been landed for the protection of the foreign settlers.

The *Hochi Shimbun* relates that an Austrian subject who accompanied the Japanese Commissioners on their return from the Vienna Exposition, has expressed his intention to become naturalised. Kinriusho, the Corean, whose arrival in Japan we reported a short time since, has expressed a desire to the same effect, and petitions have, in both cases, been sent in to the Government.

The Editor of the *Choya Shimbun* attended at the Saibansho, Yedo, on the 19th instant, to answer the charge of having offended against the Press Laws.

Mr. George Williams, whose term of engagement with the *Okurasho* has expired, was honoured with a farewell interview by H. I. Majesty at the Palace on the 15th instant.

The *Moshun-kan* was despatched on the 20th inst., for Corea.

The *Hochi Shimbun* writes: the three *Daijin* and all the *Sangi* attended at the *Kunaisho* on the 19th instant and were honoured with an interview by the Emperor.

The day of sailing of the Shanghai boats has been altered by the Mitsubishi Company to Wednesday. This change has necessitated an alteration of the days fixed for the Athletic Sports, which will take place on Thursday and Friday of next week.

A company of native *artistes* in the Capital have announced their intention of offering a Japanese musical entertainment to Signora Palmieri as a mark of their appreciation of her ability. An extensive hall in Yedo has been selected for the purpose. The *Hochi Shimbun* adds that the concert will be followed by a performance of Italian music.

A majority of the members of the Yokohama Club decided, at yesterday's meeting, to permit the resumption of the holding of Race Lotteries in the building.

It is intended to despatch the Messageries Maritimes Steamship *Volga*, bringing European mails to the 12th September, from Hongkong at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

H. M. S. *Charybdis* proceeds to sea on a cruise this morning.

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According to the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* it was originally intended that the production of silk-worm cards should be limited to 1,739,804 this year, one-half of these to be retained for home consumption and the remainder to be available for export. This number, it is said, has been gradually reduced, and the present standard is fixed at one million and a-half, 780,000 of these to be retained in the country leaving 720,000 cards for sale to exporters.

It has long been known, writes the *Hóchi Shimbun*, that extensive deposits of coral of which the Government expressly prohibited the removal existed upon the coast of the province of Tosa. This year, however, the divers have been permitted to search for it, and as a result large quantities have been sent to market; so much so, indeed, that certain merchants of Osaka, who were large holders of coral, have sustained enormous losses through its depreciation.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. S. S. *Malacca*, despatched on the 19th Oct.

	England.	France.
Sundries	244	181
Total		425 Bales

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 17th October, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,277.36
Merchandise, &c.	$ 829.11
Total.	$9,106 47

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,206.95
Merchandise, &c.	$ 816.08
	$10,023.03

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 10th October, 1875.

Passengers.....19,524.	Amount...Yen	4,372·34.
Luggage, Parcels,.....	„	142·564.
Goods, ...	„	180·104.
Total.....Yen		4,695·008.
Corresponding period last year... ..... Yen		4,212·746.

The only further news we have from the North, is a report that Mr. Wade is coming down to Shanghai immediately, in order, it is presumed, to be near the telegraph. It is believed that the present state of affairs may be fitly described as "patched up." There is no doubt a rupture was very imminent towards the close of last month. A telegram from England says Lord Derby has, in a speech at Liverpool, said our demands on China were reasonable, and would be enforced. —*N.-C. Daily News.*

We hear it is estimated that that the cotton crop in this neighbourhood will be, at most, 40 per cent. of an average one Prices have opened at Tls. 14 and 14½ per picul, for cotton packed for the Hankow market, which is, we believe, some Tls. 5 or 6 over the opening prices last year. It is said that the Cotton hongs which, last year at this time, were buying 50 or 60 piculs a day are now getting only three or four; the country people clinging to what they have, partly, no doubt, in hope of higher prices, but partly also because they think they will not have much more than will occupy the women and furnish seed for the next year.—*N. C. Daily News.*

From information which has been received here Tientsin today from Peking, there is reason to believe the state of affairs is more satisfactory than it has appeared to be for some days past. It now looks probable that Mr. Grosvenor's Mission of enquiry will be enabled to proceed without delay to Yunnan. This of course implies the satisfaction of preliminary requirements, the details of which are not yet known. The Governor-General Li-hung-chang arrived at Peking on the 3rd inst., and called on Her Majesty's Minister on the following day. He has likewise had several conferences with the Tsung-li Yamên, beside audiences of the two Empresses.

Oct. 7th.

—*N.-C. Daily News.*

THE SHOOTING QUESTION.

THE interference in the early part of this week by the Japanese authorities with several sportsmen pursuing their recreation in the fields within the treaty limits, has brought the Shooting Question prominently before the public, and demands a few words of comment. The facts may generally be summed up by saying that the sportsmen went out as is their custom at this time of the year, and were accosted by the Japanese police, ordered to desist, and accompanied back to their various *points de depart.* The ostensible reason given for this proceeding is that the rice is still in the fields and that the lives of the harvesters are endangered by the sportsmen. It is gratifying to observe that all the proceedings were conducted with civility on the one side, and, generally speaking, with compliance on the other, so that we have no violence or discourtesy to resent or atone for in either case. Nor can it be denied that the grounds for remonstrance, at least in regard to the lower grounds, are good. The fields are full of people and accidents will occur even to careful sportsmen, while a considerable percentage of the men who carry guns are neither careful nor skilful. A Government which did not step in to protect its subjects under such circumstances would not be discharging its duties towards them properly.

Having said this much, we may add that the whole question came up some three years ago, when certain regulations were framed to meet the rights of the Japanese on the one side and the wishes of foreigners on the other. They were over thirty in number, but were drawn up in such utter defiance of good sense, acquaintance with the subject and knowledge of grammar, that the British Minister refused to agree to them, and they were successively thrown over by every one of the western Governments to whom they were submitted. Substitutes for them were afterwards drawn up and submitted to the Japanese, some slight modifications being suggested either by one side or the other to meet the fair requirements of the case, and they have now been ready for some time awaiting the agreement of the Japanese authorities. The only point at issue, as we hear, is the question of the disposal of the fines which may be levied in cases of offence against the Regulations. The Japanese think these fines should go to them; while on the other side it is pleaded that no departure can be allowed from the general custom by which the Crown claims them. We are disposed to think that such modifications in these Regulations as have been suggested by the Japanese, have been met by the Ministers of the Treaty Powers with every disposition to consider the wishes, rights and feelings of the Japanese Government and people, though, as we have not yet seen the draft we are unable to pronounce any final opinion upon their general bearing and spirit. But it is to be regretted that at this advanced season of the year, any cause whatever should delay the issue of Regulations the main points of which have been agreed to by both sides. It is improbable that the British Government will sanction any departure from its general rules in the matter of the fines, though the point may perhaps be raised and settled by a special reference after the issue of the Regulations. Certain it is that both for the sake of the Japanese people, the Government and the foreigners, the issue of the Regulations at as early a date as possible is desirable and even important, and we hope that the events to which we referred in the opening of our article will bring the question to an early and satisfactory issue.

We have been at some pains to ascertain the feelings of sportsmen on this subject, and can safely say that

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there is a strong desire among them all to recognize the rights of the Government and the wishes of the people throughout the whole question; nor indeed could anything else be expected from true sportsmen, who are, speaking generally, humane and considerate men. But all of them have their own story of very deplorable things they have witnessed; a field trampled over here, there a compound entered for the purpose of shooting pigeons or small birds on the thatch of the house which it enclosed; sometimes even an accident, occuring in spite of undoubted care and atoned for in a manner which left no lasting trace of regret behind it. Yet all agreed on one point, viz, that the farmers and peasantry were glad to see them. No remonstrances were ever made, no black looks ever seen, no uncivil word ever spoken or muttered. More than this; unless very busily occupied, the greatest delight of the peasant is to show the sportsmen where the game lies, where are the best known "finds" for pheasants, and the surest chance of a woodcock. Go where they will, the same pleasant willingness and good-nature follow them, and at once invite and extort a reciprocal civility. Thus one great difficulty, not unknown elsewhere, has no existence here. The fields are unenclosed, too, so that there is no question of breaking down hedges, and nowhere perhaps ought the regulation of the whole matter to present fewer difficulties than in this country. Lastly, the sportsmen themselves are perfectly ready and willing to pay a gun-license, not a mere nominal one, but one of a substantial amount—relatively, of course, to the fees levied elsewhere. They feel, with some justice, that going about the country as they now do, under no regulations or the protection which regulations give, with no license or the feeling of right which it confers, with no certainty that they may not be stopped and turned back, is not agreeable or satisfactory. They do not desire a lawless freedom, and chafe under rather than rejoice in it. They all desire the issue of the Regulations, and are anxious to pay their gun-licenses in token of their acquired rights, so that in all this again, no difficulty presents itself.

But, on the other hand, they think that if they pay for a license, the game should be protected by game laws, a close season should be declared, and it should be penal to snare, shoot or sell game so long as this lasts. We are very much with them in this, not on any grounds of reciprocal right—which we do not see our way to urge with any justice,—but because a close season will preserve the game and improve the position both of the sportsman and the peasant. For some years the birds have been so harried, netted and snared at all seasons of the year that the shooting within the treaty limits has fallen off very much. It has improved a little of late, perhaps, because the snaring and netting have been given over for very want of game. Now whatever value this game has is exclusively due to the presence of foreigners here. But for us it would feed no one, keep no one, bring revenue to no one. And why should not matters be so arranged that while we derive pleasure from the pursuit of it at certain times of the year, the people should also derive a lasting profit from our disposition to consume it? The preservation of game is as necessary to its perpetuation as the preservation of the fur-bearing animals. If there are no regulations, the race is exterminated. Is this desirable? The objections to a close season are solely that it is a novelty, necessitating a law without any immediate advantage, depriving perhaps a very few men of a means, we will not say of livelihood, but of bettering their condition during a few months, and the cooks, of two or at most three dishes—and this in very few instances, for on few tables is game ever seen except in the open months. But the people would easily be brought to understand the advantages of a system which preserved to them a source of revenue. They must surely have some equivalent for the fable of the golden goose, and the law in question would illustrate the moral of it.

We shall hardly be accused of a desire to treat Japanese rights with any want of consideration. But we think these may be perfectly observed while at the same time the objects of the sportsmen may be attained. To regard their recreation with any jealousy, or to make it a peg on which to hang issues of wider moment, seems to us at once unwise and illiberal, and in this view we hope the Regulations as they now stand will be agreed to by the Government with the least possible delay.

NEWS FROM COREA.

THE "UNYOKAN" AFFAIR at KOKWA.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," of October 13, 1875.)

No. 1.

We have borrowed a volume of the pencil notes of Kawamura Kwanshu, an officer of the *Unyokan*, written during the cruise he made in the sea of Corea when he was stationed at Nagasaki last July, and we intend to publish three or four sheets of it daily under the title of "News from Corea."

Our *Unyokan*, having received orders to survey the track of vessels from Tsushima to Corea, left Shinagawa on the morning of 19th May, and, calling at the harbours of Kuki, Hiôgo, Moji, Yobukô and Karatsu, arrived on the 22nd at Idzu no hara in Tsushima.

On the 24th we weighed anchor from the above place, and on the following day anchored off Sôriyo in the Bay of Fusan in Corea (Latitude 35° 6 N., Longitude 129° 1 E., distant from Hamada in Iwami on the opposite coast about 140 miles). The scenery in the Bay is very fine. These are small islands in it. The one to the south is large and called Tetsuye. The height of the mountains is about 300 feet. Houses are scarce and hundreds of horses are reared on the moors. Hence this island is also called Makishima (pasture island). The fort of Fusan on the northern side is built on a moderately high hill, with the sea on the south. This castle is built like our castles and enclosures, but a mud wall in the shape of the letter ~ *hé* rises from the centre of the mountain. We saw rude habitations in the forest. As to the land, mountains are numerous. The soil everywhere is of a dark ruddy colour and firs grow here and there at the foot of the mountains. In the S. W. are numbers of tile-roofed houses and mud godowns on the high ground. We were all unexpectedly delighted at seeing our national flag fluttering in the air which marked our Public Office. Many Japanese junks were moored to the wharf within the Legation, and of the larger ones the steamer *Manshiu Maru*, which is attached to the Public Office, lay at anchor. To the fort of Fusan, the distance by the sea coast is one *ri*, and Torai-fu lies behind Fusan and is said to be over three *ri* from the Public Office. This city is the head-quarters of the Governor. The mountains as seen from the sea are not high, but they are bare from an absence of vegetation. Neverthless there is a plain at the base of the mountains, but it is totally uncultivated. It is said that by the law of that country various taxes are immediately levied if any one cultivates it, and hence that no one ever puts his hand to it. Wheat is cultivated in the mountains. The ears do not yield well and they use sea-weed in manuring the ground.

The prow and stern of fishing boats are alike, and the planks are neatly nailed together with wooden nails. They use round stems of trees in their natural state for masts. The sails are made of straw, plaited together with cross bars of bamboo like the frame of a window. The sail is at the stern of the boat,—the reverse of what it is in Japan. They sail well within three points of the wind and their fishermen are very skilful in managing them.

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I had already heard that in time of emergency these fishing boats under the name of ships of war were made to carry wooden guns, and that because the fishermen were drawn as soldiers and a naval commander headed them, they went by the name of soldiers, but were ignorant of their duties. The boast of the Coreans that they have tens of thousands of soldiers is known from this fact.

There are two ways of wearing the hair; one is to tie up the whole of the hair and roll it round the top of the head into the shape of a ball of rice, the other, adopted by young people, is to make a long plait of the hair and let it hang down the back as Chinamen do. The women tie up their hair; their upper dress is like that of the men, but below the waist it is like that of Europeans; it also resembles the Japanese *hakama*. What appeared to be summer clothes were of white cotton and reached to the waist. The sleeves are wide and like foreign sleeves. Below the waist they wear trowsers, but the division is low down. Officials wear lightgreen or red upper garments, and they tie a narrow girdle round them. The rank of an official is distinguished by this girdle and by the colour of his coat. Hats are all alike. They are made of plaited horse hair. The Coreans are all fond of tobacco. They generally use pipes two feet long, and they carry a wallet of white cotton hanging down in front in which they put tobacco and money. Their complexions are usually of a reddish-brown and sometimes persons of sallow complexion are seen. The Japanese settlement is said to contain about 400 *tsubo*. Firs grow abundantly. The building has probably not been repaired since the Sô dynasty, as portions in ruins were observed. Moriyama, the resident agent, and a number of officials live there. They hire natives and employ them in their service. There are no women in the Japanese settlement. It is exactly like a monastery. Furuya of Tsushima is a very rich merchant, and lives within the Japanese settlement and transacts all the business of the place. Furuya was ordered to purchase the provisions required by the ship. Furuya gives the natives whom he hires Corean money, and sends them every morning to Tôrai where they purchase beef, fowls, fish, eggs and vegetables which he sends to the ship. Japanese are strictly forbidden to pass the barrier gate. As Japanese money has never been current it is very inconvenient. Furuya sells Japanese productions to Corean merchants, and with the money which he gets he buys Corean products. Therefore, as vessels of war pay in Japanese money, the price of articles is very high. Corean soldiers are on guard at the gate of the settlement. Passing this gate and walking along the beach about 20 or 30 chô, there is a barrier gate. Here also Corean soldiers are on guard. Japanese are forbidden to go beyond this gate. If the soldiers on guard neglect their duty in this respect, it is said that the fellows are at once condemned to death. They have no arms: each has a long-stemmed pipe only. Rudely built houses are seen here and there outside the gate, along the sea-shore as far as Fusan. Within the barrier the place where the Japanese walk is level, and a little way from it is an old house by the side of the road. This is where in old times the representative of the Sô dynasty was entertained. It is now in ruins. With this exception there are no houses. There are numbers of fine fir trees. The peculiar things are the crows. Their wings are white or dappled and their size is small. Their cry is deep and hoarse. In this country they point to a steamer and call it a divine ship. The reason is that they say their country is such that foreigners cannot cross over to it as they please. But this sort of vessel now and then comes, having passed over 10,000,000 *ri* of sea and endured the wind and waves. This, they say, could not be done by human strength and that it must be a divine act.

No. 2.

On 1st June, the Agent Moriyama and a number of his officers witnessed ball-practice and fire parade. On the 12th the "*Thabor*" left Tsushima on a surveying expedition and entered the Bay. On the 13th the Kundo Gensekiun and his officers, accompanied by 30 or 40 Corean soldiers, visited the ship. When Gensekiun, after making his two attendants carry his long-stemmed pipe, was slowly entering the ship from the gangway, his soldiers assisted him by leading him by the hand and pushing him from behind. It seemed just as if he were an old man. I do not think that he is yet forty, but it is said that it is customary in this country to treat all high officials thus. The captain and his officers advanced to the gangway to meet them, and after mutual compliments the captain took the Kundo and his officers into the cabin and entertained them by offering them tea and cake. Shortly after he went on deck with the Kundo &c., and let them see the guns and weapons, and he kindly explained their uses, but they did not appear to understand him. The Corean soldiers had often before begged to be allowed to see them and had been refused, but they now fully obtained their wishes and they conversed amongst themselves, both walking about and siting down. After this the captain with the Kundo and his officers, together with the interpreter attached to our establishment, mounted the bridge and said that he would shew them the manœuvres of a fight; he also ordered the *Thabor* to go through them. The Kundo appeared distressed, but he was compelled to give his consent. Whereupon, as soon as the bugler was ordered to sound the roll-call, all the soldiers appeared at once on the deck, the officers put on their swords, the marines and gunners took their arms, each ran to his own gun-carriage, loaded, and the marksman took in his hand the rope which pulls the trigger. Various other preparations for battle were made in the short space of seven minutes. What could have been the cause of the wonderful speed with which all the preparations were made on this day? It was because they were eager to show the power of Japan and their longing to crush that country. After this the officers attached to the gun-carriages and other positions informed the captain that all the preparations were complete. Therefore, as soon as the captain gave the order to fire, the report from every cannon simultaneously reverberated far and wide and the sea and mountains shook. It was exactly like a clap of thunder and black smoke enveloped the ship, and as the weather on that day was very cloudy and the place mountainous, and as the "*Thabor*" fired at the same time, the noise was still more terrific. The Kundo was greatly astonished and frightened, and, sitting down on the bridge, bowed down his head and covered his ears with both hands and the colour of his face changed at once. Even the illustrious Kundo acted thus. How much more did his soldiers assembled near the 110-pounders tremble! When the guns had been fired three times the captain changed the order and a continuous fire was kept up for seven minutes. The Kundo was yet more terrified, just as women and children are at the rumbling of thunder. The Kundo repeatedly pulled interpreter's sleeve saying that he had business to attend to, and in addition that the weather was cloudy, wished to leave the ship. Thereupon the interpreter had to inform the captain of this. The manœuvres were not half over. Fresh orders were given from time to time, and now all the men on the deck were stooping to avoid the shot which came from the front and rear of the enemy. Then, the order being given to engage at close quarters, they both advanced, and as each side approached the other, balls and small shot were fired together; at another time small shot was fired alone with the object of shooting the officers of the enemy's ship from the cross-trees. After this both ships came alongside each other, the firing ceased, and, brandishing their bayonets and swords, they boarded the enemy's ship or repulsed those of the enemy who tried to board their ship, or, guarding the wounded, led them to the Hospital. Having divided the soldiers into a front and rear division, they came to the assistance of those in danger, advanced and retreated and urged one another to fight, or they prevented fire breaking out from the shot and other things. It was intended to proceed with other tactics, but the captain, seeing the terrified looks of the Kundo &c., took pity on them and changed the word of command. Having twice discharged his guns simultaneously, he ordered the bugler to sound the call for the cessation of firing. Then the Kundo unclapsed his hands and appeared to come to life again. The marines and gunners took their arms and drew up in file by the side of the starboard gangway, and the two companies of swordsmen drew up in line with them. After this the officers inspected the guns in their charge

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and the other arms and made their reports to the captain. Thereupon the captain gave orders for the men to go through fire parade, and as soon as the bell sounded each division which was drawn up laid down their arms and became a company of firemen and pumpmen. Then the marines seized their arms and guarded their respective positions. Next the firemen took up buckets and the pumpmen drew up in line facing the pumps. The slow ringing of a bell was the signal for the men to form in the front division, and the slow beat of drum that for men to form in the rear and extinguish the fire. The officers in charge of the two divisions waited for orders. As soon as the captain gave the order the pumpmen worked the pumps, and the sea-water rose 30 or 40 feet above the deck. The firemen drew water from the pumps, and hastily forming in the front and rear divisions extinguished the fire. The fire parade was soon over. The two divisions of firemen and pumpmen at once put down their implements and breaking out of these divisions they all returned to their former positions and drew up in file. When the order to cease firing was given on our ship, the *Thabor* also ceased. The Kundo, having seen the last of the fire parade, descended from the bridge, and went on the deck. The captain also descended, and intended to take him to his cabin, but he firmly declined, and having been assisted as mentioned above, he at once left the ship. This day being Sunday was a day of rest, and when the men were at a loss for something to do they found an unexpected amusement (in going through drill) for the sake of the Kundo. With respect to the Kundo's visit to the *Thabor*, he felt bound to go, as he had previously promised. The captain of the *Thabor* intended to invite him to his cabin. He did not go as he appeared to be greatly afraid that there might be some more firing. He walked tremblingly over the deck looking about, and in a few minutes turned to the captain, thanked him for having seen the ship and said, "When we heard the report of cannon some time ago we disliked it excessively and I beg you not to detain me." Shortly afterwards he left the ship. The captain and officers, though loth to do so, as there was no help for it conducted them to the gangway. At this time the weather grew more and more cloudy, and when the boat in which the Kundo went reached the wharf, the rain fell in torrents.

I heard that Gensekium was of the same rank as a *Shosammi* and that he held the high office of Kundo. He is attended by five or six retainers, and is entitled to ride in a sedan chair (*agegoshi*) and respect is paid to him by having the road strewn with sand. He is the high officer ordered by the Court to conduct the intercourse between the two countries. He had at last visited our ship. As this was an excellent opportunity for Corea to acquire renown, he ought, by carefully observing the characters and customs of our people, their gunnery practice and wonderful engines, and by noting what was superior what inferior, what was unskilful what skilful, to have had at heart the good of his country. But how unexpected was the result! How could the noise of cannon have terrified him and how could he have lost his presence of mind and shewn such an undignified bearing?

He was a coward destitute of a sense of right and of courage, and it is self-evident that he did not know that it would bring disgrace on his country. Nevertheless the Coreans boast of the civilization of their country and cleave to the old customs of China, and calling Europe, America and other countries "cross-lettered countries" they look upon every country as barbarous except Japan, China, Manchooria and Loochoo. Unaware of their own uncivilized state they despise others. (When we think of our own ancient condition, our customs were akin to those of Corea, but our character was one *per se*. Hence our intellect and knowledge differed from that of the Coreans.) Their stupidity is very great. To give an example of it now. Like the badger which dies on the hill on which it was born, these exclusive people will never get a good sight at what is going on behind other people's curtains. What a dangerous (policy)! If it does not take its rank now with other nations by means of Providence sending down into the holes of these badgers men of genius to benefit the country, and washing out their old habits, it will never be able to rectify the disordered state of its Government. The upper classes crush the lower by their cruelty. The lower classes deceive and delude the upper by calumny and flattery. Because both classes are hypocrites, disorder is liable to spring up. The riot among the people in April 1875 is a proof of this. As the origin of this is known, I have added it here.

No. 3,

Certain evil-minded subordinate officials of Urusan helped themselves plentifully out of the Treasury of that city, and fearing that if they were discovered they would get themselves into difficulty, they deceived the Governor by clever speeches and bribes and got him to petition Taikin, the Government inspector of officials, to this effect "As capital punishment is not beneficial to the country, the best plan would be to abolish it and to establish taxation." To this the Inspector consented. Thereupon the evil-minded officers, having taken counsel together, issued a proclamation that each family in the city was to pay three times as heavy fixed taxes as formerly. The farmers sent in a petition to say that they could bear to have their taxes doubled, but that it was really most distressful when they were trebled. Instead, however, of paying the least attention to it, they persisted in arresting and imprisoning the headmen in every village, and they often took them from prison and beat them with big rods, whereby six died of their injuries. Thereupon the farmers were greatly angered and more than 3,000 assembled and rushed to the castle gate to petition the Governor personally for a pardon. The Governor at once ordered the artillery to fire upon them and 12 men fell. As the farmers had not a single weapon with them they forthwith withdrew on the 19th May. Having again made up their minds, they all brought bamboo spears, and, taking advantage of the rain, attacked the castle gate. The evil-minded officials having escaped, they seized and bound the Governor who was left by himself, and placing him on a shutter they carried him outside the boundaries of the city and cast him away in the Province of Kegu saying, "People like you are not fit to be Governors of our city. Quickly return to the Emperor." Having abused him in this way they departed. It is said that the Inspector, having heard of this riot, sent the Governors of two cities of Kimbai and Yakusan to quell it. Two men of the twelve who had been killed by the order of the Governor belonged to the Yampu league.

This Yampu league consisted of men of any rank in life who forsook the world and journeyed through the eight circuits. [They resemble the *Komosô* in Japan, and are not under the jurisdiction of the Government. There is no one in either *Fu* or *Ken* who can inflict punishment on them.] Thereupon it is said that this league sent a circular to those who were travelling through the country, and that the number of those who collected at Urusan amounted to 3,000. The Governor, after lying in concealment some time outside the city, again returned to his city and hid himself in the house of a Councillor. The latter, who was next in rank to the Governor, said that he had nothing to do with the affair at all. Then the Yampu league made a fierce attack and their strength was exceedingly great. The Governors of Kimbai and Yakusan kindly reasoned with them, but could not quiet them. It is said that Teidôrei, a descendant of the King of Koma, became the leader of a band of over 800 men, and having raised soldiers at a place ten *ri* north of the capital, and styled the Government a tyranny, plotted an insurrection. The above occurred in the end of May before our man-of-war came to the Bay of Fusan, and as we shortly afterwards crossed over to the sea coast of Hamikian, and after calling once more at Fusan proceeded to Nagasaki, we did not know the result of this affair. This abominable governor, alas! instead of attending to his important functions, coveted bribes, and was expelled the city after wringing the blood from the people and slaying the innocent, but he returned to the city and concealed himself in the house of a Councillor. We must detest this want of a sense of right, of intellect and courage and the shameless proceedings of this man. How could the honest, simple-minded people get rid of the object of their hate unless by slaying him together with the evil-minded officers. We must, alas! presume from this the

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character of the officers of this country. On 19th of same month we weighed anchor opposite Hamikian on the N. part of the E. Coast, and on the 22nd we anchored in the Bay of Rasareux (Lazareff) in Yekôfu in the Hamikiandô (39.20 N. Lat., 127.30 E. Long. It is a place opposite Mogami in Ushiu, at a distance of 600 miles, and about 300 miles to the North of Fusan Bay. It is thirty *ri* from the Capital.) The Bay is wide and the land flat and spacious. Rivers flow into the sea and the scenery is fine. The soil is like that of Fusan. On this day a fire burst out in the house of a native on the sea shore. Having put pumps into two boats of the ship and sent firemen it was speedily put out. The natives gathered round, but they merely looked on and not one attempted to put it out. On the following day the Captain being sorry for this sudden disaster gave 2,000 cash in Corean money (2 *riyôs*).) Their delight was excessive. They wrote a letter of thanks.

On the 23rd, when the officers and marines entered a river in a boat, the assemblage of spectators was as great as when foreigners first landed in Japan. Coreans did not know at all to what country the boat bolonged. At this place, unlike Fusan, they did not prevent our landing. Corean officials, soldiers and people assembled and followed us, and when we threw them tobacco and bread they pushed and scrambled and vied with one another in getting to the front. They resembled monkeys in eating without even brushing off the dirt. Those who had not picked up anything followed, and their mode of begging was exactly similar to that of a Japanese beggar. The women keep within the houses and do not go out. As they seldom appear in the streets they are greatly agitated (when they do) and run home quickly. The houses are low and rudely built, with thatched roofs. There are salt manufactories in their vicinity. The Coreans seldom take a bath, and only wash their bodies now and then in river water. Unless their white clothes are pretty well torn they do not take them off. As they wear their clothes asleep and awake, most of them are very filthy, and the fearful stench from them is unbearable.

No. 4.

On the 25th we weighed anchor from this Bay and on the 27th anchored in the Bay of Unkôtsuki in Kegushakudô (36° N. Lat. 129°. 10′ E. Long) opposite to Tamagawe in Echizen, the distance being 300 miles. From Fusan to this place the distance is 60 miles. The Bay is wide and level ground abundant. The sea shore is sandy and the soil resembles that of Fusan.

On the 28th three officers went on shore in the ship's boat, and shortly afterwards, upon the sound of a bell and a drum, 300 or 400 Corean soldiers came up. The general dressed in a light-red coat rode in a sedan chair, and they all came close to our men and sat down. The general made persons, whom they took for his officers, converse with them in writing. They said "To what country and circuit do you belong and what manner of men are you?" (They had to hold their sides from laughter when they asked them according to the etiquette of their country to what circuit they belonged and what manner of men they were. It was because there are eight circuits in Corea they asked to what circuit they belonged. As to their asking what manner of men they were, all the people in that country have a ticket which states their circuit, village, name, age, height, appearance, whether they have beards or not, and, in addition, their complexion is distinguished whether it is dark or fair. Nevertheless seven or eight-tenths of the people are dark.) "Why do you anchor here?" They replied. "Our ship "is a vessel of war of the Empire of Great Japan. We "are travelling round all the countries in treaty with us, "and we are landing here for the purpose of getting "wood and water." They said, "Why do you carry arms "in your ship? They also said, "The officer who sits in "the military tent on the sea shore is the local Gover- "nor of the Gejitsu *Ken* in the Kegushaku circuit. "When foreign ships anchor, the officials of the place "according to custom make minute enquiries, and it is "the law of our country for them to report to the Gover- "nor of the Province, who informs the Sovereign; it is "forbidden to people of other countries to land. With "reference to your request for wood and water, after "we have examined [illegible] your ship, we may "give them to you." They also said, "As you "are Japanese how is it that your dress and ship "are foreign?" Also, "The paper and money which "you use belong to our country. Where did you "get them?" (During our conversation in writing we used Japanese paper. The reason of their asking this peculiar question was because the paper of that country was the same as ours. As to the Corean money, we got it at Sôniyo. It is said that they were astonished when they saw our cook use this for the purpose of purchasing fish.) Our officers took no notice of any one of their questions, and thought it better to call officials and ask why they made these impertinent questions, than to waste time uselessly. Having learnt the reason, and promised to return to the ship, they at once went to it and reported the circumstances to the captain. On looking then towards the country a tent was seen pitched on a high hill, and hundreds of Corean soldiers in white dress filled the hills and plains. After a time soldiers in white coats sailing in many boats made for our ship. When they were not far off they dispersed the boats of sight-seers which had assembled and came alongside. When we saw the Corean boat alongside our gangway there were three officers in it dressed in light-green coats. The name written on the flag of one was "Bunjô-bepposhoshuki," on that of the other "Bunjô-gunkwan-hiyôki." They held in their hands a yellow muslin flag, about a foot square, and these two men asked leave to enter the ship. Thereupon, when we told them to tell their chief to come, they pushed off and another similar boat pulled up. Hence we allowed them to come on board in order to make enquiries. Then one, together with the two who carried the flags, came on board and the captain and officers met them on the after-deck. They merely peered about without saying a word. They took up an opera-glass which was on the deck and looked through it. They looked into the cannons, &c., and finally the three men sat down on the deck and the men who carried two flags put them in the collars of their coats. The captain and officers were disappointed in them, and on enquiring their rank, title and names of them, they said "Our title is "Tenkuntaifu, and we are officers of the Gejitsu ken as "well as being Chinye-heiba-sessetoi of the province of "Kegu; my family name is Kin and my name is Meikin." (A man who carried no flag was their Secretary). When we consider the conduct of these men they can never surely, even in such an uncivilized country as Corea, give important high duties to such fools. This suspicion rose from the rank, title and name of their leader. Hence, on enquiring again, they (the two men with the flags) replied that they were inferior officers. Lying is excessive. Then we asked the reason of their curious enquiries. They said "Japan and Corea being neighbouring countries, why had we anchored here without cause?"

They also said "How many men are there in the ship?" and that they wished to examine the articles stored in it. As one of the men who had put the flag in the collar of his coat made signs of drinking, he was told to write down what he meant. Whereupon he wrote "If you have good "jars of wine, give me two." Then the captain and officers, being angry at their insolence and want of politeness, turned them out of the ship. These men were not ashamed of themselves, and going off in their boat returned to the shore in company with the boats of the soldiers. The captain thought that the Coreans ought not to have treated us with contempt, and that they certainly ought not to have asked for the jars. He sent five officers on shore to investigate the matter. The officers armed the boatmen with rifles, and they went off in a boat to speak at once with the local officer. When they looked towards the land Coreans in white dress were assembled on the shore. When the boat was near the shore officers and soldiers pulled up their clothes and went into the water, and surrounding the boat inspected it. The boat's crew to make way brandished their swords and waved the rudder (*sic*; oars probably are meant) backwards and forwards and tried to make them retire. Some of the Coreans beat the water with their staves behind the spectators to keep them off. But the assembled spectators kept dispersing and coming up again, so that they could not [illegible] a passage. When our officers were greatly perplexed the men with the staves

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luckily changed their tactics and beat both officers and soldiers without distinction of person. They were greatly bewildered at this. In this way they unexpectedly made a passage and were able to land. The men with staves went before, so we took our boat's crew with us and went to the sandy-place where we saw a tent pitched on the high'ground, and in another place several thousand soldiers in white dress were collected. Another band of men in white dress followed in the rear of the officers, kicking up the dust and sand with their feet, and what with the men who had previously assembled on the shore the confusion was very great. The crew of the boat having brandished their swords and driven them off, they hastened towards the tent.

No. 5.

After reproving the officials who came on board on that day for their rudeness, and after sending them back, the captain despatched five officers with armed sailors on shore to investigate their insulting conduct. When they had driven off the soldiers who had collected, these latter fled towards the tent on the rising ground, and the intervening space was about thirty feet. On looking at the tent, it consisted of a temporary hut abont six feet square, and to the front, left and right of it, officers and soldiers were drawn up. The soldiers carried matchlocks with balls of three *momme* and rusty spears. They had a very clownish, clumsy appearance and were exceedingly ludicrous. Some of them were laughing with their spear points stuck in the ground, and some were talking, using their rusty spears as sticks. Some were kneeling and some were standing with their backs turned to us. When the Coreans saw our officers advancing quickly, the soldiers on the right and left, vehemently shaking their hands, made signs to them to advance by a side road, but our officers continued to laugh and did not obey them. Having at length proceeded within twenty-four or twenty-six yards, they saw a thing like a tall umbrella sticking in the ground, and at the bottom of it were heaped up what appeared to be money, drums and trumpets, all old, broken and unsightly. They went six or eight yards further and looked; the man who was seated inside the hut, clad in a light red dress, was no doubt the officer of the Kegushaku circuit. The under officers were seated on the right and left outside the tent. Greatly astonished, several stood up and prevented our men approaching the entrance. Then the spectators who had been previously driven away again came to this place. As they surrounded our officers, the sailors in the rear tried to drive them off, but as they were numerous they were unable to do so. The spectators kept pulling the clothes of the officers and looking at them, touching their epaulettes and swords and staring at them, and their rudeness was very great. But as it was merely admiration for what was novel to them, it would have been foolish to have scolded them unreasonably and we endured it for a long time. In considering this from our point of view—we cannot say that it was not rude, but how was it that they did not think it rude? This depends upon whether the Government instructs the people or not, and it was not the fault of the people alone. Some delay took place while our officers were seeking for an opportunity to speak with the Corean local officials. The men mentioned above who carried staves again ran up and dispersed the spectators, and as they suddenly beat two or three men in the crowd they were greatly bewildered; some dropped their hats and some threw away their spears and fled, some fell down and some were trodden upon and made wry faces. The officers having by this means gained an opportunity, they took the sailors with them and at length sat down before the local officer. As there was no help for it, his attendants, by his orders, spread rough mats in front of them and begged them to sit down. Our officers took off their hats and were polite, but they took no notice of his request. The sailors grounded their arms and drew up in line behind the officers. When our officers gave their cards the attendants received them, and immediately kneeling before the local officer handed them to him. Although the spectators, being terrified by the men with the staves had withdrawn, they assembled and came up again, but fell back through fear of the stave-bearers' fierce eyes. They withdrew to a distance and made a boisterous noise. When the attendants greatly pressed our officers to sit down, they came before them with their caps off and said that it was the etiquette of their country to stand erect. Thereupon the local officer made his attendant say, "Our chief will get up and offers you his compliments." The local officer then came forward and raised both his hands in his sleeves above his eyes. Our officers returned the politeness. After mutual compliments were over, the local officer sat down and again pressed our officers to sit down, but, as they paid no attention to it, his attendants, by his orders, brought out a great, old common chair, and although he begged them to sit down, they firmly declined. Whenever the local officer looked at the book in which the conversation was written, his attendants gathered round him and put their heads next to his, and read aloud after him. It was very peculiar. Then our officers said to the Governor, "We have been ordered by our captain to ask you a number of questions." After this, a conversation was carried on between the officers of the *Unyokan* and the Corean Governor, and the latter at length, having no arguments to bring forward, could not reply. Upon this he threw the blame upon the subordinates and intended to punish them, but our officers interposed and they were pardoned. The particulars of these things are long and we will therefore postpone relating them till to-morrow.

No. 6

When the *Unyokan* was anchored in the Bay of Unkôtsuki in the Kegushaku circuit the officers landed and had an interview with the local officer. They communicated the captain's order by means of writing, and carried on the following conversation with the object of complaining of the inferior officers for their rudeness. "After "our vessel entered the Bay, officers were ordered to land. "Upon this, you, accompanied by many soldiers, came to "this place and by means of persons who appeared to us "inferior officers said, To what country, to what circuit, "and to what village do you belong, and what manner of "men are you and why do you anchor here? As you "are the local officer of the province of Kegu, how is it "that you do not know the flag of a neighbouring country? "You said, "Why do you carry arms in your ship. If "you do not know the use of arms, how is it that you are "the general of a number of soldiers?" You also "said "The officer who sits &c. (above part 4.)" You "prevented our officers landing: this was a breach of good "faith. In order to make the intercourse between our "two countries perfect, we endeavoured to be friendly, "but you on the contrary were opposed to this, and "further, what was the meaning of your insolent words "that you would give us wood and water after you had "examined our goods?" You said "If you are Japanese, "why are your dress and ship foreign? How is it that "you were unaware that we had already informed your "Government of the style of our dress and of other "reforms: we are not now the same as in the periods "Tensho and Bunroku (end of 16th century). Ac-"cording to changes in the times customs must also "be changed. Our Emperor by his transcendant "genius noted the condition of the world, and the result "was the institution of numerous reforms and the re-"organization of the State. By strengthening our navy, "adopting improved guns and investigating all manner of "things, we endeavoured to enlarge our knowledge. We "are not alone in this; this is the age for every State in "the world to vie one with the other. At such a time "if we are behind the times, what will Heaven say if we "are unacquainted with the civilization of the world? "That we are not fulfilling our duties as men. Do you "consider this well." With reference to our money and paper.—"The paper is a production of Japan—the money "was what was used at our public office in Fusan. What "do you mean by your unreasonable suspicions and your "unnecessary language, as if you had arrested and were "examining thieves? However, our officers did not care "about wasting time in a useless and long conversation, "and as it was customary to make enquiries, we promised "to come again and returned to our ship. After a time "three officers accompanied by a number of boats contain-"ing soldiers came to our gangway, and said that they "wished to make enquiries. The captain allowed them "to come on board, and as they were representatives of

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"the local officer we treated them as we would have done "the local officer himself, but not one shewed us any "politeness, but (their demeanour) was just as it was at "the moment of their coming on board. Without saying a "word they stood at the guns and taking up an opera-"glass looked through it, and finally, having put the flags "they carried in the collars of their coats, they sat down "on the deck. Thereupon when we enquired their rank "title and name, one of them wrote that his title was "Tsukun-taifu and that he performed the double duties of "an officer of the Gejitsu *Ken* and of Chinye-heiba-"sessetoi of the province of Kegu, that his family name "was Kin and his name Meikin. But on considering "their conduct we thought that not one of them held a "high rank, and on enquiring again we were told that the "men who carried the flags were inferior officers. On "enquiring the reasons of their asking questions one of "the inferior officers said, Japan and Corea are neigh-"bouring countries: why do we anchor in this place? "You asked how many sailors there were and said that "you wished to examine the articles on board. But in "the middle of the conversation the man who carried "the flag with the words "Burijô-bepposho Shuki" "on it in his coat collar, suddenly made signs of "drinking and wrote, If you have any good jars of "wine, give me two. The captain and officers seeing "their demeanour, were very angry, and at once con-"cluded the interview. With reference to what the "officer said about Corea and Japan being neighbours— "this was the reverse of facts. As Japan and Corea "have always been neighbours and had intercourse with "each other, what is the meaning of saying that we have "had no reason for coming? With reference to your "speaking about the number of sailors, we have no "objection to tell you, but why do you want to examine "our goods? You thought to frighten us by insolent "language and a large force of soldiers, and you sent "inferior officers with a number of boats full of soldiers, "but you had no clear course of action and you not only "have no method, but your asking for jars of wine during "a conversation was like a child or a madman. Why do "you assume such airs and treat others with contempt? "If they were officials, sent by you to make enquiries, I "must consider that everything was done by your desire. "If this be so, how can we be silent? A great disgrace "to our country cannot be overlooked. If this was after "all unintentional, and arose from the rudeness of an "inferior officer, I beg that you will fully explain it and "answer our questions. As this is a matter concerning "the intercourse of our two countries, it is important that "by carefully discussing this in a mutually friendly spirit, "we should long preserve, without estrangement, our "intercourse intact. Do you think over this well."

We will publish the day after to-morrow the answer of the Governor, and how, having summoned the subordinate officers, he censured and punished them.

October 12th. For certain reasons we do not publish the rest of the Corean News.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of October 13, 1875.)

The *Unyokan*, having returned from Corea to Nagasaki in July, proceeded from thence to Kobe. She left Kobe on the 26th August and again went to Nagasaki; on the 12th September she anchored at the Goto islands. Thence she traversed the Corean sea, passing the neighbourhood of Quelpart, and shaped her course towards Newchwang in China. As she was only a small man-of-war, she had no very large supply of wood or water, so that on the 19th, when passing the island of Kokwa, at the mouth of the river leading up to the Corean capital, she anchored about three *ri* from the land, and having lowered two boats, examined the ship's position, and sounded the depth of the anchorage. They then turned towards the land to enquire whether coal could be had, to make arrangements for getting water, and to buy fowls or fish. They passed the first fort, and were between the island and third fort when a musket was suddenly fired at our boat, which was compelled to return the fire. The firing continued for some time, but none of the balls took effect. Meanwhile it had begun to rain heavily, so they tried to get back to the ship, when the fort fired guns on them, but did not take effect, and they were able to retire safely. On the following day (the 20th) the ship attempted to approach the shore, but found it too shallow, so that they were obliged to open fire upon the forts from a long distance out at sea. Two shells went right into the middle of them, and some of the Coreans must have been killed. It was, however, too far off to gain any decisive victory, so that the fighting was given up, though it was not yet dark, and the ship's head turned the other way. There are a great many small islands in this place, and there was great danger from the strong current of the river. It was very hard to put the ship about, or to cast anchor. Our ship accordingly retired about 2 *ri*, where she stopped and made preparations for attacking the Castle of Yesô. The next morning before daybreak two boats were lowered with thirty-two officers, marines and sailors in all. They landed just under the eastern gate of the Castle. The Corean white-coated soldiers then began to shoot arrows and fire matchlocks through the loopholes. Here one of our sailors was hit by a ball, and one wounded in the loin by an arrow, but the officers pressed on, climbed over the mud-wall, entered the castle and opened the eastern gate. The bugle for the assault was then blown repeatedly, and marines and sailors rushed in together, firing volleys of musketry. They quickly went round to the south gate and set fire to the houses. The ship also fired guns into the Castle from time to time. The white-coated soldiers seeing this, imagined they were attacked by a strong force, and all took to flight from the western gate. Six of our men had however posted themselves on the Bansei Bridge, outside this gate, and cut off their retreat, so that not one of them passed it. They were in a great state of alarm when they found their means of escape taken away from them, and both men and officers clambered down the steep bank on the south-eastern side, and in the hope of escaping to the opposite island of Matsuyama, they stripped off their clothes and plunged into the sea. Unfortunately for them it was full tide, and they could not cross by wading. As they were hesitating, we fired on them and killed twenty-four, besides whom a great many must have been drowned. Not more than six or seven reached the island of Matsuyama. In the castle the fire gained strength rapidly, and the whole scene presented the aspect of war. We then searched out a dozen of Corean soldiers who had concealed themselves in different places. Three of these seemed to be officers from their sticks of command.

This happend on the 21st September at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

As we stated in yesterday's paper, the "*Unyôkan*" anchored off the castle of Yesô, which is on the coast in the circuit of Kenki in Corea, and sent on shore soldiers in two boats. When the castle had been quickly stormed before 11 o'clock on the 21st, Inouye, the captain, landed and sacked the castle: they took as booty 36 cannons, and besides these, not only bows and arrows, spears, swords, and guns, but drums, trumpets, books and all sorts of things, and having made the angry Corean soldiers carry them, they stowed them all away in the ship. After this they hoisted the national flag of Japan on the top of the castle, and having set soldiers to guard it they waited, thinking that soldiers would certainly march out from the capital and come (to attack them), but not a single report of a gun was heard on the land. As the day closed without anything happening, we were all greatly disappointed. A feast was spread on the deck of the ship to which the sparks of the burning castle gave a relish, and whilst raising shouts of victory and drinking wine the morning of the 22nd broke, but on all sides everything was quiet, and as there was no sign of horsemen coming (to attack them) they thought that all was over, and the *Unyokan* set sail early in the morning of 23rd and after six days arrived at Nagasaki, on the 29th. The whole of this affair occurred unexpectedly and certainly did not arise from any attack on our part. It appears that it was because the Corean soldiers did not know what was right when they commenced firing on the ship of a neighbouring country, the crew of which attempted to land for the purpose of getting wood and water, when on their journey, that we fired upon them in return as a caution to Kôrai. Well! it was capitally managed. There are

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a few other particulars, but we will give these to-morrow.

The Castle of Yesô is on an island a little way from the land, and it is not 2 *ri* in circumference. On each of the four sides there is a gate. The *Unyôkan* anchored at a distance of three *ri* off the eastern gate. Our attack was made from the Eastern gate—the number of our men was thirty-two, of whom three were officers, ten were marines and the rest sailors. The strong forts of this castle are on the seashore between the E. and S. gates. Outside the Western gate is a bridge named Bansei. The road over it leads to the mainland. As our men blocked up this road, the Corean soldiers in white coats fled, and losing their way descended the steep cliffs and entered the sea with the intention of crossing over to the Island of Matsuyama on the South, but unfortunately for them it was high tide at that time and numbers were drowned—of these, one whom we took to be the general was drowned. The sleeves of his coat were red and the back of it was brown. The valuable things of the plunder were thirty-six bronze cannons: and the curious things consisted of a drum more than six feet in diameter In addition to this there were four drums three feet in diameter. Their trumpets were very like toy trumpets used by children in Japan. Their bows also were very like the Japanese. Their arrows were exactly like those in Japan. The swords were numerous, but they must have been bought in Japan. The guns were all matchlocks. Among the booty was a French book on gunnery translated into Chinese. In a journal owned by a soldier who was taken prisoner, it was written that the garrison of the castle of Yesô usually amounted to 250 men. This place stretches into the sea to the S. E. of the Bay of Kôkwa, and the thermometer stood at seventy-five or seventy-six. It faces, though at a distance, Yentai in China.

In the first instance when two of the ship's boats with soldiers in them were making for the Eastern gate, two men were shot by a gun fired from one of the loopholes of the castle. The captain and every one, upon seeing this, felt anxious, as they did not know what the Coreans intended to do. Just as the trumpet from the castle sounded the signal to fire, smoke rose from the back part of the castle, and finding that our men had certainly set it on fire and that the victory was theirs, it is said that they felt comfortable.

The *Unyôkan* set sail from the Bay of Kokwa on the 23rd, and, having called on the way at a certain island and obtained water, arrived at Nagasaki on the 29th. The above circumstances were at once telegraphed to Yedo. Moriyama, too, who had returned to Nagasaki at this time, telegraphed the news to Yedo, and in accordance with the answer from Yedo "Sail at once in the *Kasugakan* and go to Bay of Fusan," he set sail on the 1st at 4 a.m. from Nagasaki and proceded at once to Corea.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Corea: Reported Interference of the British Minister.

(Hochi Shimbun, October 17th)

We have heard the following street rumour, viz, that the British Minister has advised the Japanese Government in favour of war against Corea. Of course we do not lightly give this our belief, but though we cannot as yet tell whether or not it is true, yet judging from the state of circumstances, it seems that it may possibly be true, so that we shall assume for the moment that it is correct and make a few remarks upon it.

If we consider the position in which Mr. Parkes stands at the present time, we see that he is an Ambassador to Japan as representative of H.M. the Queen of England and of the English Government. Every person enrolled on the English register and having the name of Englishman who is resident in Japan, is under his jurisdiction. It follows therefore that English residents in Japan closely observe the action which he takes for their protection and in accordance with his action, they blame or praise him, they give him their adherence, or withdraw their support. His interests are therefore the interests of the English residents and consequently it is greatly to his advantage to gratify their wishes by taking up their interests.

Now if there were at present war in the Eastern seas, who would lose by it, who would be the gainers? It must be admitted that the men of the West would be the gainers, and the men of the East losers. Amongst the former the English would become the capitalists to advance the money, contractors, or agents, to the Japanese army and Navy, supply agents, and in addition they would discover at once many other employments such as missions, etc, connected with this matter. The English would therefore pray almost all for a war with Corea. Is not the design of furthering one's own interest by disturbing other countries an insolent and audacious one? Now as Mr. Parkes, with his well known acuteness, has fully penetrated this disposition, it must be admitted that it is not impossible that he should use all his efforts to comply with their desires. Hence we see that if the report is true that Mr. Parkes has advocated war with Corea to our Government, this is not the language of Mr. Parkes, but is the same as if the English foreign residents had caused Mr. Parkes to say this. At any rate this is not the language of a man charged with a national responsibility, (by Japan) but of a man seeking his own interests, and there is no doubt that its tendency is disadvantageous to Japan. We earnestly hope that our Government will not be led away by such beguilement.

This is however after all nothing more than a street rumour, and has not been verified, and therefore we cannot pronounce a positive opinion, but if by any chance there were such a thing, we pray that the Japanese Government will stand firm nor lend their ears too readily to the instigations of Englishmen who are looking after their own interests. The Japanese Government have plenty of debates to listen to at home, they can have no time to give their attention to the loquacity of foreigners.

Miura Katsuhito.

The Same.—An Absolute Denial.

(From "Hochi Shimbun" of this date, Oct. 23rd).

The article in the *Hochi Shimbun*, No. 806 of the 17th instant, in which it is assumed that Sir Harry Parkes, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and the English residents in Japan, favour a war with Corea, is false and slanderous. The said Minister has never advised this Government in favour of a war with Corea, but on the contrary advised them not to go to war without very grave cause.

(Signed) Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Corea—War or no War?

(Chôya Shimbun.)

Some of the writers on the Corean question say the present complications had their origin in the views of the *ex-Sanghi* Saigo, Soyeshima and Ito, who urged the matter. But I think that the *Sanghi* urged it because they found such views prevailing throughout the country. This question had its true origin with Sada Yoyejiro of the Yamaguchi *ken*, who went over to Corea as Japanese envoy immediately after the Revolution. He stated to the Coreans that the Mikadoate had been restored, and tried to induce them to pay tribute as they had done in former days. But the Coreans refused to comply with this demand, and said something like the following:—

"Some years ago, in the neighbourhood of Kirin, we had battles at sea with the Americans and the French, and our people protected the country, caring nothing about their lives. They all struggled in spite of intense suffering, while you did not even send over an envoy. Was this indicative of such friendship as a neighbour ought to feel? In olden times when our country was in great distress, your Shogun Taiko Hideyoshi sent a great force against us, which overran and subdued nearly the whole country. We showed, indeed, outward signs of submission at that time, but our hearts were bitterly opposed to you, and our conduct was solely due to the fact that we had not the power to oppose you. From that time we have cherished a feeling of resentment towards you, and determined to revenge ourselves whenever we had the

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power and opportunity. We would advice your return as soon as possible. If you choose to send over a fleet into our waters, do so; and if you do not come over here, we will make war upon you, and institute some investigations into your past proceedings."

When we read the above evidence of the insolence of the Coreans, it caused in us pain and anger. But, on further reflection, we thought, What could have been the object of the Government in sending this envoy? Have we not given these people cause to insult us? Subsequently we heard that there was much division among the political parties in Corea, and this seemed to prove that all the Coreans were not so reckless as might be inferred from the preceding, so that this insolent reply might only have come from one of these parties. Our Government took the same view of the question, and acted in a very straight-forward manner, sending several envoys with the idea of reviving our old friendship. But the antagonistic party in Corea has largely increased in strength and members, and the Corean affair became a Cabinet question which caused the resignation of several of the *Sanghi*, led to the Saga insurrection, the Formosa expedition with its Chinese Indemnity, the Osaka assembly, the limitations imposed on the highest seat of power, and the *Chikuhokuan Kwaigi*. All these had their origin in this one cause. Moriyama, Hirotz and others, who are well acquainted with all these past affairs, went over to Corea, and remained there a long time in the hope of restoring a feeling of amity between the two nations. Rumour said some time back that the party opposed to us were becoming more powerful, while, on the other hand, we have lately heard that the party who are desirous of making reforms are coming into power and are disposed to be friendly. It was therefore with much surprise that we heard that while our ship of war the *Unyokan* was passing Kokura Island, the Coreans suddenly opened fire upon her, which our people returned, landing afterwards, taking the fort, and carrying away the guns as trophies. This action has caused much excitement among our people, and some urge an expedition to Corea, while others oppose it, both having their reasons for their views, while others again are indifferent whether war be declared or not.

Yet we think that those who urge their country to war at this moment can hardly escape the imputation of recklessness. Their main ground is that unless war is declared our country's honour will be tarnished. They say that if a country is to remain independent its honour must be preserved from injury; that our treatment of the Coreans has not been insulting, while their treatment of us has certainly been so; that a hostile expedition should be sent over there or we shall be regarded with contempt by foreigners; that our power will be diminished by this, and that our certain decadence will prevent our going to war at all in future. Those, on the other hand, who argue against war say:—Corea at present is like past Japan. We fired upon foreign ships at Shimonoseki, but neither the Europeans nor the Americans came and made an immediate attack upon us. They treated us with moderation, and in like manner we ought not to make war suddenly on Corea. We must bear with this for the present, and wait until entire order has been restored among ourselves, when it may be more expedient to make war. Perhaps, too, meanwhile, the Coreans will come to a better frame of mind, and peace and amity between us may be restored.

But those who urge war again reply, that such arguments seem reasonable and sober enough, but that they are not so much impressed with the kindness of the western powers, who took several millions from us in the shape of an indemnity, an act which has no softness of treatment in it. If an envoy should be sent to Corea and an indemnity were obtained, of course we could no longer urge a war; but, in case our terms were not agreed to, there is nothing to be once but to declare war and throw a force into the country."

These are the views of the most moderate of those who urge war, but we cannot bring ourselves to agree with them. We are not of opinion that we are going to conquer the eight provinces of Corea in a day, or that we can so easily subdue the country with our well-disciplined troops.

And now a few words to those who say that it would be dishonourable to us if we do not make war and that a war would promote the civilization of this country. Should I plead fully against war at this moment, I should fail for want of space; and as many other writers have done this from various stand-points, I will confine myself to touching the only one which here seems to demand notice. What is that honour which those speak about who urge war with Corea? A name is but an emblem of a thing, and when a good thing has been done, we call it good. In war it is the same. If, after taking every thing into consideration, we were sure of being successful, we might talk about honour.* But does it not make one tremble to talk about going to war in our present circumstances? I will not argue the point presented by the Shimonoseki affair, but is it not a little far-fetched to compare Japan to Europe or America, who are always prepared for war? If this fact were taken into sufficient consideration, one conclusion only could possibly be arrived at. If you are desirous of risking the blood and treasure of the nation under these circumstances, you cannot escape being called reckless. Of course, although I argue in this manner, if any enemy were to attempt to invade us, whatever its power might be, we must fight. I cannot tell what the Coreans may do in future years, but I say that a hostile expedition to Corea at this moment would be madness, and thus to the full extent of my power I shall agree against war.

Corea.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

On the question of war or peace with Corea, our opinion differs from that of other journals. We think that an investigation should be made into the last outrage upon us, and if war is necessary, we should go to war. These grounds we have repeatedly taken in arguing the question. But the other journals and their correspondents are constantly attacking our views, and say that we care only for the honour of the country, and nothing for its welfare and tranquillity, though is not pretended that we stand alone in our views. Thinking that the decision for peace or war is one of vital moment, we have meditated silently upon it for some days, but being now more decided in our opinion than ever, we would address the following words to those who hold contrary opinions.

We observe, then, that our opponents give no reasons for their views, but simply express a dislike for war, a feeling which we attribute to fear. Those who hold these views are not few, and they apparently have but one ground for it, and with this we are treated daily in the newspapers. If put into a few words, their position seems to be this:—The treasury is exhausted, the minds of the people are not in harmony, we are not in a state of preparation, and those who go a step further say that we have no interests which could be advanced by a war with Corea. They further say that trouble may arise between ourselves and China, and should foreigners become mediators between the two countries, war could not be prosecuted.† Many of the lower orders fear that the troops would become arrogant and refuse to obey their superiors, and that after the Coreans had been beaten, these troops would return home and give trouble by their turbulence.

Now, although our Japan is but a small island in the East, and our country is poor and weak, is it not one of the independent countries of Asia? And are we not to investigate such an affair as this late Corean outrage? Can we preserve our claim to be called an independent nation if we pass it over without proper notice? We cannot tell beforehand whether or not our interests would be subserved by an expedition, and there is no

* This writer little thought that he was hovering on the confines of Shakespeare's world when he wrote this. Yet what says Falstaff?—

"Honour pricks me on. Yea, but how if honour prick me off when I come on? how then? Can honour set to a leg? No. Or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honour hath no skill in surgery then? No. What is honour? A word. What is in that word, honour? What is that honour? Air. A trim reckoning!—Who hath it? He that died o'Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. Is it insensible then? Yea, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? No. Why? Detraction will not suffer it:—therefore I'll none of it: Honour is a mere scutcheon, and so ends my catechism."

† This is a reference to the means by which the late quarrel between China and Japan was adjusted.

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reason to suppose that foreigners would step in and act as mediators. Although Corea may be a small country, we must not despise it. This affair has no analogy with the late Formosa *imbroglio*, and we ought to send an envoy to China first to treat about it. If China does not agree to our views on the question, we ought to declare war against Corea, bearing this in mind, that if we keep well on our guard we have no reason to fear anything.

It is very evident that this Corean affair cannot be suffered to remain as it is. An envoy should be sent to enquire into it, and if we cannot obtain satisfactory explanations about it, there is only one course open to us, viz, to declare war.

Some object to these views that although Japan has undoubtedly received an insult, it comes from an Asiatic nation, and this is not disgrace to us.† But powerful countries like England and France have made war upon Asiatic countries for insults arising during their mutual intercourse. At this very moment there is trouble between China and England, and the latter has a claim on the former, and should China not concede the demands made on her, war will probably be declared. This is due to the sentiment that when one nation has offered an insult to another, it must either be repaired or avenged. But if England should shrink from war on account of the expense, and say that an insult from the Chinese is no reflection upon her honour, what would the English people say? We do not see why a difference should be made between England and China, and Japan and Corea.

The Samurai's Pensions.

(Choya Shimbun.)

A disease called idleness has been very prevalent in Japan for a long time past among the *kadzoku* and the *shidzoku*, while it is rare indeed among the *heimin*. Is not this strange? I have suffered endless anxiety lest the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* should lose their precious lives by this disease, but, until lately, I never was able to understand why it prevailed so extensively among them. I have, however, recently discovered both its origin and the remedy for it. I hear that the *jinrikisha* men, who are supposed to be among the lowest of the people, can only earn about 50 or 60 cents a day by very hard labour. It is obvious that these people run about from morning to night in order to get their living. But if they had enough to live on from day to day without working for it, of course they would merely idle away their time. If they did so, however, in their present circumstances, another ugly disease would set in called starvation, so that they are compelled to labour from fear of this. Sufficiency, therefore, seems to be the origin of this disease, while poverty is the remedy for it. When we reflect upon the nature of the malady and the reason why it is rare among the *heimin*, we find that it is not infectious, but that it has a transforming power. Among the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku*, however, it is altogether different, for when they once catch the disease there is no fear of its transforming *them*, while it becomes infectious in the class, and is transmitted to remote generations. And thus when it has taken hold of one, there is not a single member who escapes it. I dare say the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* will say "Look at the way in which we behaved at the time of the Formosa affair; we said that we would not accept our pensions, and we would voluntarily go to war, so that we are useful enough in the time of need." But this is merely like a dependent going out with a piece of firewood or the like to beat a robber who was attacking the house in which he lived. It does not prevent his being in the position of a dependent.

I entreat the *Kadzoku* and *Shidzoku* to return the pensions which are the source of this terrible disease, and become hard-working men of the world.

† We have here a singular instance of the objection taken by the Japanese, to which we referred at some length in our summary of the events of last year, to be classed as Asiatics. The feeling, though not without some ingredient of vanity, is far from an unworthy one, and might be made a powerful lever in the hands of a friendly and sympathetic ally.

NOTELETS FROM THE NORTH.

II.

In a certain town upon the northern route—which for obvious reasons shall be nameless,—there dwells a worthy man who, if any body can be said to thrive in such a sleepy hollow may be regarded as doing well. His fellow townsmen so regard him, and their opinion must be allowed to carry great weight in such a matter, inasmuch as, to judge from the confidence with which they are always ready to speak definitely and to the point upon any subject, no matter what, they are sure to be very well-informed fellows indeed. In deference to their opinion it is that their place is called a "town." Yet persons exist who have disputed its right to such a designation, and the uppish place beyond the hill which takes some credit to itself for calling a spade a spade—as if it could be anything else—is content to speak of itself as a hamlet, although it has one house the more. That's no reason however why it should point the finger of scorn, for if eleven buildings and one Buddhist temple are not enough to settle the question, why to demonstrate anything at all in this world is an impossibility. It is true that the maps make no mention of this *urbecula*, but the good people are trouble-hating folk and have not insisted upon its being mentioned. And yet it must have been a place of some importance once, and have contained at least one fireproof storehouse. That is inferable from its name, but, hold,—to go further were to betray the secret and put a modest follow out of countenance. Not that he has anything to blush for though. For an honester or more hardworking individual—in his own opinion—does not exist, but to some persons notoriety is disagreeable, even though coupled with praise.

Pluralism is an institution at ——— and the little man alluded to may be regarded as its embodiment. For should the traveller, intent on hiring pack horses from him in his capacity as *Kaisha* officer, have committed an indiscretion, he finds himself forthwith brought up before him in the character of Mayor. What wonder if his countenance betrays a consciousness of his dignity and importance when to this is added that he is also Postmaster-general, and has entire control of all the correspondence—business and otherwise—of the community. Most ordinary persons would surely be satisfied with so much honour and emolument, but our energetic little friend is not one of these. He finds time, notwithstanding the multiplicity of his appointments—it is to no purpose to mention that he has nothing to do as Mayor, and that no letters ever go his way—to let apartments, and even to vend such simple merchandize as rapeseed oil, tobacco, sweet potatoes, cakes, straw shoes, &c. By such and suchlike industries he has acquired a little wealth, and is ever ready to share it with a needy neighbour,—when he is given good security. He has likewise from time to time improved his residence so much that his best parlour does not now let in the rain in above three places at a time. A good season last year enabled him to add three brand new props upon the side where the mansion leans most from the perpendicular, and he is in hopes, he says, if all goes well this year, to be able to relay the flooring between his two best apartments—to be sure he has but two—so that it will be possible to pass from one into the other through the sliding doors, instead of being obliged as at present to go round by the verandah for that purpose. So many and great improvements necessarily have enhanced the value of the property so much that it has become worth the looking after and is a source of very constant anxiety to him as is but natural. "Many are the accidents which may befal a house" he is wont to say, "earthquakes, typhoons and "fires. As to the two former why I snap my fingers at them. "If my house is not solidity itself with those three new props— "not unornamental either—there's no stability in anything. "But as to fires, they're real dangers. However, I have done "as much I think as any mortal man can do to meet so signal "a calamity: see there." And indeed there is a reassuring sight to be encountered on following the direction of his forefinger, for there, in full view of the visitor, is ranged a goodly row of fire buckets, painted black and duly numbered from 1 to 10 and each capable of containing at least a quart of water. Nor

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is this all, for by their side hang ten new scoops also duly numbered and of a like capacity to the buckets. This at first sight would seem an overwhelming proof of his sagacity, and it is not until further reflection that the matter presents itself in any other light. It is obvious, however, that ten fire buckets and ten scoops to fill them with would require that twenty pairs of hands should be employed at once, a man a piece to each bucket aud a scoopifer, in attendance! Now each scoop is numbered to correspond with a bucket, and does it become a point of honour for a ladler to fill none but his own special pail it may be asked? Again, if ten buckets are being handed to and fro along a line in rapid succession, one scoop only can possibly find work to do as but one bucket can arrive at any time to be refilled. What then are the other nine about? Then, last of all, from whence the water? As there is no tank or pond at hand a well must be depended on. But if a well, how use the scoops? Must the water be drawn from the well and poured into a receptacle and ladled out again into the buckets? All his is very puzzling, and on being put before the little man has not been satisfactorily explained. He "was never so bothered by questions before" he said, and although he frankly admitted that water is a useful element at a fire, he was ready to confess that until it was put in "that way it had never given him a moment's concern before."

TRAINING NOTES.

During the past fortnight the weather has been all that could have been desired for training; but, notwithstanding this, the attendance at the course in the morning is smaller than we ever remember having before seen, even for an Autumn Meeting, and beyond mere matter of fact, all work and no play, we have nothing to report.

The Tartan Stable, as usual, have again strengthened their already strong string by importing fresh blood viz: *Black Rod* and *Andante*; the former has brought with him a poorer reputation than he deserves, and of the other hardly too much can be said. The long experience, together with the intuitive knowledge which the owner of this stable possesses, makes him a formidable competitor so far as training goes and bringing his ponies to the post in good condition. In addition he has secured the services of a rider whose cunning is proverbial, and whose ability will go far to secure two-thirds of the races which we understand they already expect. All the China ponies in this stable are in excellent condition. *Monymusk*, however, appears to have somewhat lost his old dash, but his long training will tell at the finish, while *Braemar* may still be looked upon as the flower of the flock. Of the Japanese ponies in this stable little—if anything—is known. *Drift* has been in the Vet.'s hands; and the griffin *Dash* has greatly disappointed the privileged few who have seen him.

The Mystery Stable. This long string contains a great deal of new blood,—amongst them *Gladiateur* and *Favori* being the chief celebrities. They arrived rather late, but seem to have greatly improved with their work, and if they go in anything like their Shanghai form should score many wins for their noble owner. The stable, however, labors under a great disadvantage from the absence of their expected Kobe and Shanghai jockeys. *Sequin* and *Oceola* are also new arrivals, but their style of going is not much to our liking as apparently they require special races of from three to six miles to show their powers. *Dibs* is being carefully hacked,—permitted only an occasional view of the course, but the trainer's insufficient knowledge will not allow him to bring this pony to the post in proper form. *Black Douglas*, the only new Japanese pony in this stable, is not of much account; and the old ponies *Tim Whiffler*, *The Swell* and *The Snob*, are, much as at last Meeting—good ponies but not racers. The last named jumps well, but cannot compete against China Ponies. *The Laird* is another griffin from the same stable, but showy and weedy and can neither stay nor carry weight.

The Combination Stable ponies, although generally neglected, are by no means to be despised. *Kwo-pu Chin*, an old China veteran but a fresh arrival here, receives careful training between daylight and dark in the company of *Saxon*, who does great credit to his trainer for his outward appearance; and if either of them retain anything of their old speed, they will make very hot work of it for their opponents if they do not actually win themselves. *Grasshopper* is a perfect glutton for work and has vastly improved since last Meeting, and though regrets are vain, we should have much liked to see this pony entered for the Challenge Cup. The Japanese griffin *Sunshine* has made too many trips to Inoshima to be a Derby or even a Solace winner.

Captain Costigan has a remarkably handsome griffin in *Tsujiura*, though he has scarcely numbered sufficient summers to be successful this Meeting; but with good wintering he will made his mark in the Spring. *Ikey Pikey*, we have his owner's word for it, is being exclusively trained for, and will win, the Kanagawa Cup.

The Cherry and Black have no new blood in their stable except an Owner, unless, indeed, the happily named *Pretender* (late Oeillet). *Northern Light* has by no means improved since last Meeting. *Pice* is, as usual, one day lame and one day sound with no apparent reason, so that his chances in some exclusion race are just as good or doubtful, as ever. *Picayune* has lengthened out and become a racing-looking pony and is much fancied for the short distances.

Mr. Radley has not wholly forsaken the turf, as *Lord Harry* and *Ivanhoe* will still carry his colors. The former, however, although going well, stands but a poor chance unless lightly handicapped. The latter will, in the Hardle Race, meet many better jumpers than himself, but as the result of this race is invariably more doubtful than that of flat races, some happy chance may again land him a winner.

The Doctor trains on purely scientific principles and has all the latest appliances for recording the weight of his ponies daily, but we venture to think that he might do better by weighing the food and seeing that the ponies get it, as they are in anything but good condition for hard work. *Small Hope* is a compact griffin, and if better fed and not overworked would stand a good chance for the Derby. *Stale Mate* is fancied by his Owner but by no one else. *Sirius*, like his stable companions, could consume more oats than are placed before him. *The Slasher* would be more in his element hauling shirting bales than on the race course.

John Peel is a late acquisition as a pony Owner and already gives promise of being a strong supporter of the Turf. He possesses in *Bonito* a handsome pony and a pretty mover, but his China work has been too much for him to show to advantage this Meeting, beyond an exclusion race on the second-day; while the Japanese griffin *Saozuma* is too short of work to hazard an opinion regarding him.

The Russo-Mexican stable are, as usual, very strong in Japanese ponies, and possess the favorite for the Derby in *Moonshine*, a dun-colored pony with peculiar action, though it will really surprise us if he can gallop well. *Mikan*, another griffin, is more to our liking as regards style, but we doubt his being able to carry weight. Of the old ponies *Lodi* works the best and will doubtless score many wins. *Ma-stolz* is still rather gross, but goes well and strong and will make a close race for the Nippon Champion. *Moscow*, has never been a favorite with us, for though he possesses speed he has a bad temper, which the Mexican has failed to cure even with bread and jam.

General Saigo. The public generally are at a loss to know where the Russo-Mexican interest ends and the Formosan veteran's liability begins, but beyond this the ponies in this stable attract little, if any, notice. *Tabihino* can stay fairly well; he is ridden daily by a supposed cadet of noble family, but if our memory does not mislead us we have a strong suspicion of having seen him ride second in the *B tt's* race some years ago on a pony then called *Magic*. *Kondzura* and *Sakuraka* are two griffins in the same stable, also ridden by *noble* cadets, whose defective knowledge both of their own language, and that of the Club to which they have just been admitted as members, has necessitated a new vocabulary, in compiling which the Bishop of Homuroku is at present actively engaged, and which will appear before the forthcoming Meeting.

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Mr Burnside, if he does nothing else, consumes plenty of valuable oats, and his medicine-bill must be quite a study. His latest idea is to train a pony for a sack-race at the Athletic Sports, having failed to proselytise him to racing. *Pontiff* has never been known to go beyond a jog-trot, for fear of injuring his nervous system. *Pilgrim* has no competitor in his own line, but unfortunately the committee have neglected to give a prize for the best kicker.

Blue and Silver.—The little man is being more carefully looked after than ever, and altho' he seems to lack somewhat of his old spirit, will add one more Nippon Champion to his long list of winnings. *Sirocco* is a fraud, being neither useful nor ornamental.

There are many others who possess one ewe-lamb and expect to win. They are all, we fear, doomed to be disappointed with the exception of the Owner of *Crusader*, as this pony can still run the best ponies on the course to a neck for 1¼ miles. *Drift* receives regular work but he has not the pace for the ponies which are here now. *Cyclone* would make a better show of winning now than he will do a fortnight hence, unless he receives some rest.

The German stable is represented by *Mephisto*, who won't run if he could, and we seriously doubt if he is able to do so. The same may be said of the Railway griffin *Cup-bearer*, and it will certainly astonish us if *Drizzle* tries to gallop at all, much more to win.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Society was held at the Kaisei-Gakko on the 20th instant. The Chair was taken by Sir Harry Parkes.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by drawing attention to a supposed ancient bell, presented to the Society by the Kenrei of Hiogo. Quite a number of similar bronzes had been found in Japan presenting this peculiarity, that they are always found buried, and also that Japanese antiquaries, though familiar with their appearance, were entirely ignorant of their history. The size of these bronzes varied from two inches to five feet. He had seen a very large specimen exhibited at Nara. The present bronze was found by a priest in a hole in a rock. It had been questioned whether these bronzes were Chinese, and therefore the bronze before them was sent for inspection to Mr. Meadows, H. B. M. Consul at Shanghai. The bronze was afterwards forwarded to Dr. Bushell of Peking who had made bells his special study. Neither of these gentlemen however could give any information. He believed that it was of very early date and would prove to be of Corean origin, but the present disturbed state of Manchuria rendered research in that part of the globe impracticable for the present.

Mr. Syle proposed, "That the Secretary be requested to "address a communication to the German Assiatic Society, in-"viting the attendance of its members at our General Meet-"ings, whenever they may find it convenient."

This proposal was seconded by Professor Grigsby and carried unanimously.

Professor Smith rose to propose that a Physical Sub-section be formed in the Society, to facilitate research and summarise papers that *in extenso* are too technical to be of interest to a majority of the members.

Dr. Antisell thought a body such as proposed should organize itself independently of the larger Society, and, when it had achieved existence, become affiliated to the Society.

Prof. W. E. Ayrton proceeded to read Dr. Geerts' paper on Useful Metals and Minerals of the Japanese (D. Quicksilver.)

In reply to a question from the Revd. E. Syle, Dr. Antisell remarked that the geological position of mercury or its ores could not be exactly stated; it was found running through a large range of deposits.—Thus, at Idria it was found in bituminous schale of the older transition series (Silurian); at Almaden in Spain in mica schists broken up, and porphyritic granitic intrusions more recent than the coal deposits; in new Almaden and other points in California it is found higher up in the Newer Cretaceous or Older Tertiary (Eocene) beds, giving thus too great a range to warrant locating it in any exact series.—In this it resembles petroleum, which is found in the older slates as well as in the Kainozoic series.

The meeting terminated with an account given by Prof. Smith of the method he had employed for testing the strength of woods, and the results thereby attained.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the Meeting was adjourned to a Special Meeting, to be held on Wednesday, October 27th, when the paper read on the afternoon of the 20th instant will be discussed.

Correspondence.

HUME'S ARGUMENT UPON MIRACLES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yedo, October 20th, 1875.

Sir,—In last week's issue of the *Japan Mail* you insinuate that clergymen say things in the pulpit which they would not dare to say in ordinary conversation, feeling secure that no matter how bold the assertion, they will, owing to the circumstances, come off scatheless. I myself should have thought that after the recent case in Yokohama, in which a clergyman was made to say in the public prints even things which he did not say, but which it was probably thought he ought to have said, such a theory was fairly exploded. As it seems, however, that it is not so, I shall be much obliged if you will allow me to say a few words—out of the pulpit,—in reference to your challenge as to the unassailability of Hume's position with respect to miracles. I will promise to be as brief as I can—even I fear at the expense of clearness—though the subject is one which to argue fairly would take more time than I can afford and more space in your journal than would be at my disposal.

The two great arguments against miracles in our day are that they contradict (1) universal experience; and (2) natural law—and although both of these do ultimately resolve themselves into the same thing, yet for the sake of clearness we will at present keep them distinct.

What, then, in the first place is this universal experience which renders the belief in miracles impossible? It is the universal experience of individuals. And in what does the experience of any individual consist? It consists in the observation of facts. We see in nature in numberless instances various species of facts taking place, and various other species of facts invariably attend them. For example, if I have cut my finger I have observed that a particular sensation which we call pain has invariably followed. This apparent relation then between the two classes of facts, we, without at all understanding it, summarily call cause and effect. And the observation of the constant conjunction of two facts in this relation begets in us the expectation that if the first, which we call cause, takes place, the second, to which we give the name of effect, will certainly follow. But that this expectation is without any solid foundation is clear if we only consider that we know nothing whatever of any real connexion between these two classes of objects, or any necessary sequence. I have observed that one fact does follow the other fact, but when I search for the reason I am in darkness. The inference from one to the other rests upon no ground of the understanding, and therefore the experience that they have always happened in this connexion is not available for divining what may happen in the future. We can have—as you will acknowledge—no experience of anything that has not yet happened, and there is no logical ground for our expectation that the present order of nature will continue for one instant longer like what it has been in the past. Although this truth appears to me self-evident, I will in support of it quote one or two passages from the writings of the great philosopher himself—who, to do him justice, did not, in my opinion, in private attach so much weight to the conclusiveness of his argument against the possibility of miracles as some of his followers have done. In Part III, Section VI, of his Treatise of Human Nature, Hume says—"There can be no demonstrative arguments to prove that those instances of which we have had no experience resemble those of which we have had experience." And again, after an examination of the basis upon which the belief in the order of nature rests—

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"When it is asked," he says, "what is the foundation of all our reasonings and conclusions concerning the relation of cause and effect, it may be replied in one word —*experience*. But if we ask, what is the foundation of all conclusions from experience? this implies a new question which may be more difficult of solution..... Experience can be allowed to give direct and certain information of those precise objects only, and that precise period of time which fell under its cognizance; but why should this experience be extended to future times and other objects? It must be acknowledged that there is here a consequence drawn by the mind, that there is a certain step taken, a process of thought and an inference which wants to be explained. These two propositions are far from the same. I have found that such and such an object has always been attended with such an effect. I shall allow, if you please, that the one proposition may be justly inferred from the other; I know in fact that it always is inferred; but if you insist that the inference is made by a chain of reasoning I desire you to produce that reasoning—I cannot find, I cannot imagine any such reasoning. You say that one proposition is an inference from the other; but you must confess that the inference is not intuitive, neither is it demonstrative. Of what nature is it then? To say it is experimental is begging the question. For all inferences from experience *suppose* as their foundations that the future will resemble the past: it is impossible therefore that any arguments from experience can prove this resemblance. Let the course of things be allowed hitherto ever so regular, that alone without some new argument or inference proves not that for the future it will continue so.—No reading or enquiry has yet been able to remove my difficulty. Can I do more than propose it to the public, even though perhaps I have small hopes of obtaining a solution? We shall at all events by this means be sensible of our ignorance, if we do not augment our knowledge." *(Enquiry concerning the Human Understanding, Sec, iv.)* So much then for the slender grounds which experience affords for an argument against the possibility of miracles.

Again, secondly, if we turn to an examination of the inferences drawn from what we call natural law against the possibility of miracles, we shall find that exactly the same reasoning applies here as in the previous case. For our idea of natural law traced to its foundation is found to arise from our experience that, as I said before, certain special facts in nature are always followed by certain other facts, as, for instance, the fact that flame is always accompanied by heat. But the observation of these two separate facts in no way proves any real connexion between them. When the first observer beheld an apple fall to the ground, he must, if he were a thoughtful man, have certainly been astonished, and he could have formed no expectation that such a thing would happen a second time, because he could have formed no conception of the inert earth possessing any power of attraction. He had lived on it and constantly observed it, and it had never given such a sign of life and power before. Whence then did it derive this new power of drawing bodies to itself? Consider a parallel case. If I were to open my window now and a bat flew in, what reasonable expectation could I form that the same thing would happen if I opened the window a second time? But, if every time I opened my window a bat flew in, and if I found it to be a fact of universal experience with all men that every time a window was opened, a bat entered, I should in time cease to wonder, and calling the opening of the window the cause and the entering of the bat the effect, I should, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the circumstances, set about discovering what I might of the relations subsisting between the two facts. You may say this is absurd and different to the case of the apple falling. I answer it may seem absurd, but the reasoning applies equally well to both cases Neither you nor I know—nor shall we ever know —of any *reason* why the apple should fall any more than we do why the bat should enter. We know that the loosing of the apple from the tree *is* followed by its fall, and we have discovered a certain proportion which appears to exist between the size of the apple and the rate of its velocity in falling, but that is all, and as I do not know any reason whatever for the falling of the apple, as I can see no connexion whatever between the loosing of the apple and its falling, so neither have I any solid logical reason whatever for supposing that the next time I dislodge an apple from the tree it will fall. That I have the expectation of its doing so is very true; and that this expectation is grounded on my experience that an apple has always fallen under the circumstances in the past, is true also, but why this experience should be extended from the past into the future it would, as Hume confesses, be difficult to say.

The fault is in ourselves that the fact has ceased to seem strange, and, perhaps I may be allowed to say miraculous. We have got used to it—nothing more. The death of a dear relative is, in point of reason, as great a loss twenty years after the event as the day it happened, but we do not feel it so simply because we have got accustomed to the loss; and the case is precisely similar with respect to the wonderful and incomprehensible facts in nature with which we are surrounded. Some see in them the working of irresponsible natural law, which cannot be interfered with—which cannot change. I see in them the *direct* and *present working of the will* of an eternal and unchangeable God. My belief I believe to be the larger circle which embraces theirs,—and I venture to say that a time will come when it will be cast as the bitterest reproach at those who are now so fond of calling us obstructive, and teachers of falsehood, and clouders of the light, that they were unable to rise above the idea of fixed law to Him who is the Fountain of all law, and who, because he is unchangeable, has formed all things in harmony and proportion in this universe.

What presumption then—I will not say what proof—remains against the possibility of miracles? The presumption of experience? We have seen in what it consists. Its province lies only in the past—except by courtesy it has no voice in the determination of the future. The presumption of Natural Law? I know not what it is. In confidence I fall back upon the old hopeful words "With God all things are possible." I know that if he be really infinite, it must be—using my weak human language—no more difficult for him to interfere, if need be, with the order of nature now than it was to create the universe at first, *because it is his will* that constitutes the order of nature. I know too—in conclusion—very well that my intellect is not the measure of all truth or of every possibility, but I am responsible for the use of that intellect in the search after what is the secret of the universal, and if I arrive at a different conclusion as to what that secret is to others, it can be but a spirit of intolerance and bigotry, much as it would disclaim the charge, that would call me hard names, and hold me up to scorn.

I remain, &c.,

A. C. S.

[We have some difficulty in following our correspondent's first paragraph, but the only meaning we can extract from it is that because a clergyman was recently misrepresented by some of the Yokohama newspapers, clergymen cannot be said to fear to make statements in the pulpit which they would not make to (say) four instructed men in private conversation. We fail to see any connexion between the two positions. We certainly did imply that clergymen make statements and use arguments in the pulpit which, for whatever reason, they would not use in private conversation with instructed and accurate reasoners, and we attribute this partly to the fact that the argument of the pulpit passes for the most part without analysis and always without reply. We will do the clergy the justice to believe that the intellectual difficulties presented by the Scriptures are arrived at, by many of them at least, from their own processes of reasoning. A man of mature age in these days who feels none of these, can have no sound conception whatever, or the rudiments of it, of the constitution of the external world, or of man's mind in relation to it. The clergy may not think it wise to declare these difficulties to their congregations, and in this they have our entire sympathy. Whatever may be the soundness of their general beliefs, they undoubtedly are for the most part sincere in holding them, though rarely intellectualy scrupulous, as we think, in defending

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them. Their ingenuity is chiefly occupied with the question how they may traverse a counter-statement, not in examining into its truth. But we have no desire to press this point, which does not touch the real question at issue.

Our correspondent professes to take up the issue of the assailability of Hume's position in regard to miracles, but he seems unaware of Hume's argument to which we referred. He pleads, if we understand him rightly, that what we are apt to call the relation of cause and effect is merely a relation of sequence, and in this he is perfectly correct. But when he pleads that we have no logical ground for supposing that the present order of nature will be for one instant longer like what it has been in the past, he permits himself to be deluded by a misconception. For it is, on the contrary, most logical that we should suppose this; not on grounds of causation, but on grounds of experience, fortified by research into countless past ages of the world's history. Our correspondent will surely admit that the probability that the sun will rise to-morrow is of the nature of certainty to us, and that this is a result of our experience. On this belief in a settled order of nature, the whole framework of our life, material and intellectual, clearly rests. He seems to think that because there is no proved causation between two facts following each other in invariable sequence, that there is no argument of probability from experience. Can he have seriously reflected upon the meaning of the words he uses?

But it is not the possibility of miracles to which we referred. Of this we know and can know nothing. Hume's position is that, whether possible or impossible, we can have no proof of them. His ground, which A. C. S. does not even allude to—though we are sure that the omission is no intentional evasion, but rather a misunderstanding of the special argument to which we referred—is that while we have abundant evidence that human testimony is constantly in error, we have no good evidence that the sequence of the operations of nature has ever been disturbed, and that it is therefore far more probable that, in any given case of testimony, the asserted fact, or the explanation of it, should be erroneous, than that this invariable sequence should have been disturbed. It is a case of the balance of probabilities, and the balance is as clearly against human testimony as possible. We have no evidence whatever that a piece of stone has ever been turned into a piece of bread, or that a man who has died has come to life again; while we have countless statements that such events have occurred. We should at once concede that the authors of these statements believed, or might have believed, what they asserted. But we should not the less refuse our own belief to it; in other words we should reject the human testimony, and accept the guidance of our reason instead. We know that the annals of all religions abound with statements involving violations of natural law, and we reject these without exception on Hume's ground that it is far more probable that human testimony has erred, than that an order of nature of the violation of which neither our own experience nor our researches into the world's past give us any trustworthy evidence, has been violated. Two hundred years of science have done this for mankind: They have produced the grand conception of universal law; of the determinate relation of atoms to each other; of the necessary chain of orderly connexion between these atoms; and the absence of any evidence that this connexion can be disturbed by anything but physical cause, operating according to fixed laws.

If our correspondent will examine his illustration of the fall of the apple, he will see that it contains two obvious fallacies. He says "neither you nor I know, of any *reason* why the apple should ever fall." But we plead that we *do* know. We know that it falls in obedience to a law which, so far as its operation can be traced, is a law not only of our system, but of the universe. We may not, and do not, know the mode by which this law compels all atoms of matter to obedience, whether by means of an ether diffused throughout space, or by some other material connexion, without which it may be remembered that Newton could not conceive of the possibility of its operation. But, in opposition to our correspondent, we plead most distinctly that the apple falls in obedience to this law, and that by the same law we calculate the moon's motions, the eclipses, the time of the transit of Venus, and have even solved the huge problem of the position of Neptune when his very existence was unknown.

When A. C. S. says that "the fault is in ourselves that we no longer think these things strange, I may be allowed to say miraculous," he betrays a condition of mind with which we can have no sympathy. This seems to us—and we say so in no sneering mood, we can assure him, thinking that such humour ill becomes the discussion of these subjects—the attitude of a child, to whom all is strange, all wonderful, all unrelated to law and the calm sublime mechanism of the universe. He who is always wondering is in an ill mood for discovering. We believe with A. C. S. that these laws of which we have spoken declare the will and, in some sense reflect the mind, of an eternal, unchangeable God. But man's highest faculties are best occupied in discovering and applying them, not in standing in blank wonder before the phenomena they produce. In the one attitude of mind the nations of the world have really made vast advances: in the other their activity has been little else than a dreadful history of mutual destruction. The last sentence of our correspondent's letter is merely our own thought of last week in other terms. His brethren call us laymen hard names for coming to other conclusions than themselves about the divine government of the world. It is not we who cast the first stone. When we are upbraided as fools or evil-livers because we do not agree with them in conclusions the fallacy of which is obvious to every mind which will admit light into it, we very firmly say, It is not so, and it is at your peril that you use this language. We give you every credit for sincerity, for zeal, for your pure lives, your bright examples, your devotion. All the advantage you may derive from an appeal to history, we ungrudgingly concede. But you must take its verdict entire, and do not forget that there is not one single step by which our race has advanced in positive knowledge and in an acquaintance with the laws of nature which have been applied towards the improvement of its condition, which you have not bitterly opposed and denounced together with all those who first made it.

We wish we had no better authority than our own for the view we took of the difference between clergymen in their individual and their corporate capacity, but as we are challenged on it we must invite our correspondent's attention to the following extract from one of the most eloquent, impartial and philosophical English works of modern times—Lecky's History of European Morals.

There are also particular kinds both of virtue and of vice which appear prominently before the world, while others of at least equal influence almost escape the notice of history. Thus, for example, the sectarian animosities, the horrible persecutions, the blind hatred of progress, the ungenerous support of every galling disqualification and restraint, the intense class selfishness, the obstinately protracted defence of every intellectual and political superstition, the childish but whimsically ferocious quarrels about minute dogmatic distinctions, or dresses, or candlesticks, which constitute together the main features of ecclesiastical history, might naturally though very unjustly lead men to place the ecclesiastical type in almost the lowest rank, both intellectually and morally. These are, in fact, the displays of ecclesiastical influence which stand in bold relief in the pages of history. The civilising and moralising influence of the clergyman in his parish, the simple, unostentatious unselfish zeal with which he educates the ignorant, guides the erring, comforts the sorrowing, braves the horrors of pestilence, and sheds a hallowing influence over the dying hour, the countless ways in which, in his little sphere, he allays evil passions, and softens manners, and elevates and purifies those around him—all these things, though very evident to the detailed observer, do not stand out in the same vivid prominence in historical records, and are continually forgotten by historians. It is always hazardous to argue from the character of a corporation to the character of the members who compose it, but in no other case is this method of judgment so fallacious as in the history of ecclesiastics, for there is no other class whose distinctive excellences are less apparent, and whose mental and moral defects are more glaringly conspicuous in corporate action.

—Ed. *J. W. M.*]

Mr. N. McLeod, whose researches in Japan have satisfied him that the people of this country are of Jewish family, has just given another work to the world. We have not had the advantage of inspecting a copy, but find the following enumerated by the *Hiogo News* as forming part of its subject matter.

"Final Battle of Gog and Magog"—"Brazen Serpent"—"Mikado and Kuge's pedigree"—"Extracts from Mythological History"—"Saga Insurrection"—"Formosan War"—"Japanese Code of Morals for Women"—"Christianity"—"Education"—"Agriculture and Minerals."

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THE NATIVE POST-OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yedo, October 22nd, 1875.

SIR,—The administration of the Japanese Post Office is not all that could be desired, as the following cases will show.

A letter, posted to me at Yokohama on the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. was delivered at my house (within twenty minutes walk of the Yedo Railway Station) at 6 p.m. on the 16th instant; another, posted at Yokohama on the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. was only delivered at my residence at 1.30 p.m. on the 17th instant; while a third, posted at Yokohama on the evening of the 15th inst., reached me only at 1.30 p.m. on the 17th inst.

Taking the three cases together, this will make an average of 31 hours for each letter to be conveyed a distance of about 22 miles, or, say an hour and a-half per mile. This is celerity with a vengeance! In cases of emergency I would advise any one at Yokohama, who desires to communicate quickly with a Yedo resident to employ a special messenger and not trust to the native Post Office.

Yours faithfully,

C.

[Our own experience enables us to corroborate the statement of our correspondent. That it is within the power of the Department to accelerate the mails is evidenced by the fact that letters are, under ordinary circumstances, delivered in Hakone, a distance of some fifty-five miles from Yokohama, in less time than is now occupied by the Yedo service and with great regularity.—ED. *J. W. M.*]

Law & Police

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul General;

And

F. R. WETMORE and C. DRAKE, assessors.

Monday, October 18th 1875.

ITO HACHIBEI *vs.* WALSH, HALL & Co.

In this case, plaintiff claims a sum of $10[illegible],715 42, balance of account and interest connected with certain trading transactions he had had with defendants.

Defendants deny that they are indebted in the above amount, and claim that he (plaintiff) is indebted to them in the sums of $16,222.55, and $16,483.61, being balance of accounts between them and the plaintiff.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. G. P. Ness for defendants.

Court met at 10 a.m.

Mr Ness said he had anther question to ask Mr Irwin.

R. W. Irwin: When Exhiblit "E 2" was made out, it must have been taken from my memos, of account to Ito, dated November 22nd, 1871, in which the November 20th appears. The dates in the ledger are different, and are correct.

To Court: The dates were immaterial. I merely put in down in the ledger. They refer to the same thing.

Witness: I see on my memorandum (exhibit "8") some writing, that is not mine, in pencil for $66.71. It reads: "Correct, brokerage $66.71, not included: Ledger, Nov. 6th." The appendage to this document bears my handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins: I don't know whose handwriting it is; I think it is Mr Engart's. It looks like that of a German. This paper [exhibit 8], dated Nov. 17, 1871, was written on the 17th November, 1871. The second sheet was written between the 17th and the 22nd Nov., 1871. The third the same. They are all written in pencil. The first page is headed, "Ito Hachibei, rios." The second page is not headed, but the first amount is, "Paid Ito." The third is headed, "Ito Hachibei." I know they were written on the days I have said. I have a perfect memory. Book "D" is one proof, the papers themselves are a strong proof, and the memory God has given me is a very strong proof. I remember that those papers were on the archives of the house, and were produced when I ceased to be a partner. I wrote the figures you show me in my memorandum on the day they are dated as having been written. The small memorandum was written at the same time. I have not written anything on those papers since the date at which they were written. Figures in pencil may be rubbed out very easily and written over, but would leave some trace. I have a strong, powerful memory as to dates and figures. I have had to exercise it for 17 years, and practise makes perfect. I have known Ito since 1870. I have had extensive transaction with him up to the end of 1873. During the *niboo* transactions Ito or his agents had cheques or money in their possession at times for which no acknowledgement was taken. It was generally received in the evening or the next morning. Outside of the niboo transactions we never lent him money without security. I shall be able to tell you this positively this afternoon after examining the books. In "F" and "C" there are certain receipts not certified by the seal of Ito. In book "C" I think there are only two such. I had an acknowledgment in our book; a half seal of Ito's. A half seal is good enough. The half seal of a man is different from a block seal. The device is different. There is a difference in the ordinary tally seal from a man's half seal, in device, value, and form. The tally seal is called *warefu*, the whole real seal is *ingio*. I don't know what Japanese law or custom is as to the value of the half seal. From my experience I should state that no Japanese could raise the slightest question of fraud as to a half seal when that half seal is the half of his own seal. I would not enter into business with a man unless I did not know or believe him to be an honest man, but I would sell him merchandise or loan him money on security. I believed Ito and Benzo up to December 1873 to be honest men. Ito told me in December 1871 or January 1872 that Zenjiro was a thief. I never transacted any business with Zenjiro after I was told that he was a thief. I never saw Zenjiro about rice business after that. I have no personal knowledge of Zenjiro's thieving. Ito told me Zenjiro had robbed him in the *niboos* transactions. Ito told me of no specific amount of thievery on the part of Zenjiro. From the end of 1873 to the end of 1874 I knew of nothing to impeach the character of Ito and Benzo. I should say that Ito, Benzo, Zenjiro, and Rikichi, had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the defendants. I think they entered into it from the time they asked legal advice. I do not know when they first took legal advice. I first met you (Mr Dickins) about this case in Febuary or March this year. I do not know when the claim was first made on Walsh, Hall & Co., I heard from Mr Walsh that there was a trouble in the fall of last year, and in December I heard from Ito himself that he intended to bring a law-suit. I heard from Mr Walsh about October or November last year that accounts were sent to defendants by Ito. I only heard it was a large claim, Mr Walsh did not tell me the amount I did not have conversations with him about this claim. I think a notion of conspiracy was then in the germ, but it has been fully developed since. When they first sent their detailed claim I think the conspiracy was in the germ. In December 1874, I told Ito he had no case against defendants. We were not enemies at the time. I had never quarrelled with Ito. We were comparatively friendly. I did not think there was anything in his claims. I thought that he was only threatening an action to get back his securities, upon payment of the $15,000 loan. That was the time he (Ito) said he would be a devil. I have tried to go carefully through plaintiff's accounts, but failed to understand some of them. The accounts are all wrong. Walsh, Hall & Co. are debited with their share of losses, which are all wrong. If Walsh, Hall & Co were liable the additions would be correct. I should say that these accounts were made up by an accountant from a mass of papers in Japanese just thrown to him. Many of the rates of exchange in account "F" are correct. Several appear that I do not believe to be correct. Those items that I have been able to examine and understand appear correct. Some of the items I do not understand and I can't say if the rate is correct. [Witness went into some items]. I consider the balance in account "A" is "forced;" I think that the party who made it has found a certain account due as a balance; that he has taken this amount and converted it into another currency—*rios*, at an arbitrary rate—that is one he has fixed himself; that after taking this amount and deducting another amount from it, he has arbitrarily discovered a balance. Mr. Dickins calls it "cooking" I call it "forcing." Thus there is a balance of 278.652: 69 advance due Walsh, Hall & Co. November 17th, 1871, equivalent at the average exchange at date $93\frac{333}{1000}$, equal to *rios* 26,075.85. Cr. Side November 14th 1871 to balance due Ito *rios* 289,665.28, by balance carried down 29,588.43 *rios*. November 7th 1878 by cash omitted in foregoing statement 7,000 *rios*: November 14th 1871 to balance due Ito *rios* 22.589.43. I say that that balance is false. The rate of exchange is wrong. It is not the rate of exchange of that day. The true rate was 88½ per cent. instead of $93\frac{3}{100}$ per cent., being a difference of nearly 13,000 dollars. This rate of exchange I take from the daily journal of Mr. M. Smith. Mr Smith got his rates from me and our Chinaman. The rates were those of

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Yokohama at the time. The rates would be found at the *Shosha*. All the transactions were not made at the *Shosha*.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 p.m.

R. W. Irwin:—(The accounts annexed to the petition put in witness's hands). I can't tell by merely looking at the account "H" if 93 $\frac{333}{1,000}$ would be a fair average rate of exchange from September 14th to November 12. The rates on the rice transactions in account "G, H and M" are different. There is a difference in one instance of from five to ten cents per picul. I believe that they are generally incorrect, that is some of the items I have gone over. I believe a good many are incorrect, that is according to the diary kept by Walsh, Hall & Co. The items of account in account "A" are not put in the form that I would put them in if I had made up the account. Every debit and credit item is taken from book 'F," except an item of 7,000 *rios* which appears on a separate slip. Account "A" and "F" would in book-keeping be more properly made up in one account. Every item in "A" appears in our accounts. No accountant could take our account and compare it with "A" without assistance, because account "A" is an incomplete one. An accountant would see at once that from Books "C" and "F" he could not make a comparison. "E 2" is an abbreviated account of "P". Certain entries appear in "E 2" in an abbreviated form I did not mean that one account was longer or shorter than the other. In "E 2" the two so-called false entries appear, but they do not appear in "P." "P" is an incomplete account. It is not signed. (Witness gave examples of items that did not appear in account "P".) I do not know who made up account "P." I don't know whose hand-writing it is in. I do not know when it was made up, or if it was ever sent. I know nothing about it, except what I have heard. I don't know when it was sent. I never heard when it was sent. I have made no particular enquiries about it. I do not know how it came to be in Ito's possession. I heard that Mr Walsh had shown an English account to Ito. I think it was in the summer of last year. On second the page of "P" is an error, namely that on that day $40,000 was received from Ito. On the 26th November we received from Ito $40 000 and from Nakamura Sobae an amount of $43,000. These two amounts were received to be placed to the credit of the joint account of Ito and Sobae; by an error the amount of $40,000 was put in the Cash Book to the credit of Ito. The error was rectified by me, by my orders, on the 17th November 1871, by an entry in the account current book on the following day. And the sum was transferred to the joint account of Ito and Sobae and appears in that account. Upon the joint account of "Ito and Sobae" Ito and Sobae made payments indiscriminately. In account "P" the $40,000 is both debited and credited (witness went into explanations). The $40,000 that was lent to Ito has never been repaid. Benzo told me he wanted to send it to Yedo. I had security at the time, the Mito promissory note. We had full general security. The promissory note was due to us; it was guaranteed by Ito. The note was collected from the Government. The gurantee had Ito's seal on it. The guarantee was given up to Ito, when the money was paid by the Government. I will see if we have a copy, I think one was made. When Ito's agent Benzo brought the $40,000 on the 16th November, he did not appropriate it by any document to any special account The next day he said that it was to be placed to the credit of the Ito and Sobae joint account. The $40,000 I think was in two cheques drawn by Walsh, Hall & Co. upon the C. M. Bank. They were the same cheques as I had advanced on account of the Ito and Sobae joint account. The 16th November was a Thursday. They were two cheques on the C. M. Bank for $20,000 each. I think they had been used. They bore the stamp of Benzo on the back. Cheques of Walsh, Hall & Co., and other mercantile houses passed current as money amongst the Japanese from hand to hand. I have known cheques of Walsh, Hall & Co, to pass current. I have received back cheques of Walsh, Hall & Co., that had passed from hand to hand, in payment of goods and other accounts. Sometimes cheques that had been given to Ito were returned. I kept them in the safe as cash. I can't say if they bore the stamp of Benzo. I do not know if Benzo always placed his seal on cheques as soon as he received them. I should think it would be unlikely that a Japanese would stamp a paper before using it, I never heard of any transaction between the witness Kahei and Benzo or Ito. On the 14th November. Koske returned me $30,000. It was part of an amount of $33,400. I can tell you to-morrow morning if it was by two cheques. I do not remember if a cheque for $10,000 was returned the next day. I have thoroughly been through the account "B and C" appended to the petition, and I do not understand them. They are incorrect. "B and C" do not properly represent the accounts between defendants and Ito and Sobae. There is a very serious error on the debit side of "C." There is one amount of $240 000 that was received by defendants from Ito and Sobae on the 14th November 1871 that does not appear in that account at all. In account "B" on the credit side there are defleiences (Items gome into by witness). The book you show me (marked 'Z") is somewhat incomplete. On the 8th November there was a cheque for $5,000 given and no receipt appears in this book. The receipt should have been given by Ito and Sobae who received the money. An amount of $125,000 on the 10th November, which we received does not appear except in my hand-writing. I think the $5,000 paid on the 8th was received back on the same day. In other respects the book is correct. I think there are some items in *rios*, money received by us, that do not appear.

Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

Tuesday, 19th October, 1875.

Court re-assembled at 10 a m.

Mr. Dickins continued his cross-examination of R. W. Irwin,

Witness: Returned cheques that had not been used were frequently put into circulation, whether they had been used or not. The fact of a cheque having been passed through a bank would not necessarily show that it had been used by Ito. If used there would probably be marks upon it showing that it had been used. I did not make marks upon returned cheques. [Defendant's exhibits "6, A, B, C."] Besides Benzo's seal on the back of these three cheques, there is no mark to show what they were used by Ito. The $40,000 paid on the 16th November, was paid to the credit of Sobae and Ito's joint account. I have no written proof that that sum was paid in to the joint account of Sobae and Ito. Nothing was written except the entry in our books. On the 14th November Koske paid me $30,000, but in what form I do not know. I think that sum was paid in numerous cheques. I know it was not in two of the three cheques marked "6 A. B. C." I do not remember the history of every cheque used in these transactions, but I followed those three cheques clearly. I found out through whose hands those three cheques passed on the 13th November. On the 15th or 16th November no money was paid by Ito's agents besides the $30,000 paid in by Koske on the 14th. An item of $43,000 was paid in on the 16th to the credit of the joint account of Ito and Sobae. It was paid in by Sobae. $40,000 was paid in to the credit of the same account. On the 14th a sum of $200,000 was paid in by Benzo, and $40,000 by Sobae, making $240,000 paid in to the credit of joint account of Ito and Sobae. The entries were made at the time by my book-keeper. I think on the 14th $175,000 was paid besides for the joint account of Sobae and Ito. I do not remember any other sums without referring to my books. In the account "A and B" attached to the answer there are some cross-entries of some amounts that do not appear. The account "A" is correct. Debit, $125,000 and 125,000. Cr $125,000 and $125,000. These were the cross-entries. The credit amounts were paid in our cheques. With these entries added, the account is absolutely correct. I have said that the sum of $30,000 paid by Koske was part of the sum of $33,4000. This item appears in sheet "H" of defendants' accounts]appended to the answer. I am sure of this. I should say, if you had a receipt for $30,000 and $33,400, paid by Koske, that the one for $30,000 was a temporary one, as I gave a receipt for $33,400 afterwards. I cannot suppose that the $33,400 receipt is dated prior to the receipt for $30,000. [Plaintiff's account "C" and "B" handed to witness, and some items gone into.] I know of no transaction of $60,000 on the 9th November. On the 5th month, 4th year of Meiji, or about that time, I had general talks with Benzo about Ito. I had several interviews. Except the Mito *Han* security, I think no security was received by Walsh, Hall & Co. from Ito. This security was a promissory note of the *Han*. It was made payable to Walsh, Hall & Co. It was given to Walsh, Hall & Co. as security for a loan of $15,000. Besides this security, there was Ito's guarantee on a separate piece of paper; Ito guaranteed the note. The guarantee was a general one, and I think the note was dated May 9th, 1870. I do not remember the exact date of the promissory note of the Mito *han*. I think there were two notes—one for 50,000 *rios* and one for 15,000 *rios* making 45,000 *rios* altogether. I think the date of the 30,000 promissory note was the 2nd month 3 year Meiji. I do not remember the date of the 15,000 *rio* promissory note. In August 1871 the exchange business was settled upon. It was not settled that it should go on for three or four months. Nothing was said about time. 20,000 *rios* were deposited with Walsh, Hall & Co., at that time. None of the securities

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mentioned in the petition were deposited then. I never heard of a memo. handed in to Iske in which the terms were mentioned by which Ito was to do the business. I have never asked Iske about it; I never thought it of any importance. I considered it immaterial at that time whether there was a written agreement or not. I would like to have one now, that is since this trial I never thought about asking Iske for the document handed in by Ito. I considered it a frandulent one. It was never handed to me. I do not think that there could be a copy of a document that did not exist. I heard part of it read in Court. What it said about defendants having a two-third share, and Ito a one-third share was correct. The exchange transaction business could be given up by either party any day. Iske was present when the exchange agreement was agreed upon, possibly Shoske might have been there. Zenjiro, Ito, and Benzo I remember being present on the other side. I do not think Rikichi was present. Nothing was said about the business being done in the name of Benzo. I have heard that the transactions at the *Shosha* were made in Benzo's name; that is some transactions. I heard this from both Iske and Shoske. They did not tell me at the time. I was told the other day. I understood generally that they were done in Ito's name. I never enquired fully about the matter. I never recollect enquiring at all. Zenjiro was not to act for both of us. I was to act for defendants. I superintended the payments. I was to have entire charge on our part of the transactions. I bought and sold through several clerks. Nobody had charge of the actual buying and selling in these transaction on our behalf. Benzo and Zenjiro came almost daily and reported the rate of transactions to me. They reported all the cash transactions till the 6th or 7th November. The time transactions were reported till 5th or 12th October. At the time they ceased to report the transactions the agreement ceased.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 p.m.

Mr. Dickins continued his cross-examination of R. W. Irwin.

Witness; It was not later than the 12th Oct., 1871, when the partnership in the exchange transaction terminated. It was inclusive of the 12th October. The $110,000 paid to Ito on Oct., 13th was not to be used on the partnership account between defendants and Ito. It was a loan to Ito—an advance. All the sums paid to Ito after the 13th October were loans. The sums paid to Ito before the 13th October were on the partnership account; those after the 13th October were loans. I have never read what is on the back of book "F." I have never asked my *bantos* what was on it. The writing on the first and second pages was read to me at the time, but I do not remember what it was. There is no difference in the entries before and after the 13th October, 1871, showing that some were loans, some on joint account. There is not a word from beginning to end of the book, showing that the partnership ended on or about the 12th October. I have no written paper showing when the partnership came to an end. I have not read the answer carefully yet; I trusted Mr. Ness implicitly. (The answer put into witness' hands.) In paragraph 8 of the answer, there is a mistake in a date, and with that exception everything stated in it is true—perfectly true. At my first meeting with Benzo in July, 1871, I asked him to bring about further business relations with Ito. At the meeting in August, I asked Benzo to ask Ito to enter into exchange transactions. I told him I thought it would be profitable. I think Iske was present at the meeting in July. I do not remember if Benzo handed any documents in Japanese to Iske at that time. He could not have handed any to Iske in my presence, except those documents concerning the Mito *Han* loan. I talked to Benzo frequently about that time, about Ito. Ito's guarantee was amongst the documents handed to Iske. Iske told me that Benzo handed no other securities at that time to him, besides the Mito *Han* loan. I have general confidence in Iske. I have found him honest up to the present time. Except the 20,000 rios I had no other security during the exchange transactions. I had perfect confidence in Ito, Benzo, and Zenjiro, up to the time that Ito told me he (Zenjiro) was a thief. I told Benzo on the 5th October, when he came, that the exchange traesactions would at once cease,—that was in a few days. I told him it was on account of the losses that had been made. The losses were nearly $10,000. I proposed to Benzo on the 5th October the terms of cessation; he said he would name them to Ito. Benzo carried them in his head. Benzo was of opinion that the transactions would be successful if Ito controlled them. Benzo agreed to recommend the agreement to Ito. I never personally proposed these terms to Ito, nor did I submit them in a document to Ito. I have no document from Ito confirming them. It was a rather important agreement. Book "D" [illegible] agreement. [Book "D" put into witness' hands and the so-called false entries pointed out.] There is not a word in those two entries that show the agreement was entered into, but I consider the fact of the entries being there a proof. The absence of all interest in this book indirectly shows that the partnership ended. There is no interest charged in book "F." There is nothing in books "F" and "D" to show directly that the partnership ended on the 5th October. I have no other writing than book "D" to show that the partnership ended. Ito's letter does not refer directly to the ending of the partnership, but an expression does refer to it. The word *koshaku* (old debt) refers to it expressly. It is either *kiushaku* or *koshaku* in the lettle, but I have heard that it is *koshaku* On the 25th October I had an interview with Benzo and Zenjiro; Shoski was present. I have confidence in Shoski, but I know very little about him since the end of 1873. I think the book "Z" shows that there was no partnership interest by defendants in the Sobae-Ito transaction. The entries in book "D" show it, too. I have nothing else to show it. If defendants had had an interest in it, it might have been shown by some other entries. [The question of an entry and a seal on it gone into.] Benzo was not the accountant of Ito. I never saw him use Ito's seal. As far as I know, I do not know that he was entrusted with Ito's seal. I knew Benzo slightly in the 3rd year of Meiji. Benzo went to America in 1870. He went in conjunction with some merchants and brokers. I did not hear that he was charged with a mission by the Government. I heard that he had a share in the *Shosha*. I never saw him wearing two swords that I can remember. Anybody who paid a few *rios* could wear two swords. I never saw any letter from Ito, giving Benzo authority to transact business for him. I have seen a good many letters from Ito to Benzo, but I do not know at this moment if I have any letter of Ito's, giving Benzo authority. In the exchange transactions, no moneys were wrongfully detained by plaintiff. $874,000 was about the total sum advanced to Ito and Sobae in their joint transaction; that includes those cross-entries already spoken of. I have been through account "D" of the plaintiff's, and endeavoured to understand it. I do not understand it at all; the account is all wrong; I do not understand an item in it. The first item reads as an exchange operation. I understand the account as an account, but I have no knowledge of the transactions. I found no error in the figures in going over it. Assuming the rate of exchange to be correct, it is a correct account of the $501,000 transaction. With regard to account "E," my answer is the same. I have no knowledge of the items in it. The balance of the account is wrong. Part of the securities mentioned in the petition were deposited in the latter part of October, 1872. I took a list of the securities at the time they were deposited. I can't tell you now about them, but the amount was 101,425 *rios*. They were either given to Mr. Walsh or me; I think they were given to me. They were given to me by Ito. [The witness referred to a paper.] This is a true list of the securities, [Handed into Court and entered on the minutes.] Those securities were deposited as security for a loan of $25,000. This loan was made to Ito in the latter part of October, 1872, or November, 1872.

The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Wednesday, October 20th, 1875.

Court re-assembled at 10 a.m.

The witness Nakamura was placed in the stand and examined by Mr. Dickins.

Witness: My book contains transactions I had with Ito, It contains a correct account as to the transactions in which I was concerned. I have no other books or documents in my possession relating to this transaction. I have no objection to leave my book in the hands of the Court. The day before yesterday I met Ito and compared accounts with him, and I found nothing wrong. [The book left in the hands of the Court.]

Cross-examination of R. W. Irwin continued: I can't tell you how many cheques were used by Koske in paying the sum of $30,000. There were many money transactions that day. I do not remember Koske paying in more than $30,000 on that day. Four cheques, making $30,000, were paid in on that day. There were also six cheques, making $30,000, paid in. The guarantee Ito gave was a general one. It was specially to guarantee the Mito *Han* note. The 20,000 *rios* deposit was not to guarantee anything else. The Mito *Han* promissory note was made in 1871. I think it was a one note. The amount of it was 62,000 *rios*. The note was in exchange for those made in 1870. We advanced 15,000 *rios* on the promissory notes; they were not deposited as security for this sum. The first note given in 1870 was for 40,000 *rios*; the second note 26,000 *rios*. The partnership was terminate on the 8th October, 1871

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During all the interviews with Ito or his agents I had some one besides myself present. I do not remember if I had more witnesses in all the interviews than Ito. There was no special agreement on the 12th October about the termination of the partnership. If there had been no agreement to take over the losses made up to that time, we should be responsible. I think there were losses on the cash transactions. I know there were on the time ones. $7,000 was a fair charge to make for collecting $67,000. I collected altogether from the Mito *Han* $67,000 or $69 000. I collected $68,775 from the Mito *Han*. The last collection was made from the *Gaimusho* in December, 1871. On the 10th day, 11th month, I received a promissory note from Inouye, Assistant Finance Minister, to the following effect: "One year after date I promise to pay Walsh, Hall & Co. $590,000. Interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid every six months." I made this loan to the *Gaimusho*. It is private business of Walsh, Hall & Co. I loaned the money at the request of Inouye. In 1871 I wrote a letter to the *Okurasho*, stating that the amount of the Mito loan was 53,740 *rios*. We collected the loan. During the exchange transactions, Ito only had money in his hands from morning till evening—from six to seven hours. About the 9th month, 1871, I did not request Benzo to tell Ito to come and talk about rice. I talked with Benzo about rice. He asked my policy as regards rice, and I told him. Ito and I did not enter into a verbal agreement about a partnership in rice transactions. Zenjiro was present at the interview on the 25th October. During the rice transactions I was not constantly informed about them. Our Chinaman told me the market rates. Persons connected with Ito may from time to time have told me the market rates. They never spoke to me about their rice transactions, except that they hoped they would result profitably. I never asked one of my *bantos* to explain the meaning of the Shosha receipts. I knew they were contracts for the purchase of rice. I was never told that if the price of rice fell these receipts would be valueless. I should be surprised to find any admission of liability on any of the rice receipts. I should not be surprised to find my writing on some of them. The entries in book "D" about rice are loans made on the security of rice receipts. I don't know if the greater part of the money used in the rice transactions came from Walsh, Hall & Co. I know what money Ito got from Walsh, Hall & Co. Possibly not a ninth of the money used came from Walsh, Hall & Co. I heard the evidence of Chojiro in this cause. I do not know anything about it. I do not know if Chojiro's evidence is true or false, but I believe it to be false. I never asked Ito to postpone the settlement of accounts. [Items of accounts gone into.]

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 p.m.

Mr. Dickins continued his cross-examination of R. W. Irwin.

Witness: I know a Japanese rice merchant called Itohei. I do not know of a sum of $75,000 having been paid to defendants as proceeds of a sale to Itohei. Possibly in the nibao trasactions a sum of $75,000 was paid to Walsh, Hall & Co. by Ito. I am certain no such sum was paid to Walsh, Hall & Co. during the rice transactions. $75,000 was brought to me in a sealed envelope in Walsh, Hall & Co.'s cheques. It was brought to me by Iske. It was not a present. In Jan., 1872, Ito and Benzo came to me, and in the presence of Iske asked for an advance of $75,000. Ito told me he had made large purchases of rice at the *Shosha*. He also told me that if he had this money the other side would probably not be able to deliver the rice, and he would make a profit. I declined to make the advance; so did Mr. Walsh. Finally Ito said that if he had the $75,000 in Walsh, Hall & Co.'s cheques in a sealed envelope, with Walsh, Hall & Co.'s seal, he would be able to carry out his operation and make a profit. Accordingly it was agreed to write these cheques and put them in a sealed envelope. I handed it to Iske. The cheques were returned to me, with the seal on the envelope unbroken. The cheques were used. I think there was an opponent of Ito in the transaction. Walsh, Hall & Co. were to have a commission on the $75,009 transaction. The moneys given to Ito were "advances." I did not charge interest or commission. We were not interested in Ito's rice transactions. Once in October, 1873 there was a rice transaction in which we were interested. We advanced Ito $10,000. I don't remember a rice transactions in Yedo in 1870, by which Walsh, Hall & Co. lost about $7,000. [Some rice *tegata* shown to witness.] The foreign figures on the *tegatas* are not in my handwriting. They look like attempts to imitate my figures—like forgeries. I don't think any of them were written by me. I don't know what the figures represent, or that they are the amounts deposited at the *Shosha*. Defendant's Exhibit "7" is in my handwriting. Benzo agreed to the balances in the so-called false entries before I read to him the synopsis, which he copied. The facts and figures were gone over with him carefully before. This was between the 17th and 22nd November. I think it was before the 22nd. I do not think it could have been on the 22nd November. Benzo wrote Walsh, Hall & Co.'s "Exhibit 5." He took it away with him, and I do not know if he wrote the date then, or subsequently. I think the day on which Benzo wrote the synopsis of the so-called false entries, he was at my office from 5 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. I think book "D" was brought to me on the 22nd November. On the 17th November I first spoke to Benzo about settling accounts. I do not know how the synopsis of account written by Benzo came into Walsh, Hall & Co.'s possession. Exhibit "P" I consider of no value; it is not not headed or signed. I should reject it as an accountant. Exhibit "5" is neither headed nor signed, but is of great value, as Benzo has acknowledged the handwriting to be his. On the 10th day of the 10th month I did not receive 200,000 and odd rios from Ito. On the same day I did not pay to Ito 239,000 and odd dollars. These two entries in book "D" are like the others in the book. These entries upon their face show that no interest is to be charged. The details of these items were never given in a written form to Ito or his agents. Ito has agreed to that balance in book "D." I knew very little about Saito and Rikichi. I always spoke to Benzo, who was Ito's agent. I never allowed the book "D" to be given to Benzo after the so-called false entries were made in it. Mr. J. G. Walsh let Benzo have it in 1874. About the end of last year I asked Ito for the book "D."

The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Thursday, 21st October, 1875.

Court re-assembled at 10 a.m.

Mr. Dickins continued his cross-examination of R. W. Irwin.

Witness: I have referred to the books of 1869 and 1870; there were large importations of Saigon rice. There was a verbal agreement that we might pledge the $104,425 worth of Ito's securities, as security for a loan of $25,000. I told the manager of the Deutsche Bank that the loan was for Ito. The Bank looked for repayment of the loan to Walsh, Hall & Co. Iske and Walsh were present when the securities were authorised to be pledged to a bank; Ito and Benzo were present on the other side. Defendants had other transactions with the Deutsche Bank at this time. I think we were indebted to the bank on other securities. I think the usual form of hypothecation was not used in pledging these securities. We gave a promissory note to the bank of our own. The correspondence of the bank with Walsh, Hall & Co. did not refer to Ito till a few days ago. [Correspondence of Walsh, Hall & Co. to Deutsche Bank, and from Deutsche Bank to Walsh, Hall & Co., on the subject of the $25 000 loan, read.] The loan was made to Ito through Walsh, Hall & Co. Ito was responsible to the Bank, besides us. His promissory note to us, we endorsed to the bank. Our promissory note was a sort of guarantee. When the loan of $25,000 was re-paid by Ito, we did not return his securities. It was re-paid in November, 1873. I never gave back Ito's securites to him. The securities in the petition other than the Government Bonds were deposited in October, 1873. I had my knowledge of the deposits from Mr. Walsh, and the records of the house. I have no proof besides what Mr. Walsh told me. The securities which were released in November, 1873, by the Deutsche Bank, were afterwards exchanged for 50,000 *rios* worth of New Government Bonds. Ito told me in December, 1874, that he would bring a lawsuit; that was when I told him I would make him produce the book "D" in Court. I had not a copy of book "D" then in my possession. Ito, when he asked me to assist him in the lawsuit, did not ask me to swear falsely. Ito said he would be a devil. I do not recollect the phrase that he used. The note given by the Hanabusa *Han* to Walsh, Hall & Co. was for 24,000 *rios*. The date of that note was January, 1872. About the 2nd month 3rd year Meiji, Mr. John Walsh was in Europe, and I was in Nagasaki. The records of the house do not show a deposit of 40,000 *rios* for Ito's account, either by Ito or Benzo at that time. In the fall of 1871, the promissory notes of the Mito *Han*, aggregating about 62,000 *rios* were changed. The reason why, in my receipt to the Finance Department, the Mito *Han* note was stated at 52,000 and odd *rios*, was because I had collected 10,000 *rios* from Mito *Han* officers. Benzo's and Iske's names, I think, appear on the first Mito *Han* note. Iske did not know anything about the substitution of the notes. The original advance was 15,000 rios; it was made on May 9th, 1870. [Items of accounts gone into.] The interest we paid the Bank for the moneys borrowed for Ito, Ito was to pay. When the $431,000 advanced in Nov., 1871, to Ito and

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Sobae, jointly was repaid, I did not return their joint receipt. On the face of that receipt is a memo. in my handwriting that they returned $290,000. On the 1st of the 10th month (13th November) I do not remember if Rimbei and Sobae brought me $90,000. I think they brought a larger sum on that day. About the 10th November I received a large sum of money. I cannot remember if it was $100,000. I think the two seals you show me are Iske's. Iske was never authorised to sign for Walsh, Hall & Co. I think I never left the compound at that time. If Iske has signed for anything, he is responsible himself, and not Walsh, Hall & Co. In sheets "I" and "H" of the accounts appended to the answer, many of the items could only be explained by reference to our books and papers. On the 11th December I did not receive $10,000 from Ito. It was received from the Mito *Han* for Ito's account. It was part of the principal of the note. In paying Ito the proceeds of the Mito *Han* note collection, we retained the $15,000 advance and interest. The accounts "A" and "B" annexed to the answer I do not think were sent to Ito before the commencement of this action. Account "C" (defendants') was sent to Ito before the action commenced. It was included in the synopsis made by Benzo in Nov., 1871. In comparing these accounts now, although "C" is included in Benzo's synopsis, the latter contains a few other items. No written explanation was sent to Ito about the items in account "C." I believe that the transactions managed by defendants compradore, Sin Coy, at the *Shosha*, were done in Benzo's name. [Items of accounts gone into.] In Saito's books I do not know if Walsh, Hall & Co. are constantly treated as partners in the rice transactions. Ito has no books of accounts. I prefer Dr. Hepburn's translation of Ito's letter to Walsh, Hall & Co.'s. Ito was to pay advances on the *niboo* advances. Ito never agreed that compound interest should be charged. I do not think that compound interest is lawful, unless it was specially agreed to.

Mr. Dickins announced that he had finished his cross-examination of Mr. R. W. Irwin.

Court adjourned, on the application of Mr. Ness, till 10 o'clock to-day.

Friday, 22nd October, 1875.

Court re-assembled at 10 a.m.

Mr. Ness commenced his re examination of R. W. Irwin.

Witness: In accounts I and H, annexed to the answer, is an extract from the ledger. The ledger contains a full record of the transactions. Book "F" and the receipts show Ito's only. I always informed them of the transactions we conducted through the banks. By the aid of the ledger, I can show the whole transactions and analyse them. I offer to put in a complete written analysis of the ledger, showing the operations of Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co I have prepared it from the book and memoranda made at the time.

Mr. Dickins objected to their being put in as evidence.

Mr. Ness only offered to put them in to save time.

His Honour said they could not be admitted.

Witness: The ledger and the accounts annexed to the answer agree with Benzo's written paper, taken by me to him. In exhibit "P" the so-called false entries in book "D" practically appear. I had perfect confidence in Ito and Benzo. When they came and informed me daily of any of their transactions, I would ascertain through my servants the market rates, and there was no discrepancy. I had no other means of checking Ito than I had with my own servants. I have fully traced cheques "6 A, B, C," from the time they left my possession on Sunday, November 12th, until they came into possession of the bank on the 13th. I never saw these three cheques for $40,000 from the moment I handed them to Benzo till I received them from the bank. The two cheques marked "6 A" and "C" were in possession of the Netherlands Trading Society on the 13th November, 1871. They were not handed by me to the Netherlands Trading Society. This cheque, "6 C," was received by them on the 13th November, from Foo Kee, a man with whom neither I nor Walsh, Hall & Co. ever had any transaction, and whom I do not know personally. I ascertained this from the books of the Netherlands Trading Society and the Chartered Mercantile Bank. Cheque "B" was received by the Oriental Bank Corporation on the 13th November, 1871, from Foo Kee. The two cheques for $20,000 each which were paid to me on the 16th, amongst others, I gave previously to Ito and Sobae jointly. They were included in the $481,000 advance. I have this knowledge from my memoranda. My books show that these identical cheques of $20,000 were returned on the 16th November. My books show they were part of the advance of $481,000. The credit slip of the Chartered Mercantile Bank also shows it. These two cheques are numbered in red ink, 484, 486. [The Chartered Mercantile Bank slip put in and marked defendants' exhibit "9."] I produce also my cheque book foil, that shows that no other cheques were drawn on the 13th November, 1871, excepting those making the $481,000 advance, all of which were issued for the joint account of Ito and Sobae, with the exception of one cheque (over and above those making the $481,000 advance) of $4,500, in favour of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, in payment of a Kobe draft. Twenty-two cheques composed the advance of $481,000. All these cheques bear Benzo's seal. [Foil book admitted, and marked defendant's exhibit "10." Two cheques also handed in, and marked defendants' exhibit "11 A and B."] [Bank correspondence put in witness' hand.] This forms the Bank correspondence between the Deutsche Bank and defendants, concerning the loan of defendants in 1872 to Ito of $25,000. [Bank correspondence put in and marked defendants' exhibit 12--1, 2, 3, 4, 5.] The market value of the securities deposited with the Deutsche Bank was about 29,000 rios. They were *Han* certificates for 104,425 rios. These were afterwards exchanged for 500 new government bonds. When the *Han* certificates were exchanged for the new government bonds, we considered one security as valuable as the other. Ito said to me, at the time of the conversation at No. 4 in December last, "Walsh made me a loan of 15,000 rios against government bonds. Those bonds are worth about 30,000 rios. Walsh wont give up these bonds unless I pay the old indebtedness, with interest. I have sent Walsh, Hall & Co. my account, showing a large claim due to me by Walsh, and I intend to bring a law-suit unless I can get satisfaction." I answered him and said: "I don't think it would be difficult to arrange about your getting the bonds upon payment of the advance against them. I don't think Walsh can retain the bonds for the old debt if you repay this special advance, and as far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing to forgive you the interest on the old debt. I will tell Walsh this, and you are at liberty to tell him also also." I said, "In regard to a law suit, you will surely lose it; my evidence alone will destroy you completely and I remember everything about the old transaction." And I further said to him,—"You know my evidence will defeat you," whereupon he turned and said:—"If you will assist me at the U. S. Consulate, I will agree to give up any share you as a partner are liable for in what I recover from Walsh, Hall & Co., and I will further give up to you 30 per cent, of any amount I may recover. If you assist me I will be your friend; if you oppose me, I will be a devil, or act like a fiend." I said, indignantly, "I am an honest man;" and I opened the door that he might go out, and he went out. The receipt for the $481,000 was not returned because only a portion of it was repaid. $390,000 were paid, and that was marked on the face of it. [Receipt produced, put in, and marked defendants' exhibit "13."] The pencil writings on the face of the receipt were put there on the dates they bear, except the words, "10th month, 1st Jap." On the back of it, in pencil, is some writing of Mr. Walsh's.

Witness: Of the three cheques marked "6 A, B, C," two passed through the Netherlands Trading Society's hands, and one through the O. B. C. They passed through Foo Kee's, and might have passed through other hands.

To his Honour: Foo Kee is a Chinaman who lives at No. 14. He kept an exchange shop at that time.

To Mr Dickins: The conversation I held with Ito at No. 14, in December, was carried on through an interpreter named Namekawa.

This concluded the evidence of Mr Irwin.

The Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 p.m.

Mr Ness called

Futomi Noburi, cautioned:—I am a servant of defendants. I am an interpreter of theirs. I began to be their interpreter in 1873. I know Ito. I first saw him in the summer of 1873. Ito made a complimentary call, and I saw him then. Ito talked simply of the topics of the day. Ito stated that he had had many previous transactions with Walsh, Hall and Co.; that he owed defendants a balance and desired time to pay it it. Ito said, At the time of such settlement the defendants may serve me by waiving interest. Ito in acknowledging a balance due to the defendants referred to the niboo transactions, and admitted his liability for them. I again saw Ito in the autumn of 1873. He came to congratulate Mr Walsh on his return from his country. There was a conversation about the niboo transactions. Ito said to Mr Walsh, During your absence I entered into niboo speculations with your firm, and considerable losses were experienced. Ito admitted he had to pay the losses, and as it was

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inconvenient to him to pay just then requested time to pay in. He further told Mr Walsh that Irwin had been of great help to him in collecting the Mito loan, and by this assistance had enabled him to get cash. Otherwise he (Ito) would have had to receive bonds payable in 50 years. On several occasions Ito came to defendants. Ito came on one occasion to borrow $10,000. Ito, Iske, I. and Mr J. Walsh were present. Ito requested a loan of $10,000. Mr Walsh replied, I can't lend money to you without security, and even then I must borrow it from elsewhere. Ito replied, You still hold certain securities of mine, and I have brought others. The securities I bring to day are *Han* certificte's of indebtedness to the amount of about 50,000 *rios*. Ito said, I want the money (the $10,000) for rice speculations. The Hirosima *Han* guarantee this transaction, and I will add its guarantee to the securities named. The former securities being in defendant's hands and these being deposited defendants made the loan to Ito. By Mr. J. Walsh's instructions I told Ito that as he (Walsh) could not let him (Ito) have money of his (Walsh's) own he (Mr Walsh) would have to borrow the money and Ito must see the necessity of of depositing these securities with a bank. Ito said "Go ahead, all right." Ito said that Irwin having asked the value of those already in defendants' hands he (Irwin) must know the value of the securities he had brought. Defendants were to receive a certain proportion of the profits of this rice transaction, besides the interest. They were to receive the profit as their reward or commission on the transaction. With regard to the old losses on the *niboo* transactions, Ito was told that defendants desired to have the losses paid. Ito replied it was inconvenient at that time to pay these losses, and eventually a profitable transaction might be made (guaranteeing by his language to secure defendants from all losses). He asked them to wait. At another time Ito borrowed $10,000 more in the beginning of the 10th month 1873. This sum was borrowed in connection with the former loan. It was borrowed for or to be used for a Japanese vessel the *Hoan Maru*. In making up the rice accounts, on which the former $10,000 was borrowed, this ship was handed over to defendants instead of cash, and the value of this ship being greater than the first amount, it was to be taken over as security for a value of something like 18,000 *rios*. At this time the 50,000 *rios* (certificates of *Han* indebtedness) were in a Bank. Nothing was said by Ito about them. Ito came to defendants' office on the 1st month next year. Ito, Shoske and I went into Mr J. Walsh's presence. Ito requested for his own use a sum of $5,000, and when he was asked for security, he said the securities that he had deposited, previously ought to be sufficient. Mr Walsh then calculated the the value of the securities, that had been deposited up to that time, and made the loon. Nothing was said about any remuneration to defendants for making the advance. As the money was to be obtained from a Bank it was agreed that the interest charged should be the same as that charged by the Bank. This arrangement about interest was made on three different occasions. Mr. J. Walsh again expressed his desire to Ito to have the balance on the niboo transactions paid. Ito replied, as before. I saw Ito again on business in the 6th month, 1874. During the interval I frequently met him. Ito came in the 6th month for the purpose, he said, of borrowing a million dollars to make a government bond speculation with. Ito, Iske, I, and Mr. Walsh were present. Ito said that for a long time he had done business with defendants and that profits and losses had been made which he (Ito) had had to take over, and particularly during recent exchange transactions. Meanwhile he had looked about for some kind of business to make them good, and at last he had found it, and that if he made a profit in this transaction he would pay the past losses, Therefore, he said, please lend me the money. Mr T. Walsh said it was impossible for him to lend money for the purpose of such a speculation (buying government bonds). I have written letters to Ito, with reference to the exchange transactions and seldom about anything else. At the end of 2nd month last year, my first letter was sent to Benzo and was written by order of Mr J. Walsh, to Ito. I gave it to Shoski to take. The second time I wrote to Ito was between the 5th and 10th July, 1874 I posted this letter. I received a reply to this letter on the 13th July, 1874, (handed in and marked Defendants' exhibit "14") I know that up to the Autumn of last year, Ito never denied his liability to defendants. Ito never did so in my hearing. I went with Ito to No. 14, on the 18th December, 1874 Ito, Zenjiro, J. Milne, Namekawa, and Irwin were present. Ito asked Irwin to give him the exchange account. Mr Irwin said, There is a small book that contains a settlement of account, give me that, and I will give you what you want. The reason I went with Ito was, because Ito told me he had that book on his person, and when Irwin asked for it, Ito said he could not show him the book. After some talk Ito said, I have not got it about me just now, but I will bring it to you in a few days, or you may come to my house and get it. At the time Ito refused to give it, Mr Irwin said, You ask me for accounts, and how can I give them without the book? I will make yon show it in Court. Nothing was said about Court previously to that. Nothing was then said about the entries in that book being incorrect. I first saw book "D" in August last year. Ito told me there was a book of this sort in defendant's possession, and said he wanted to see it. I took it out of Walsh, Hall & Co.'s godown and showed it to Mr Walsh. I said to Mr Walsh, Ito has requested the loan of this book, may I let him have it? Mr Walsh said "yes," so I gave it to Ito. I gave nothing else to Ito. I have a copy of book "D." I made it in defendants' office on the 23rd December, last year. Ito brought book "D" to defendants' office, and I went with him to Mr Walsh, and Ito said, This is the book that Irwin requested to see; I have taken this book to Mr Irwin's place and shown it to him. By Mr Walsh's order I made a copy at once. This is it. (Put in and marked defendant's exhibit "15"). I am sure it is a correct copy of the book I copied from. The books differ now. There was no full seal on the $20,000 entry in book "D" when I made the copy, now there is. The long tag in book "D" was not there when I made the copy (exhibit 15). The short tag in book "D" was there at the time, also the red writing. (The question of the value of a seal and half seal gone into).

The Court here adjourned till Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,440, from Shanghai and ports, Oct. 10, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct. 17, *Curlew*, British gun-boat, Captain Church, 676, from Kobe, Oct. 17.

Oct. 19, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemascheffsky, 495, from Hakodate, Oct. 15, Seaweed and Sundries, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

Oct. 19, *Hertha*, German frigate, Captain Knoor, from Yokoska.

Oct. 21, *Fleetwing*, American ship, 900, from New York, via Singapore, Sept 9. Kerosene, to L. Kniffler & Co.

Oct. 21, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Oct. 13, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 21, *Fermosa*, German barque, Uldemp, 445, from London, May 10, General, to H. Ahrens & Co.

Oct. 22, *Orissa*, British steamer, Harvey, 1,647, from Hongkong, Oct. 12, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Oct. 22, *Shalimar*, British ship, Walker, 1,596, from Cardiff, April 22, Coal.

Oct. 53, *Glenfalloch*, British steamer, McBain, 2,124, from London, via Hongkong, Oct. 15, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,660, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Oct. 23, *Charybdis*, H.M. ship, Captain Smith, for Hiogo.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Takasago Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Geo. Whitfield, J. W. Sutherland, Revd. E. Linzenoux, F. Major, Mr. and Mrs. Iwanimichi, Hirano. Fujita, Yokayama, Inojima, Honda, Yasataki, Mena, Totoki, Muraika, Taki, Kawakami, Mr. and Mrs. Hori, Kawari Inouya, Okida, Hayashi, Kushibashi, Honr. Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett, Count de Signetz, Mr. and Mrs. Vitelli and 2 children, A. B. Johnson, Edr. de San, Kobayashi, Yenaki, Saraki, Shimadzu, Furumara, Tanijawa, Kobayashi, Saika, Katayama, Masuda, Akaki, and 276½ in the steerage.

Per *Malacca* for Hongkong.—Miss Devine.

Per *Oregonian*, from Shanghai, Messrs. W. O. Korthals, Dr. T. H. Tripler, J. Taylor, L. R. Goldsmith, M. Reddelien, Mrs. Taylor, E. Kobayashi, H. S. Visce, Nishimina, Ekanashki, Kyogo, Gustav Tick, F. Houlden, Dayama and 7 Japanese; 181 in the steerage. For America.—O. W. Tindholme, 33 Chinese students, 3 Chinese ladies and 3 Chinese guardians and 3 in the steerage.

Per S. S. *Orissa* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Stanley, Buckmaster, Hescroff, Haines, Joy, Breggner, Captain Rignalo, Massone, Oliver, Mathias, Quinn, Greenwood, Cousins, Yean da Kalajaro.

CARGOES.

Per *Malacca* for Hongkong.—

Silk to England	244 bales.
France	181 "
Total	425 bales.

REPORTS.

The *Fermosa* reports: experienced rough weather off Formosa, and had to put into Amoy having lost some sails and bulwarks. Since leaving Amoy the weather has been generally very stormy.

The *Orissa* reports; on coming in about midnight, ran aground

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inside the red buoy, the light on the *Tiptree*, being rather obscure; she is now discharging and will be likely to get off about noon.

The *Glenfalloch* reports: experienced a strong N.E. monsoon for the first three days, latter part moderate.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co'	10th Nov.
San Francisco ...	China	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	25th Oct.
Shanghai	Nagoya Maru ...	M. B. Co....	27th Oct.
Shanghai	Nevada	M. B. Co....	
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	26th Oct.
Hakodate	Sumida Maru ...	M. B. Co....	26th Oct.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Courier	Lemascheffsky ...	
Glenfalloch	McBain	
Kanagawa Maru	Young	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	...Hongkong.
Massilia	Rand	
Naruto	DuBois	
Nevada	Williams	...Shanghai.
Nagoya Maru	Eckstrand	...Shanghai.
Orissa	Harvey	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Tanais	Reynier	
Takasago Maru	... ...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Ambassador	962	Prehn	...New York.
Belle Sauvage	890	Simpson... ...	...
Cremona	608	Gove	...New York.
City of Quebec... ...	707	Davidson ...	...New York.
Fleetwing...	829	Guist	...
Fermosa	445	Ulderup... ...	...
Gaucho	337	Crighton ...	...
Jessie Jamieson ...	507	West	...
New Republic... ...	580	Adams	...Batavia.
Mary Jane	165	Crighton ...	...
Parmenio	369	Abbott	...
Punjaub	883	Renaut	...Hiogo.
Shalimar	1596	Walker	...
Ugo	646	Pauvelitisch ...	...
Ukraine	680	Melcher... ...	...
Wm. Van Name ...	466	Watts	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
Italian corvette ...	...Vittor Pisani	Lieut. Castellucci
German frigate ...	...Hertha	...Captain Knoor
French corvette	...Decres ...	...Captain Bose.
Russian corvette	...Boyan ...	..Captain Bogele
Russian corvette	...Albreck...	...Captain Von Schantz
Russian frigate...	...Askold ...	..Captain Tartoff.
Russian corvette	...Vsadnic...	...Captain Novosillsky.
British gun-boat	...Curlew ...	...Captain Church

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glenroy" str.; "Agamemnon" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke"; "Flying Spur;" "Albuera"; "Cathaya".

FROM MONTE VIDEO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Vichua."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary". For Hiogo.—"Robert Kelly"; "Richd. Lattley"; "Hafrofjan"; "Hope." "Nightingale."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian".

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Deucalion" s.s.; "Achilles"; "Antenor" s.s.; "Glaucus" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Lotus" s.s.; "Venice."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Western Chief;" "Ullock"; "Banda"; "Tamesa."

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Lochleven Castle."

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

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THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO....	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

"Berkeley, Sept 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

NOW READY.

FU SO MIMI BUKURO,

OR

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Also by the same writer:

KODOMO MUSKASHI BANASHI (Japanese olden time tales for little people) reprinted from the *Japan Herald*.

THE FAR EAST—A Tale of Japan first and last—reprinted from the *Far East*.

LETTERS ON LOCAL SUBJECTS—Reprinted from *Herald*.

Ditto. Reprinted from the *Gazette*.

&c. &c. &c.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

THE

Nikko Guide Book.

MAY be had from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

„ F. S. WETMORE & Co.,

„ BERRICK BROS.

Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, May 20, 1875. tf.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—Great dullness has prevailed during the closing week and prices have again to be quoted more in favour of buyers.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in. per pce....	$2.00 to $2.10	60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in. nom. per pce....	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in. „ nom.	2.30 to 2.55	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb...	0.75 to 1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in. „ „	2.28 to 2.60	Black Velvets			Nominal ... 8.50 to 9.75
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in. „	... 2.60 to 3 05	English Drills	15 lb.	40 yds, 30 in....	3.30 to 3.40
				Taffachelass	13 yds,	48 in....	2.55 to 2.70

No. 16 to 24	...per picul...	$31.00 to 34.50		No. 38 to 42...	...per picul...	$42.00 to 46.00
No. 28 to 32	...per picul...	$36.00 to 40.50		Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ...	„ ...	—

Woollens and mixtures maintain their former quietness. Small transactions only in the better class of *Plain Black Orleans, China figures* and *Chimagorro* are reported, showing invariably a loss on cost, or such trifling profit as to afford no compensation for the risk incurred and work performed. *Italian Cloths*, entering last year so largely into consumption, are almost entirely disregarded, the small wants having been previously satisfied by contracts. *Broad Cloth*, of which stocks are very heavy, attracts no attention whatever, and *Blankets* not are in a much better position.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6.25 to 7.80	Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4 75 to 5.25	Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy...	48 in. to 52	in...	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0.25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56	in...	0.70 to 0.80
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	6.25 to 7 25	Pilots	54 in. to 56	in...	0.45 to 0.52½
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18 50 to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56	in...	0.50 to 0.70
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00 to 14 50	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.	...per lb...	0.40 to 0.42½
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in,...	0.18½ to 0.20½				

Sugar.—With the exception of Formosa Sugars there is no change in the ruling prices. It is quoted lower and there are but few transactions in it to report.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	...per picul....	3.85 to 4.05		China No. 5 Kong-fun ...	...per picul ...	4.70 to 5.30
in Basket	„ ...	3.65 to 3.75		„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	4.40 to 4.50
China No. 1 Ping fah	„ ...	8.00 to 8.10		Swatow...	„ ...	3.30 to 3.50
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	7.20 to 7.70		Daitong...	„ ...	3.30 to 3.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	6.20 to 6 60		Japan Rice	„ ...	3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah...	„ ...	5.50 to 5 90		Kerosine Oil...	...per case ...	2.60 to 2.65

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the date of our last publication arrivals are 1,211 bales, and deliveries 462 piculs.

Fair Hanks continue in demand as last quoted, and Oshiu are in favour. We have to report an advance in Hamatski.

Hanks.—				Oshiu.—			
„ Best	No. 1 to 2	... $465 to 480		„ Best			$530 to 550
„ Good	No. 2	... $450 to 460		Hamatski.—	25 to 50		... $440 to 480
„ Medium	No. 2½	... $420 to 440					
„ Common to inferior	... ...	... $380 to 410					

Silk worms' Eggs.—Total arrivals to date are 710,000 cards. No transactions of importance to report. Sales at $1.30 to $1.65 are reported by Japanese.

Tea.—Native holders having at length given way to some extent, a brisker business has been done during the closing week, settlements amounting to 3,900 piculs. The decline has been most marked on "Medium" and lower grades which shew a fall of about $4 per picul; better class, *i.e.* "Good Medium" and "Fine" following at $2 to $3, while "Finest" and "Choice" are firmly held and only obtainable at full rates.

Supplies have been rather withheld, but no doubt a full stock could be poured into Yokohama did the demand warrant it.

The *Ambassador* for New York has obtained a full cargo, and will have speedy despatch, the *Cremona* for same port is also reported fully engaged, rates of freight £2 to £1.15. per 40 cubic feet. Total export to date from this and Kobe amounts to about sixteen and a-half millions pounds.

Common	...$16.00 to 20 00			Fine	...$33.00 to 36.00	
Good Common	... 21.00 to 23 00			Finest	...$37.00 to 44.00	
Medium	... 24 00 to 27.00			Choice	Nominal.	
Good Medium	29.00 to 31.00					

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Rates have fluctuated during the week between 4/1¼ to 4/1⅝ for 6 months sight Bank Bills, with a moderate demand for remittance; the supply of Private Paper is very limited and rates close easy.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1¼d.	On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	par.
„ Bank Bills on demand..... ...	4s. 0⅞d.	„ Private 10 days' sight.....	¼ per cent disct.
„ Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1⅛d.	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	97½
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.20	„ 30d. sight Private	101
„ Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.28½	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97
On Shanghai—Bank sight.....	72½	„ 30 days sight Private	100½
„ Private 10 days' sight	72⅝	Gold Yen.....	402½
		Kinsatz.....	408

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre,

YOKOHAMA.

LESSEE & MANAGER.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY!

Commencing on

Monday, October 25th,

THE DIORAMA

OF THE AMERICAN WAR!!!

HARRY STANLEY, having finished his tour through England, America, Russia, Turkey, Italy the Ionian Islands, Mauritius, Honolulu, Fiji Islands, Australia, 3,500 miles of Africa, India, Burmah, Torres Straits Settlements, Java and Siam, has now commenced his tour of Japan before completing his work, entitled Travels Round the World, and begs to draw the attention of the Residents of Yokohama to his Panorama, and Diorama of the American War.

Price of Admission:

Front Seats,.....$2.00.
Second Seats, ...$1.00.

Doors open at 8.30 : commencing at 9 o'clock.

Family Tickets, admitting Four persons to front seats, Six Dollars.
Children, Half Price to front and second seats.

Seats may be secured at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER, ...MR. J. O'BRIEN.

Yokohama, October 23, 1875. td.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

A CHEMICAL PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS, WITH THE VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS QUINIA, CYPRIPEDEN, XANTHOXYLIN, &c.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	Premature Decline

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Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 44.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 30, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 23rd instant, at Niwa Yashiki, Sano, Tokei, the wife of J. G. H. GODFREY, Esq, of a daughter.

Notes of the Week.

The retirement from the Cabinet of Shimadzu Saburô and Itagaki is the event of the week. Other resignations are spoken of but without certainty of their truth. Tôkio is in a state of disquiet, the police have been increased in number, and certain houses are said to be specially watched and guarded. 'Civilization,' 'development' and 'enlightenment' have not yet banished from Japan the idea—not unknown elsewhere, indeed,—that assassination is one of the legitimate weapons of political opposition, and so deeply rooted does the custom seem in this country, that it must be many years before the leading men of the nation can feel perfectly safe during even such a crisis as the present. This is a subject to which the newspapers might fairly turn their attention when the present commotion has somewhat subsided. They will find that the Christian moralists have treated it very fully and exhaustively. The prolonged life of the first Napoleon, after he became Emperor, cost the nations of Europe millions of men and hundreds of millions of treasure, and was a grievous scourge to the earth. But the leading men of the allies sternly rebuked the many offers which were darkly made to them for his assassination. Had they listened to them, all Fouché's vigilance could not have prevented it. We hope we may look forward to the time when the crime will be held here as detestable as among ourselves. Although it is one to which men may be instigated by the purest patriotic feeling and a sincere devotion to the interests of the commonwealth, it also cuts at the root of all vigorous political action, and could only be defended by the bad plea of doing evil that good may come.

The Spectator is apparently a little laughed at for suggesting that if we have trouble with China, we should make a close alliance with Japan in order that she may be useful to us. We may be very blind, but the joke escapes us. We cherish no illusions about this country, but men who do not see that it will one day become a great power in the East, and that our duty and interests lie in encouraging it in every way to become so, seem to us singularly blind. Its position, the character of its old institutions, and the disposition of its people—the multitude trained to agriculture, and a considerable class brought up on military traditions—qualify it admirably for an ally to a leading power in the East, and the western nation which plays its cards best, will secure this alliance. The necessity for it may not come in the time of this generation, but assuredly it will come one of these days. The lion was shrewd who helped the mouse in his need and made no particular analysis of mouse-nature, habits or disposition. A certain vanity and self-assertion are the invariable concomitants of rising and promising youth. There are thirty millions of people in these islands—not Bengalees or Cochin-Chinese, but clever, intelligent people, fairly on the road to civilization and a place in the world. They will get over their money troubles and party troubles, as children get over chicken-pox and measles, and if they are a little irritable during the attacks, no great harm comes of it. England will be wrong if she despises the day of small things. Japan could never give her trouble except as the annoying ally of some great power, while with a warm feeling from Japan towards herself, she may be prepared for such action in China as the development of Asiatic history may necessitate. One of the writers on the question says "On whatever side she may stand, she may be sure either to be swallowed by the victorious, or to be afterwards attacked by the vanquished." This kills her either way, so that neutrality is alike inglorious and useless! No Englishman will ever believe that his race is going to be displaced in the East. If the struggle for supremacy is to come, let it come. We may safely start in it with the same conviction which has animated us in all our struggles—a conviction of ultimate success; but it will be our own fault if Japan is not with us.

Surely the letter addressed to Mr. Medhurst by Mr. Wade for the purpose of reassuring the public mind as regards his present line of action, is little calculated to have the desired effect. The public has not the slightest belief that any good will come of Mr. Grosvenor's going to Yunnan to be present at the enquiry into the circumstances of Mr. Margary's murder. It believes quite the contrary, in fact, and thinks that it is precisely by this means that the Chinese will throw a glamour of fairness over proceedings which they do not intend to be fair, and will take good care to prevent being fair. Mr. Wade acknowledges that he has insisted very earnestly on a more perfect observance of various Treaty provisions, indifference to which has so often been cause of complaint; notably to those which bear upon the taxation of our trade. But does he think that all the insisting in the world will move the Chinese? He says that no convention made by himself single-handed would be operative. Why not? If the power which has four-fifths of the China trade in its own hands cannot make a convention at a moment like this, stipulating for the observance of provisions which would place that trade on a footing equally advantageous to ourselves and the Chinese, we know nothing of the opportunities which clever administrators seize to advance their positions. If we thought an extension of trade with the Chinese robbed them of anything, or was not as advantageous to them as to us, we should most resolutely contend that we had no right to make Mr. Margary's murder a plea for doing anything of the kind. But we are utterly convinced that the mandarinate of China sits on the shoulders of the Chinese like a wretched Old Man of the Sea, delaying their progress, thwarting the aspirations of the most intelligent of them, and preserving a darkness around them which better influences would dispel. And it is on this

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account that we think the opportunity should be seized to place the whole trade on a sounder footing than it has enjoyed since the Treaty of Tientsin. It certainly is by the direct and indirect effects of trade that the obstructive influences of the mandarinate can best be overcome, and now that Mr. Wade has public opinion at home with him, as it is abundantly clear that he has, he should turn the situation to account, and make a vigorous push for a radical change in the whole demeanour of the Chinese Government towards our trade.

Madame Leonowa's Concert took place yesterday evening in the large upper room of the Machigaisho, which had been courteously placed at her disposal by the Governor of Kanagawa. It is better adapted for musical purposes than the Gaiety Theatre, although so large that no audience likely to be brought together here by a musical entertainment could possibly fill it.

The concert opened with an air from the Opera *Lucrezia Borgia*, which gave Madame Leonowa an opportunity of displaying the qualities of her voice and style. It is not fine music, but was sung with feeling and judgment. This was followed by Schumann's song *Ich grolle nicht*, to our mind one of the finest he ever wrote. But it had the disadvantage, to those to whom it was new, of being sung in the Russian instead of the German language, and thus they could not enter with any true sympathy into the feelings which Heine, who wrote the words, depicted by them, and which Schumann so greatly intensifies by the music to which he has set them. The musicians of his age found no poet who more often inspired them than Heine. Mendelssohn, Schubert and Schumann all went to him as a fount of inspiration. The former, intense, devout and full of a fine idealism, passed over all the cynicism, the mocking spirit, the bitterness, the scorn of life and of man which abounded in Heine's mind, for those beautiful little pictures of love, fidelity and happiness which he draws in his better moods. Schubert, too, chose him for the happier thoughts which naturally link themselves with flowing spontaneous melody; while Schumann selected such of his poems as reflected some of that despair and anguish which each in his own art could reflect with such truth and intensity. In the song of which we now write, these feelings, added to a defiant bitterness altogether without parallel, appear in their severest form. We hardly know—do not indeed at this moment remember—anything more passionate than this music—anything which seems to catch all the heat-rays, so to speak, of emotion, and throw them into so burning a focus. The feelings are excited by it to so great a tenseness that it is almost a relief when they are released from it. It may be well to know of how much we are capable, but the strain placed on us in this song by Schumann is painful and leaves the mind overwrought and exhausted. Madame Leonowa sang it with great breadth and power, and produced an effect so marked that the audience demanded its repetition with equal enthusiasm and unanimity. She also sang it better the second time, and many of those present must have felt themselves, possibly for the first time in their lives, under the spell of an art of whose potency they had no previous conception. We have not time here to analyse as carefully as we should like to do the distinctive difference between Madame Leonowa's reading of this fine work, which was that of a woman, and the ordinary reading of it by male artists—(for it was written for a bass voice.) Certainly the latter usually reflect more of that intense bitterness which belongs to the words than the anguish which was more apparent in the reading of last night. A wounded pride is reflected in the one case; in the other a lasting desolation is the prominent characteristic. Byron's words perhaps will suggest to our readers the train of thought which we are now unable to pursue:—

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence:—
* * * * * * *
Men have all these resources, we but one."

This was followed by a violoncello solo called *Ungeduld*, played with excellent execution, taste and good feeling by an amateur, a resident of Tokio, and received with sincere pleasure by the audience. The air which followed it, *Quando a te lieto*, from Gounod's Faust, is allotted to the part of Siebel, but is usually omitted on the stage. It is extremely melodious and pleasing, beautifully written, and, when supported by an orchestra, is remarkable for a graceful *obligato* violoncello accompaniment to which the piano-forte can do but scant justice. It was sung with much taste and feeling by Madame Leonowa, and produced a charming impression. Passing over two more pieces in the first part, both of which, however, were equally attractive and well rendered, we come to the second half of the concert which opened with the deeply pathetic *Ah! mon fils!* from Meyerbeer's *Le Prophète*. It is not easy to over-praise this masterly piece of writing, which seems to us to belong to no school, but to reflect only passions and feelings which are universal to humanity, irrespective of their national garb. Those who remember the effects produced in it by Madame Viardot Garcia, whose greatest *rôle* was that Fidès, will have had them powerfully recalled yesterday evening by Madame Leonowa. This was succeeded by a cleverly written and very effective song by Tito Mattei, sung by an amateur in excellent style, and redemanded by the audience in recognition of his sterling merit and unfailing readiness to place his talent at the service of the public. We have particular pleasure in alluding to the duet which followed this song, because the baritone part of it was taken by a young gentleman whom we recently treated with a little of that paternal severity which we venture to think is sometimes demanded by such authority as we may possess in these matters. Here he was well within his powers, and achieved a thoroughly legitimate success. His voice is good and flexible, and he has some really musical feeling. His intonation is never at fault, though he must conquer or avoid the notes on which his voice shows a tendency to break. Above all he must approach music in an attitude of love and reverence, not as a means of attracting applause or ministering to the gratification of feelings which should have no place in a devotee; but as one who loves it for its own sake, and who wholly forgets himself in the desire to be the interpreter to others of its beauties and mysteries. This is the sole worthy incentive to its study and cultivation. We must not attend our forms of worship, be they what they may, to be seen or heard of men, but to warm and intensify our higher emotions, to elevate and purify our own nature, to impart this effect to others, and to rejoice that those higher sensibilities which the Almighty has given to man find external realities so exquisitely adapted to their gratification and development as those arts of which music is, to our mind, the most purely ideal representative.

The *notturno* for violoncello which followed the duet, is a pretty piece of melodious writing by Goldermann (not Haydn as was stated in the programme) and was extremely well played by Mons. Tichai. The modulations are easy and pleasing and there is no straining after recondite and startling effects. The stream of melody flows on with a natural grace which recommends it alike to the connoisseur and the less instructed listener. If it rouses no enthusiasm, it causes no disappointment. It leaves the mind happy and at ease, and if it tells of none of the ecstacy of passion, it also contains no traces of regrets, disappointment or sorrow. There is no art but music in which man, as he might be but for his fall, can portray his mind and his emotions. In all the other arts something is seen of his sad history, his toil, his grief, the shadows which his mind throws as it moves, while he is in the light, or the painful steps with which he labours to find his way in the darkness by which he is ordinarily surrounded. Music may, of course, be made to reflect these; but they do not inhere in it, and in a pure flowing melody we find none of them. Of such is this little *notturno*.

Madame Leonowa closed the concert with a *mazurka* of an extremely characteristic and interesting form, which she sang with great spirit and effect, and her reception by the Public can hardly have failed to cause her great gratification.

We have not in these columns carefully estimated her position as an artiste relatively to the great European singers,

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and we must be excused from doing so, but none but those who have heard her in a large room can possibly do justice to the great power and compass of her voice, and the more than ordinary command she possesses of the pathetic emotions, as evidence of which her singing of *Ah, mon fils!* may be adduced. Our critical conscience however, will not be satisfied, without a gentle protest against the excessive use of the *vibrato* effect in the voice, which is now so common amongst all singers, and which, in our opinion, is radically incompatible with the vocal art in its highest perfection. It should be remembered that it was only resorted to by Rubini in his declining years, to cover the defects which he felt were creeping over his voice. The public worshipped him to such an extent as to regard this *ruse* as a new beauty, and it is certain that it has since become an object of imitation and rivalry, instead of one which ought to be most exceptionally resorted to for the production of certain effects which, we think, are undoubtedly heightened by it. It has crept into our organs in the shape of the detestable tremulant stop—an abomination of the first order—, violinists have adopted and exaggerated it—though it is a beautiful lesson to observe how rarely Joachim resorts to it—and our singers have gone further still in the same direction. (Amateurs who attempt it should be immediately put to death). Except in very rare instances, we hold it to be incompatible with all art of the highest class, and shall be very glad when the world returns to a purer faith on this point.

We have one word more, and we write it with some diffidence—yet with the greater sense of pleasure that we are so often opposed to, and opposed by, the views of those whom we are in the habit of addressing. It is a real gratification to assist in any musical performance before the members of this community. Never was there an audience containing so many good judges of music—men and women who have heard and learned to understand it fairly, if not well—alike so tolerant and so appreciative. Quite alive to the appeal of fine music, of which it shows an excellent appreciation, it is invariably kindly and encouraging to efforts which would be treated elsewhere with less consideration, and we only do the members of the community justice when we say that nothing can exceed the admirable disposition invariably displayed here towards those who, either in the exercise of their professional avocations, or as amateurs, place themselves at the bar of public criticism. No temper appears to us more amiable than that which, while fully instructed as to the true standards of knowledge or perfect effort, yet responds with pleasure and complaisance to attempts falling far short of these standards, if only made in its service. It is the true courtesy of the Duke in A Midsummer Night's Dream when he says:

> I will hear that play:
> For never anything can be amiss,
> When simpleness and duty tender it.

We need hardly say that these remarks have no reference to Madame Leonowa's own performance; though the reflection they embody occurred to us yesterday evening as on many previous occasions.

There is a rumour that Shimadzu Saburo, who was placed under the surveillance of the authorities and commanded to remain in Tokio, has left the capital.

Several Japanese merchants of Yedo have been arrested for having sold silk worms' egg cards which did not bear the Government stamp to an Italian dealer.

It is understood that a change in the uniform now worn by military officers is in contemplation.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Mr. Harry Stanley's Diorama of the American War, exhibited to the Yokohama public for the first time on Monday evening at the Gaiety Theatre, deserves every praise. The events depicted, commencing with the attack on Fort Sumter, have been selected with judgment, the scenes offer abundant variety and the artistic execution of the work is in most respects satisfactory. We must notice also with praise the clever mechanical Diorama illustrating the famous fight off Cherbourg, and the more ambitious, though less satisfying, Funeral of President Lincoln. The panorama is explained by Mr. O'Brien in a running commentory on the scenes presented and accompanied by a small orchestra. As it presents a vivid view of the events of this memorable struggle, which we are assured may be depended on for general accuracy, we have no hesitation in recommending the exhibition as very excellent of its kind.

We are informed by by Agent of the P. & O Company that the *Bombay*, with English mail via Brindisi to the 17th September, sailed for this port from Hongkong on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

The precipitation of some of the former nobility to invest their pensions in trade would seem to lead to difficulties. Another bankruptcy of a *Kuadzoku* named Yamanoi was reported yesterday in the *Choya Shimbun*.

We learn from the *China Mail* that no sale of the s.s. *Lyeemoon* has yet been effected, there having been only two or three persons present at the time advertised for the auction.

A considerable fall in the price of rice in the southern markets indicates not only the possession of an ample harvest but that peaceful counsels have prevailed. All our intelligence tends to this effect.

Alluding to the foreign debts of Japan and to the frequent discussions to which they have given rise in respect to their payment, the *Hochi Shimbun* tells us that it is said the Government has come to a decision to pay them off in this manner: After having ascertained the price obtainable abroad for goods of Japanese manufacture, (and, it is to be presumed, being satisfied that they afford a fair margin of remuneration), the Government will make advances to the manufacturers of such wares upon security, and employ the clear interest so gained in extinguishing their debt to the foreign creditor.

We venture to predict a short life for this latest financial emanation. Can it be the Parthian shot from a departing "long bow"?

The *Hochi Shimbun* mentions a rumour that a memorial had been forwarded to the Government by General Saigo (presumably on Corea?) but that its purport had not been divulged. It adds that the Japan will not go to war.

After a somewhat lengthened delay the Government, we are glad to observe, has done Mr. Brinkley the justice to grant him protection for the valuable grammar of the English language with which he has enriched Japanese literature, and which obtained on its publication the favourable suffrage of the most accomplished Japanese scholars. As the author may legitimately anticipate that further editions of his work will be called for, he has resolved to reduce its price to such a sum as to bring it within the reach of all. It is now on sale at the librarians, Japanese and foreign, at $3:00 for 3 volumes. Messrs. Wetmore & Co., and Lane, Crawford & Co., are agents in Yokohama.

A lantern maker in Yedo is employed in making large numbers of paper lanterns for the American market. So at least it may be presumed, the bird of freedom being conspicuously painted thereon.

The resignations of Shimadzu Saburo and Itagaki, recently tendered to the Government, have been accepted. The former has been intriguing to displace the present Prime Minister as head of the Satsuma party, but the Government has resisted his demands and pretensions and he has accordingly retired from the Cabinet. He is understood to maintain as strongly as ever the anti-foreign views with which his name has been so long associated.

There is little doubt that a feeling of some insecurity prevails in Yedo. Following the intelligence that the dwelling-houses of some members of the Council were guarded by police, we now learn that the guard at the various Arsenals has been strengthened by an additional force. To this the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which is usually well informed, adds the rumour that some 500 or 600 men, who outwardly resemble the *rónin* of

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former times, are now to be met with in the Capital where they occasion some apprehension to the people. It adds that the police force within the great moat will be increased at once.

It may be doubted whether cheap law is an unmitigated blessing to a people. Since the commencement of the present year some 35,000 cases, an average of 3,500 per month, have been heard before the Civil Courts of Yedo. So laborious indeed has been the duty of adjudicating in these, and so incompetent the staff of the establishment to deal with them singly, that cases of bankruptcy are considered in batches of twenty or thirty at a time, so as to prevent their undue accumulation. It is to be hoped that like Sheridan's sergeant the Counsel "argue in platoons," as the simultaneous addresses of some twenty gentlemen of the long robe—we presume that Japanese practitioners are not without some distinctive *toga*—might be too much for any judge who was not hopelessly deaf.

We notice the rumoured retirement of Kido, Okubo, and Ito from the Ministry. The rumour is in all probability premature.

According to the *Hochi Shimbun* one of the *sangi* is about to proceed to China on a special mission having reference to the Corean difficulty.

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* gives a rumour that some 18 or 19 Government officials have sent in their resignations, consequent upon the retirement from office of Shimadzu and Itagaki.

The Imperial war-ship *Tsukuba Kan* will shortly proceed to San Francisco, in order to give the cadets of the Naval Department an opportunity of gaining practical experience of their future duties.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says that the residence of Iwakura, *Udaijin*, is most jealously guarded by the police. The names and addresses of visitors are inscribed in a book, and no person is admitted without a pass.

The Editor of the *Hioron Shimbun*, a journal which has for some time past strenuously urged the necessity for sending a hostile expedition against Corea, called together the proprietors on learning the retirement of Shimadzu and Itagaki and resigned his office.

The haste of the people of Ôsaka to adopt the customs of civilisation would seem to have drawn down upon them the serious attentions of a paternal Government. The fluctuations of the rabbit market, it appears, have lost all fascination to speculators. In its place, however, they recently found the requisite excitement in the game of European billiards. But so great has been the spirit of gambling evoked by this dangerous game that it has been found necessary to interdict it altogether.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The usual Autumnal Sports of the Society took place at the Rifle Range yesterday afternoon in presence of a very fair muster of spectators, who entered, apparently with much interest, into the amusements provided for the fête. A chilly afternoon robbed the day of some of its attractions, but the excitment of the contests and the skill shown by some of the competitors was fully equal to any of the Society's previous exhibitions. The Ladies' Purse was won, in a race of 54¾ seconds, apparently without much effort, by Mr. Hohnholz who received the prize at the hands of Mrs. McDonald. The "One Mile Flat Race" fell after a good contest to Mr. A. H. Dare. The following are the sports of the day.

100 Yards Flat:

1st Heat.

C. P. Hall, 6 yds. ...	1
A. T. Watson, scratch	2
G. Hamilton, 7 yds.	0
H. B. Henley, 13 yds.	0

Time 10¾ secs.

2nd Heat.

J. J. Dare, 4 yds. ...	†1
H. J. Snow, 6 yds.	†2
C. Esdale, 9 yds.	0
F. J. Smith, 10 yds.	0

Time 11½. A dead heat, subsequ[illegible]

3rd Heat.

E. F. Kilby, 6 yds.	1
J. L. O. Eyton, 8 yds.	2
A. H. Dare, 1 yd. ...	3

11 secs.

4th Heat.

H. W. Hohnholz, 13 yds.	1
F. M. Jonas, scratch	2
F. Walker, 5 yds. ...	0
J. Dodds, 5 yds. ...	0

10¾ secs.

Putting the Shot.

H. W. Hohnholz, 4ft. 6 in ...	1
G. Hamilton, 3ft. ...	2
A. H. Dare, 5ft. ...	0
F. J. Smith, 5ft. ...	0
A. J. Smith, 2ft, 6in.	0
F. H. Olmsted, scratch	0
H. J. H. Tripp, 3ft. 6in.	0
G. T. M. Purvis, 4ft.	0
J. L. O. Eyton, 2ft.	0

The distance thrown by the winner was 34 ft. 11 inches

150 Yard Flat.

1st Heat.

C. P. Hall, 12 yards	1
H. J. Snow, 10 yards	2
J. L. O. Eyton, 12 yards	3

16¼ secs.

2nd Heat.

E. F. Kilby, 10 yards	1
F. M. Jonas, scratch.	2
A. T. Watson, scratch.	0

16 secs.

3rd Heat.

F. Walker 9 yards ...	1
H. W. Hohnholz, 16 yards ...	2
A. H. Dare 2 yards	0

15¾ secs.

440 Yards Flat.

For non-commissioned officers and men of the men-of-war in port.

Compton...	1
Roberts ...	2
Wallace ...	3

Hurdle Race.

H. W. Hohnholz, 25 yds. and a hurdle	1
A. H. Dare, scratch	2
J. J. Dare, 10 yds.	0
F. J. Smith. 10 yds.	0

Run in 19¾ secs.

Single Stick.

H. J. Tripp	1
F. Vivanti	0
A. J. Smith	0

Ladies' Purse,

H. W. Hohnholz, 50 yds.	1
J. Y. Henderson, 30 yds.	2
E. F. Kilby, 20 yds.	0
Geo. Hamilton, 30 yds.	0
J. J. Dare, 10 yds.	0
A. T. Watson, 5 yds.	0
F. Walker, 10 yds.	0
F. M. Jonas, 10 yds.	0
F. J. Smith, 40 yds.	0
A. H. Dare, scratch.	0
F. Vivanti, 35 yds....	0
C. Esdale, 35 yds. ...	0
C. P. Hall, 25 yds.	0
J. Dodds, 30 yds. ...	0
H. J. Snow, 25 yds.	0
H. J. Snow, 25 yds	0

High Jump.

F. H. Olmsted, 3 inches	1
A. H. Dare, scratch	0
J. J. Dare, 4 inches	0
F. J. Smith, 5 inches	0
H. W. Hohnholz. 8 inches	0
F. M. Jonas, 6 inches	0

Height 5ft. 1.

One Mile Flat.

A. H. Dare, scratch	1
F. Walker 60 yards	2
J. Y. Henderson, 80 yards	0
H. W. Hohnholz, 150 yards	0
H. O. Jeyes, 75 yards	0
J. J. Dare, 50 yards	0
Geo. Hamilton, 80 yards	0
E. F. Kilby, 60 yards	0

150 Yards F[illegible]

For Honorary Members of the Association.

A. Mit[illegible], 30 yards	1
T. Wallace, 25 yards	2
H. M. Blanchard, 10 yards ...	0
C. H. Cobden, scratch	0

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Favoured by the weather the second days Sports of the Society passed off very pleasantly, and brought to a conclusion a successful Autumn Meeting.

The one-mile walking match was vigorously contested by two of the competitors, ending in the victory of Mr. Hamilton who received an enthusiastic ovation from his friends. The honours of the steeple-chase fell, as they not infrequently do, to Mr. J. J. Dare whose skill in taking water jumps makes him *facile princeps*. He was closely followed by Mr. Hamilton on this occasion.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Kirkword, accompanied by the usual felicitations.

The band of the *Hertha* was in attendance and performed a pleasant selection of music.

FINAL HEAT. 100 YARDS FLAT.

H. W. Hohnholz, 13 yds.	1
E. F. Kilby, 6 yds.	2
J. J. Dare, 4 yds.	0
C. P. Hall, 6 yds.	0

Run in 11 secs.

LONG HIGH JUMP.

A. H. Dare	1
J. J. Dare	2
F. J. Smith	0
A. T. Watson	0
E. Amsden	0

The winner jumped 16 ft. 9 inches.

FINAL HEAT. 150 YARDS FLAT.

E. F. Kilby, 10 yds.	1
F. Walker, 9 yds.	2
C. P. Hall, 12 yds.	3

Run in 16¼ secs.

WRESTLING.

F. Vivanti	1
F. J. Smith	2

ONE MILE WALKING.

Geo. Hamilton, 25 secs.	1
A. H. Dare, 40 secs.	0
F. J. Smith, 50 secs.	0
F. M. Jonas, 50 secs.	0
H. W. Hohnholz, scratch	0
C. Esdale, scratch	0

Run in 8.43½ secs.

100 YARDS FLAT.

For boys under 12 years of age.

C. Merriman	1
O. Brooke	2
E. Brooke	3

HALF MILE FLAT.

F. Walker, 30 yards	1
F. M. Jonas, 50 yards	2
E. F. Kilby, 40 yards	0
A. H. Dare, scratch	0
J. Y. Henderson, 40 yards	0
C. P. Hall, 45 yards	0

Run in 2 ms. 12¾ secs.

VAULTING.

H. W. Hohnholz	1
A. J. Smith	2
A. H. Dare	0
F. J. Smith	0
F. Vivanti	0
F. H. Olmsted	0
J. L. O. Eyton	0
E. Amsden	0

STEEPLE CHASE.

J. J. Dare, scratch	1
Geo. Hamilton, scratch	2
E. F. Kilby, 20 secs.	0
F. J. Smith, 30 secs.	0
F. Walker, 30 secs.	0
F. Vivanti, 60 secs.	0
C. Esdale, 60 secs.	0
F. M. Jonas, 60 secs.	0

Run in 9m. 34½ secs.

CONSOLATION.

A. T. Watson	1
J. Y. Henderson	2
F. J. Smith	0
H. J. Snow	0

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 24th October, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,123.03
Merchandise, &c.	$ 756.75
Total,	$8,879.78

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,320.45
Merchandise, &c.	$ 957.78
Total,	$9,278.23

The *North China Daily News* has the following:

Mr. Wade has written to Her Majesty's Consul, for publication, a despatch which will be found below, explaining to some extent the purport of recent negociations at Peking. It confirms the information we received on Thursday, that the causes which had delayed the journey of Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber to Yunnan have been at length removed. In regard to the welfare of British trade, Her Majesty's Minister states that he has insisted very earnestly upon the duty of more perfectly observing various treaty provisions, and has obtained from the Chinese Government an engagement that enquiry shall be made into the question of taxation of Foreign trade, and that a report should be prepared on which, if necessary, modification of existent conditions might be negociated. The views on this subject enunciated by Mr. Wade will be read with interest.

The undersigned has much pleasure in publishing for general information the accompanying copy of a despatch just received from T. F. Wade, Esq., H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c.

W. H. MEDHURST,
Consul.

H. B. M. Consulate,
Shanghai 17th Oct., 1875

Shanghai 17th Oct., 1875.

Sir,—I have to request you to state, for the information of Her Majesty's subjects at this port, that arrangements have been made which enable me to allow Mr. Grosvenor to proceed without farther delay to Yunnan, in order that he may be present at the investigation of the circumstances of the attack on Colonel Browne's mission and the murder of Mr. Margary.

Mr. Grosvenor's long detention, and the fact that I was known to be engaged in negotiations bearing more or less on the matter of his mission, have not unnaturally excited apprehensions which will, I hope, be set at rest by the announcement I have authorised you to make.

I should not here refer farther to the negotiations in question, did I not conceive it expedient to set speculation on one point at rest. I hear it rumored that I have signed a convention by which British Trade was to be materially influenced.—This is not the case. I have availed myself of the opportunity to insist very earnestly upon the duty of more perfectly observing various Treaty provisions, indifference to which has been so frequently matter of complaint; notably of those that bear upon the Taxation of our trade. Were the conditions of the Treaty, as it stands, to be fulfilled, there would, of course, be no occasion for a convention. Were it shewn to be expedient to modify the existing conditions of the Treaty affecting trade, a Convention would be, doubtless, necessary. But no Convention could be operative, that had been negotiated by myself, or the Representative of any Treaty Power, singlehanded. Foreign Trade in China is a common property changes in the regulation of which, to be effective, must have been duly considered and accepted by all alike. What I have striven to obtain, therefore, in this direction, is a formal engagement on the part of the Chinese Government that enquiry should be made into the question of Taxation of Foreign Trade, whether at the Consular Ports or beyond their limits, and that a report should be prepared on which, were it found otherwise impossible to rectify practices at present objected to, modification of existent conditions might be negociated. An engagement by which I hope that the desired object may be attained, has been conceded.

You are at liberty to publish this despatch.

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

W. H. MEDHURST, Esq.
&c., &c., &c.

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THE CABINET.

THE resignation of SHIMADZU SABURO and ITAGAKI has taken Tokio by surprise and caused some commotion there, but judging from the ready manner in which it has been accepted by the TENNO, we should be inclined to infer that it boded no danger. We suspect that the progress of affairs has left the old Satsuma Chief behind. His mind has never really accepted the change which has come over the country, and which is undoubtedly slowly but surely making its way in his own province—brave and loyal certainly, but a thought stupid. Unlike his clansman SAIGO KICHINOSUKE, who prefers the life of a country gentleman to "that laborious, that invidious, that closely watched slavery which is mocked with the name of power," SHIMADZU SABURO has taken office to find himself opposing and opposed by every measure which the new order of affairs has suggested or necessitated. He has apparently forgotten nothing and learned nothing. Whether he latterly persisted in sitting Japanese fashion at the Cabinet Councils, or finally succumbed to the attractive blandishments of a chair, we do not know; but he seems to be of that inflexible nature which would almost protest against the advance of the years in the century. His idea is that nations should go round in orbits, not proceed on the straight line of progress. His mind was too entirely formed and 'set' at the time of the Revolution to see that that event was an effect bearing in it the germs of a thousand other consequences, and not a mere transformation having no other end than itself; and thus it is, if report speak truly, that he has been constantly out of harmony with those with whom he has had to work. It would be unjust to blame this condition of mind in a man of his age and antecedents; but it is obvious that it has diminished the weight of his influence, and the Government which at one time courted him assiduously, if not humbly, now accepts his resignation without remonstrance or loss of time, together with that of a colleague less generally known, indeed, by name, yet who has now been prominently before the public for some years.

The origin of the dispute which has caused this secession from the Cabinet may be pretty clearly inferred from one of our translations this week, though we also infer from it that there are probably undisclosed questions which are deeper sources of disunion. It is easy to imagine that the Heads of the great executive departments of the Government would resent their extrusion from the Cabinet, where, if the usages of other nations may be held as precedents for the Japanese, they certainly ought to sit. A Council of State in which the Ministers of War, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, of Public Works, of the Interior, of Public Instruction, do not sit, becomes far too speculative and unpractical a body, and walks and talks in the clouds instead of doing so on the solid earth, though no foreigner, ignorant as we all are of the real machinery by which this unique Government is carried on, would presume to pronounce definitely on such a point. When we see the large wheels, in the shape of new institutions, which have been introduced into this machinery during the present year, or the equally large wheel taken out of it, we can only confess our profound inability to understand the whole engine or the relation of any one part of it to another. The admission is humiliating enough, but we should gravely question the honesty of any foreigner who pretended to much greater knowledge. Thus we must be content with the statements made on this subject in the native papers, and see how far they are borne out by the progress of events. Of course the late Corean affair has not been without its effect in producing the present disunion; but the sense of the country is decidedly against war, and the *samurai* will not improbably acquiesce, with better or worse grace, in a decision which will avert an expensive and unprofitable contest, and afford them greater security for the future payment of their pensions. When the present issue is represented as a Corean war or a civil war, and either alternative is hedged round with a number of oracular provisions which may mean anything or nothing, we can only wonder at the simplicity of those who make them or imagine that the public will attach the slightest weight to them.

The general impression seems to be that SHIMADZU SABURO has overreached himself in bringing charges against the PRIME MINISTER and intriguing for the political leadership of the Satsuma clan. This is exactly what the Government is determined to avoid. The supremacy of the clan is the real bar to the unification of the nation. The PRIME MINISTER seems to work extremely well with his colleagues, he is certainly most assiduous in his attention to the business of the state, and a very general regret would have followed his displacement by SHIMADZU SABURO, had such an event occurred.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE RESIGNATIONS OF SHIMADZU AND ITAGAKI.

(The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of October 28th, contains the official announcement that the resignations of Shimadzu Hisamitsu, *Sadaijin*, and Itagaki Taiske, *Sangi*, have been accepted. It also contains a leading article on this event of which the following is a translation.)

Shimadzu Hisamitsu, *Sadaijin*, and Itagaki Taiske, *Sangi*, were on the 27th instant, relieved from office at their own request. The official announcement of this circumstance has for no very definite reason at once caused considerable excitement in the public mind accompanied by a general feeling of uneasiness. Discerning men are looking forward with knitted brows and bowed heads, strenuously endeavouring to forecast the changes which the future has in store, and which are pregnant with danger for our national tranquillity. Under these circumstances, we cannot meet our readers with the assertion that at present our country is in the enjoyment of repose.

There are many conflicting rumours afloat among the public. One is that Shimadzu is in league with Itagaki to support the separation (of the Council of State from the Administrative Departments) and that he has presented a secret memorial containing charges against Saujo and requesting that he should be dismissed from the high office of adviser to the Crown. This report further says that the suggestion was not approved, and that Shimadzu and Itagaki thereupon sent in their resignations, and have in consequence been relieved from their official duties. We have reason to believe that this account is not far from correct, and the draft of this secret memorial (whether authentic or not we do not know) has found its way among the public during the last few days. We are prevented from publishing it by our fear of offending against the press laws.

Another report is that there is a secret assemblage of so-called "Patriots" in Tokiô, which already numbers five or six hundred persons. Whether they belong to the "Feudal" party or to the "Corean War" party we do know. It is said that the *Daijin* and *Sangi* are taking steps for their protection, and that their residences are guarded by police specially detached for this purpose. It is further reported that strict guard is being kept over the arsenal and powder-magazines, and that the police on duty within the precincts of the castle have been reinforced. Those people who are always conjecturing what is about to take place have seized greedily on these

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rumours, which they look on as the forerunners of change, and say that some unforeseen commotion is inevitable. Not only do we not join with these persons in credulously accepting such reports, but we hope to expose their falsehood. For the present however, we are compelled to remain silent for want of positive evidence that they are ill-founded.

We have been told that the disscusions in the Council, whilst these two gentlemen held office, had their origin in the question of separating the Executive Departments from the Council of state. But can such a question have been the real cause of these dissensions? This is what we cannot guarantee. When this matter comes to be investigated by the historians of posterity, there may perhaps be some learned man who will state his views somewhat as follows.

"The objects of those persons who advocated this "separation in view of an impending danger to the "national development, was not the separation itself, but "something else. Nor was the intention of those Minis- "ters who opposed this measure on the score of a press "of public business the defeat of the measure itself, but "was certainly something else. The 'Separation' "question of October 1875 was therefore only an apparent "cause, and must not be considered the real one."

If this "Separation" question has been only the apparent cause, it must be admitted that little is to be gained by our discussing it at present. We have some ideas regarding this separation which we intend to make public, but we shall reserve them until the time comes when it is considered by politicians as a practical question.

The following objection will, however, be made. "If "therefore the real cause of the dissensions in the Council "was not "Separation" question, what was it?" But even if we had the penetration to discover the minute causes of this disunion and could appreciate the hidden objects pursued, we do not think that we ought to invite calamity on ourselves and others by conjecturing the plans of intriguers before they are disclosed. How then can we do so, when our intelligence is unable to penetrate their motives? We will therefore refrain for the present from publishing our private opinions regarding the real causes of these dissensions. Embarrassed as we are to right and left, we have promptly given up the task of looking in facts for proof of the real causes, and we think we shall have done our duty if we refrain from this investigation, and content ourselves with a discussion of the general principles applicable to the question.

In the last days of the Roman Republic, the country was ruled by an assemblage of eminent men, the leaders of various political parties which were opposed to each other in their objects. Now it was impossible for any consistent policy to be carried out except by these men sacrificing their own views, and if they brought themselves to do so, they sacrificed the power of their own party at the same time. All attempts to form a harmonious combination of these leaders of parties radically opposed in their views, even if successful for a time, soon fell to the ground again. Their agreement on matters of Government brought about one revolution, their dissensions produced another, but through them all, the vice of obstructiveness was not eradicated. There was much labour and little result. As soon as the leaders saw that they could not maintain an equal position, the oath of agreement was instantly broken, the parties broke out into open dissension, each tried to lessen the power of the other or to dislodge its adherents from important offices, and finally according to the character of the quarrel the excitement spread to the whole nation.

When a party is unable to maintain its policy against its opponents, and cannot gain its ends even though represented in the Council, its mortification induces it to take advantage of any difficult question to embarrass its enemies and to seize the opportunity of occupying their places. Hence they take up for the time as their party-watchword any phrase which may have chanced to hit the fancy of the day. The phrase "Drive out the Barbarians" was in this way formerly used as the watchword of the monarchical party for the purpose of annoying the Shogun's Government. The mortification of defeat therefore often caused both patricians and plebeians to abandon their usual differences and adopt similar opinions. When things come to this pass, they do not deserve the name of political parties. They are merely followers of certain leaders.

Are not the causes of the dissensions in our own Government similar in their character to those which were in operation at Rome? If it is impossible to harmonize different views so as to preserve the public tranquillity, the best plan is that the Government should fall into the hands of one party only. The reason is that every quarrel brings about a change of policy, a state of things full of evils which the people find it hard to endure. If the party which yields its position in the Council were to cease to exert its influence as the personal following of certain leaders and become a genuine political party, it might do valuable service by protecting the people in secret against arbitrary and oppressive rule. This would be far preferable to quarrelling in the Council of State. In our opinion, these dissensions have been caused by the desire of each of these leaders to assume to himself the responsibility in presence of a national difficulty. This is a proof of how much they have at heart the repose of the country. We shall unite with the intelligent public in judging of the merits in this question of Shimadzu and Itagaki from their future behaviour.

The Mitsu Bishi S. S. Co.

("Hôchi Shimbun," of October 20, 1875.)

We have learned from the two newspapers the *Gazette*, and the *Herald*, an item of news that forms a subject of the greatest rejoicing and congratulation. We had already indistinctly heard a report to the effect that between our Mitsu Bishi Co., and the American No. 4 Co., (the P. M. S. S. Co.,) there had been set on foot negotiations in regard to commercial matters, and we now consider that those negotiations must have been about this affair. What we have gathered from the two newspapers is none other than this:—that an agreement has lately been effected between the P. M. S. S. Co., and our Mitsu Bishi Co., whereby the three vessels, the "*Oregonian*," "*Golden Age*," and "*Costa Rica*," have been wholly purchased by the Mitsu Bishi Co., while the "*Nevada*," although flying the American flag and passing for an American mail boat, is under the control of the Mitsu Bishi Co. The reason for this is that the contract whereby the P. M. S. S. Co., are bound to connect with the San Francisco steamers and carry a monthly mail, has not yet expired. This contract will terminate at the end of next year. The price of the vessels has not yet been paid, but it is said that they have been purchased at a suitable cost. Although, in consequence of the above agreement, there may certainly be occasioned to passengers some degree of inconvenience, it must be a common source of profit to both companies. By means of this arrangement the control of the navigation of the neighbouring waters has fallen into the hands of the Mitsu Bishi Company alone.

The above are the facts as translated, in extract, from the foreign papers, and they cause us to feel both pleasure and rejoicing. We have long mourned over the fact that the control of navigation—the very life of our national commerce—had not reverted into our hands. While our Government, in imitation of the policy of that English Ruler who, with the desire of arousing the energy of his people in respect to navigation, led them on by holding forth the bait of elevation to noble rank, has been wishing to give due attention to this point, the Mitsu Bishi Company have already advanced ahead of the Government and have eagerly pressed forward in the matter. Last year the expedition against Formosa, though it appeared likely to be a source of loss to the people of our country was, on the contrary, to the advantage of the Mitsu Bishi Company. They have finally obtained an opportunity of extending their wings, and at the present time have put forth the bud of increasing the prosperity of our countrymen, which may be understood from the fact that our Government of Japan have already given them thirteen steamships and a yearly subsidy of 265,000 *yen*. We are therefore convinced that our Government and the Mitsu Bishi Co. will in accordance with our own hopes, by agrees attain to exceedingly great prosperity, the one by not having mistaken their action in

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rendering aid, and the other, that receives such assistance, by displaying all zeal in their duties. We were, however, in dread of one obstacle that might have impeded their advance, and we were constantly turning over in our mind the doubtful question of the measures which would be adopted by the Mitsu Bishi Co., in regard to that obstacle. It is time for us to give expression to our fears.

In consequence of the competition caused by the equal distribution of power between the P. M. S. S. Co. and our Mitsu Bishi Co., the charges for freight have been fixed at exceedingly low rates, and the losses of both Companies have been considerable, and over this state of affairs we have continual anxiety. Everything has its proper price, and this, even though it might be said to be by reason of competition, could not be termed "proper." On account of the losses incurred, it was quite impossible to calculate for how long (the Companies) would exist. It is obvious that even though they might be possessed of countless wealth, they would by a steady loss for a lengthened period be in the end reduced to poverty. Thus it is clear that though the lowering of freight-charges to an extraordinarily low rate on account of the competition might be termed an expedient for the time being, it would not be a beneficial arrangement for a lengthened period. From the very outset, neither of the two Companies rested upon its own basis; and the prosperity of the one depended upon the failure of the other. And even if they had stood independently, the regulations for navigation would not have been suitably determined, and in such matters as freight &c., there could not have been fixed any average standards, and the affair could only have ended in loss to both Companies. On the part the Mitsu Bishi Co., then, it was considered that a suitable agreement ought to be made with the P. M. S. S. Co., so as to cause the direction of navigation in the neighbouring seas to revert into their single hand. We had for a long time fixed our attention on this. In our leading article of the 20th ultimo, we propounded statements regarding the Mitsu Bishi Co., which will no doubt be remembered by our readers. We observed therein that the P. M. S. S. Co., which was measuring its strength with that Company, seemed to be the cause of a very great hindrance to our country's navigation, and that thus, unless their attack were repelled, it could not but come to pass that the object of that Company would run counter to the design of the Government in granting them the subsidy: That we were unable to tell what plan was entertained by the Head of the Mitsu Bishi Co., with regard to this point, but that if our Government were to grant a further subsidy and so induce the Mitsu Bishi Co., to overthrow the P. M. S. S. Co., we believed that the former would certainly be able to carry on affairs in a proper manner.

Within these thirty days from the time when we mooted this idea, can our Government have lent their aid to the Mitsu Bishi Co.? It would seem as though our desire has certainly been accomplished, and that the control of our navigation has already wholly come into the possession of our country. Now that the vessels belonging to the P. M. S. S. Co., have, together with their branch establishments at Yokohama, Kôbé, and Nagasaki, come into the hands of the Mitsu Bishi Co., the obstacle to our navigation has quite disappeared. Thus the regulations for navigation have spontaneously become well defined, and a suitable rate of transport charges has been fixed, so that unless some unforeseen disaster befall there is no fear lest this Company shou'd sustain loss, and a perpetual foundation will be secured to it. Upon a perpetual foundation being secured, the power of navigation will of course become flourishing in our land. By this means the ladder whereby a large proportion of our countrymen are to ascend to increased prosperity will have already been prepared.

Some persons may say that even supposing the Mitsu Bishi Co. to have effected the purchase of all the vessels belonging to the P. M. S. S. Co., these Americans who are so smart at acquiring gain will, under a different name, again throw hindrances in the way of the Mitsu Bishi Co. According to our own belief, no such event will occur. Just give due consideration to the matter. How comes it that the P. M. S. S. Co. have now, without gaining any exorbitant profit, sold off (the vessels &c.)? It is because they have not only failed to gain by the competition, but have sustained heavy losses thereby, and therefore, perceiving the truth of the old adage "to gain by giving," these Americans have finally entered into negotiations for the sale. If any other persons be now desirous to put their hand to this business, they will have to follow in the track of the P. M. S. S. Co. submit to losses, and eventually fall back upon the expedient of effecting a sale. It is by such reasoning as this that we arrive at the conclusion that there will not arise any further source of hindrance.

Even though there be opened some indirect way of planning a second attempt, the members of the Mitsu Bishi Co. will not on their part lose sight of this knowledge on account of any gain or loss to themselves. We cannot hazard a conjecture as to the nature of the agreement that has been determined between the two companies, but we feel sure that the above provisions will form a clause in the contract.

The Mitsu Bishi Co. have altered their passenger rates to $20 first class from Yokohama to Hiôgo $40 to Nagasaki, and $65 to Shanghai. We are of opinion that these cannot be called excessive rates. Unless they be fixed at this figure, it would be impossible to effect the foundation of a lengthy existence (for the Company). What is desired of the Mitsu Bishi Co., by the writer to the *Gazette* is that they should guarantee their affairs well, and not fall into the evil course of monopoly. We will answer for it that so long as they do not lose sight of the mode of acquiring "lawful gain," this Company will certainly not fall into such evil course. They cannot but be aware of the mode of acquiring "lawful gain."

We will merely add a single word. The burden that now rests on the shoulders of this Company is indeed excessively heavy. The duties that they have taken upon themselves and those that have been imposed on them by the public, are very weighty. As the old sage said, "when one undertakes many obligations, the road "that lies before one is long,"—and this adage is not inapplicable to this Company. They must determine on a fixed line of conduct and follow it out. The desire of our Government and of ourselves is that the day may be not far distant when they will be repaid, with interest. This is the reason why we have uttered the words "a "subject of the greatest rejoicing and congratulation."

The above is the news we have gathered from the two Yokohama journals, and which we now make known to the public. Should we at a later date obtain further particulars we will discuss them in detail. As this is a question that is intimately connected with the important consideration of our country's navigation, we beg the public to await the day when we shall give full explanations.

The Corean question, which has for some days continuously occupied our editorial columns, is not yet settled, but still the advocates of war have been only urging what they deem right and have not got beyond the question of hostilities. In their bigoted adherence to the impetuosity of the wild boar ("specious reputation") and the cunning of the ape ("expediency") they are even now chattering about their ideas, but if the learned gentlemen amongst the public be able to exercise, even in the slightest degree, the powers of reflection that appertain to mankind, it must already be apparent to them on which side will lie the victory,—whether for the peaceful or for the warlike policy. It is on this account that we devote one day's editorial to a different subject.

Arguments for a Deliberative Assembly.

Choya Shimbun, Oct. 22.

From times past the prevention by wise rulers and able statesmen of the outbreak of disorder, and the suppression by them of dangerous evil which has already broken out, have equally been the result of conformity to the will of the people, of the adoption of right principles, and of decisive action taken without the least hesitation or fear. Several days ago we publicly asserted that the establishment of a Deliberative Assembly was the most important and urgent duty of the present time.

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If we consider the present aspect of affairs and listen to the talk of the streets we find lying concealed the signs of impending trouble and disorder of no small magnitude. We will proceed to give a rough statement of these ; do you, our fellow countrymen, give heed in corresponding manner!

The (signs) of these troubles and disorders are many in number. One of these is the dissent which prevails between the views held by the members of the Cabinet. Another is the carelessness of officials, which is owing to the feeling of uncertainty engendered by the morning appointments and evening dismissals. Another is the discussion caused by the heaviness of the taxes and the distrust of the action of the Government ; another the discontent occasioned by the inability of scholars and politicians to write books * and publish their views just as they please. Another is the prevalence of distressed people and lawless characters who are exceedingly discontented and desire the occurrence of some difficulty in the country. Another is the large number of *Shidzuoku* wedded to ancient customs who wish for a recurrence to the feudal system. These various matters are not things the clear and trustworthy traces of which we have discerned with our own eyes, but if we reflect upon them, having regard to the worse way in which they are discussed in the streets, they seem to be matters which cannot be regarded as reports altogether without foundation.

Even supposing that these various matters be dismissed as for the most part untrue, still if there are evidences of the truth of one or two only, without entering into the question of whether troubles will really arise or not, it is clear that this is a circumstance which cannot be regarded as conducive to the happiness of the state or of the nation. The statesmen at the head of the Government should give this subject their attentive consideration, and devise an expedient for dealing with the case satisfactorily ; and this expedient should be none other than that which lies in the selection of a right course of action, and in conforming to the wishes of the people. Do the views of the leading statesmen not agree ? What is right should be adopted, what is wrong rejected. Are the officials uneasy ? The number of officers should be fixed, and their selection should be conducted with strictness. Are the people dissatisfied ? The state of the case should be considered and one unswerving line of policy should be avoided. Is there cause for discontent among the scholars and politicians ? They should be given full liberty for the expression of their views. Are distressed people and lawless characters unquiet ? They should be reasoned within a right and proper manner, censured and converted into good subjects. And as for those *Shidzoku* who desire the feudal system and cling to ancient customs,—these are fellows who are wrapt up in their own desires, and do not understand fair and open argument. How can there be many of these in the present state of the country ? The power of the Government should be sufficient to deal with them. If it now be desired to prevent these various evils from causing trouble and disorder, the only way to do this is to conform to the Imperial mandate, and establish a Constitutional Government and a Deliberative Assembly chosen by the people.

Politicians will some of them say :—"If a Deliberative "Assembly chosen by the people be established, this will "not be sufficient to arrest the outbreak of trouble and "disorder." It may be so. But if a Deliberative Assembly be established now, the evil of trouble and disorder being yet small will easily be arrested ; if it be not established it will be impossible to tell to what extent this same evil will reach. How much more then is it right and proper that this Deliberative Assembly chosen by the people should be established ? Labouring under what fear and under what hesitation is it that the Government do not carry out the Imperial mandate and do not establish a Deliberative Assembly ? This prevention of the outbreak of disorder, and the suppression of dangerous evil which has already broken out—how can it possibly be done by two or three Cabinet statesmen acting according to what they think is correct ? Supposing that these statesmen are able by their own unaided action to avoid the occurrence of disorder and evil, this will be merely a piece of incidental and unexpected good fortune ; it will most certainly not have been the effect of a course of action which is fair and right having regard to the whole of the country.

Therefore we have been unable to hold our peace and have ventured to give expression to ignorant statements. Leading statesmen, be so good as not to censure our ignorance, but to believe in our attachment to the government !

* How is this? Has not the book-press been freed?—[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

Corea.

Choya Shimbun, Oct. 27.)

It is a matter for rejoicing and congratulation that the Government appear little inclined to follow the shallow and ignorant advice of the advocates of war with Corea, but seem on the contrary disposed to adopt a pacific policy which is the true one for Japan. We have discovered evidence of this which we will impart to those of the same mind with us, in order that they may join us in rejoicing over it. This evidence lies in the fact of the approaching departure for San Francisco of the "Tsukuba Kan," one of the finest and most serviceable ships of the fleet. This vessel would not be sent away if there was any intention on the part of the Government to go to war shortly with Corea. But on my making such a sudden statement as this there will be some who will say :—"We "do not require many vessels of war to chastise Corea, "small weak and barbarous country as she has always "been. The mere fact of the departure or retention of "one ship, the "Tsukuba Kan," is not sufficient to de- "cide the question as to whether the Government are "going to chastise the Corea or not." We shake our head and reply to these. "Trouble comes when least expected ; "disaster happens when people are unprepared. Because "a small country like Corea is attacked, there is no rea- "son why military preparations should be diminished, "and how much less reason when there is fear of a great "and formidable rival * appearing on the scene if a "Japanese force were to invade Corea. Ours is a careful "and far-seeing Government ; and it is quite evident "without any assurance on our part that if they enter- "tain any design upon Corea they do not lose sight of "this consideration and would not send away to remote "seas the smallest gun-boat of our navy. Moreover "this "Tsukuba Kan" is one of our finest ships, and there "are able officers on board of her, whose services would "be indispensable to the country in the case of anything "occurring between us and Corea. Thus if the sending "out into the waters of the Pacific of the "Tsukuba "Kan" be not the effect of an intention on the part of "the Government not to go to war with Corea, what can it be ? "

Guaranteeing as we do then that our Government does not purpose going to war with Corea, we invite those gentlemen who are of the same mind as ourselves to join us in rejoicing over this circumstance. The only point on which we are not at ease is respecting the Japanese settlement at Fusanhai.

According to a telegram received a few days ago, ever since the fight at Kok'wa the Coreans have been making warlike preparation, and it is impossible to tell whether they are meditating an attack upon the Japanese settlement of Fusanhai or not. This is truly a rumour calculated to cause uneasiness. Supposing that the Coreans were to endeavour to wipe out the disgrace of their defeat at the island of Kok'wa by attacking the Japanese settlement, what decisive action would our Government take ? If such were to take place, the limits within which patience in accordance with the policy of "not chastising Corea," could be exercised, would be exceeded. Would our Government at once send out thousands of soldiers and take Corea to task for her two offences? If this were to be done, of what profit would be the forbearance and patience exercised hitherto and the firm and unswering attitude adopted which is founded upon the view that the strength of the country is yet insufficient for the chastisement of a foreign foe ? The earnest and fixed purpose which has animated the advocates of the policy of "not chastising Corea" in the countless arguments which they have

* Query China ?

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poured forth for the good of the country would melt away like froth.

But would our government leave off half-way in their fixed adherence to the true and pacific policy hitherto maintained? If so what cause for regret would there be in the abandonment of the mercantile official establishment at Fusan? What other policy can there be in this case but to give up all design of war with the termination of friendly relations between the two countries? for the profit derived from the maintenance of friendly relations cannot nearly come up to the loss which war would occasion. This is clear and needs no mention from us. We ourselves would like to see the Japanese settlement closed and all the Japanese residents withdrawn before anything occurs between the two countries. If Corea, however, be not really arming for war, and if things are as they were before, then there is no occasion for such a step to be taken. The decision in this matter rests with the Japanese resident official, and it is not for us to offer our ignorant opinion.

(Signed) TAKAZAKI ARIMOTO,
Resident in Atagoshita.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

Ever since the early part of this month it has been rumoured that there is disunion of opinion in the Government and that changes in the Cabinet are not improbable, but as we thought it could not be so, we did not say to the world what we did not believe, for that would be falsehood. But now these rumours are spreading about the country, and whenever the administration is spoken of men talk anxiously on this question. We have been for some days trying to get to the bottom of it, but the secrets of the Government are not within our reach, and to this very hour we do not know the facts. We therefore do not hold ourselves entirely responsible for the trustworthiness of what we shall state, but place it before our readers and leave them to see how it accords with future events. But they need not imagine it is wholly without foundation, and may rely on this much, that there is disunion in the Administration. The rumours are as follows.

The Government was said to be divided in opinion on the question whether the Heads of Departments had better be distinct from the offices of *Daijin* and *Sangi*. What conclusion was arrived at this spring at the Osaka meeting is unknown. But although the Imperial decree of the 14th April had been issued, and the institution of the *Genro-in* and *Daishin-in* had taken place, there were some who still held the two posts of Head of a Department and *Sangi*, and thus there was no real division between the legislative and executive bodies. It seems that the question had been discussed before, but a division of opinion on it occurred, and it was never settled. Again, it is said that when the news of the *Unyokan* affair arrived, the question became more prominent again among the higher officials, and there is now a strong party called the Party of Separation, while the other is called the Party of Union, (some again caring little about the matter). A good deal of discussion has taken place among the people regarding the Corean affair, but it is said that there are none among the higher officials who deliberately urge a war. All that is said to be known is that a *Sangi* went to the *Daijo Daijin* to consult over the matter, while another official asked the *Sadaijin* for troops, and even this is said to be uncertain. Again, it is said that some of the *Daijin* had often discussed the question of the machinery of the administration, and that on the 20th instant about twenty of the *Kadzoku*, Daté* among others, had presented a memorial, the purport of which, however, is unknown. It is further said that one of the *Sangi* had presented a memorial asking why it had not been decided to separate, and stating that some had broken promises previously made. At the end of this it was stated that some of the *Daijin* had sent in a memorial to the effect that the question in regard to separation ought to be decided. Again we heard that all the *Daijin* and *Sangi* had gone to the Kunaisho to decide the question, and again that his Majesty said that matters should remain as they are, so that the administration should not be changed. Some of the *Daijin* and the *Sangi* remained there and returned after the others, and since the 20th the officials are said to have gone in succession to the Kunaisho, and that all this is not yet over. On the 20th some of the *Daijin* hearing that the prayer of their memorial would not be granted, sent in their resignations, and some of the *Sangi* acted in the same manner on the same day.

As all this is mere rumour we give no names. But it is clear that one party desires a change in the Administration while the other does not. Should the above rumours prove not to have been false, some changes among the higher officials will surely take place, and then everything will be made clear. As any change in the Administration is a very important thing for the people of Japan, we must pay strict attention to it, and although these are but rumours, we have placed them on record.

* The well-known ex-prince Daté.

THE PRICE OF RICE.

(Chôya Shimbun).

Every one knows that the harvest this year is very abundant, and that the price of rice in the different *ken* has fallen greatly. But rice at Tôkiô and Osaka is still high and does not get cheaper. This is caused by there being many bad merchants who keep up the price, and those who are supposed to be learned men, *samurai*, and poor students, wrangle about a war with Corea and publish their views in the newspapers, and these causes combine to keep up the price of rice. As long as men discharge their own duties properly, things work smoothly. The Government will take the Corean question into its own hands, and it will be settled in such a manner as to bring no disgrace on the nation, so that it is idle for a set of noisy people to be discussing it.* Should the Government declare war, it would create no disturbance in the country, nor would rice necessarily rise on that account. For example; let us suppose that war was declared, and that 10,000 men were to be sent over. One man would consume 1 *to* of rice per day; which gives 100 *koku* for the whole force, or 250 bags containing 4 *to* each. This would be 7,500 bags a month or 90,000 bags a year. But no man, however large, could eat a *sho* of rice a day, and the average of a man's consumption is 5 *go* a day, and this only makes 45,000 bags a year. But an army of 10,000 men will not be required for an expedition to Corea. Let us say that 5,000 men are enough. They would require 22,500 bags, and certainly it would not require a whole year to beat Corea. Let us therefore say it would occupy us but six months, and in this case only 11,250 bags would be wanted. The taxes of any district would provide this, and it could easily be sent over from the most convenient place, Kiushiu or Shikoku. Therefore even though war should break out, the quantity of rice required would be small. When the taxes which used to be paid in rice are paid in money, rice will fall and there will be no more murmuring about its price. Starving persons cannot exist long, and dull times must come to an end. By next spring business will very probably improve. I therefore advise all to bear their troubles a little longer. Let every one discharge the duties which devolve upon him without becoming disheartened, and the breeze of prosperity will soon begin to blow again.

* It is impossible to imagine newspapers holding more unworthy [illegible] Their very prominence is to [illegible] J. W. M.]

DIVINATION.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

There exists a work written during the Min dynasty in which it is stated that the Japanese are given to divination. Now it is true that we have some strange superstitions among us, and it is not rare to hear that the spirits of Oinari Sama and Kobodaishi and others have been summoned and appeared. Recently an old woman called Oshakababa has become very popular in Tôkio. She is of great age and much wrinkled. When asked to offer a prayer, she repeats words which sound like *Hara ke Sobakawa* and she becomes distended to an enormous

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size. She tells people that Shaka has entered her stomach, and, making use of the mouth, answers all varieties of questions, from the origin of sickness, down to the doings of the living and dead, the operations necessary to effect cures, the places where doctors may be found &c., and the people believing this, she is visited by people of both sexes and all ages. Is she not a benevolent person?

The next fact is equally wonderful. There is another woman in Hongô, Yedo, near the temple of Ekôin, called the Yakujin (Demon) Baba, and she has the power of casting out evil spirits which cause suffering to various persons, and curing them. Thus no doctor, operation or medicine is required. It is said that when fever is prevalent she is very popular. The mode in which she operates is as follows. She first places near the pillow of the patient a *keisoku*, or paper strips on a stick, lights a lamp, burns incense, and brings different sorts of sweet cakes and boiled rice on a tray. Then, after striking fire with a flint, she begins to pray, which sounds like muttering to herself, at the same time stroking the back and breast of her patient. After a few moments she cries out "Go away, go away; I must take you with me now;" and then suddenly she opens the door taking all the things she had offered (not forgetting the rice and the cakes) and runs out, throwing the *keisoku* into the river or on to the side of the road. She then returns, and the evil spirit, which is supposed to have caused the suffering of the patient is presumed to have left. After the process some of her patients really say that their bodies are lighter. I hope that some day a woman will arise who will cast out the evil spirit which causes our poverty. Oh, how eagerly I would go to her!

RELIGION.

(Choya Shimbun.)

The religions which have begun to spread in the east are the Roman Catholic, the Greek and the Protestant. That which flourishes most is the Roman Catholic, while, although the number of its missionaries is great, the Protestant faith has the fewest converts. Of course the missionaries of these various denominations are not useless, but there are some of them who think that Asiatics are barbarous and ignorant, and they teach them about columns and clouds of fire and about diving into a whale, and try to convert them by telling them about God and Christ. But to teach Asiatics such things, who have been for many generations steeped in their own superstitions, only tends to make them cling all the closer to their own beliefs and far from attracting them to it, only drives them further away from Christianity, for we have a mass of traditions of supernatural deeds in our own mythology. At this moment even we have those of Onsaki, Kuasaki, Inari, Kobodaishi and the like. I know not whether such beliefs are true on not, but, at all events, this supernatural influence proposed to do away with evil and replace it with good, so that it is natural that people should be more drawn towards those miracles which happen in the present day than to those which happened thousands of years ago. I have lately heard that there is such a sect as the Unitarians, which flourishes most in the United States. The sect is disliked by all the others. But its members plead that miracles were only wrought to convert barbarians, and that though Christ possessed great powers of this kind, he was in fact nothing but a man. It is said that virtue is the sole foundation of this religion, and that its teachers never seek to lead the people astray by untruths. Should this be true, I have little doubt that there would be many Japanese of the middle class who would embrace it.

"AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS."

[The leading article of the *Hochi Shimbun* of October 13th contains the following passage.]

* * * * * *

Consider, for example, the disgrace which our country has had put upon it by England. There is no comparison between it and the insult we have received from Corea. The negotiations which took place(*i.e.* the claims which were made) with England in respect to the Mamanoura affair some years ago belonged to this category. We have not yet been able to forget them. When we read its history we feel like Kosen, the King of Etsu, who placed by him a gall-bladder (to keep up his bitter feelings). In the feudal times if any one interfered with a Daimio's procession, the old custom sanctioned his being cut down. That the English government should have insulted the Tycoon's government, which was then the power of Japan, for this single matter we really cannot bear to speak of. Nor can we for shame recount our negotiations with foreign powers which have taken place since then—they being always armed and threatening, and concluding conventions in a language which gives them all the advantage. Even at present there are many points in which they refuse to acknowledge our equal rank with them as a nation. If these things do not constitute a great insult to Japan, what are they?

THE SAMURAI'S PENSIONS.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

There are some affairs which demand urgent reform, while there are others which can be dealt with by slower and gradual processes. Should the former be delayed, or the latter done in too great haste, serious calamity may arise. And it is the duty of the Government to make these reforms in an appropriate time and manner.

The *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* question is one which must be dealt with in this slow and gradual manner. I see that it is often discussed in the newspapers, some saying that the pensions paid to these classes should be abolished immediately, others that they should be continued. But I cannot agree with the writers who urge either of these views On the contrary, indeed, I shiver every time I read them, and therefore will express my own opinion on the subject.

Should the question be argued on theoretical grounds, we should say that there is no reason for paying those who perform no duty, and it is unjust both to the Government and the people that they should receive pensions. When their services were no longer required, their pensions should have ceased, and as ordinary members of the community they ought not to enjoy any special treatment. What object can there be in making and keeping them dependents? This is a just and reasonable position. But should those who argue thus separate themselves for a moment from theory and look to the practical side of the question, they will soon discover that there is another view of the matter. Look for a moment at the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku*. All their ideas and actions are those of the feudal times. Their minds were then free from all anxieties, and I will venture to say that eight or nine out of every ten of them would vote for a return to feudal institutions if asked for their opinion on them. This it is which causes anxiety and fear to the Government, because should their pensions be suddenly discontinued and all their connection with the Government be cut off, they would soon fall into starvation and ultimately into rebellion which might overthrow the nation, and if they raised an insurrection it would not be like the farmers coming out with bamboo spears or such-like rude weapons. It is on this account, I say, that the Government fears them and continues to pay their pensions. Of course this is wrong in the light of reason, but the Government has to act from motives of expediency.

The Government has notified that those who are desirous of surrendering their pensions may do so for the equivalent of six years' purchase of their annual value, and may become merchants or farmers or the like, in order that the number of pensioners may be decreased, which proves that the Government is bestowing deep attention on the subject. And it was at the same time notified that those who could not show that they had some assured or very probable means of support should not claim this commutation of their pensions. They were not to be allowed to squander recklessly the money they received from this source, and in this the care of the Government may be also discerned. Notifications were subsequently issued that the law respecting the commutation of the pensions was repealed, and many rumours were freely set in motion on this subject, all of them unworthy of belief. We imagine that the proposed change in the land taxation was the cause of the repeal of this

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measure, and if we remember that the pensions once paid in rice are now paid in money, we can understand the reason for this. It many be, too, that after some little time the commutation of the pensions will be resumed again.

These, then, are the conditions of the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* question, and thus it is that while some are for abolishing the pensions, others are for continuing them. Should an order be issued by the Government to stop them suddenly, it may be as clearly seen as a reflection in a mirror that blood would flow in rivers and bones would be heaped into mountains. Indeed, we might ultimately lose our independence. Such a decree could not represent the will of the Emperor, and therefore the question cannot be settled on mere theoretical grounds.

But, on the other hand, I do not mean that the question ought to remain for ever in its present condition, and I am sure that the Government is of the same mind. I think the pensions ought to be reduced gradually—say within eight or nine years—and by that time the whole class should have laid some firm foundations for their fortunes. Should some of them be unable to get their living independently, a certain sum of money might be appropriated for them to commence business with, and this should at once terminate their anxieties and those of the Government. The *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* will then become like the rest of us, and when these times arrive we can institute a House of Commons and a limited monarchy, the germs of which have already made their appearance. Then for the first time Japan might be called an independent country and would take her fair position in the world, which would be a great source of happiness to us. It is for these reasons that we think the solution of the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* question demands patience. What do ye all think?

Correspondence.

A REPLY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yedo, October 27th, 1875.

Sir,—Will you kindly give room to the following remarks in answer to your criticism of my letter in last week's issue of your paper.

I did not imagine that my answer to your insinuation that clergymen make statements in the pulpit which they would not venture to do in ordinary conversation, was so obscure as it seems to have been to you. You implied then, and you state directly in your criticism of my letter, that they make them because from the circumstances of the case they cannot be answered. I replied in effect that it was untrue to suppose that they could not be answered, for they continually were in the public prints, and as a case in point I cited that of a clergyman who recently visited Yokohama, and whose pulpit statements were most unsparingly criticised in some of the Yokohama journals. Your charge is of course a grave one, as it taxes clergymen with deliberately taking advantage of their position for party, if not for dishonest purposes. I forbore to urge that exactly the same argument as yours applies to the editor of a newspaper, who cannot be answered at the time of the publication of his statements, and whose argument passes with the mass of people "without analysis." As to your statement that clergymen are rarely intellectually scrupulous, as you put it forward merely as your own opinion, I shall content myself with denying its correctness.

And now with reference to the next portion of your criticism. If you look at my letter again you will see that the position I started to prove was that *belief* in miracles was not impossible, which it would be granting the truth of Hume's formula. I showed that as probability was founded on experience, and the conclusions from experience were founded upon nothing *logical*, as Hume shows over and over again, and as you must allow if you will only attentively consider the question, that therefore probability could not be allowed to influence the question in the case of a reported miracle, being an incompetent witness, but that each case must be examined on its own grounds. I do not, for one instant, touch upon the question of experience in its capacity as a practical guide to us. Of course it is so—of course the probability of the sun's rising to-morrow is *practically* of the nature of certainty to us: but what if two suns rose to-morrow—*practically* the probability is of the nature of certainty to us that two suns will not rise to-morrow—*logically* probability has nothing to say in the matter, because the experience upon which it is founded can tell us nothing at all of the ultimate reason why one sun should rise, or why any should rise at all. If you were told, on competent authority, or if you saw some such marvel as I have just mentioned, what would the previous probability against it be worth, against the evidence of your senses? Simply nothing at all. I forbear to press this point now because I shall have occasion to take it up presently, but you fail to distinguish between the two terms logical and practical.

Since, however, what I have said is not sufficient, it will perhaps be better, if you will allow me, to examine Hume's formula itself, and test its correctness on other grounds. He thus states his argument. "The source of our belief in the uniformity of nature" he says "is experience, and this experience is constant; the source of our belief in testimony is also experience, but this experience is variable, because testimony has sometimes deceived us; we follow the constant experience which is against the miracle, in preference to the variable which is in favour of it." A more plausible argument was surely never constructed. That it contains several fallacies I hope to show.

Supposing, then, the argument to hold good in the case of miracles, it will of course be equally true of any phenomena contrary to experience. If practically applied, then, could there be a more tremendous bar to all scientific progress? Consider that the great mass of mankind are dependent upon testimony, and that generally of books, and especially of newspapers, which it is the experience of all are often most untrustworthy—for all that they know of new inventions and discoveries in modern science. Must all such testimony be regarded as insufficient to establish the credibility of any new fact contrary to previous experience? We have all heard of the story of the Eastern prince who had never seen nor heard of frozen water, until one day a traveller told him that, in his country, people were accustomed to walk and even ride on water. Now water and its properties were quite familiar to the prince. He knew by experience that water never did become hard or solid. Would he have been right therefore in at once rejecting the testimony that water did sometimes become hard and solid? Yet, according to Hume's rule, he would have been obliged to do so. Examples of this kind might be multiplied; such for instance as that of the contraction of water under the influence of heat as its temperature rises from 32° to, I think, 39°, in contradiction to the law of expansion by heat. To reject such facts as these because on the balance of probabilities the ground of the testimony in favour of them is less—as it must always be—than the experience against them, would be absurd. And, in fact, the rule breaks down in Hume's own hands, when he gives, in a hypothetical case, an example of that kind of marvel which is capable of being proved by human testimony, and supposes a period of darkness extending for eight days over the whole earth, something totally contrary to all human experience.

Wherein then do the fallacies underlying Hume's argument consist? First, there is a slight one in the argument itself, in that it omits to notice that by far the larger portion of the experience to which any one appeals is founded on the testimony of others, and hence is weakened in precisely the same manner, by the chance of its proving false as the testimony in favour of an alleged miracle would be. Testimony is the weapon by which Hume assails testimony.

Another fallacy is the assumption that experience has proved that miracles have never happened. This, if you will consider it, you will see to be a begging of the question. Whose experience has proved that miracles have never happened? The experience only of those who have never seen them—and, if we add to this the experience of those who profess to have seen miracles, it is plain that no such universal experience as is claimed has established the uniformity of the laws of nature. The

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argument will then be as follows: experience proves the uniformity of the laws of nature with the exception of the experience of those who have seen miracles. That is, the experience of the uniformity of nature is not constant.

But the chief defect in Hume's formula is that it is not a complete statement of the question. When I have a new scientific fact presented to my notice what do I do? Do I simply compare my past experience with the testimony to the fact, and on their balance base my final opinion? Most certainly not. I enquire further concerning this new phenomena—by what agencies it is said to have been brought about?—under what circumstances it is said to have occurred? and so on. And my object in making these enquiries is to see whether my experience has any right to guide me in the matter. For if there be any important circumstance or agency of whose influence I know nothing, then of course I have no experience to which to appeal, and my contrary experience being found to be irrelevant, the whole of the previous balance of probabilities is at an end. Take the story of the Eastern prince to which I have just referred. When he was first told that water was sometimes solid, he would naturally ask—how?—under what circumstances? And being answered, When the weather was very cold, and knowing nothing of such weather, or of the effect which such cold might have upon water, he would at once conclude that his previous experience of water under ordinary circumstances was no guide to him under these altered circumstances. He might object to the efficiency of the cause assigned, but his objection to the phenomenon as contrary to past experience would be no longer tenable. Whenever we have any strange or new fact, contrary to our past experience, brought before us, we at once examine into the circumstances and the cause of the phenomenon, and as soon as we are satisfied that there is something connected with it of whose influence we are ignorant, we immediately give up the balance of probabilities, because it is wholly inapplicable.

And this is exactly the case with respect to miracles. It is alleged concerning them that "they are phenomena brought about by agency and relating to circumstances essentially different from anything which ordinary experience is cognizant of." Belief is not claimed for them as mere wonders, but as wonders wrought by God's special agency, for *special moral ends*. This is what is claimed for them, and unless this claim be proved entirely baseless—which from the circumstance of the case it can never be—the argument from experience drops out of account entirely, because in such a case it is wholly irrelevant.

With reference to the remainder of your remarks, I have, personally, more fault to find because you so greatly misrepresent me—though I know unintentionally,—when you impute to me the attitude of a "child to whom all things are strange," &c towards the phenomena of the universe, because I had said that custom had in this, as in other things, familiarized me with the wonderful nature of those phenomena. I for my part can neither understand nor sympathize with a mind in whom an examination into the mechanism of nature does not excite both wonder and admiration. Is it then your belief that the man of science when he enters into that "dry light" in which his examinations into physical science are rightly carried on, leaves behind him the faculty of wonder? To my mind one principal effect of all scientific investigation must be to increase, in an infinite degree, the feeling of admiration and wonder in the mind of every investigator susceptible of such emotion. But will this, as you seem to think, produce the attitude of idly "standing in blank wonder?" Has it ever done so from the days of the father of inductive philosophy down? Does it not rather excite the mind to new vigour in the research?

In conclusion I can only say that you must have been unfortunate in your experience of clergymen. I have had a good deal of experience of them, both publicly and in private, and I can say with assurance that I never yet heard a layman upbraided in any way by one of them because his opinion differed from theirs. Such language as you impute to them, if it were even used, belongs to a day that is long passed. Professor Tyndall, who is not supposed to be particularly partial to them as a class, yet bears this strong testimony to their liberality of thought. "The clergy of England" he says "or at all events the clergy of London—have nerve enough to listen to the strongest views which any one among us would care to utter; and they invite, if they do not challenge, men of the most decided opinions to state and stand by those opinions in open court. Let the hardiest theory be stated only in the language current among gentlemen, and they look it in the face; smiting the theory if they do not like it, not with theological fulmination, but with honest secular strength." Your remarks and your quotations from Lecky apply, so far as they are true—and I am quite willing to admit their general truth,—to a past age, and it is unfair to bring them forward to the prejudice of the clergy of the present day if it can be shown that the case is different with them, and such remarks as those of Professor Tyndall show it is. They prove only that the clergy as a body were not in advance of their age. They lived in days in which it was considered right to punish what was considered error in faith, and honestly holding their opinions they followed the spirit of their age.

I remain, &c.,

A. C. S.

[Will our correspondent forgive us for deferring our answer to his letter until next week?—Ed. *J. W. M.*]

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Wednesday, 27th October, 1875.

H. Weintraub *vs.* John Robertson, as agents of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Mr. Duncan appeared as counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. Dickins for the Bank.

Mr. Duncan said that this was an action brought by the plaintiff against J. Robertson, as agent of the Oriental Bank, to recover a sum of $3 000 in trover, for loss sustained through the wrongfu detention of certain goods. The answer, he said, was very long and pleaded "Not guilty" to the allegations in the petition The facts of the case were very simple. On the 12th January, 1874 the plaintiff went to the Oriental BankCorporation, and asked the bank to purchase two bills of exchange,—one for $2,000, the other for $1,800. The bank asked for the usual security. Plaintiff made out a list of certain goods to be shipped, and declared their value to be $3,700. Mr. Robertson said, on looking over the list, "I will give you what you want" (the money). Plaintiff then signed the two bills of exchange, which were drawn on his (plaintiff's) firm at Hongkong. The goods were then shipped to Hongkong by the P. & O. Co., and plaintiff went with them in the same steamer. Plaintiff, on arriving at Hongkong, accepted the bills in his firm's name there. The market for the class of goods was not then in a good state. At this time plaintiff received a letter from his wife in Yokohama, saying that an offer had been made for the goods (the goods that had been shipped to Hongkong,) and that $500 had been deposited Plaintiff, on receipt of this letter, went to the Oriental Bank in Hongkong, and paid to the Bank $1,800, obtaining a delivery order for six out of the twelve cases of merchandise,—all the twelve cases being then in the possession of the Oriental Bank, and remained so till the 4th February, 1874. Plaintiff selected six cases from the twelve in the bank's godown, and obtained a bill of lading for them from the P. & O. Co., as he had them shipped on board a P. & O. steamer for Yokohama. Plaintiff was met in Hongkong by a clerk of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and asked to come to the office of the bank. When he got to the bank, Mr Cameron said to him, "You have only paid $1,800, and taken six cases of the goods; for all we know, they may be the most valuable ones." Plaintiff thereupon paid $200 more, and got back one of the bills of exchange (the $2,000 one he had signed). Plaintiff then asked if the ban would permit him to ship back to Yokohama the other six cases. Mr Cameron refused, unless on order of, or Mr Robertson's consent could be got. Plaintiff then returned to Yokohama, and asked Mr Robertson if he would advance $1,800 on the bill of lading he (plaintiff) had for the six cases shipped back to Yokohama. Plantiff wanted this advance, in order to release the other six cases at Hongkong. Mr Thomson, of the Oriental Bank Corporation here, asked him to endorse the bill of lading for the six cases, which he did, and to call again in the

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afternoon. He called again, and asked for the $1,8000 advance. Mr. Thomson refused to make it. On his asking why it was refused, Mr. Thomson said Mr. Robertson would not make the advance. He then asked that his bill of lading be returned to him, but the bank also refused to give it up till the advance of $1,800 on the goods at Hongkong was paid. The goods were sold by auction by the bank. He (Mr. Duncan) would produce evidence as to their value.

He then called—

J. Rickett, jr., sworn: I am the agent of the P & O. Company in Yokohama. In February, 1874, I believe a bill of lading for six cases of goods, marked H. W. passed through the P. & O. office here. The bill of lading was for six cases of goods by the P. & O. steamer *Madras*.

Mr. Dickins did not cross-examine.

Mr. Duncan then read the evidence (taken at the British Consulate in Nagasaki) of a man who had had something to do with the goods in Yokohama as to their nature, value, etc.

Mr. Dickins objected to a great part of it as being merely hearsay.

H. Weintraub, sworn: [Mr. Lotz acted as interpreter.] I am the plaintiff. I remember the 12th January, 1874. I went to the Oriental Bank Corporation on that day. I asked for $3,800 (on goods deposited with the bank) on two promissory notes,—one for $2,000, the other for $1,800. They were written by Mr Thomson of the bank. I signed them. The two notes you show are the ones I signed. I also signed two letters of hypothecation. I gave the bills of lading to the bank, after signing them. They were for six cases each—twelve cases in all. I went with the goods to Hongkong in the same steamer. I tried to sell the goods at Hongkong. I could not sell them at a good price, as the Chinese holidays were then on. I received a letter from my wife. I went to the Oriental Bank Corporation in Hongkong and paid $1,800. I then received six cases of goods back, and sent them to Yokohama. I took them in a boat on board at 11 o'clock. I received a receipt for the cases. I went to the P. & O. office and paid freight and got a bill of lading. I met a manager [of the bank] and he said, "Show me the cases, as there is one lot for $2,000 and one for $1,800, so that no mistake happens." The manager asked if I had the right cases and I replied, "Certainly." I asked the reson why the manager wanted to know, and I said, "In case I have made a mistake I will pay $200 more." I paid it. I paid the $200 when I came back from the ship. I asked the manager at Hongkong to forward the bill of lading to the manager in Yokohama. He said, "Call again." I called, and Mr. Cameron of the bank took the bill of lading and promised to forward it to Yokohama. I returned to Yokohama and went to the manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation here, on 13th February, 1874, and asked him to advance money on the six cases in Hongkong. I asked Mr. Robertson to write to Hongkong and order the other six cases to be sent up. Mr. Robertson told me I could have $1,800 advance. Mr. Robertson said, "Come on Monday." I went, and Mr. Robertson told Mr. Thomson to ask me how long I wanted the loan of the $1,800 for. This was on the 16th February. Mr. Thomson made out a promissory note for $1,800; at least he commenced to write it. Mr. Thomson asked me if I had settled the interest with Mr. Robertson, I replied that I would pay the usual interest. Mr. Thomson told me to sign the bill of lading. I signed the one you show me, in presence of Mr Thomson. On coming bank after tiffin, Thomson said, "You must speak to Mr Robertson about the affair." Mr Thomson said Mr Robertson would not advance me any money. I then asked for my bill of lading; but the bank refused to give it up to me, unless I paid $1,800 advanced on the goods then at Hongkong. I replied that that bill was not yet due. I asked Mr Robertson for my bill of lading, but he refused to give it back to me.

On re-assembling, after the adjournment, Mr Lotz (the interpreter) did not appear, on which a discussion arose as to who should go to the expense of paying for one.

His Honor thought plaintiff knew enough English to do without one.

Mr. Dickins protested against this, and a note was made of his objection.

His Honour said plaintiff was suing *in forma pauperis*, and therefore could not be ordered to go to the expense of employing an interpreter.

Mr. Duncan continued his examination of the plaintiff, H. Weintraub.

Witness: I gave a list of the goods to the bank, contained in the twelve cases shipped to Hongkong. They contained shirts, Italian cloth, shoes, collars, sponges, alpaca, and other articles. I received account sales of the things sold in Hongkong. I received the account sales. The goods were sent to Hongkong with two bills of lading. I swear it. I did not ask the manager at Hongkong to allow me to pay my bills by drawing fresh ones on Yokohama. I paid $2,000 altogether at Hongkong, and got back from the bank the $2,000 promissory note. The cases were marked "Yokohama," in black ink. I put the figures (very small) 200 and 1800 in the corners of the cases. Some of the goods were bought at auction in Yokohama. I paid about $3,700 for all these goods. According to the account sales, they (the goods) brought only a little over $1,000. I have not got a copy of the list I gave to Mr. Robertson of the goods. I did not promise to give the bank any other security besides the goods. I paid the $2000 in the afternoon. Mr. Cameron did not reproach me at Hongkong for not giving any further security than the goods. It was not arranged that the bill of lading should be given up to me when I paid the the $1,800 bill. I paid the $200 in Hongkong after I returned from the ship. On the 13th February I saw Mr. Robertson. I told him I wanted $1,800 to get the other six cases up from Hongkong. I was told to come on Monday, as Mr. Robertson was very busy then. I went on Monday. The bank got me to sign the bill of lading, on promising to make the advance of $1,800.

Mr. Duncan said that this was his case for the plaintiff. He had another witness, as to the value of the goods, who was ill to-day, but who would, perhaps, be able to attend to-morrow.

Mr Dickins said his case was a very simple one. Plaintiff had made a direct charge of fraud against the bank. The plaintiff had not sustained his allegations. He would apply that the plaintiff be non-suited.

His Honor declined to do so.

John Robertson, sworn: I am the agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation. I remember, in January, 1874, having bill transactions with plaintiff. Plaintiff called and requested an advance on certain goods he was going to send to Hongkong. He asked for about $4,000, which I agreed to let him have. Plaintiff gave me a memo., or list of the goods, which I took to be correct. It is not usual to advance up to the full value of goods. I gave plaintiff the rate of exchange; he said it was too high. I told him I did not care about it. In the afternoon plaintiff came back and said it was all right. He was to ship the goods and send in the documents to the bank. Two bills were given at the request of plaintiff. I agreed to lend about $4,000. I would not have cared if 20 bills had been given. It did not matter what number. [Letter read from the bank in Hongkong to the bank in Yokohama.] It is not true that the bank promised to loan plaintiff another $1,800. I told plaintiff to settle up the transaction before commencing another one. I told him he could have all his goods back as soon as he paid us all our money back.

Cross-examined by Mr Duncan: If plaintiff came when I was busy, I very likely told him to call again. I do not remember any arrangement about the bill of lading. I do not remember telling Mr Thomson to give plaintiff $1,800. I do not think I ever saw the bill of lading. I may have seen it, but I did not examine it.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickins.—I am perfectly certain I never agreed to make a fresh advance to plaintiff till this transaction was closed.

G. W. Thomson, sworn.—I am the assistant accountant of the O. B. C. I remember in January, 1874 Mr. Robertson coming into my room with plaintiff. Mr. Robertson told me he had agreed to advance $3,800 to plaintiff on 12 cases said to contain miscellaneous articles of wearing apparel. I was about to make out one bill for the amount when plaintiff said he wanted two bills, one for $2,000 and one for $1,800. I thought this a little strange. I went and asked MrRobertson if I might make out two bills for plaintiff to sign. Mr Robertson raised no objection, so I made them out. The bills were drawn at 30 days sight. There were two bills of lading. There was one letter of hypothecation and that is plaintiff's signature on it. Plaintiff came on one or two occasions, anxious to see Mr. Robertson. On one of these occasions I asked him if he could take up the bill for $1,800; he said he could not do so. I asked him to endorse the bill of lading, which we had received from Hongkong. He did so without any remark. Once or twice he spoke about wanting a loan and I told him he must speak to Mr Robertson about it. The bill for $1,800 was not paid and we proceeded to realise the securities. Mr Robertson never instructed me to draw up a promissory note or bill for $1,800, a further loan to plaintiff. I did not induce plaintiff to endorse the bill of lading by a promise of a further loan. I do not know if plaintiff asked for the bill of lading but, I know there was no chance of him getting it till he paid the bill for $1,800. I told

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plaintiff I was a clerk. The sale of the securities, the 12 cases, did not realise enough to pay one bill, the bill for $1,800. The balance was partly recovered in the German Consulate from plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr Duncan:—I do not remember when plaintiff first called after his return from Hongkong. I think it was on his first visit that he (plaintiff) endorsed the bill of lading over to the Bank. On one or two occasions Mr. Robertson asked me to find out what was the object of plaintiff's visits to the Bank. I do not remember Mr. Robertson telling me to settle with plaintiff. I saw plaintiff sign the letter of hypothecation. There was probably a duplicate to go with the 2nd of exchange. Plaintiff must have signed the duplicate. I saw the list of goods plaintiff brought; I thought it a suspicious looking document and carried it in to Mr. Robertson. He told me to send it to Hongkong. I do not think the value of the goods was written on the list.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins.—The duplicate letter of hypothecation was a fac-simile of the original.

Mr Dickins here read the cross-examination of the man now at Nagasaki who had had something to do with the goods in Yokohama. Mr Dickins also read the evidence of Mr Cameron of the Oriental Bank Corporation (now at Point-de-Galle) at Hongkong at the time plaintiff got there with his goods. He then read the evidence of Mr Scott of the O. B. C. who was also at Hongkong at this time.

Mr Dickins then summed up for the Oriental Bank and Mr Duncan replied on behalf of the plaintiff.

Judgment was reserved.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General;
And
F. R. WETMORE and C. DRAKE, assessors.
Thursday, 28th October, 1875.
ITO HACHIBEI *vs.* WALSH, HALL & Co.

In this case, plaintiff claims a sum of $108,715.42, balance of account and interest connected with certain trading transactions he had had with defendants.

Defendants deny that they are indebted in the above amount, and claim that he (plaintiff) is indebted to them in the sums of $16,228.55, and $16,483.61, being balance of accounts between them and the plaintiff.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. G. P. Ness for defendants.

Court re-assembled at 10 a. m.

Mr. Ness continued his examination of defendants' interpreter.

Futami Noburi: I first saw accounts from the plaintiff to defendants during the 11th month last year. That account claimed about $110,000. I spoke to Mr. Walsh about it. A letter about the account was written to plaintiff by defendants in English, and had a translation attached. This letter was sent in the 8th month last year. The letter stated that on the 27th of the 9th month plaintiff came to defendants' office and promised to settle everything up by the 10th of the 8th month. "We write to you in advance about it, as you have so often broken your promises, and if you do not settle up by that day it may make trouble with the bank." I have seen the letter you show me before. During the latter part of the 9th month, last year, somebody came from Ito's and asked for the $40,000 promissory note. I said I would look and see if it was amongst the papers of Walsh, Hall & Co. I could not find it. Several days afterwards, Ito's son and Kaske came on the same errand, and said the paper must be in defendants', and requesting that another search be made. I made another search, but could not find it. On my telling them this, they took up a piece of paper and wrote this (document produced), and requested that I would write a translation of it, get Walsh, Hall & Co.'s signature appended, and send it to Ito. I made a translation, and showed it to Mr. Walsh; and he said he did not know anything about such a receipt, but when everything was settled up with Ito he (Walsh) would hand it, with any other documents, to Ito, provided it was there. Shoske, Kaske, Hachiro and I, were present when this document was written. Kaske wrote it. I took 104,425 *rios'* worth of securities to the Tokio *Fu* in Yedo and changed 50,000 rios' worth of them; this was in February, 1874. The officer of the Tokio *Fu* exchanged 50,000 rios' worth for Government Bonds. One of Ito's sons (Hachijiro) made a memo. at the time of the securities exchanged (document produced). I saw Hachijiro write it. [Document marked exhibit 16.] I received 500 new Government bonds in exchange. Besides these, Ito received a box of 20 cent silver pieces. I brought the securities not exchanged and the new bonds, back, and handed them to Mr. Walsh. The part of securities not exchanged was handed to Ito a few days afterwards. I and Mr. Thomas Walsh were present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: No receipt was taken when they were handed back to Ito. Ito came and stated they "wouldn't do." I think Ito meant by that that they were of no farther use. They were returned to Ito. I have never seen them since. The ones now in the bank are different ones. When, in the year before last, Ito borrowed from Walsh, Hall & Co. $10,000, these other bonds were deposited with the bank. I have examined the two lots of securities. I have a list of the securities that I took to Tokio *Fu* but I do not know which ones were exchanged. This was in the summer of 1873. I made up a list because Irwin wanted to get their value from the Okurasho. It is possible that I showed this list to Ito. I knew the bonds were Ito's; they were addressed to Ito. I was a *shidzoku* before I entered the employment of Walsh Hall & Co. I was never a boy at No. 6. I entered Walsh Hall & & Co.'s service in the beginning of 1873. I was not turned "neck and crop" out of No. 6 for misconduct. I came to Yokohama a few days only before I entered Walsh, Hall & Co.'s service. I had been an interpreter at Yedo. I first saw Ito in the summer of 1873. I don't tell lies; I never did in my life. If I have, prove it. I acted as interpreter to Walsh Hall & Co. many times in 1873. I saw Ito ten or fifteen times in 1873. I remember some of the interviews at which I was present. I am not a god, and cannot remember all. It was during the latter part of 1873 that Ito told me he was to bear all the loss on the *niboo* transactions. Ito was not to bear the loss only till the accounts were settled. During 1873, Mr. Walsh frequently asked Ito to pay the balance, and as often Ito asked for time; I do not remember what sum was named. I never before heard of a Japanese pressing a claim against a Japanese through a foreign house. I have not seen promissory notes from Mito to defendants. Ito told me he would have had to accept bonds payable in a number of years for the money he loaned to Mito *Han*, only for defendants collecting it. Ito was told when he wanted to borrow money that his securities must be deposited with a bank. Ito was not told that the bank would have a general lien on the securities. Ito was not told that the bank might detain the securities on account of defendants' indebtedness to the bank. I did not see a promissory note of Ito's to the bank. I do not think there was anything on the back of the note which Ito gave to Walsh, Hall & Co., so far as I know. It promises to pay Walsh, Hall & Co.; it does not promise to pay anybody else. It was addressed to the defendants. The *Hoan Maru* belonged to certain Japanese at that time. I can't say positively if the *Hoan Maru* was handed over to defendants as security, or sold to them. I interpreted during the transaction. I do not remember if Ito said that the *Hoan Maru* was handed over as additional security. I have never seen a document by which Ito handed it over to Walsh, Hall & Co. I have seen the ship's Government transfer document. The ship was taken over as worth 18,000 rios. Ito's other securities were not returned to him.

The Court here adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court reassembled at 2 p.m.

Mr Dickins continued his cross-examination of Futami Nobori.

Witness:—There were no other securities as far as I know besides those mentioned in the petition, and those that were exchanged for Government bonds. I have a list of the securities exchanged for Government bonds. [Witness here compared two lists of securities together.] None of the securities mentioned in the petition are in my list, the amounts are entirely different. [A very long examination here took place about the securities, when they were deposited, &c., &c.] In the 6th month 1874 Ito came after a loan of a million dollars, which was refused. Ito said he was very sorry. I often met Ito after that [Exhibit "T" shown to witness]. I sent this to Ito in June last year. On the 27th or 28th June Ito came to Walsh, Hall & Co.'s office very early in the morning. I am sure I sent exhibit "T" to Ito on the day I have named. I sent exhibit "P" to Ito in the 7th month last year. Defendants received Ito's account in the 9th or 10th month last. I heard between the 15th and 20th August that Ito was going to bring a law-suit. The first I heard about Ito denying his indebtedness to Walsh, Hall & Co. was when he sent in his account to them. I sent this account [exhibit "U"] to Ito in January this year. Previous to writing account "U" I do not if I wrote, or translated, an account containing the so-called false entries. I do not remember if the so-called false entries are in account "P" [defendants' exhibit "15" shown to witness]. This is an exact copy of the first page of book "D". I wrote it at Walsh, Hall & Co.'s office. I used a tea cup to make the round marks to represent the seal. The seals are in the copy the same as they were in the

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original when I copied it. I did not see Ito write the letter I received from him (exhibit "15"); I received it by mail. I do not know if it is in the handwriting of Ito. I have written a number of letters to Ito. I have copies of some of them. (Exhibits "14" and "2" shown to witness) The handwriting of these two documents is different. On the 18th of 12th month I knew Ito had book "D". Ito had the book to make up the accounts with. Ito refused to show it to Irwin or give it to him, unless he (Irwin) gave up the $40,000 paper. After refusing to show it Ito denied having the book. [The value of seals gone into]. I know a little about Japanese law and accounts.

The Court adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

IN H. M. F. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before J. J. KESWICK, Esq., Acting Consul-General for Portugal.

Friday, 25th October, 1875.

C. J. GARDINER *vs.* F. DA ROZA.

In this case plaintiff claimed a sum of $2,385.50, being a sum of $1,963.53, the difference between $6,500 lent by plaintiff to defendant on mortgage on lot 86A, and what that property subsequently realised at auction (after deducting expenses of sale, &c.), when sold by plaintiff (as per terms of mortgage), because defendant fell into arrear in paying the interest on the $6,500 loaned to him by plaintiff, and a sum of $422 interest on the loan of $6,500,—making the sum of $2,385.50. Plaintiff also claimed interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the date of filing the petition, and costs of suit.

Defendant, in his answer, did not deny the facts of the petition, but pleaded that plaintiff had been negligent in selling the property, —meaning that it had been sacrificed.

Mr M. Kirkwood appeared for plaintiff, and Mr G. P. Ness for defendant.

Mr Kirkwood, after opening his case, called the plaintiff.

C. J. Gardiner, sworn: He lived at the British Camp. He had received no interest on the $6,500 loan he had made to defendant He had applied for it. Wrote a letter on 30th July last, which he left at defendant's house. The letter produced was a correct copy letter read, in which plaintiff applied for the interest then due, and threatened to sell the land by virtue of the mortgage if the interest was not paid). Afterwards saw defendant, who promised to pay in a few days, as he (defendant) was about to receive $80,000 from some Japanese. He saw Mr Ness at the Bluff Gardens, at a concert. Mr Ness said defendant had promised to pay in a few days. Did not subsequently receive the money, so he wrote a letter to Mr Ness as defendant's lawyer. (Letter read, in which plaintiff spoke of defendant not keeping his promises, and said he would sell the (and, and that defendant would have to bear any loss.) He saw defendant again; afterwards met him at Mr Ness' office. They desired plaintiff to put off the sale of the land, and said that the money would be forthcoming in a week. This was on the 22nd. Did not hear anything till the 30th of the month, when he received a letter from Mr Ness, saying defendant would pay by the end of next week. He answered the letter, and told Mr Ness in the letter that he did not believe in defendant's promises, but agreed to wait. Went and saw Mr Wallace, the auctioneer, and put off the sale for five days. He received no money from defendant, as promised, and had the property sold. The property was sold to Mr. A. Plummer for $4,700, and conveyed to him.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: The property was sold on the 5th October. Mr Plummer had agreed to give him (plaintiff) a mortgage over the property. Mr Plummer did not agree to give him more than $4,700 for the land. He had no arrangement with Plummer about the difference between $4,700 and $6,500. Plummer was not to make good any loss to him. He had no mortgage of Plummer's. He had a verbal agreement with Plummer. He had no written document or scrap of writting of Plummer's about it. He agreed to loan Mr Plummer the money to buy the land with. He could not transfer the land to defendant now unless he purchased it from Plummer. Plummer is open to an offer for the land He had a conversation with Plummer at the sale of the land. He met Plummer before the sale, He did not ask him to buy the land; he suggested it to him. He told him the land should go for what it would fetch. It was a *bonâ fide* sale to Plummer. Plummer had not executed any mortgage with him. Plummer was to pay him in three months. He did not hope to obtain money in the interval from defendant. He did not know that Plummer was willing to cede the property to him on demand. He sold the property privately to defendant. When acting for himself he put a reserve of $7,000 on the property. He refused to put off the sale on the 5th. He did not put a reserve on the property when he ordered it to be sold for defendant. He bid at the sale. He started the bidding with $4,000.

Re-examined by Mr Kirkwood: He would not receive more than $4,700 from Plummer for the land.

T. Wallace sworn: On the 10th September he received instructions in writing from plaintiff to sell the land. He advertised it in the *Herald* on the 10th Sepetember. It was to have been sold on the 1st October, but eventually was sold on the 5th October. It was sold for $4,700. He had been paid his charges by plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: He knew nothing about the sale of this land to Plummer. He did not sell the property; his brother did. Mr Gardiner gave Plummer an order on himself (Gardiner) for the money the land fetched.

Mr Ness had no witnesses to call, and Mr Kirkwood briefly summed up for plaintiff. Mr Ness replying for defendant.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said he must comment strongly on the way in which the property was sold to Plummer. He felt bound to comment on the plaintiff's conduct in the affair, but there was no evidence to show that the sale of the land to Plummer was not a *bonâ fide* one. The judgment was that defendant pay Plaintiff the money he was actually out of pocket—that was, the sum of of $2,385.50. Costs to be borne by plaintiff.

The following case base has been heard in the Judicial Court, Kanagawa:—

[TRANSLATION.]

SITWELL, SCHOYER & CO. *vs.* UYEHARA SHIROZAEMON and YENOMOTO SHEISKI.

In this case plaintiffs claim that defendants were indebted to them in the amount of $9,999.82, on a document bearing date of the 10th October, 1873, and payable on the 21st of the same month; and that there is still a balance of $2,229.82 due to them on said document, together with interest thereon from the 17th day of January, 1874.

Plaintiffs deny they agreed to receive said sum by instalments, as is alleged by defendants.

Shirozaemon, one of the defendants, states that in the 2nd year of Bunki (1872), he engaged Seaski as his business manager in general, and that he entrusted him with his mercantile seal; further, that in October, 1873, he gave him instructions to raise a loan of $5,000, which he (Seaski) succeeded in doing from a Mr. Bauduin of No. 5,—which amount was afterwards repaid. In January, 1874, Shirozaemon went to the Yamanashi Ken, and during his stay there received a letter from one Sumogea Tsunesaboro, of Minami-nakadori, 3rd Ward, informing him that the above loan was made on 4,300 pieces of shirtings that had been hypothecated to the Netherlands Trading Society, No. 5; and that said shirtings had been purchased from a Messrs. Sitwell & Schoyer, an English firm, and costing $10,000; and that on the documents that were given, his (Shirozaemon's) seal had been attached, also saying the whole affair had been carried out by Seaski's own accord.

On receipt of this letter, Shirozaemon was, he says, much surprised, and after considering the circumstances he came to the conclusion that Seaski had concealed from him the manner in which he raised the money. In a reply to this letter, he requested Tsunesaboro to assist him in any way that he was able in connection with the affair; and at the end of the month he returned here, and made full inquiries concerning the matter from Tsunesaboro. Seaski made some excuses through Tsunesaboro, for keeping the matter secret. After this, Seaski went to Messrs. Sitwell, Schoyer & Co's, and it was arranged so that Shirozaemon had no further responsibility in the matter; he, therefore, claims on this ground not to be held liable.

Seaski stated that he was in Shirozaemon's employ for a long time, and acted chiefly in all his business transactions, and was in possession of and used his seal without any power of attorney. He says further, than in the month of October, 1873, one Nakamura Yohichi, who was in the same employ, requested him (Seaski) to raise quickly the amount of 4,5000 *yen*, saying that in the event of his inability to do so, the master (Shirozaemon) would lose 1,500 *yen*, —this sum being bargain money that the master had paid to some other party. Taking into consideration that if this sum of 1,500 *yen* should go unredeemed, his master's business reputation would be greatly injured, and that he himself would not appear useless as he was in charge of his master's seal, he used his exertions to obtain the money required, by way of purchasing 4,300 pieces of shirtings from the plaintiffs, at a cost of $9,999.82, for the payment

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of which he gave plaintiffs a document for $10,000, and the shirtings he hypothecated to the Netherlands Trading Society for $8,000, and being requested by his master, he handed him $5,000, keeping $3,000 to use in his own private transactions.

Some time after this Shirozayemon handed him the $5,000 to return to No. 5; but instead of taking that sum there, he paid it to plaintiffs as part payment of the $10,000, and after that he himself also paid plaintiff the sum of $1,700; and on the 20th December he handed plaintiffs the document for $3,382 and some cents, being the balance due on the above accounts,—also on which documents he affixed his master's seal. In the meanwhile the market greatly fell, and he had no means of raising any money to pay off the balance. So he thought Somogea Tsunesaboro made an explanation to Shirozaemon of the affair, showing how the $5,000 had been obtained, and informing him that his seal was then on the existing document.

Seaski further says that it was then arranged that he was to receive, through the aid of Tsunesaboro, a further sum of $1,000, and that he undertook to pay off the balance himself, and for which purpose he gave plaintiffs a document, and entered their service, and remained in it from January to August of 1874. He on those grounds claims his non-liability to plaintiffs, to pay at once.

The decision of the Court is as follows:

1st—The dispute concerning the original document lies merely between the two defendants. It has been proved that Seaski did use Shirozaemon's seal; and Shirozaemon not having the seal cancelled, or taken back the original documents, he is held liable. 2nd—With regard to Seaski's statement that he was in one of the plaintiffs' employment, and that he had arranged the matter, it is disallowed by the Court. 3rd—The amount of $2,229.82 claimed by plaintiffs, together with legal interest, is ordered to be immediately paid the plaintiffs by above said defendants.

JUDICIAL COURT, KANAGAWA.

October 28th, 1875.

NAPOLEON III.

(The Times, September 2nd.)

This is the anniversary of the Battle of Sedan, and therefore of an event which may be placed in the same rank as the Battle of Waterloo, for it was a day of deliverance, not merely to France, but to Europe. When the news of the German victory arrived, five years ago, we all felt that much more had happened than the greatest capitulation of historic times. It signified that an immense change had occurred in the forces which shape the political life of the Continent and affect the interests of the whole world. The destruction of a great army was an enormous event, but men's imaginations were probably still more touched by the swift overthrow of a Ruler who had controlled the destinies of Europe more absolutely than any man since the First Napoleon. More, however, than all this was the destruction of the Napoleonic influence itself, and with it the shifting of the chief seat of power from Paris to Berlin. The policy of the Bonapartes was henceforth to be dismissed from political calculations, perhaps for ever; and France, half-Catholic, half-sceptical, was to yield the first place to Protestant Germany. Every Statesman in Europe felt that a new leaf of history had been turned over, and the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church were quick to confess the immense importance of the blow which had been given to the political power of the Papacy. The victory of the Germans seemed, in fact, to have let loose new currents of influence, which might colour the stream of history for generations, and every day tends to strengthen that anticipation. For good or evil, Sedan brought a great change to England as well as France and Germany, and we believe that, on the whole, the event was laden with as unmixed good as we can expect to find in any of the great incidents of human affairs.

It would be unjust as well as ungenerous to deny the benefits which Europe had received from the influence of France; but, nevertheless, it is the simple truth that if she had won an overwhelming victory at Sedan the result would have been a calamity to the whole world, for it would have been pre-eminently the triumph, not only of France, but of Imperialism. It may be quite true that the French people were not unwilling to be launched into a war which promised to restore their waning influence; but it was not the less essentially an Imperial war, because it would never have been undertaken if the interests of the Napoleonic dynasty had not been at stake. France was growing weary of her gilded servitude, and, in the opinion of those who were skilled in reading the signs of coming revolution, she would soon have thrown it off, if her passions had not been let loose in one of those wars which the Empire had more than once found politically convenient. Paris was becoming more hostile every day, and its satire on the Imperial family had never been so unsparing. The peasantry seemed to be losing some of their faith in the sagacity of the Emperor, and, worst of all there were ominous signs of discontent in that Army which had been the final reply to all the arguments of the Opposition. We do not say that the Emperor deliberately sought for the distracting influence of a war because he felt that his power was slipping from him, and that his son might never succeed to his Throne; but he was not sorry to take advantage of a shadowy pretext for asserting the influence of France, although when he came to the arbitrament of battle he seems to have anticipated its perils with a surer judgment than his infatuated courtiers. Nor can there be much doubt that the Clerical influence of the Court was put forth to make him seize the opportunity of crushing heretical Prussia, in which the instinct of Rome taught her to discern a deadly foe. These influences seem to have been overpowering at the last moment, when the Emperor was still hesitating. Slight although the pressure may have been, it sufficed to turn the delicate balance of his vacillating judgment, and the Rome he had befriended had the honour of pushing him into the abyss. If he had been victorious, and had added the Rhenish Provinces to his territory, his enemies believe that he would have permanently established his dynasty. And what did that mean? Even the twenty years of his reign scarcely give a sufficient measure of the evil that would have befallen Europe. The *Coup d'Etat* was only the first link in a long chain of calamities. The breaking of a solemn oath, the massacre in the streets of Paris, the imprisonment of the best men in France, and the wholesale banishment of all who seemed dangerous to her new master were certainly crimes for which there can be no excuse so long as truth and falsehood, justice and injustice, keep their old-fashioned meanings. But the worst effect of these crimes was not the injustice they inflicted on individual Frenchmen; it was the fact that they presented the triumph of wrong. And yet the Emperor was almost the arbiter of Europe for nearly twenty years. Great Sovereigns semed to forget how he had won his authority, and courted his favour. Diplomacy could not move without asking him what he would do next. His slightest public words seemed sometimes to be laden with the issues of peace or war. His public speeches, even when most obscure, were scanned as closely as if they were the oracles of Heaven. His very phrases were held to be more important than the great deeds of lesser mortals. When men wished to know whether the map of Europe was to be changed, they went to the Tuileries. The Hapsburgs read their fate in the seemingly careless phrases of a New Year's Day greeting. The Pope was dependent on the Imperial will for his retention of the Temporal Power, which had come down to him through the vicissitudes of a thousand years. The same will could give Italy leave to become a nation. It was felt in Mexico as clearly as at Rome, and the whole world seemed to lie under its dominion. English influence was nothing compared with the Imperial power, although we had once freed Europe from the despotism of the Bonapartes. We were nowhere in the estimation of European diplomacy; Prussia, our fellow-conqueror at Waterloo, was nowhere; France—Imperial France—was everything; and Imperial France meant the triumph of the *Coup d'Etat*. Thus the whole moral fibre of Europe was weakened by the sight of the absolute triumph which had rewarded the Empire. But the effect in France was still worse. Her historic families, her ablest men, the men whom every nation would have been proud to rank among its rulers, would not take service under the new Government. The best intellects and the highest culture of the nation went into Opposition, and the Court had to rely chiefly on adventurers. But the Clergy made up for the hostility of all that was intellectual and historic in France by becoming the devoted servants of the Empire.

If the Emperor had conquered at Sedan he might have disdained the threats of Revolution, and set himself to spread the rule of Imperialism. The French would have obtained just as much liberty as would have been compatible with the absolute sovereignty of one family, and no more. They would have been held in that state of tutelage which assumes that there is peace because the stream is shut in, but which is always followed by an explosion. Seeing the triumphs gained by the rule of one man, the faith of Europe in Parliamentary institutions would have been weakened, and impatient ignorance would have preferred the swift results of despotism. The French passion for military glory would have received a greater impulse than it has found since the triumphs of the First Napoleon. The worship of success would have been the newest and most potent form of idolatry. And worse still in its moral effects would have

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hands of the Catholic Church. The Clergy would have been freed from control so long as they obeyed the dictates of the Court; the Temporal Power of the Pope would have been sustained in spite of the demands for an united Italy; the influence of the greatest Empire in the world would have been placed at the service of Catholicism, and therefore of an Ecclesiastical Power which has declared war against modern civilization. All these calamities have been averted by the Battle of Sedan. We do not say that it has brought unmixed blessings. Germany, we admit, is no more a paragon of political justice than she is a model of courtesy. Her military spirit is mischievous, even although it is evoked by the necessity of self-defence, and the domineering temper of her legislation and diplomacy is fruitful of embarrassment. Still, her truthfulness, her honesty, the healthiness of her public spirit, the vigour of her Protestantism, with all her faults, inspire a deep thankfulness for the victory which she won at Sedan.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young. 652, from Shanghai and ports, Oct. 15, Mails and General, to M. B. Co

Oct. 25, *China*, American steamer, Dearborn. 3.836, from Hongkong, Oct. 14, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 28, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Oct. 21, Mails and General to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 30, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullerton, 358, from Nagasaki Oct. 17, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 30, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 965, from Hongkong, Oct. 23, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct: 26, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Oct. 26, *Fleetwing*. American ship, Guist, 829, for Kobe, general, despatched by L, Kniffler & Co.

Oct. 26, *China*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3 836, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 27, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand. 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 29, *Punjaub*, British barque, Renant, 883, for Kobe, General, despatched by J. D. Carroll & Co.

Oct. 30, *Glenfalloch*, British steamer, McBain, 2,124, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Mathoson & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Tokai Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. J. A. Stewart, Thos. Nelson, W. Brisbane, Captain Harper, Ogowa, G. Forrest, Hirashi, Miri, Blanchard, A. Gibson, D. C. Von Eyak, A. Duncan, W. N. Middleton, A. B. Sil, Kumatz. Inouye, Hirada.

Per *China* from Hongkong.—For America: Messrs. T. B. Cunningham. C. F. Haelm, Mr. and Mrs. Chay Lune, and family, and 431 Chinese in the steerage. For Yokohama.—Mr. Agilla.

Per *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Madames Jaquemot and Williams, Messrs. Schnell, Westphall. Abell, Gibson, D. J. Van Ervyek, Nicolas, Guinine, David Sallis, Lock King, Madame Labor and Wai Tong.

Per *China* for San Francisco.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Dodge, G. Frick, W. C. Parsons, L. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hill, child, and servant; Mr. and Madame Palmieri, Miss Alice Persiani, General Geo. B. and Mrs. Williams, Tomatz, Minami, Tozo Tomita, Mr. John Brown, Mr. John Lamb and wife, Mr. A. Shields, Miss Maria Mechan, Mr. W. A. Moriarty, Mrs. Hall and three children, Mr. Thos, Nelson, Mr. Dindholm, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Chang Yun and servant, Paymaster Stevenson, Mr. J. C Trott. 33 Chinese students, three guardians, and three Chinese ladies; six Europeans, and 433 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Golden Age* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Messrs. J. C. Talbot, J. M. Henry, Lieut. E. A. Fuld, C. J. Ashley, T. B. Johnston, F. S. Marshall, Chas Wiggins, J. D. Carroll, W. Henriques, W. Wolf, and 84 in the steerage.

Per *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Foo Kee, Sir C W. Dilke, M.P.; Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Smith, Messrs. King Sa, F. Major, Mr. and Mrs. De Boinville. C. Adsh, W. S. Robilliard, Oshima, Tamba, Sasaki, Taylor, A. W. Fagan, E. B. Starkweather, E. de Ojeda, J. Thorburn, R. Lipman, Hashigawa, Anderson, Bishop Williams, Okura and Fuji, and 16 Chinese, 2 Europeans, and 401 Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Volga* from Hongkong.—Madame Bosch and family. Miss Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Lemoine and 2 children, Messrs. Durand, Paufet, Uramatre, Iamazapi, Iwakura, Salabelle.

CARGOES.

Per *China* from Hongkong.—
Treasure $1,882, 35

Per *Golden Age* from Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $140,000.00

Per *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $3,100
" ... ...*yen* 5,000

Per *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—
Silk for Marseilles ... ...548 bales.
London ... ... 82 "
Total... ... ...630 bales.
Silk-worms' Eggs for Italy ... ... 16 cases.
France ... ... 40 "
Total ... ... 56 cases.

REPORTS.

The *Volga* reports, a strong N.E. monsoon, with a heavy sea running.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co·	10th Nov.
Shanghai	Nevada	M. B. Co....	
Hongkong	Orissa	P. & O. Co.	2nd Nov.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Golden Age	Coy...		
Hiogo Maru	Vroom		
Kanagawa Maru	Wise		
Massilia	Raud		
Naruto	DuBois		
Nevada	Williams ...		...Shanghai.
Orissa	Harvey		...Hongkong.
Sea Gull	Acfort		
Tanais	Reynier...		
Takasago Maru	... ...		
Tokai Maru	Young		
Volga...	... Nondedeu		

SAILING SHIPS.

Ambassador	962	Prehn	...New York.
Ariel	358	Fullerton	
Belle Sauvage	890	Simpson...	
Cremona	608	Gove	...New York.
City of Quebec... ...	707	Davidson ...	...New York.
Fermosa	445	Ulderup...	
Gaucho	337	Crighton	
Jessie Jamieson ...	507	West	...New York.
John Bunyan	666	Graves	
New Republic... ...	580	Adams	...Batavia.
Mary Jane	165	Crighton	
Myrtle		Boley	
Parmenio	369	Abbott	
Rainbow	681	Rowell	
Shalimar	1596	Walker...	
Tori	100	Jardon	
Ugo	646	Pauvelitisch	
Ukraine	680	Melcher...	
Wm. Van Name ...	466	Watts	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
Italian corvette ...	...Vittor Pisani	Lieut. Castellucci
German frigate ...	...Hertha	...Captain Knoor
French corvette	...Decres ...	...Captain Bose.
Russian corvette	...Boyan ...	...Captain Bogele
Russian corvette	...Albreck...	...Captain Von Schantz
Russian frigate...	...Askold ...	..Captain Turtoff.
Russian corvette	...Vsadnic...	...Captain Novosillsky.
British gun-boat	...Curlew ...	...Captain Church

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Pheur to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The disturbed condition of the Capital, owing to recent changes in the Administration, has to some extent reacted upon trade. This, taken in connexion with a week of partial holiday, leaves us little to report as to the state of the local market.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—The unimportance of transactions during the closing week affords no criterion as to values. We continue, therefore, our former quotations.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.97½ to $2.05	60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in. nom. per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom.	2.30 to 2.55	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb. 0.75 to 1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ „	2.27½ to 2.60	Black Velvets	... ...	Nominal ... 8.50 to 10.00
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„	... 2.60 to 3.05	English Drills	15 lb. 40 yds,	30 in. ... ... 3.30 to 3.40
					Taffachelaes	13 yds,	43 in. ... ... 2.55 to 2.70

Cotton Yarns.

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$31.00 to 34.50	No. 38 to 42... ... ...per picul... $42.00 to 46.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$37.00 to 41.00	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „ ... —

Woollens.—The market continues devoid of animation, and we have no change to indicate in its condition. Prices nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.80	Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in. ..	4.75 to 5.25	Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in.	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy...	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.70 to 0.80
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45 to 0.52½
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18.50 to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.50 to 0.70
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.40 to 0.42½
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.18½ to 0.20½				

Sugar.—A very small business only has been transacted in Formosa sugars during the closing week. In China sorts small sales at undernoted quotations are reported to have taken place.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul...	3.80 to 4.00	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul ... 4.50 to 5.00
in Basket	„ ...	3.60 to 3.80	„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ... 4.10 to 4.30
China No. 1 Ping fah	„ ...	8.00 to 8.10	Swatow	„ ... 3.00 to 3.10
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	7.10 to 7.60	Daitong	„ ... 3.30 to 3.50
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	6.20 to 6.60	Japan Rice	„ ... 3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„ ...	5.40 to 6.00	Kerosine Oil	per case ... 2.60 to 2.65

EXPORTS.

Silk.—During the closing week the Silk market has exhibited considerable activity. *Hanks* have been dealt in more generally at steady rates, and *Oshiu* remain firm at our former quotations.

Settlements are reported to be about 650 bales of *Hanks* and 150 of *Oshiu*.

The arrivals have been about 500 bales. Stocks are 1,100 bales.

Hanks.—		Oshiu.—	
„ Best No. 1 to 2	$465 to 480	„ Best	$530 to 550
„ Good No. 2	$450 to 460	Hamatski.— 25 to 50	$440 to 480
„ Medium No. 2½	$420 to 440		
„ Common to inferior	$380 to 410		

Tea.—Business in this market has been quiet during the week, and settlements, which are unimportant, are confined to lower-class teas. We quote:

Common	$16.00 to 20.00	Fine	$33.00 to 36.00
Good Common	21.00 to 23.00	Finest	$37.00 to 44.00
Medium	24.00 to 27.00	Choice	Nominal.
Good Medium	29.00 to 31.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have remained steady during the week at last quotations, with but little doing in either Bank Bills or Private Paper.

Satz have advanced to par, and *Gold Yen* are at a small premium.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight ...	4s. 1¼d.	On Hongkong—Bank sight ...	par.
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0⅞d.	„ Private 10 days' sight ...	¼ per cent disct.
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand ...	98
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight ...	5.15	„ 30d. sight Private ...	100½
„ Private 6 mths. sight	5.20	On New York—Bank Bills on demand ...	97½
On Shanghai—Bank sight ...	72	„ 30 days sight Private	100½
„ Private 10 days' sight ...	72	Gold Yen ...	399½
		Kinsats ...	399½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to

WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS

Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any pos town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy,

Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free on [illegible].

May 22, 1875. B. 24ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

ASTHMA AND

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 45.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 6, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Race week is holiday week. The sun rises in it, and the earth, if only from mere habit, still turns on its axis. But mortals prefer rest from work and relaxation, and who will blame them for seeking and taking it? The meeting seems to have given great general satisfaction. The running was good and the prizes have apparently fallen as impartially as rain, so that all the world is in good humour. The rise or fall of statesmen, disunion in cabinets, rumours of wars, commercial dulness or distress, the law's delays or perplexities, all matter nothing in race week. It irks no one who is out and who in. The weather is all we care for, and, on the whole, it was good—the second day was lovely. The Japanese seemed to enjoy the sport at least as much as the foreigners, and their interest was specially excited this year by General Saigo having entered some of his horses. He won a prize, too, and might perhaps have done more with an European jockey to ride for him.

The Japanese newspapers speak of dissensions in the Cabinet which range Sanjio, the Prime Minister, and his partisans on one side, and Iwakura, the Udaijin, with his partisans on another. The fact may be doubted on very good grounds. The two Ministers have usually worked in great harmony together, and the late attempt of Shimadzu Saburo to displace the Premier would, in all probability, have strengthened the union between Sanjio and Iwakura. Among the demands made by Shimadzu Saburo, that of recruiting the army from the *samurai* class alone, instead of forming it from the *heimin* class, seems to have excited the greatest opposition in the Cabinet. And justly so. So long as the power of the sword in this country is in the hands of the *samurai*, there can be no peace for the Government, no vigorous legislation, no progress which may not be stopped, no calm which may not be disturbed at any moment. But it must not be imagined that all is quiet yet. There is much excitement throughout the Empire, and the Government seems to be making great efforts to allay it. That it may succeed in doing so must be the earnest wish of every one interested in the welfare of the country.

In view of the unsuitableness to public discussion of the questions argued in the letter of our correspondent of last week, A. C. S., we have decided, after correcting the proof of our answer, to send it to him instead of publishing it. We had no wish to enter upon a theological discussion, as we said in our article entitled "Bemmo Analyzed." But it was manifestly our duty to discuss the nature of the answer which we thought should be made to the work of the Japanese critic, and we did so in a manner which we review with approval for everything but its inadequacy to the large question at issue. We may add that our sole ground for thus sending the answer to our correspondent, instead of publishing it, is that given above, and we are sure that our decision will be approved of by all who know anything of the vast extent of the subject, and of its important direct and indirect bearings, both speculative and practical.

A paper will be found elsewhere under the heading 'On Some Copper Bells,' which was contributed to the Asiatic Society by Mr. Kanda, the Governor of Hiogo, and we have great pleasure in drawing attention to it, not only on account of its intrinsic interest, but because it is the first paper which has been contributed to the Society by a Japanese, and suggests the hope that others of his countrymen may follow his example, and assist the Society in its endeavour to collect and diffuse information regarding the interesting objects and institutions with which this country abounds.

A notification has been issued by the Prime Minister to the effect that tea-house keepers within treaty limits will henceforth be permitted to receive foreigners in their houses. They must, however, intimate their arrival to the *Kencho*, and should the inmate be detained by illness, or other like cause, the fact should be reported to the *Kencho* once in every seven days.

There have been several slight shocks of earthquake felt during the week, bearing a relation to the severe shock experienced about two months back of perhaps 2 or 3 to 10, the latter figures denoting the intensity of that shock. But all is guesswork on this and similar subjects which is not brought to the test of measurement by instruments.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

There is no truth whatever in the statements published here last week that Kido, Ito and Okubo had resigned their respective offices.

Yedo is quiet. It is generally felt that the Government has acted with courage and wisdom in accepting the resignation of Shimadzu Saburo and Itagaki—especially the former. If it shows the same determination in treating any possible attempt at insurrection with instant and unwavering severity, civil strife need not be feared; but the crisis is undoubtedly one of a serious nature.

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* writes:

A great earthquake in the Senate is imminent. We do not know exactly where to look for its manifestation, but those who are in its expected neighbourhood must be at the moment in fear and trembling.

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Since Shimadzu Saburo resigned office a split in his party of followers is said to have occurred, one section recommending his return to Satsuma while the other opposes his departure from the capital.

A native paper relates that ex-*Sangi* Itagaki has gone on a hunting expedition to Shimosa, in which he is accompanied by Goto, *gicho* of the *Genro-in*.

A report has reached us from Yedo this morning that war with Corea was determined on yesterday afternoon. It comes to us on good authority, but we give it with all reserve.

The indifference with which the police witnessed the struggle between Mr. Ullmann and the scoundrel who obtained access to his sleeping apartment on Saturday night deserves, and we hope will meet with, the severest blame. Mr. Ullmann shouted for help for several minntes before they made their appearance. They then grouped themselves helplessly before his house and did nothing. Luckily Mr. Ullmann was more than a match for his antagonist, but the conduct of the police should assuredly be enquired into.

We regret that, through an oversight, our report of the decision of the case of Messrs. Sitwell, Schoyer & Co. against Uyehara Shirozaemon and Yenomoto Sheiski in the native Court of Kanagawa omits to state that Mr. Litchfield conducted the case for the plaintiffs, in whose favour the decision was given.

The Birthday of the Mikado will be observed throughout the Empire to-day with the usual honours. His Majesty will attend a review of the troops at Hibiya, in Yedo, in the forenoon and will subsequently receive congratulatory visits from his Ministers. The foreign *Corps Diplomatique* will be entertained at a Banquet at Hamagoten and the Governor of Kanagawa will receive the Consular Body at dinner this evening.

Ten persons were arrested by the Police at Atago Yama, Yedo a few days since. There is an impression that they were concerned in some plot against the *Daijin*, but no accurate account has been obtained.

The *Hochi Shimbun* gives the report that it is intended to despatch some officials to Oshiu—in which province, it would seem, the people are loudly demanding an expedition to Corea—in order to allay the excited feelings of the population. As this resolution was arrived at yesterday, it may be presumed that the rumour of a forthcoming declaration of war is at least premature.

One or two thousand of the *Shidzuoku* from Kagoshima *Ken* are about to visit the capital in order to be present at a meeting at Shokonsha, Tokio. It may be expected that their movements will be closely watched.

Messrs. Reuter & Co's. agent has obligingly furnished us with particulars of the agreement arrived at by the various telegraph companies at the recent convention in St. Petersburg. Some important modifications have been introduced, most of them with the view of facilitating communication and increasing the intelligibility of cypher messages, and a possible augmentation in the eastern tariff at some future time is hinted.

We understand that Madame Leonowa proposes to give a second concert at the *Machiguaisho* on Friday evening next.

The Birthday of the Mikado was observed on Wednesday with the customary honours by the Japanese. A general salute was fired at midday by the war vessels in harbour, which were dressed with flags, and the Japanese ships were illuminated at dusk.

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi*, in referring to the erection of the telegraph as far as the limits of the Shirakawa Ken, remarks that though it is intended to extend it to Kagoshima Ken both Japanese and foreigners express a dislike to undertaking work in that province.

The Exhibition at Osaka was opened on the 1st instant.

The Kaitakushi Department is said to have purchased some thirty asses, for introduction, it is presumed, into Yesso.

The races at Yedo will take place to-morrow and on Sunday next.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that officials from several departments of the Government were despatched to the interior in order to allay the excitement which prevails in several of the provinces.

The native newspapers report a not improbable division in the Cabinet, Ito joining with Kido in supporting the policy of the Prime Minister, while Okubo and Okuma are adherents of Iwakura.

Mr. Dave Carson announces his first performance at the Gaiety Theatre this evening. The entertainment is spoken of most favourably by the Indian and Far-Eastern newspapers.

Moriyama the Corean Envoy is reported to have returned to Yedo on the 3rd instant.

The extent of litigation in Kioto may be estimated from the fact that 11,000 cases were brought before the Civil Courts there within the ten months of the present year which have already elapsed.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 31st October, 1875.

Passengers.....16,521½.	Amount...	Yen 3,657·72.
Luggage, Parcels,.....	„	120·622.
Goods, ...	„	139·032.
Total.....	Yen	3,917·374.
Corresponding period last year...	Yen	4,220·17.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Patients treated during October, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained Sep. 30th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Oct. 31st	Total Treated.
1st.....	1	1	1	—	1	2
2nd	1	1	1	—	1	2
3rd.....	11	7	5	2	11	18
4th	—	2	1	—	1	2
Charity.....	3	3	3	—	3	6
Total.....	16	14	11	2	17	30

Stuart Eldridge, M.D.,
Surgeon in Charge.

We have recently seen an official copy of the Balance Sheet of a Japanese bankrupt, which is a highly edifying document. There were one foreign and two Japanese creditors, whose claims altogether were allowed at some $900. The sale of the Bankrupt's property realised $1.05 and there was one good debt of $0.60. And yet there are people who maintain that the Japanese are not yet quite level with Western nations in point of civilisation!—*Hiogo News.*

A complaint has been sent in to the Consuls by the Governor of Hiogo concerning a Japanese who was shot by a foreigner on Sunday the 24th ultimo. It is alleged that a man was shot through the hand, that he fainted away and that the foreigner decamped without rendering any assistance or giving any clue to his identity. The complaint speaks about friendly relations and makes much of the inhumanity displayed, but we are inclined to believe from the rumors in circulation that this has been exaggerated. We heard on or about the 25th ultimo that a foreigner had accidentally lodged a few shots in the arm of a boy, but we heard it as nothing serious and supposed that the shots had been picked out and a Mexican applied to the wound. We supect that this is the same report clothed in the language of the Saibansho, but should it turn out that any one did really seriously hurt a Japanese and then "bolt," the last quarter to which he need look for any assistance in smoothing over his troubles will be the office of the *Hiogo News.*

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CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN JAPAN.

WE have been requested to publish the following extracts from the September number of the "Missionary Record of the United Presbyterian Church." They are taken from an article upon Christian Missions in Japan, and have been suggested partly by an article entitled 'The Missionary Ideal' which appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 29th May (*Japan Mail* 10th June), and partly by many translations from this journal, also republished in the Missionary Record above referred to, touching upon missionary exertions in this country. The fate of our own article was curious enough to justify a few words upon it. It was abundantly republished and commented upon in some of the best newspapers of the East; it excited some attention at home; and the views expressed in it met with almost universal approbation, in spite of one rather serious error which it contained, for the correction of which we were subsequently indebted to an old and valued correspondent. It was reserved for an angry writer in this place, himself, we fear, a missionary, to characterize it as "claptrap," and to ask who would listen to the ravings of an enthusiastic Fusi-yama pilgrim, however divinely he might be gifted! He pleaded that during the last eighteen hundred years Christianity had undergone an "elevation"; that the missionaries were men of education, culture and refinement, who possessed far more than the average capacity and knowledge; and intimated that any such enthusiasm as that for which we contended, however well suited for those who laid the foundations of the world's conversion, was a ridiculous thing in men of such attainments and polish as those whom he pretended to represent on this occasion. Alas! alas! this savours but little of the "elevation" of Christianity, little of that divine calm which belonged to its Founder, and of that transcendant superiority to everything ordinarily associated with such poor worldly words as culture and refinement, which has constrained the love and worship of humanity for these eighteen hundred years past. We most willingly dissociate the great body of the missionaries from any such claims as those advanced for them by their champion, and equally willingly rate the graces thrown around the lives of many of them at more than the value we set upon any culture and refinement whatever. We are quite convinced that by precept and example they have done and are doing great civilizing work in the world. For the shortcomings and fallibilities of human systems we have no harsh words, when the intention is so pure as for the most part it is among the members of the missionary bodies. But we appeal for the justification of what we formerly wrote to the following words from the article written avowedly in answer to us:—"*Doubtless a great accession to the wise and devoted heroism of missionaries would, under God, bring in its train a great additional success; and this high type of missionary life must come before the final triumph.*" Is it possible to conceive a more frank and almost absolute concession than this to everything we claimed in the article which excited the anger of our critic and, we fear, proclaimed his disqualification for his office?

The passages we have been requested to publish are the following.

The spirit of wide-spread inquiry in Japan; the disposition at least to give a fair hearing to any qualified expounder of Western ideas; the prevailing sense of the need of change in all departments of life; and especially the spreading conviction among the Japanese that the superstitions which have prevailed among them under the guise of religion are incapable of defence,—all these things present to the missionaries a favourable opportunity for preaching a faith which, while above reason, is in harmony with it, and makes its appeal to that sense of guilt and want which lurks deep in the natural heart.

It is most pleasing and encouraging to observe among the Japanese the spirit not only of inquiry, but of bold speculation, which new-born thought, formerly repressed by the changeless fixity of old custom, has awakened among that once conservative people. Not only religious truth, but religious liberty, one of the latest-born sentiments of civilisation, are both being vigorously discussed by the native press. Who can regret discussion of this kind among a people at such a stage of national development? And why should any one with adequate confidence in truth tremble for its safety, if it have only a fair field, and have representatives morally and mentally competent, amidst the present breaking up of old forms of national life and of religious belief? Bold speculation has come in also on the missionary enterprise, its tactics, and its economics. Even the newspapers in Yokohama, inspired by Western minds, are discussing the comparative merits of Jesuit and Protestant missions, not as to the systems they seek to establish, but as to the methods they employ; and one writer in the *Japan Mail* of 10th June boldly questions the existence of any special self-sacrifice on the part of the ordinary missionary, in countries like China, India, or Japan. In the interests of Protestant missions, and of the high character of their missionaries, he quotes the decided testimony of men like Lord Lawrence, Lord Napier (Baron Ettrick), and Sir Bartle Frere, and subscribes the glowing testimony of these men; but he claims for missions a return to the apostolic plan of thorough self-sacrifice, and puts the matter thus: '*If you wish to convert nations, you must do as the Franciscans and Benedictines did, not as we now do.*'

We have no objections to the utmost freedom of speculation in regard to self-sacrifice, and the need of a lofty and heroic enthusiasm, on the part of those who go forth to evangelize the nations. Doubtless a great accession to the wise and devoted heroism of missionaries would, under God, bring in its train a great additional success; and this high type of missionary life must come before the final triumph. Yet, as to the self-sacrifice of missionaries, we have two remarks to make: *First*, that this is likely to bear some proportion to the spirit of consecration in the Churches which send them forth; and, *secondly*, the Church is not at liberty to demand from her messengers sacrifices of a kind which she herself, by generous arrangements on their behalf, has it in her power to obviate. What are we, that we should ask any man as our representative, going with our message, and doing our work among the heathen, to endure hardships which we can alleviate or entirely prevent, and which we are ourselves utterly disinclined to bear?

This view of the matter sets aside for ever any scheme or argument of niggardly economy in dealing with our missionaries in respect of all *remediable* hardships in their great warfare. Their conflict is one in which the true soldier will ever hold, whether he know it or not, the post of highest honour when he faithfully holds the post of highest difficulty. Here it is that as an offering due not to the Church, nor primarily even to the perishing heathen (to whom, indeed, all Christians are debtors), but due to Christ, every missionary who presents himself as a living sacrifice on the missionary altar, totally annihilating self, does a service which, if performed for worldly ends, would be insanity, but which, as done to the Lord of missions, is no more than a 'reasonable service.'

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

On Geographical Influences.

(Chôya Shimbun, Nov. 2.)

Japan, our country, stands by itself in the midst of the sea and is in the vicinity of the great continent of Asia. England is situated similarly with respect to the great continent of Europe. It needs no words therefore to shew that in developing her navy and in avoiding the contempt of foreign nations Japan must do as England has done.

An ancient King of England, named Alfred, recognizing that that country could only be properly guarded against foreign invasion by a fleet, paid great attention to the navy, and his policy was strictly observed by succeeding generations. The defeat of the Spanish Armada in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and the present superiority of the English Navy are due to this. Edward the 1st of England endeavoured to conquer Scotland, but died at the head of the Army which he had summoned for that purpose. His son Edward II did not carry out the dying instructions of his father and was defeated in the battle of Bannockburn by the Scotch. The Scotch were defeated by Edward the 3rd, but the instant that the latter withdrew his forces the Scottish nation regained its former position. Edward III laid claim to the Crown of France on the death of the Sovereign of that country, his claim being founded on the fact of his being the nephew on his mother's side of the deceased monarch. In his expedition to France he was successful, and in the end, after inflicting great loss on the French, he returned to England, taking with him as prisoner the French King who disputed his claim, having conquered more than half of France the control of which he left to his son the Black Prince. But though Edward III thus easily conquered France, he could not keep his possessions, for what with the death of the Black Prince, and the advanced age of Edward III, the French ultimately recovered all their lost territory without having to strike a single blow for it. The reason Edward III could not keep what he won so easily was owing to the geogra-

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phical influence arising from his country being divided by a narrow belt of sea from France. Had he only not undertaken a useless war but occupied himself entirely with the subjugation of Scotland, this would not have been delayed until the summons by the English people to James I, consequent on the lack of a successor to Elizabeth. We say so because England and Scotland form together one distinct island,—and it is impossible for territories which adjoin each other in this manner to remain independent states.

The conquest by Edward III, of France is exactly like the subjugation of Corea by Hidéyoshi. Since the attack on our gunboat the *Unyokan*, every argument that exists both for and against a war with Corea has been brought up, and the question has in fact been exhaustively treated. I have therefore been moved to add my quota by writing this article on geographical influences.

(Signed) MURAI TADAI,
resident beyond Mansébashi.

WAR.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

When Napoleon the Third was on the brink of his trouble with Prussia he asked his Minister for War how far he was prepared for a campaign. The minister replied that his preparations were perfect, and that war could be carried on for many years without the purchase of a single object. Napoleon, wise as he was, believed this, and declared war, losing battle after battle and at last surrendering himself at Sedan, after which the streets of Paris flowed with rivers of blood. The cause of all this was the false answer of the Minister of War. Had his answer been like that of Burke when England was sending an expedition to America, these misfortunes would not have befallen France. When I think over these facts, I tremble.

Materials of war are dangerous things which must not be used recklessly, and there is even a party in America who plead that war should be abolished altogether, while a Chinese sage said that the true general was he who gained his victories without fighting.

Last year after an expedition was sent to Formosa, trouble arose between us und China and we were on the very brink of war. But owing to the sedulous industry of His Majesty the Mikado and his Ministers, war was averted. After this my mind was at ease, and I felt convinced that whatever happened our Government would not make a reckless use of its war material. But since the news of the Corean attack upon us arrived, my peaceful heart has again been troubled. Although I believed that our Government would not recklessly rush into war, I thought also that we might have a minister like him of France, and that this might bring bloodshed upon us. What, under these circumstances, would become of our treasury, I know not; but although we might have a minister like the French, it is very improbable that our Emperor would act as did Napoleon the Third. When I revolve in my mind all the evils of war and see how dreadful they are, I cannot but feel that the American party of which I spoke and the Chinese sage are not far from the truth.

Advices are said to have been received from Yunnan to the effect that the authorities have succeeded in catching nine men who were engaged in the murder of Mr. Margary, upon the persons of seven of whom were found various articles indentified as having belonged to him. We give the rumour for what it may be worth, although it is difficult to avoid thinking that it sounds suspicious. But we never imagined that the mandarins of Yunnan would find any difficulty in having a batch of victims ready by the time Li Han-chang arrived. The chain of evidence will doubtless then be quite complete. The Yunnanites also have it that Suey, a former Tao-t'ai of Shanghai and subsequently Fu-t'ai of Soochow, is to arrive at Yunnan-fu the same time as Li Han-chang, in order to act with him in the judicial proceedings on [illegible]. *Celestial Empire.*

ON SOME COPPER BELLS.

A memorandum read before the ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN, on 20th October 1875.

These copper bells are a of a description that has frequently been dug out of the ground in Japan. There are no trustworthy traditions with regard to the use to which they were put in very ancient times. One report is to the effect that they were suspended from the corners of the roofs of temples or pagodas, and this is the opinion that I myself hold; but still, the fact that upon the dragon-shaped handle there have not been left any marks of friction of some other metal fastening affords grounds for doubt. These copper bells have only been dug out of the earth, and there is no instance known of one having been handed down from olden days *above* the ground. The localities in which they have been found have mostly been to the west of Kawachi, Tôtômi, in the five Home Provinces, the Central Provinces, and in Shikoku. Nothing has been heard of their being discovered in the circuit to the east of the Hakoné Barrier, in the Aok'kaidô, or in Kiushiu. Their size, also, differs considerably. The very largest go so far as four or five feet, while the smallest are but one or two inches. Their apparent shape is for the most part similar, except that in some cases there may be slight differences in the pattern of the outer surface. These slightly different specimens are of greatly enhanced value in the eyes of Japanese antiquarians, the reason being that they are thus enabled to offer them as a basis for speculation regarding traces of very ancient times. The first instance of the discovery of a copper bell is of exceedingly old date. A short time ago I visited a friend of mine, Mr. Yokoyama Yoshikiyo, a widely read and well informed antiquarian, and questioned him on the subject, when I obtained from him a written reply that is of great importance. This I give below:—In Vol. 5 of the "Fusô-riyak'ki" it is stated that on the 17th day of the 1st month of the 7th year of the Emperor Tenji's reign—corresponding to the year 669 A.D. of the foreign calendar—when the temple of Sô-fuku-ji was being erected in the Department of Shiga and province of Ômi, and the earth was being preparatorily levelled, a strange and valuable bell was dug up from the ground. Its height was 5 ft. 5 in. There was also dug up a wonderful kind of white stone, 5 inches in length, which shone brightly at night.

Again, in Vol. 6 of the "Nihonki" we find it said that in the 7th month, in the autumn of the 6th year of the period Watô, corresponding to the year 714 A.D. of the foreign calendar, during the reign of the Emperor Gemmei, a person named Muragimi Adzumando,—a *Taishôi no-jô*,*—belonging to the village of Namisaka, in the Department of Uta and province of Yamato, found, in the uncultivated district of Nagaôka, a copper bell, which he accordingly offered up (to the Emperor). It was three feet in height, and measured one foot across the diameter of the mouth. Its style of manufacture differed from that ordinarily known, and its sound came under the *ritsu* and *riyo* tones. Orders were given by the Emperor to the officials to lay it up in the storehouse.

In the 2nd part of Vol. 11 of the "Nihonkiriyaku," it is stated that in the 5th month of the 12th year of the period Kôniu,—corresponding to the year 822 A.D. of the foreign calendar,—during the reign of the Emperor Saga,—as a man in the province was digging in the ground he discovered a copper bell. It was 3 ft. 8 in. in height, and the diameter of the aperture was 1 ft. 2 in. The people styled it the Bell of King A-iku's† Pagoda.

Again, in Vol. 11 of the "Nihongôki," we read that in the 6th month of the 9th year of Shôwa,—corresponding to the year 843 A.D. of the foreign calendar,—there was presented (to the Emperor), from the Province of Wakasa, a copper utensil that in shape very nearly resembled a bell, which had been dug up from out of the ground.

In Vol. 4 of the "Sandai Jitsuroku" it is stated that on the 14th day of the 8th month of the 2nd year of Jôkan,—corresponding to the year 861 A.D. of the foreign calendar,—there was presented to the Emperor, from the Province of Mikawa, a copper bell. It was 3 ft. 4 in.

* A tittle of rank.
† Name of an Indian Ruler, who erected many pagodas. v. inf.

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in height, and one foot four inches in diameter, and had been discovered in the hill called Muramatsu in the Department of Atsumi. It was observed by some one, "This is a precious bell of King A-iku."

Apart from the above, there must also be other instances. The fact of King A-iku having in one single day erected 84,000 pagodas is mentioned in Vol. 4 of an old book called "Konjaku Monogatari," and in Vol. 13 of that called the "Jinkaishô," &c. &c. The first mention of him is made in Vol. 3 of "Shokiyo Yôshiu," but as this is a long affair, it is not fully given here.

(Signed) YOKOYAMA YOSHIKIYO.

Many years after the above, during the period of Tenshô (1573-92 A.D.) a copper bell was dug up in the Province of Yamato, and was presented to the Taikô Toyotami. The Taikô regarded this as an object of great value, but afterwards conferred it, as a reward, upon a general who had achieved some great exploit. In the times of the Tokugawa family, during the period of tranquillity and peace, those bells that were dug up were very numerous. Sixty or seventy years ago, there lived an antiquarian called Yashiro Taró, who held the office of historian to the Bakufu. He was a man of profound knowledge and a lover of antiquities; and he collected together drawings of several tens of these copper bells, and made them into a volume, which he offered as a basis for speculation (about these bells.) Unfortunately, however, these were not engraved on blocks, and so there are at present very few persons to whom (copies of) this volume have descended. Just now there is no lack of persons who are in possession of these copper bells. They are frequently sold at the old utensil shops in the three cities (Yedo, Kioto and Osaka), and their price, too, is not excessively dear, which is a proof of the numbers that have been dug up. The articles that have been handed down from antiquity in my country (i.e. Japan) are of three kinds,—stoneware, earthenware and copper arms. The stone articles found are: *raifu*,‡ stone swords, flint arrow-heads, &c.,—among the earthenware sacred jars,§—and among the copper ones small round bells *(sudzu)*, copper swords, and copper bells (like the present). Constant enquiry has from olden times been set on foot by Japanese literati with regard to these various articles, but still, down to the present time, there has not been found anyone able to give clear explanations either as to their age, their owners, or the purposes for which they were used. My own opinion is that the one point to be investigated over and above these, is the single question as to whether such articles as these do or do not exist in countries beyond our own seas, and especially in China, Corea, Manchuria, &c. If enquiry be made into my reason for this, it is that supposing, in those other countries, there should exist similar articles, then this would afford a proof of the common origin of the ancestors of those nations and of our own. I have not, however, been able as yet to effect this search, and this is a matter for which I feel constant regret. I have heard that in Yokohama some learned foreign gentlemen have established a Society for the purpose of investigating Asiatic Antiquities, and I think that some decisive conclusion may be arrived at by that Society with respect to the above three kinds of articles. I consequently now beg the kind offices of the English Minister, Sir Harry S. Parkes, and send to the Society a copper bell that has been kept in my possession for a long time, with the desire of inviting discussion thereon. Should the various gentlemen belonging to the Society hold any opinions on the subject, let them be so good as to make them known. If, in consequence of their exertions, it come to pass that we obtain some basis for ascertaining the place from which the ancestors of the Japanese people originally came, no small benefit will be conferred upon the land, and it will be a matter of rejoicing not to myself alone.

Written in Hiogo by

KANDA TAKAHIRA.‖

May 10th, 1875.

‡ Evidently a kind of axe

§ Apparently those used at Shintô festivals.

‖ The Governor of Hiogo. *Ken.*

USEFUL MINERALS AND METALLURGY OF THE JAPANESE.

D.—QUICKSILVER.

By Dr. Geerts.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 20th day of October 1875.

LITERATURE.—*Kaempfer's*, History of Japan I Book, Chap. VIII. *Thunberg*, Voyage au Japon, traduit par *Langlès*, Paris, 1796, Vol. III p. 440. *Stan. Julien A Champion*, Industries, &c., Paris, 1869, p. 58, Tabula III. [This table is an exact copy of the figure in the Chinese Technology *Ten-ko-kei-butsu*]. Japanese Edition of the Chinese Technology TEN-KO-KEI-BUTSU, Vol. VIII, Tab. 11 and 12.— 天工開物 (Chinese: "Thien-kong-khaï-wu"). Natural History: HON-ZO-KO-MOKU, Vol. IX, Fig. 23 and 24.— 本草綱目 (Chinese: Pun-tsaöu-kang-muh) by *Li-shi-chin*. ONO RANZAN. *Hon-zo-ko moku Keï-mo*, 本草綱目啓蒙 Ed. 1847, by *Ono-Tsunenori* and *Te ken-shi-yeki*.

The metallurgy of mercury has never reached any great degree of importance in Japan, because the chief quicksilver-ore—natural cinnabar—does not seem to be found in sufficient quantities, to make the separation of the metal a profitable industry. Since the opening of Japan to foreign trade especially, nearly all mercury used in this country has been imported from Europe or America. In former times the Chinese of Nagasaki also imported Chinese-made mercury into Japan, but now, even the Chinese, notwithstanding they have large quantities of cinnabar in their own country, buy foreign quicksilver, because it is much purer and relatively cheaper than their own metal. In former times small quantities of mercury were distilled at the island *Hirado* (province of Hizen), in Nagasaki and Osaka, but now these manufactories are wholly given up.

The only quicksilver ore I have met with in Japan is the cinnabar or sulphide of mercury, (Japanese *Shinsha*, 辰砂 *Tan-sha* 丹砂. Syn. *Ri-se*, *Mei-ko-jin*, *Shusha*). I saw only a few specimens, consisting of amorphous masses of a dark brownish-red colour. According to Ranzan it seems to occur sometimes in Japan in a sandy small crystalline form, but I have only seen *Chinese* cinnabar in this state. Cinnabar was known in China since the earliest times and much esteemed as a wonderful, mysterious, celestial substance, which could give liquid silver, when heated. The old Egyptians with their Hermes Trismegistos—the mysterious founder of chemistry and the school of Spagyrical philosophers, in whose mysterious grave the "Tabula Smaragdina" should have been detected by Alexander the Great, bearing the inscription "*Itaque vocatus sum Hermes Trismegistos habens tres partes Philosophiæ totius mundi*"—the old Egyptians, I say, have very probably known cinnabar, although Theophrastos (371 B.C.) gives us in his work on minerals (Περι λιθων) the first information about this substance. It is a remarkable fact that the Chinese had even in the second century before our era considered the cinnabar as a celestial or fairy substance, (Sen tan 仙丹 *Chinese Siën-tan*) and have used the same in their alchemical pursuits to find "the medicine of immortality" or *elixir vitæ* of our western alchymists. If we may believe Mr. Edkins* it would seem certain that Ko-hung, a Chinese writer on alchemy, and editor of the book *Pau-p'uh-tsi-p'ian*, printed in the 4th century A.C., gives different minerals and herbs which ought more or less to possess the properties of a celestial medicine. The best of all, however, was considered by this Chinese writer to be cinnabar. Mr. Edkins' translation of a part of this as regards cinnabar runs as follows: "When vegetable matter is burnt it is "destroyed, but when the *tan-sha* (cinnabar) is subject to heat it produces mercury. After passing through "other changes it returns to its original form. It differs "widely, therefore, from vegetable substances, and hence "it has the power of making men live for ever, and raising them to the rank of the Genii. He who knows this "doctrine is he not far above common men? In the "world there are few that know it, and many that cavil

* Transactions of China branch of the Asiatic Society, (Hongkong). Vol. V. 1855.

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"at it. Many do not know that mercury comes out of "cinnabar. When told, they still refuse to believe it, "saying that cinnabar is *red*, and how can it produce a "*white* substance? They say also that cinnabar is a "stone, that stones when heated turn to ashes, and how "can anything else be expected of cinnabar? They can- "not even reach this simple truth, much less can it be "said of them that they have been instructed in the doc- "trine of the Genii." It is in every case a fact that the Chinese had some alchemical literature anterior to the period when alchemy was studied in Egypt and the West; now, if we take this fact in relation with others it becomes very probable that the Egyptians, and later the Europeans, got the first idea of alchemy from China. We find, in fact, the earliest notices of alchemical pursuits, that is to say of the art of goldmaking (Χρυσο ποια), in the works of Greek authors after the 4th and 5th century. They speak of this art as having originated in Egypt. In the *Historia Naturalis* of Pliny the Younger (Born 23 A.C.) *Liber* 33, *Cap.* 32, mercury (*argentum vivum S. Hydrargyrum*) is referred to as a "*venenum rerum omnium*" and he also mentions cinnabar. Dioskorides (50 A.C) mentions in his Materia Medica (Περι Υλης Ιατρικης) the preparation of mercury from cinnabar, but neither of these two authors have related anything of the art of goldmaking or alchemical pursuits, so that we may conclude that in their time alchemy was yet unknown in the West. The Arabians of the eighth and ninth century occupied themselves ardently with alchemy and brought this pseudo science in 711 to Spain. We see, therefore, that the Chinese have decidedly led the way in alchemical pursuits, and may believe that the West obtained the idea of "goldmaking" from the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. There are several grounds for this opinion, the chief of which is that the Persians often came to China at the beginning of our era. After the invasions of the Mohammedans of Persia, the Persians continued their intercourse with China. Persian, Arabian and even Greek embassies fom Constansinople visited from time to time the Chinese Court at *Shensi.*† Arabian merchants settled in several Chinese ports and had frequent intercourse by sea with the ports near the Persian Gulf. It is for this reason very probable that an art so full of interest as the art of goldmaking was introduced into Persia from China, and from that country to Egypt and the countries of Asia Minor.

In Japanese books we have not found any trace of alchemy. According to Ranzan cinnabar was, for the first time, used in Japan in the year 629 A.C. (the 2nd year of Mon-mu Tenno). At this time the Chinese no longer occupied themselves much with alchemy, although the later Chinese works still speak of cinnabar as the first substance of all minerals, because it can transmute, in equal periods of two hundred years, into each of the five principal metals, finishing with gold. I have never seen in Japan natural mercury (in the metallic state) as it is found in some countries as natural minute globules. Neither have I met with samples of natural quicksilver amalgam.

Metallurgy of Mercury.

Like most of the other metallurgical processes, the Japanese also learned the use of cinnabar and the distillation of mercury from the Chinese. Their method is nearly an exact copy of the process described in the well-known Chinese Technology *Ten-ko-kei-butsu*,

The cinnabar is first powdered by means of an iron boat-shaped mortar with a circular knife (the same as is used by Japanese druggists and called *Ya-gen* 薬研.) It is then washed to remove the foreign stones and to obtain the cinnabar in a finely-powdered state. This is, after being dried, mixed with an equal weight of half-burned charcoal (half coal and half ashes) and the whole is put into an iron pot, which is carefully covered with a round iron cover. This cover has in the middle a round opening, into which a curved tube of plate-iron is fixed and cemented with a mixture of loam, salt and a little water, the other extremity of the tube ending in a pot filled with cold water. The whole tube is wrapped up in old clothing, or some fibrous substance, and kept cool by the aid of cold water. The whole is gradually heated on a small open charcoal furnace, the quicksilver distilling into the pot of water. This process is founded on the fact that the sulphur of the sulphide of mercury (cinnabar) is retained by the ashes (calcium salts) and perhaps also by the iron of the inner-surface of the pot, the mercury evaporating by the heat. This quicksilver is, however, not pure; heavy mercurial containing always a small quantity of foreign metals (lead, copper etc.) which were also present in the ore.

The chief employment of quicksilver in Japan is in the manufacture of bronze mirrors. Another application is in the art of gilding in the dry way and in the manufacture of different mercurial preparations used in medicine. The Japanese are well acquainted with the method of testing the purity of mercury, by heating a small quantity in a small open iron dish and estimating the amount of non-volatile matter after all the quicksilver has been evaporated. Foreign mercury is justly preferred by the Japanese to the Chinese or Japanese product.

Cinnabar occurs, as far as my own observation extends, in:

Province Hizen, ... *Place* Island of Hirado.
„ Yamato,... ... „ Yoshino-mura.

Ono Ranzan gives, besides, the following provinces, without, however, indicating the localities. I give these with reserve as to their accuracy:

Bizen, Isé, Hitachi, Iyo, Hiüga, Buzen, (at Shimokegun), Oshiu, (Sendai).

Cinnabar is imported for medical uses and lacquer-ware from China and the Liu-Kiu Islands.

Appendix.

On some useful Japanese preparations and applications made from Mercury.

1st. Mirrors.—The manufacture of bronze mirrors consists in first casting the bronze in very neatly and accurately made moulds. The Japanese metal-founder is admirably apt in the art of moulding, and must be praised for his skill in obtaining such accurately cast objects, without the aid of any machinery whatever. For preparing the mould,—which consists of two valves, put together with their concave surfaces,—the workman first powders a kind of rough plastic clay and mixes this with levigated powder of a blackish "Tuff stone" and a little charcoal powder and water till the paste is plastic and suitable for being moulded. It is then roughly formed by the aid of a wooden frame into square or round cakes; the surface of the latter are covered with a levigated half liquid mixture of powdered "*chamotte*" (old crucibles which have served for smelting bronze or copper) and water. Thus well prepared the blackish paste in the frame receives the concave designs by the aid of woodcuts, cut "in relief." The two halves of the mould are put together in the frame and dried. Several of these flat moulds are then placed in a smelting box, made of clay and *chamotte*. This box has on the top an opening, into which the liquid bronze is poured, after it has been smelted in small, fireproof clay crucibles. The liquid metal naturally fills all openings inside the box and consequently also the cavities of the moulds. For mirrors of first quality the following metal-mixture is used in one of the largest mirror-foundries in Kiôto.

Lead	5 parts.
Tin	15 „
Copper	80 „
	100

For mirrors of inferior quality is taken:

Lead	10 parts.
Natl. sulphide of lead and antimony (*Shirome*) from Choshiu or Iyo....	10 „
Copper	80 „
	100

Champion and Pellet give in the Industries l.c. p. 64, the composition of Chinese bronze-mirrors to be:

Copper	50.8
Tin	16.5
Zinc	30.5
Lead	2.2
	1.000

† Duhalde, *Description de l'Empire de la Chine* Vol. I p.q. 5. *La Haye* 1736.

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The difference of Chinese and Japanese mirrors is, therefore, very great, and the quality of the Japanese metal superior to the Chinese. After being cooled, the melting box and moulds are crushed and the mirrors taken away. These are then cut, scoured and filed until the mirror is roughly finished. They are then polished first with a polishing powder, called *to-no-ko* which consists of the levigated powder of a soft kind of whetstone *(to-ishi)* found in Yamato and many other places. Secondly, the mirrors are polished with a piece of charcoal and water, the charcoal of the wood *ho-no-ki* (Magnolia hypolenca S.Z.) being preferred as the best for this purpose. When the surface of the mirror is well polished, it is covered with a layer of mercury amalgam, consisting of quicksilver, tin and a little lead. This amalgam is rubbed vigorously with a piece of soft leather, which manipulation must be continued during a long time until the excess of mercury is expelled and the mirror has got a fine, bright reflecting surface.

The great fault of Japanese mirrors is that they are very soon attacked by obnoxious gases (sulphuretted hydrogen, &c.,) which are always more or less to be found in the air. The mirrors require, therefore, to be repolished from time to time, which is done at a relatively low price. Bronze mirrors which are well made have, however, the great advantage of giving very accurate images of objects, and are very suitable to be used in physical instruments, where great exactness of reflexion is necessary, when the mercurial surface can remain unaltered. The parts of Japan most celebrated for the manufactory of bronze mirrors are Kiôto, Osaka and Nagoya in the province of Owari. Small glass mirrors with tin-amalgam are now also manufactured in Japan in imitation of those of foreign make.

2. Mercurial Ointment.—Mercury with a little lead is mixed by the Japanese druggists with fat or vegetable wax till they obtain the well known grey ointment, the *unguentum cinereum* or *hydrargyri* of pharmaceutists. In mixing the mercury first with a little lead, the Japanese druggist easily gets over the difficulty of finely subdividing the mercury in the ointment.

3rd. Medicine for causing abortion.—Mercury in the metallic state is sometimes taken by pregnant women as an *abortivum*. It is believed that it can be administered for this purpose with success without danger to the mother. Instead of the liquid, mercury pills are sometimes used, which are made from a tough mass, obtained by boiling quicksilver with hemp-oil.

4. Vermillion by sublimation. *(Suï-gin-ro,* 水銀澞) This substance occurs in crystalline crusts or acicular loose crystals of a fine dark red colour, and is mostly imported from China or the Llu-kiu islands. It is made by smelting and sublimation of various qualities of mercury and sulphur. There are many prescriptions of manufacutre varying in the quantity of both ingredients. The *Hon-zo-ko-moku* prescribes the trituration of six parts of mercury and four parts of sulphur for a long time together, subliming the blackish mixture thus obtained in an iron vessel. According to the chemical constitution of vermillion one part of sulphur to six parts of mercury would be sufficient. This vermillion is extensively used in the manufactory of the red lacquer-ware; it finds also some application in medicine.

5. Vermillion by the wet process or by Levigation.—*(Gin-shu-shu* 銀朱. Syn. *Shin-ko. Sui-kuwa-gin-shu. Shi-fun-so. Seïko.)*

This substance forms a very fine, soft, red powder, with some slight differences in the shade of the red colour according to the quality. The Japanese believe that the best kinds come from China and Liu-kiu. The best Japanese kind is manufactured at Sotogahama, in the province of Oshiu, district Tsugaru; but I have seen even finer specimens prepared by a Japanese in Nagasaki by the wet process, which I shall afterwards describe. In China, Ma-yang in the province of Kui-tchu and Yn-tchu in the province of Tse-tchuen are most famous for the preparation of levigated vermillion. In China and most parts of Japan it is prepared by powdering and carefully levigating the sublimed vermillion, especially that part which is attached to the sides of the cover. When this is thoroughly ground and levigated it gives a beautiful red colour.

In Nagasaki a fine kind of vermillion is prepared by mixing together in square, strongly stoppered bottles three parts of mercury, one and a quarter of sulphur and six parts of a solution of caustic potash. These bottles are lain in lots of six or eight in a kind of sledge, each bottle in its own compartment; the sledge is regularly and ingeniously moved forwards and backward on a pair of rails, by means of a turning wheel and with driving gear. By this continuous shaking of the contents of the bottle the vermillion is formed within the space of twenty to twenty-four hours. It is carefully washed, levigated and dried on porous stones.

This levigated vermillion is extensively used in China and Japan for stamping and writing purposes, for colouring paper, varnish, candles, &c. After being mixed with glue from cow-hide, small square sticks are formed, which constitute the well known red (vermillion) ink, *Shu-sumi,* 朱墨, used for making corrections of or comments upon printed or written matter. The best sticks come from Liu-kiu.

6. Black Sulphuret of Mercury and Sulphur. *(Reï-sha* 靈砂. Syn. *Niki-tan; Niki-sha. Ki-sha. Koku-sha.)*—This is found sometimes in the drug shops as a black crystalline, striated mass, together with some crystalline powder. It is obtained in the same manner as the sublimed vermillion, the difference being the quantities used in smelting. Five parts of mercury are mixed with three parts of sulphur and then heated. It is recommended in medicines for several diseases, but of late it is seldom used in Japan.

7. Crystalline red Oxide of Mercury. (*Ko-sho y·ku* 紅升藥. Syn. *Ko-sho-shaku. Seki-ko-ko. Ko-sho-tan.*) As prepared by the old Chinese method this substance consists of red, heavy, crystalline fragments, mixed with a crystalline powder. We found it to be nearly pure oxide of mercury with very little nitrate of mercury. It is prepared by subliming a mixture of mercury, nitre, alum and sulphate of iron in small iron bowls, covered with round plates of earthenware in the same way as is done with vermillion. Besides this method there are many other prescriptions, mostly taken from Chinese pharmaceutical books. These preparations are sometimes distinguished by different names, although their chemical constitution is chiefly the same, namely oxide of mercury. Thus a kind consisting of a crystalline powder of red colour is named: *kô-fun* 紅粉 (Syn. *san-sen-tan* 三仙丹). Another kind of a more yellowish colour, which contains a considerable amount of nitrate of mercury is distinguished by the name of *o-sho-yaku.* 黃升藥

At the present time foreign made oxide of mercury replaces more and more the old Chinese or Japanese preparation. In Nagasaki oxide of mercury is now being made after the foreign method by heating quicksilver with nitric acid. This is ordinarily called *Pürcshipitātŭ* after the Dutch name "*precipitaat.*"

8. Impure protochloride of Mercury.—*(Keï-fun* 輕粉. i.e. "Light powder." *Sui-gin-fun* 水銀粉. Syn. *Kiyo-fun, Harahe, Haraya, Tsé-oshiroï, Ha-oshiroï Sui-gin-saku, Gin-fun, Sui-fuu.)*

This interesting preparation was known since the earliest ages to the Chinese, long before we, in Europe, had any knowledge of calomel or corrosive sublimate. Our first knowledge about both the chlorides of mercury date from the time of the Arabian chemist Geber ‡ who has given a prescription which differs but slightly from the old Chinese method of preparing *keï-fun.* The product obtained by Geber's method is a mixture of calomel with a little corrosive sublimate, whilst the Chinese knew how to prepare calomel (*keï-fun*) and a kind of corrosive sublimate (*sho-ko)* each separately. Until the 16th century we did not make in Europe a careful distinction between these two chlorides of mercury. Libavius and Oswald Crall first prepared pure calomel

‡ *Gebri* de invent. veritat. cap. 8, pag. 270, editio 1572, or cap. 8, p. 173 ed. 1545.

"Argentum vivum sic sublima. Sume de eo libram unam, vitrioli "rubificati libras duas, aluminis rochae calcinate libram unam et salis "communis libram semis, et salis petrae quartem partem et incorpora- "tum sublima et collige album, densum, clarum et ponderosum, quod "circa vasis sponditia invertum fuerit, et serva, ut tibi de aliis scripsi- "mus. Sed si in prima sublimatione invertum fuerit turbidum vel "in mundum, quod tibi accidere potuit propter tuam negligentiam, illud "cum eisdemfecibus noveris iterum sublimare et serva."

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(1606-1608) under the names of *Draco mitigatus, Manna metallorum* or *Mercurius dulcis.* It seems very probable that the old Egyptians learned also the preparation of this substance from the Chinese, and we believe that there could be found many proofs of the influence exercised by old Chinese works on the sciences of the west, if the numerous volumes of the old library of Alexandria had not been so barbarously burnt.

According to Ranzan *keï-fun* was for the first time manufactured in Japan in the year 714 in the province of Isé. It was then presented to the Empress Gen-miyo, who reigned at that time. Remarkably enough the preparation of this substance has regularly been effected in this province up to the present time and the *Isé-oshiroi* (cosmetic of Isé), as this calomel is sometimes called, has even largely contributed to the glory of the celebrated temples of Isé. Many of the travellers recovered their health or that of their parents, by the use of this important medicine, and attributed the excellent medical properties of this substance largely to the *kami* of Isé.

The Chinese or Japanese calomel occurs according to its quality in fine, brilliant, transparent, flat crystal plates, or as a crystalline powder. Although pure when it is properly made, it is very often—we could say nearly always, adulterated with variable quantities of small crystalline gypsum, (*selenite*) or with mica-powder or with both these substances. I once found even more than one-fourth consist to of sulphate of lime and we have very seldom met with pure *keï-fun.* It is prepared to some extent in Japan (Isé, Osaka) but it is also imported in considerable quantity by the Chinese merchants of Nagasaki. The mode of preparation is the following.

Two parts of alum, one part of mercury and one part of common salt are mixed in a mortar with a little water until a very accurate mixture is obtained, in which no globules of mercury can be perceived. After being dried this mass is placed in an iron bowl which is closed with a mixture of earthenware, carefully plastered with a mixture of loam, ashes and salt. The whole is then gradually heated on a charcoal fire and the covering plate in the meantime cooled with wet cloths. The calomel sublimates within four to five hours on the inner side of the cover as a very porous, light, crystalline, powder. The more the sublimate has a light, soft and porous appearance, the more it is esteemed. There are several other prescriptions for preparing this salt, which are kept secret by the manufacturers. The above prescription is given by the large Chinese Materia Medica *Pun tsaon kang muh* (Japanese *Hon-to-ko-moku*). The sulphate of lime, or selenite and mica-powder are added afterwards purposely to make this expensive mercurial preparation heavier and cheaper.

If the calomel thus obtained has undergone a second and third sublimation, it is thought to be much better and bears then the name of *Fun-sô* 粉霜 (Syn. *Ushu oshiroï. Isé-oshiroï-no-yaki-kayeshi. Kin-yeki.*) This substance is really calomel in small, soft, tubular crystals.

The *kei-fun* is found in every Japanese drug-shop, packed in oblong square wooden boxes or black shining paper. It is a medicine with extensively used and often abused by excessive doses, so that the number of sufferers by mercurial poisoning, or the effects of so long protacted use of quicksilver preparations, is by no means small in Japan.

Foreign-made calomel is now more and more becoming popular, especially in the open ports and those places where the influence of the Dutch medical school has been of some importance. The Japanese distinguish this preparation by the name *karomerû* or *kan-ko* 甘汞. In Osaka and Kiôto calomel is also prepared after the foreign manner.

9. Impure bichloride of Mercury.—(Corrosive sublimate) (*Sko-ko* 昇孔. Syn. *Seï-seï-niu, Haku-yo-tan, Haku-ko).*

This substance forms crystalline, sublimed masses, often bearing on one side the convex form of the vessel, in which it is sublimed. Sometimes it is found in fine, acicular crystals of the rhomboidal systems, which are obtained by crystallisation out of an aqueous solution. These rhomboidal prisms bear ordinarily the name of *seï-seï-niu.* There are many different and very complicated prescriptions for preparing this highly poisonous substance. Some Japanese manufacturers take variable quantities of mercury, nitre, borax, salammoniac, yellow sulphide of arsenic, cinnabar and oxide of lead.

In Nagasaki a Japanese manufacturer uses the following, rather ridiculous compound prescription:

Arsenious acid	(Yo-seki)	3	Monmé
Powder of Mica	(Ummo)	2.5	„
Saltpetre	(Sho-seki)	16.	„
Mercury	(Sui-gin)	2	„ 6 fun.
Alumen	(Ban-seki)	12	„
Blue Iron vitriol	(Roku-ban)	18	„
Dry salt	(Shiwo)	15	„
Copper-vitriol	(Tan-pan)	5	„ 6 fun.
Salt of wells	(Seï-yen)	3	„ 6 „

The quicksilver is first mixed intimately with the arsenious acid and then the other materials are gradually added. The whole mixture is sublimed in the same manner as is already described under calomel. It is difficult to trace the exact chemical reaction which takes places in this quite unnecessary compound mixture, but it is chiefly as follows. The saltpetre oxidises the mercury at the high temperature, the sulphuric acid of the iron, vitriol and alum combine temporarily with the oxide of mercury and the sulphate of mercury is converted by the salt into chloride of mercury which sublimes together with some arsenic-acid in the inner surface of the covering plate. It is believed that the arsenic neutralizes is a certain degree the injurious properties of the mercury!

When crystallized out from the aqueous solution this impure, arsenical chloride of mercury loses a little arsenic, so that the acicular crystals of *seï-seï-niu* may be regarded as a little less poisonous.

At the present time this old Chinese preparation is displaced by foreign-made corrosive sublimate. Many Japanese doctors, more or less accustomed to the foreign art of medicine, now use our bichloride of mercury, but often, alas, in immoderate quantity. The foreign preparation bears the name Mô-kô or ordinary *Supûri* 孟汞, the last name being a corruption of the Dutch word "*Sublimaat.*" In Osaka and Kiôto, and perhaps also in other parts of Japan, corrosive sublimate is now prepared after the foreign method.

THE AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

First Day.

Wednesday, 3rd November.

The weather seemed likely to mar the success of the Meeting, as the day was bleak and chilly in the extreme and rain fell occasionally, but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the ladies were present on the Grand Stand in unusual force, thereby in a great measure, causing the uncomfortable state of the weather to be forgotten.

The Entries for the various events were all that could be desired; and, as new blood had been imported to a considerable extent, and a more than usual degree of mystery had been observed by some owners during the training, the racing generally bid fair to be exciting. The band of the *Vsadnick* was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music during the monotonous intervals between the various races.

1.—The Trial Plate: For China Ponies that have never won a Race here. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's *Andante*, 10st. 11lbs.	... 1
Mr. Robertson's *Gladiateur*, 10st. 11lbs.	... 2
Mr. Broughty's *Kuo-pu-chü*, 10st. 11lbs.	... 3

The start was not a good one. *Andante* led off but was collared by *Gladiateur* at the top of the hill when the two raced in together, both jockies did their best, and *Andante's* rider succeeded in cleverly winning by a neck. *Kuo-pu-chü* was never able to reach the others. Time 2.21.

2—The Yokohama Derby: A Sweepstake of $15 each, (with $150 addded); $10 to be paid to the Secretary of the Race Club on or before the 31st August, 1875, and $5 to be paid at the date of closing the entries; in case of non-entry, the original deposit to be forfeited. For Japan Ponies, *bonâ fide* grillins. First Pony to receive 70 per cent.; second, 20 per cent.; and third, 10 per cent. Weight for inches. Five Furlongs.

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Dr. Buckle's *Smallhope*, 10st. 4lbs....	...	1
Mr. Morrison's *Dash*, 10st. 2lbs. ...	...	2
Mr. Ola's *Moonshine*, 10st. 6lbs. ...	...	3
Mr. Robertson's *Black Douglas*, 10st 6lbs.	...	0
Capt. Costigan's *Tsuji Ura*, 10st. 6lbs.	...	0
Mr. Watson's *The Laird*, 10st. 4lbs.	...	0
Mr. Roberts' *Cupbearer*, 10st. 8lbs....	...	0
Mr. William's *Sunshine*, 10st. 6lbs. ...	...	0
Dr. Buckle's *Stalemate*, 10st. 8lbs. ...	...	0
Mr. Carl's *Mephisto*, 10st. 2lbs. ...	...	0

For a wonder all the ponies which were entered started, and strange to say there was little or no trouble at the post. *Dash* led off, being closely followed by *Moonshine*, and these two seemed to have the race between them, but *Smallhope*, very well ridden by his owner, came up at the distance post, passed the leaders, and won with something to spare. Time, 1 min. 22 secs.

3.—THE CHALLENGE CUP: Value, $150. For China ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. One Mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Sinbad's *Dixie*, 10st. 8lbs. ...	...	1
Mr. Morrison's *Monymusk*, 10st. 11lbs.	...	2
Mr. Robertson's *Gladiateur*, 10st. 11lbs.	...	3
Mr. Robertson's *Sequin*, 10st. 8lbs....	...	0

A good start was made, the favourite, *Monymusk*, leading, being closely followed by *Gladiateur*. *Sequin* was finished at the hill, but *Dixie*, who was carefully kept behind the others to the half mile post, took first place when called upon and won easily. *Monymusk* had some trouble in beating *Gladiateur* for second place. This event was the great upset of the Meeting, as *Dixie* was not even mentioned in the betting. Time, 4 min. 16 secs.

4.—THE NIPPON CHAMPION PLATE: Value $150. For ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. Once round.

Mr. Ola's *Mohstotz*, 10st. 6lbs. ...	...	1
Mr. Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st; 2lbs.	...	2
Dr. Buckle's *Sirius*, 10st. 6lbs. ...	...	3
General Saigo's *Tobihino*, 10st. 4lbs.	...	4

For this there were only four entries and all started, but it was looked upon, as the result justified, as being a match between *Typhoon* and *Mohstotz*, and the two made a capital race of it. The little pony was not up to his former condition or his opponent was better than ever, as *Mohstotz* went ahead on entering the straight and won in a canter. Time, 2 min. 20 secs.

5.—THE CELESTIAL PLATE: For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs. ..	..	1
Mr. Morrison's *Andante*, 10st. 11lbs.	..	2
Mr. Pringle's *Picayune*, 10st. 5lbs.	..	3
Mr. Robertson's *Gladiateur*, 10st. 11lbs.	..	0
Dr. Buckle's *Cyclone*, 10st. 8lbs. ..	..	0

Picayune led off, *Dibs* and *Gladiateur* being left, by a bad start, far behind, but the Kobé jockey who rode *Dibs* brought him well up, and four of the ponies came down the straight together, when *Dibs* won a splendid race by half a length, cleverly beating *Andante* who was second, closely followed by *Cyclone* and *Picayune*, who ran a dead heat for third place.

6.—THE COFEEE CUP: Presented. For Japan Ponies. Winner of the Nippon Champion Plate, or Winners of two races at last meeting or of more than two races at the last two meetings here, excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Morrison's *Dash*, 10st. 2lbs. ..	..	1
Dr. Buckle's *Smallhope*, 10st. 4lbs.	..	2
Mr. Ola's *Moonshine*, 10st. 6lbs. ..	..	3
Mr. Robertson's *The Swell*, 10st. 4lbs.	..	0
General Saigo's *Sakuraka* 10st. 4lbs.	..	0
Mr. Reid's *Drizzle*, 10st 8lbs. ..	..	0
Mr. Roberts' *Cupbearer*, 10st 8lbs. ..	..	0
Mr. Williams' *Sunshine*, 10st 8lbs. ..	..	0
Mr. Carl's *Mephisto*, 10st. 2lbs. ..	..	0

Nine started out of thirteen entries. *Dash* went away with the lead and was never headed, winning as he liked. *Smallhope* made an excellent race for second place, just beating *Moonshine* who was third. Time 1 min. 4 secs.

7.—THE BRITANNIA CUP: Presented. For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Williams' *Grasshopper*, 10st. 5lbs.	...	1
Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 10st 8lbs....	...	2
Mr. Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs. ...	...	3
Mr. Pringle's *Pretender*, 10st. 11lbs.	...	4

Four only started. *Bracmar* led to the three-quarter miles post when *Grasshopper* came to the front and disposed of his opponents as he liked. *Pretender* was as good as his name. Time 2.39.

8.—THE YOKOHAMA PLATE: For Japan Ponies. Winner of the Nippon Champion Plate, or of two races at the meeting, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 4lbs. ...	...	1
Mr. Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st. 2lbs.	...	2
General Saigo's *K'sadzuri*, 10st. 6lbs.	...	3
Mr. Robertson's *The Swell*, 10st. 4lbs.	...	4

The Swell was left at the post and was consequently out of of the race, which lay between *Lodi* and *Typhoon*, the former winning a very fast race hands down. Time 1. 20.

9.—THE BANKERS' CUP: Presented. For China Ponies. Winners in China or Hongkong in 1875, or of two races at last meeting here, and winners at this meeting, excluded. Winners of one race at last meeting here 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's *Black Rod*, 10st. 8lbs.	...	1
Mr. John Peel's *Bonito*, 10st. 8lbs.	...	2
Mr. Radley's *Lord Harry*, 10st. 11lbs.	...	3
Mr. Robertson's *Sequin*, 10st. 8lbs.	...	0
Mr. Broughty's *Kuo-pu-chü*, 10st. 11lbs.	...	0
Mr. Pringle's *Northern Light*, 10st. 2lbs.	...	0
Mr. Burnside's *Pontiff*, 10st. 8lbs....	...	0
Mr. Radley's *Ivanhoe*, 10st. 5lbs. ...	...	0

If *Bonito's* owner had had more time to train his pony the result of this race would doubtless have been different. As it was *Bonito* made a very game struggle and got second place, but had to succumb to *Black Rod* who won by a length. *Lord Harry* was a good third.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 4th November.

The weather on the second day was all that could be wished, so that the attendance at the Grand Stand was better than on the previous day. The band of the *Vsadnick* was again present.

1.—THE BLUFF CUP: Presented. For China Ponies. Winners of two Races at this meeting, 7lbs. extra; of more than two Races, excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs. ..	..	1
Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 10st. 8lbs.	..	2
Mr. Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs.	..	0
Mr. Morrison's *Andante*, 10st. 11lbs.	..	0
Mr. Burnside's *Pilgrim*, 10st. 11lbs.	..	0

This race brought out a field of five who were started without any difficulty. *Pilgrim* made the pace and kept the lead for some time, but was passed by all the others; the race finally lying between *Dibs* and *Braemer*. The latter was leading on entering the straight, but *Dibs* gradually closed with him, and won a well contested race by half a length. Time 2 min. 15 sec.

2.—THE MAIDEN STAKES: For Japan Ponies that have never won a Race. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a Mile.

General Saigo's *Mikan*, 10st. 2lbs...	..	1
Mr. John Grigor's *Sirocco*, 10st. 4lbs.	..	2
Mr. Reid's *Drizzle*, 10st. 8lbs. ..	..	3
Mr. Robertson's *The Snob*, 10st. 4lbs	..	0
Mr. Robertson's *Black Douglas*, 10st. 6lbs.	..	0
Mr. John Peel's *Inozuma*, 10st. 6lbs	..	0
Capt. Costigan's *Tsuji Ura*, 10st 6lbs.	..	0
Mr. E. Mason's *Chevy Chase*, 10st. 6lbs.	..	0
Mr. Robertson's *Cupbearer*, 10st. 8lbs.	..	0
Mr. Williams' *Sunshine*, 10st. 6lbs ..	..	0
Dr. Buckle's *Stalemate*, 10st. 8lbs. ..	..	0

For this there were fifteen entries and eleven starters who were got off after one false start, when General Saigo's little pony *Mikan* almost immediately took the lead, kept it all the way and won as he pleased. Luckily for the General *Mikan* was *not* ridden by a noble cadet. *Sirocco* was second and *Drizzle* third. Time, 1 min. 3½ secs.

3.—THE VISITOR'S CUP: Presented. For China Ponies. Winner of the Bluff Cup excluded. Winner of the Challenge Cup, or of two Races at the meeting, 10lbs. extra: other winners, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One Mile and a half.

Mr. Robertson's *Gladiateur*, 10st. 11lbs.	...	1
Mr. Williams' *Grasshopper*, 10st 12lbs.	...	2
Mr. John Peel's *Bonito*, 10st. 8lbs....	...	3
Mr. Robertson's *Sequin*, 10st. 8lbs....	...	0
Mr. Robertson's *Ocyola*, 10st. 5lbs....	...	0
Mr. Sinbad's *Dixie*, 11st. 4lb	...	0
Mr. Morrison's *Monymusk*, 10st. 11lbs.	...	0

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This was a very exciting race between *Grasshopper* and *Gladiateur* who ran neck and neck for the last half mile, and finally *Gladiateur* won by a nose. *Bonito* ran a good third. Time, 3 min. 28½ secs.

4.—THE FUJIYAMA CUP: For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a Mile.

Mr. Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 4lbs.	1
General Saigo's *Sakurada*, 10st. 4lbs ..	2
Mr. Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st. 2lbs. ..	3

This was looked upon as a certainty for *Lodi* and the result was never in doubt. *Typhoon* was pulled up before passing the winning post, thus allowing General Saigo's very indifferent pony *Sakurada* to take second place. Only the three named started. Time, 1 min. 3 secs.

5.—THE AUTUMN CUP: For China Ponies. Winners of more than two Races at the meeting exoluded; other winners, 7lbs extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a Mile.

Mr. Pringle's *Picayune*, 10st. 5lbs. ...	1
Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 10st. 8lbs ...	2
Mr. Broughty's *Saxon*, 10st 8lbs.	3

Again only three started of which one, *Saxon*, was of no use at all, so that the race resolved itself into a match between *Picayune* and *Braemar*. *Picayune* passed *Braemar* soon after leaving the post and won without much apparent effort. Time, 1 min. 2 secs.

6.—THE AKINDO CUP: Presented. For Japan Ponies. Winners at this meeting. or of two Races last meeting, or of more than two Races at the last two meetings here, excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Ola's *Moscou*, 10st. 4lbs.	1
Dr. Buckle's *Sirius*, 10st, 6lbs.	2
Mr. Reid's *Drizzle*, 10st. 8lbs.	3
Mr. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*, 10st. 12lbs. ..	0
Mr. Morrison's *Drift*, 10st. 2lbs.	0
Capt. Costigan's *Tsuji Ura*, 10st. 6lbs. ..	0
Mr. E. Mason's *Chevy Chase*, 10st. 6lbs. ..	0
General Saigo's *K'sadzuri*, 10st. 6lbs. ..	0
Mr. Robert's *Cupbearer*, 10st. 8lbs. ..	0

A field of nine showed up out of fourteen entries, and gave the starter lots of trouble at the post, but were finally got off with an excellent start. *Moscow* ran through his ponies and took the lead, winning a good race with *Sirius* second and *Drizzle* third.

7.—THE CLUB CUP: For China Ponies. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Dr. Buckle's *Cyclone*, 10st. 8lbs.	1
Mr. Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs. ...	2
Mr. Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs.	3
Mr. Morrison's *Monymusk*, 10st. 11lbs. ...	0
Mr. Pringle's *Northern Light*, 10st. 5lbs. ...	0
Mr. Burnside's *Pontiff*, 10st. 8lbs.	0
Mr. Radley's *Ivanhoe*, 10st. 5lbs.	0

Eight started, *Crusader* and *Monymusk* being the favourites, but had to give way to *Cyclone*, who took the lead on entering the straight and won a very fast race by a length. Time 2 min. 33 secs.

8.—THE KANAGAWA CUP: For Japan Ponies. Winners of one Race at this meeting 5lbs.; of two Races, 10lbs. extra. Winners of more than two Races excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and distance.

Mr. Ola's *Mohstotz*, 10st. 11lbs.	1
Mr. Watson's *The Laird*, 10st. 4lbs. ..	2
General Saigo's *Tobihino*, 10st. 11lbs. ..	3
Capt. Costigan's *Ikey Pikey*, 10st. 2lbs. ..	0
Dr. Buckle's *Stalemate*, 10st. 8lbs.	0

The most unintesting race of the meeting as, *Mohstotz* cantered in as he liked; his four opponents being unable to make him run. Time, 2 min. 49 secs.

9.—THE SELLING STAKES: Of $5 each, with $75 added. For all Ponies. China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs. for 13 hands; Japan Ponies, 10st. for 13 hands 3 inches, to increase for inches, as per scale. The Winner to be sold for $75, with his engagements, by auction, immediately after the Races, and any surplus realised over the declared value, to go to the Race fund. If entered, to be sold for $50, allowed 7lbs., if for $25, allowed 14lbs. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Morrison's *Black Rod*, 9st. 10lbs. ...	1
Mr. Burnside's *Proselyte*, 9st. 7lbs. ...	2
Mr. Radley's *Lord Harry*, 9st. 13lbs. ...	3
Mr. Broughty's *Saxon*, 9st. 10lbs.	0
Mr. Pringle's *Pice*, 9st, 10lbs.	0

Black Rod was the favourite for this race and won easily by a couple of lengths. *Proselyte*, perhaps to Mr. Burnside's astonishment, was second, and *Lord* [illegible] third. Time, 1 min. 21 secs. The winner was sold by auction for $130 as the shades of night fell on the conclusion of the second day's proceedings.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, 5th November.

The day was fine and attendance at the course good, but a strong wind raised too much dust to make it quite comfortable for the spectators. The band of the *Vsadnick* again did excellent service.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE: Value, $75. For all Ponies. Over Six (6) hurdles China Ponies, 11st.; Japan Ponies 10st. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Robertson's *The Snob*, 10st	1
Mr. Morrison's *Andante*, 11st	2
Mr. Burnside's *Pilgrim*, 11st	3
Mr. Robertson's *Dibs*, 11st	0
Dr. Buckle's *The Slasher*, 10st	0
Mr. Radley's *Ivanhoe*, 11st	0

For this six started, but one, *Slasher*, might just as well have been left in the stable. *Pilgrim* led off, all of them taking the hurdles neatly. *The Snob* was leading in the straight, being closely pressed by *Andante* who, however, never could head him, and *The Snob* landed a winner by about a length. *Ivanhoe* shied at the last hurdle and a stirrup breaking at the same time, his rider was unfortunately thrown and stunned, but subsequently recovered under Doctor Wheeler's care. The fact of a Japan pony beating China cracks in this race was never expected, and the result rather interfered with book-makers.

2.—THE AMERICAN CUP: Presented. A Handicap for all winners at the Meeting. To be handicapped at the close of the Second Day's racing. Entrance 10 per cent of amount of stakes won: *compulsory*. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting, at an Entrance Fee of $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 11st.	1
Mr. Ola's *Mohstotz*, 11st.	2
Mr. Williams' *Grasshopper*, 11st. 4lbs. ..	3
Dr. Buckle's *Smallhope*, 10st. 2lbs.. ..	0
Mr. Sinbad's *Dixie*, 11st. 2lbs.	0
Mr. Robertson's *Gladiateur*, 11st. 4lbs. ...	0
Mr. Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 10lbs. ...	0
Mr. Peel's *Bonito*, 10st. 8lbs.	0
Mr. Saviles' *Crusader*, 10st. 7lbs.	0

Time, 2 mins. 50¾ secs.

Nine started, *Grasshopper* and *Gladiateur* carrying top weight, *Mohstotz* rushed with the lead, making the pace very hot. Down the straight *Mohstotz* and *Grasshopper* raced neck and neck, nearly every one's attention being fixed on them and not noticing *Braemar*, who running wide made a desperate effort at the finish and won by about half a length, running close to the outside rail. *Mohstotz* beat *Grasshopper* by a head for second place. Time, 2 ms. 50¾ secs.

3.—THE SCURRY STAKES: For all Ponies. A Sweepstake of $5 each, with $50 added. China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs; Japan Ponies, 10st. Three Furlongs.

Mr, Ola's *Lodi*, 10st.	†1
Mr. Pringle's *Picayune*, 10st. 7lbs. ...	†2
Mr. Burnside's *Proselyte*, 10st. 7lbs. ...	3
General Saigo's *Mikan*, 10st. 0lbs. ...	0

Though only four appeared at the front there was some difficulty in starting them. Eventually they went off with *Mikan* leading, who had, however, soon to give way to *Picayune*. *Lodi* gained on the latter in the straight and a most exciting race resulted in a dead heat between the two last named. Time 45¼ secs. The deciding heat was run off after the Sayonara Stakes, but with another rider for *Picayune*. Mr. Pringle had probably a right to make this change if he liked, and the objection which was officially made to it was disallowed by the Committee, but it would seem more conformable to natural justice to have run the heat under precisely identical conditions. Both ponies started well together, but *Lodi* forged ahead and won in a second under the previous time. The result was received with uproarious demonstrations of delight, principally on account of the change which had been made in *Picayune's* jockey.

4.—THE SOLACE CUP: For all beaten Japan Ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st. 2lbs. ..	1
Mr. Robertson's *Black Douglas*, 10st. 6lbs. ..	2
Mr. Watson's *The Laird*, 10st. 4lbs. ..	3
Mr. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*, 10st. 12lbs. ..	0
Mr. Robertson's *The Swell*, 10st. 4lbs. ..	0
Mr. Morrison's *Drift*, 10st. 2lbs.	0
Capt. Costigan's *Tsuji Ura*, 10st. 6lbs. ..	0
General Saigo's *K'sazduri*, 10st. 6lbs. ..	0
General Saigo's *Sakurako*, 10st 4lbs. ..	0

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Mr. Reid's *Drizzle*, 10st 8lbs. ..	.. 0
Mr. Robert's *Cupbearer*, 10st. 8lbs.	.. 0
Mr. William's *Sunshine*, 10st. 6lbs.	.. 0
Dr. Buckle's *Stalemate*, 10st. 8lbs.	.. 0
Mr. John Grigor's *Sirocco*, 10st. 4lbs.	.. 0

This brought out a field of eleven, and of course there were no end of false starts, and when they did eventually get away it was to a bad one. *Drift* was left at the post while General Saigo's *Sakuraka* dashed off with the lead, but only maintained it to the straight where he ran wide. The ponies were here together in a ruck and the result of the race seemed very doubtful, but *Typhoon's* rider called on his pony and brought him in a winner by over a length. The success of this old favourite was very well received. *Black Douglas* was second and *The Laird* a close third, the others being well up. Time, 1 min. 25½ secs.

5.—The China Consolation Plate: Value $100, for all beaten China Ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Saville's *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs...	.. 1
Mr. Radley's *Ivanhoe*, 10st. 5lbs. ..	.. 2
Mr. Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs..	.. 3
Mr. Robertson's *Sequin*, 10st. 8lbs..	.. 0
Mr. Robertson's *Oceola*, 10st. 5lbs..	.. 0
Mr. John Peel's *Bonito*, 10st. 8lbs..	.. 0
Mr. Morrison's *Monymusk*, 10st. 11lbs.	.. 0
Mr. Broughty's *Kuo-pu-chii*, 10st. 11lbs.	.. 0
Mr. Pringle's *Pice*, 10st. 8lbs. ..	.. 0
Mr. Burnside's *Pilgrim*, 10st. 8lbs.	.. 0
Mr. Burnside's *Pontiff*, 10st. 8lbs...	.. 0
Mr. Radley's *Lord Harry*, 10st. 11lbs.	.. 0

Twelve ponies appeared at the post and got off well together. *Pice* who never ought to have been sent out, led, but was soon passed by *Crusader*, who was never afterwards headed and won easily with plenty to spare. Time 2 min. 46 sec.

6.—The Sayonara Stakes: Of $10 each, with $50 added. A Handicap for all Ponies. To be Handicapped at the close of the Second Day's Racing, when Entries will be received. Winner of the American Cup excluded. Winners of any race after publication of the Handicap, 3lbs. extra. Once round.

Mr. William's *Grasshopper*, 11st. 7lbs.	... 1
Mr. Robertson's *Dibs*, 11st. 10lbs. ..	.. 2
Mr. Robertson's *Gladiateur*, 11st. 2lbs.	... 3
Dr. Buckle's *Sirius*, 10st.... ...	... 0
Dr. Buckle's *Cyclone*, 11st. 2lbs. ...	... 0
Mr. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*, 10st. 3lbs.	... 0
Mr. Morrison's *Black Rod*, 11st. ...	... 0

This was a very interesting race for which seven ponies started, after having been kept at the post for some time by *Cyclone*, who declined to face the starter without showing how troublesome he could be. The race lay without the other four China ponies and was spendidly won by *Grasshopper* by a head.

It was too dark to run the Betto's race, as usual, so that it was deferred until the next day.

To-day.

Saturday, November 6th.

To-day was devoted to the Bettos' races which could not be run yesterday, and various matches which had been arranged. The proceedings commenced with:—

The Bettos' Race for China Ponies. Once round and a distance. For this seven ponies started. *Lord Harry*, with a *youngster* of about 5 stone on his back, took a most decided lead which he maintained throughout. *Black Rod* was second, and *Crusader* third. The time was fast.—2 min. 34 secs.

Then followed

The Betto's Race for Japan Ponies. Five Furlongs. Ten ponies went out for this, the winner *The Laird* ridden by the same boy who won the previous race. In each case he lost his seat after passing the winning post. *Sirocco* was second and *Dash* third. Time 1 minute 20 seconds.

After this came a match between *Tim Whiffler* and *Ivanhoe*. Owners up. Once round. *Tim Whiffler* led off at a good pace and kept many lengths ahead of *Ivanhoe* until he came to the straight, when the China pony overhauled the native and won easily.

An amusing match followed, between *Iky Piky* and *Summer* for a mile and a half this owner bring up in both cases. The success of the former seemed to depend on the rider of *Summer* falling off, and as this occurred early in the race *Ikey Pikey* cantered in quite leisurely.

Cyclone and *Pretender* were then matched for three quarters of a mile, the former being an easy winner. Both ponies gave some trouble at starting.

A certain stout resident and an equally stout Captain then had a race for a mile. The Captain won easily, but was taken round the course twice more before he could succeed in getting his pony through the gate.

The Meeting on the whole has been a thoroughly successful and enjoyable one

An analysis of the race meeting which has just come to an end discloses the following results to which we may direct attention.

Mr. Robertson won 4 events with 3 ponies having 9 entered.
„ Morrison „ 5 „ 4 „ „ 6 „
„ Ola „ 6 „ 3 „ „ 4 „
„ Pringle „ 1 „ 1 „ „ 4 „

There were twenty owners competing, and of these only eleven succeeded in winning.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

At the adjourned meeting of the Society held at the Kaisei Gakko in Tôkio, on the 27th October, the Revd. Professor Syle having been elected to preside, Professor Ayrton read the minutes of the previous meeting which were approved.

The Chairman laid upon the table two packets of Japanese quicksilver presented to the Society by Mr. Erasmus Gower, one for the museum in Tôkio, the other for the museum in Yokohama. He stated also at the same time that Mr. Hatakeyama, the Director of the Kaiseigakko, had placed a room at the disposition of the Society to be specially appropriated to its uses as museum, &c., within the college.

After a few desultory remarks, the discussion of the paper of Dr. Geerts on Quicksilver in Japan was proceeded with.

Professor Atkinson remarked that the Society was very much indebted to Dr. Geerts for his interesting and valuable communication, and for his exertions in bringing into notice the metallurgical processes employed in Japan. His work was of the greatest interest, as it permitted a comparison to be made between the processes used in this country with those in use in other countries. In Europe, where mercury had been extracted from the earliest times, improvements had been made from time to time, commencing with the simplest of all possible apparatus, and gradually introducing more complicated arrangements. None of these processes, however, had given a satisfactory yield of metal; that arrangement which gave the best results, was invented by Dr. Ure for the purpose of extracting the mercury from the poor ores in Rhenish Prussia. It consisted of a series of iron retorts, like those used in gas works, terminating at one side in an iron tube, which dipped into water, the condensed mercury being carefully collected. The ore of mercury was mixed with quicklime, and the mixture heated in these retorts; mercury distilled over into the condenser, while the sulphur remained behind in combination with the lime. The resemblance between the Japanese process and Dr. Ure's was striking. The Japanese used an iron pot, covered with a lid, into which was fitted a bent tube, the other end of which dipped under water. The ore was mixed with wood ashes, which no doubt played the same part as the quicklime. It was exceedingly interesting to observe that the Japanese process, or rather the Chinese, as it was introduced from China, resembled so nearly one of the best of the foreign methods. It was, however, to be regretted that Dr. Geerts had not mentioned what percentage of mercury was obtained from the ore, so that the relative efficiency of the condensers might have been ascertained.

The *Nagasaki Shimbun* says that a number of Japanese children, who were sold to Chinese during the present year, and secretly conveyed to China, have been brought back by the authorities and are now under the protection of the Kencho. The authorities got information of these unnatural transactions and despatched an official from Nagasaki to bring them back. On the 15th inst., the parties who sold them were brought before the Court and were sentenced to imprisonment for 60 days, and others not so guilty were subjected to fines varying from 25 cents to $3.00.—*Nagasaki Express*,

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Law & Police

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General;
and
F. R. WETMORE and C. DRAKE, assessors.
Monday, 1st November, 1875.

ITO HACHIBEI *vs.* WALSH, HALL & Co.

Futami Nobori: Cross examination continued: I do not remember Hachiro and Kaiske going to Iske about the $40,000 loan, (Exhibit 3 produced). I know of this being written in the 8th month of last year. Kaiske and Hachiro came to my office. Keiske wrote it and left it with me. I saw Kaiske write it. They had previously asked for the $40,000 paper saying that as the money had been paid and the paper was not forthcoming, this paper was to take the place of the other one which was worthless as the amount had been paid. Kaske wrote this out of his own head, and from his own ideas, and left it with me to have one made out like it. Hachiro, Kaske, Shoske and myself were present. Iske was unwell about the 7th month. I do not know that Kaske and Hachiro had an interview with Iske in the 7th month. I do not know if it is true that they went to Iske in the 7th month during his illness about the $40,000 matter, and then Iske wrote the original of this paper, and that Kaske made a copy of it because Iske was ill and wrote it badly. I remember that Kaske wrote this in my presence only by my memory. I remember it distinctly. [Exhibit 2 produced dated 16 day 7th month 1874.] I do not know when this was received, nor who brought it. I first knew of this paper three or four months ago. I know the date by the contents of the letter. Iske and Shoske are honest men in my opinion. If money was paid to them as servants of Walsh, Hall & Co., I do not think that they would retain it, nor give an acknowledgment for money that they had not received. I do not think that there is any Japanese book in which the compound word *koshaku* occurs. When the securities were taken to Yedo, I do not know if there were were, besides the securities pledged to Walsh, Hall & Co., others not pledged to them. I recognise this (paper produced) as a document emanating from the cash department of the Tokio-fu. It is doubtless a list of the securities exchanged for the *shinkosai*, but I do not know without examination if it is correct. [Marked exhibit B B.] As far as I am concerned the securities I took up belonged to Walsh, Hall & Co. I do not know if Hachibei took up any others. Amongst Japanese, if the payee of a promissory note wishes to transfer the debt to a third party, it is better to do so by a separate letter of transfer, naming the person to whom he transfers it. Sometimes it is not done, but usually it is. They never write a transfer on the note. In the absence of the extra paper there is no indication of the transfer. Sometimes it is on the back of the note. There is no fixed rule. When it is put on the back of the note, the name of the transferee is put on it. [Papers marked G, A, B, C, shown.] These were all written and sent on the dates mentioned on them in the year 1874. [Papers shown, and marked C C, and D D.] These are my letters. I do not remember the exact date when the plaintiff and others came to defendants' office and went over the accounts with Mr Engert and myself. It was about the middle of the 11th month last year. It was not on account of discrepancies in the accounts that the farther settlement was postponed until Mr Irwin should be present; it was in consequence of certain details which Ito wanted, and Mr Irwin was wanted to explain these details of purchases and sales in the business. When Ito's servants asked for the $40,000 note they were told that it could not be found. When they came about it in the summer they asked me to look it up, and I said I would look for it. They came again in the afternoon, but I could not find it. I do not remember Iske telling them that they need not trouble themselves about the $40,000 note, because the money was accounted for in the accounts. They came several times about the accounts in the latter part of 1874. These letters (exhibits 2 and 5) were not shown to plaintiff on any of those occasions. The letter from Ito to Futami was not shown to him. Before the 18th December, 1874, I frequently asked Ito to bring book T. The first time he was asked to bring it was some time in the month of November. I did not hear Mr Irwin ask him to bring the book before the 18th December. Ito told me that Irwin had asked for the book. It was about the middle of November when Ito asked for the accounts. Ito said that Irwin told him that the accounts could not be made up without it. I did not call Ito's attention to the fact of these entries having been made before the middle of the 11th month.

Kumagai Iske cautioned.—In 1871 I was employed by defendants as a clerk. I had been with them for ten years previously. I did not act as their clerk in some *niboo* business, but I know all the transactions. It may have been in the 3rd but I think that it was in the 4th year of Meiji that Ito came to me. I was the general agent between the firm and Japanese. Ito asked me to tell Mr Irwin that he wished to enter into some *niboo* transactions. As a guard against any losses which might be experienced Ito said that he wished to deposit 20,000 *rios* with defendants; that he wanted to make a partnership affair of it. As this was to be the case I could not settle it, but mentioned it to Mr Irwin. There were not any papers drawn up about it. The affair was settled two or three days afterwards when Ito brought the money. Ito, Benzo, Irwin and myself were present. The arrangement was that of the profits and losses defendants were to share two-thirds. The other third was to be borne by Ito. This was Ito's proposition and was accepted by Mr Irwin. Mr Irwin was to furnish the dollars, Benzo was to have charge of the affairs on Ito's behalf in conjunction with Zenjiro, and the proceeds of each day's sales were to be brought to defendants' office. There were times when the dollars were taken to exchange for *niboos* three or four times in a day, sometimes only once, and at others there would only be one transaction in two or three days. Those acting on the part of the plaintiff were to make the purchases. There were purchases made on defendant's side. The date of this agreement was about the 7th month of 4th Meiji. Plaintiff did not deposit any other securities at that time besides the 20,000 *rios*. It was after the end of the *niboos* transactions that Ito deposited other securities for another purpose entirely. No other securities were deposited for the *niboos* transactions. Benzo, on the part of the plaintiff controlled the *niboos* speculations, the Chinese compradore of defendants also took part, but the ruling head was Mr. Irwin. The records were kept in two books prepared for purpose. These are the pass-books alluded to (books produced.) They contain the payments of dollars made by Mr Irwin and the *niboos* received by defendants. Mr Irwin's transactions are doubtless not in them, only those made on the part of Ito. This joint interest in the *niboo* business lasted about 30 days. I first heard of its termination about the middle of the eighth month. I heard of its termination in a conversation between Taketani and others, with reference to future business transactions. This took place in defendants' office. There were also present Benzo and myself. Ito was not present.

Mr Dickins objected to this evidence being received. Objection over-ruled.

Question asked, What was said at that interview?

This was objected to and the objection was sustained. The exception of defendant's counsel was noted.

(A long discussion here took place as to the admissibility of certain evidence relative to Benzo's agency for the plaintiff which was not admitted.) I recollect a transaction about the loan of $481,000. A meeting took place about it in defendants' office in the 9th month. There were present Benzo, Sobae, Zengiro (and perhaps Ito was there, but I am not sure,) myself, Irwin, Lothrop and Smith.

The Court here adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 p.m.

Kumagai Iske, examination continued.—As had been repeatedly done before this interview Ito, Benzo and Sobae requested the loan of five or six hundred thousand dollars, which loan was refused. They urged defendants to grant it, saying that all loans they had previously required had been granted them. The defendants finally agreed to give them the $481,000. They promised to return it in three days and to make good all the losses sustained in the exchange transactions, provided the loan was made. When Irwin first refused the money plaintiff said "You promised the other day to lend me any money I wanted, and as the losses were severe, and I have promised to make them up, you must really grant the loan." It was finally agreed to grant it without interest. The losses mentioned were those on the exchange transactions. It was mentioned at this interview that Ito was to bear the losses. I had heard previously that Ito was to bear them, in return for which he was to have any money advanced to him which he wanted. Previously to this interview I knew that the *niboo* partnership was terminated. I knew this because the accounts were gone into. I heard that in consideration of Ito bearing the losses he was to have what money he wanted both from plaintiff and Irwin. I heard this when the loan of $481,000 was made and previously. I think that I heard it about the eighth month. In the beginning of the fifth year of Meiji, I think that Book T. was in Mr Irwin's possession. I do not know where it was in the third

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month of that year. I was present when the last entries were made. Benzo, Taketani, and Irwin were also present. It was in defendant's office. It was decided then that the accounts were balanced and that this balance was due to defendants. The balance, including the amount of $3,000 obtained by Benzo, was some $12,000 odd. I never heard that the so called false entries were false. I have not heard of a partnership in rice between plaintiff and defendants. It could not have been carried on without my knowledge. I do not know of any rice *tegatas* being brought to Irwin. Shoske had charge of that. He was under me. I was *banto* to defendants in the end of 1871 and beginning of 1872. Never having heard of it. I should say that there was no rice partnership at that time. I know the general details of the business. The partnership would not have existed without my knowledge, Ito did not pay me on the 3rd 10 month the sum of $40,000 which he had borrowed from defendants but had not used, but I heard that Ito had paid $40,000 but not for a returned loan which he had two or three days previously, but for a sum for which he had given his note, and that Ito had asked for the note back. I heard it from one of Ito's messengers. Two or three days afterwards they claimed to have paid the money they asked for the note back. Mr. Irwin said he was busy and did not know where he had put the note. I gave them this message. They came twice afterwards on the same errand. I never heard of a partnership between Sobae and any one else. I simply heard that Ito and Sobae had gone into partnership but I know nothing about it. It was daily talk. I did not hear it from Ito but as they came together I concluded it was true. I have never heard of a partnership between Ito, Sobae and defendants. I rendered an account to Benzo of the balance in the exchange transactions. The account was made in the 3rd month and rendered in the eight month 1872. About the time this account was rendered there was no interview with Ito. The accounts were made up in defendant's office. Benzo, Taketani and Irwin were present. Benzo presented an account. It is at my house. It was a full account bringing out two entries (book T). Mr Irwin's and Benzo's books and accounts were gone into and this balance of $12,000 and something agreed upon. Nothing farther was done then. Benzo agreed to the balance then brought out. I simply wrote out the account as it stood. I have got it (paper produced.) This is what I wrote. This contains the balance arrived it.

Paper handed into court (Exhibit "17.")

Mr Dickins objected to its reception.

Objection overruled.

After the balance was arrived at Benzo was frequently asked to make payment, but he invariably begged off. Nothing was said about payment on the day the balance was arrived at. I have seen Ito several times after the balance was struck. I spoke to him about payment, but he asked to have it postponed on account of having experienced losses. I have heard Irwin speak to Ito about it. In the ninth and tenth months of fifth Meiji, Irwin said to Ito that he "must have payment "of the money; if you cannot pay it now your son-in-law is Governor, "and if you will give your assistance in getting back the large sums "advanced on the Uchida lands, I will forgive you this balance and "add $10,000 to it in the event of your success." Ito agreed to see what he could do. He did not succeed although he tried. Plaintiff, Irwin and myself were present, and I think Benzo was there as well. There was no particular interview between Ito and Mr T. Walsh about this balance, but Ito came to the office about it. It was about the 5th and 6th month of last year. He saw Mr T. Walsh. He came to request a loan, and the subject of this balance came up. Ito came and said he had a large and profitable transaction in hand, and he would require about $1,000,000. Mr. T. Walsh said that he could not do it as they were using Bank money at the time, and Ito must pay him the balance of $12,000. Ito then said if that was so he must go through the accounts and Mr. Walsh said that he could do so with Irwin. Ito made a loan to the Hanabusa *han* and finding difficulty in getting the money he made it over to defendants in the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth Meiji. Defendants lent plaintiff $25,000 out plaintiff loaned $24,000 of this to the Hanabusa *han* and had the note made and in defendants name, and as additional security Ito deposited other *han* certificates of indebtedness to the amount of a little over 100,000 *rios*. The note of the Hanabusa *han* was deposited with defendants before he received the money. On making the loan Mr T. Walsh gave plaintiff to understand that he would have to obtain the money from a bank. Mr Walsh took the securities. I heard the talk about the banks, and I knew that it was necessary for defendants to borrow the money from the bank. Another loan of $10,000 was made to Ito in the 10th month 1873. Other securities to the amount of $50,000 were deposited at that time. They were *han* certificates. I was present when this loan was made and took the money to Tokio. Mr Walsh mentioned to Ito that as he had not the money, he would have to borrow it from the bank. I handed the securities to Mr Walsh. The $25,000 loan was repaid by the Finance Department at the request of plaintiff through the U.S. Consul; 28,000 *rios* were received from the Okurasho. It amounted to this because it was received in dollars, and the difference in exchange and the interest made it amount to this. When this was repaid the lot of securities for 100,000 *rios* were still held as security against the former loan of $10,000. Plaintiff stated his inability to pay this unless defendants' would take, instead of cash, a steamer called the *Hoan-maru*. They accepted this and lent him an additional loan of 10,000 *rios*. There was another sum of 5,000 lent and the securities, the 50,000 and 100,000 *rios*, remained as previously held. When these loans were made the talk all went to show that the money was to be obtained from the bank. Mr Walsh repeatedly said to Ito that he had put out lots of his money on the Uchida land &c., and that he would have to get the money for all of these loans from the bank. The interest to defendants for making these advances, was 12 per cent. I do not know if they charged the Bank rate. Commission was charged on the $10,000 loan I took to Yedo, I do not know about the other. Ito came to me last year, stating that the bonds were to be exchanged for Government bonds and asked for copies of them. Mr. Walsh expressed his regret at not being able to comply with his request as they were at the bank. Ito said "get them from the bank." Mr. Walsh did so and told Ito to copy them there. Ito said his clerks would do this, and wished to take them to Benzo's which he did. He did not complain of their being in the bank's possession. (Paper shewn Exhibit 18) This is Ito's writing. (Paper shewn Exhibit 19) This is Kaske's security.

The Court here adjourned till **Monday next, November 8th.**

IN H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Tuesday, 2nd November, 1875.

JOHN MIDDLETON & Co. (of New York, U. S. A.,) *vs.* EDWARD FISCHER & Co.

Mr. M. Kirkwood appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. G. P. Ness for defendants.

This was an action brought to recover the equivalent (on day of payment) of $23,354.23, U.S. currency, being the alleged balance of account due to plaintiffs by defendants.

Defendants, in their answer, disputed the claim, and showed a set off of $6,000.

Mr. Kirkwood called—

John Middleton, sworn: I am living at No. 4, Bund, Yokohama. I was a partner in the firm of John Middleton & Co. Jesse S. Blydenburg was my only other partner. On the 14th August, 1875 this partnership was dissolved. I went to America from here on the 26th April last. I know the handwriting of my partner. (Accounts produced, and admitted by Mr. Ness, being accounts forwarded by John Middleton & Co., New York, to Edward Fischer & Co.) During October or November last year a consignment of rags was made from Kobe to Middleton & Co. by Fischer & Co. There was an arrangement about commission; it was to be 4 per cent. Five per cent. is charged in New York if no special rate is agreed upon. I never heard any objection to the account now shown me, except certain commissions. I frequently saw Mr. Fischer in New York. I do not remember if he objected to the commission on rags. I returned to Japan about the 7th Sept. last. Mr. Irwin called upon me, and spoke about business matters. I asked Irwin if he had remitted to New York the balance of account. I finally asked him to put any claim he had against me in writing. He did so. (Produced.) No other objection was raised to the accounts. I asked them to state the whole of their claim, and received that paper.

The Court here adjourned till half-past 1 o'clock.

On the re-assembly of the Court, Mr Kirkwood continued his examination of Mr. J. Middleton.

Witness: I have never offered to waive the commission on the rags, because a heavy loss was made. I offered to reduce the commission when all the other accounts were made up, and a settlement arrived at. (Letter produced and read.) This is in my handwriting. I wrote it to Irwin in answer to what he wrote about defendants' claim. I called upon Irwin, and had a long conversation with him. (Other letters read). Mr Smith called upon me, and told me Mr Irwin would not telegraph to Lothrop in New York to

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settle the account. I knew Mr Irwin to be the manager of Ed. Fischer & Co., nor would he pay an apprroximate amount to me here. By Mr Smith, I mean Mr M. Smith, a partner of Fischer & Co., I believe. (Letter read) I did not receive any reply to that letter, and two days after sending it I determined to commence proceedings. As far as I know, all the items in the account shown me are correct. My attention was drawn to one item about fire-insurance by defendants. I was asked to explain it. My attention was not called to any other item in the account. Another item was afterwards objected to, namely, commission on a shipment of oil. The paper I received from defendants was the only one I received in which a claim was made on me. I had a verbal claim made upon me afterwards. I have no interest in the first oil shipment. That shipment of oil was entirely on defendants' account. It was bought on account of defendants.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: At the time of liquidation, Mr. Blydenburgh and I had dissolved partnership. I was not a partner when the petition was filed. I have no written authority to represent Mr. Blydenburg in this country. I consider myself entitled to sue for him. I do not hold Mr. Blydenburgh's power of attorney. The firm of Middleton & Co. is now in liquidation. The partners are no longer carrying on business together, except for the purpose of liquidating the old business. Defendants have had various transactions with Middleton & Co. We have had consignments made to us by defendants. We have made mutual advances. I have examined the account you show me. I have looked it carefully over. I have not examined the other account you show me. I should be surprised to hear that all the items appear alike in the two.

Mr Ness asked witness to compare the two accounts and point out any difference between them.

Mr Kirkwood objected and His Honour allowed it. A note was made of the exception to this ruling.

Mr Ness and witness here went into items in the accounts.

Witness:—Middleton & Co., acted as agents for the defendants in chartering the *Hope*. 1,500 cases of oil belonged to me; and 4,500 cases to a constituent of ours. (*Hope's* manifest produced). I think this is the manifest of the *Hope*. On the manifest the rate of freight is entered as 55 cents a case. The vessel was chartered for a lump sum. Ships offered to take it at 45 cents. I was in Japan, I believe, when the rags were shipped to our firm in New York. I was here when my firm telegraphed and asked if they should accept an offer that had been made for the rags. I had a conversation here about the matter. I do not remember if I said the loss was a heavy one. I never said at that time to Mr Irwin in the presence of Mr Smith that I would forego all commission. I said, I believe, that I might make some concession as a heavy loss had been sustained. I was here when the telegram arrived from New York about the sale of the camphor. I never said I would treat the camphor commission the same as the rag one. I may have said that if they would place the camphor in other hands and repay my advances I would forego the commission. Part of the camphor was taken out of my hands. I offered to take $1,800 less than was due to me to effect a settlement with defendants. My firm and defendants entered into a joint venture for the purchase of 10,000 cases Kerosine, which were shipped per *James Condie*. The defendants, furnished the fonds. We purchased the goods with the money and shipped them. The shipping documents were handed to the O. B. C. in New York. The *James Condie* was lost, so were the goods, which were insured for $22,000 U.S. currency. We handed the policy to the O.B.C. in New York. I have not heard that that policy has not been admitted by the underwriters. I admit my liability for a third share in the goods when the transaction is closed. A part of the camphor has been sold. (Letter read from Mr. Blydenburgh to Mr Middleton). It depends on circumstances how accounts are kept; sometimes they are kept in gold, sometimes in currency. It is not a question of profit in this instance. The charges down in the account are correct. When I commenced transactions with defendants I did not stipulate for any particular mode of keeping accounts. The way I have made up my accounts gives me exactly what I paid to defendants. There is a difference by keeping the accounts in the two different ways. In rendering accounts to other merchants here I have adopted the same way of keeping accounts as defendants. My connection with defendants commenced through my connection with Walsh, Hall & Co.

This closed the cross-examination of this witness.

The Court here adjourned till 10 o'clock on Thursday morning next.

Thursday, Nov 4, 1875.

R. W. Irwin, sworn: I am in defendants' house. I recollect that in the autumn of 1874 an account was opened with plaintiffs' house. It was opened with Mr. Middleton in person. We were at that time preparing a shipment of rags and camphor to New York. It was arranged that they should be consigned to plaintiffs. The goods were forwarded, and we heard about them in February, 1875 We were told that a certain price could be got. We telegraphed back for them to sell. Afterwards we received a telegram saying there would be a heavy loss, about $10,000. (Copies of the telegrams produced). Mr Middleton was here when these telegrams arrived and I showed them to him. Mr Middleton, in a conversation, said he would waive the commission on the rags. Mr Smith was present at the time. Mr Middleton said the loss was heavy. We received a telegram on 9th April, saying that the camphor had arrived and was unsaleable. Mr Middleton was then here. We had several conversations. In one of them he said he would make the commission satisfactory. The commission on the rags is $2,067.14 U.S. currency. In our account we have not deducted commission on the camphor. I gave plaintiff an order for kerosine oil. Previous to reciving plaintiff's account I considered that the commission was at an end. Mr Middleton sent his account to us from New York. I never did anything to admit their charge of commission. Mr Middleton came to Yokohama in September. We were then friendly. I had several conversations with him when he arrived. In one I told him we differed in the accounts, and both of us expressed a wish that we could settle in a friendly manner. Some days afterwards he called upon me and asked for a remittance to New York, and a statement of our claim. He asked me to state it definitely in writing. I did so. I told him he ought to waive commission on the camphor and the rags. I showed him the freight list of the *Hope*, and asked for an explanation of it. Mr. Middleton finally agreed to deduct $1,800 from $2,000 commission. I thought the matter over, and accepted the offer by letter (read). I received a letter from Mr. Middleton, which was unsatisfactory. Mr. Middleton arranged with us in the fall of 1874 for the purchase and shipment of 10,000 cases kerosene oil. He was to have a one-third share and we (Fischer & Co.) a two-third share. No commission was to be charged. We furnished the funds. The vessel the goods were shipped in (the *James Condie*) was lost. We never had possession of the policy of insurance. The amount has not yet been paid, and I am not aware that the policy has yet been admitted. We have received no proceeds of the sale of camphor from plaintiffs. We have not yet received account sales. The gross proceeds amount to $13,383. From this, about $1,000 has to be deducted, not including commission. I do not think plaintiff's account is made up in proper form. Our account is properly made up. By the way plaintiffs have made up their account it makes a difference of about $1, 500 against us. [Witness explained the way in which gold and currency accounts should be kept.] Plaintiffs had no right to keep their accounts in this way. Some goods are always bought and sold for gold and some for currency. All the transactions as they appear in our account are correct. I have been in business in Japan eight years, and nine years in New York. I first knew Mr Middleton in connection with business with Walsh, Hall & Co. Similar transactions took place between plaintiff and Walsh, Hall & Co. In dealing with Walsh, Hall & Co, plaintiffs adopted our system of keeping accounts. I offer to produce all the accounts between plaintiffs and Walsh, Hall & Co., during the years 1871 and 1872. In the absence of an agreement, it is the custom to keep accounts as we have done. There was no special agreement that the accounts should be kept otherwise. The rate of freight in June for kerosine, from New York to Yokohama, was from 54 to 60 cents per case. The plaintiffs chartered the *Hope* for us. They were acting as agents for us at the time. I am always willing to settle accounts, as soon as a balance can be struck. Plaintiffs' firm is in liquidation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood; Part of the time, Mr. Middleton was in Yokohama during these transactions. No special arrangement was made with me about commission. I found fault with plaintiff's accounts in September, but never before that. Mr. Middleton said he would waive the commission on rags. I thought it liberal. I would do so myself. Mr. Middleton had to pay $2,700, on our account in connection with the rags.

The Court here adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 5th Nov., 1875.

Mr. Kirkwood continued his cross-examination of

R. W. Irwin: I said yesterday that Middleton & Co. were never more than $10,000 out of pocket without security. (Account also

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of rags produced.) The rags were a cash sale apparently. We remitted £1 800 to Middleton & Co. The proceeds of the rags paid the freight. The freight on the camphor was over $4,000. On the rag deficiencies, we were, I think, jointly responsible. The loss on the shipment of oil per *James Condie* (lost) will be about $1,200 to $1,400, if the policy is paid. Middleton's share would be about $400. The Oriental Bank Corporation holds the policy, and if not paid may call on us for payment at any moment. It is our custom to pay about 12 per cent. on money obtained from the Bank. I do not know if there is a special agreement in this case, but I think we are to pay 12 per cent. The telegrams from New York were paid in currency. All the *James Condie's* accounts were kept in Mexican dollars.

Mr. Ness wanted at this stage to refer the case to arbitration.

Mr. Kirkwood refused to do this, and a very long argument took place, but finally it was settled that the case should go on.

Witness: I have not gone through the accounts appended to the answer. I have glanced over them. I can't say I have read plaintiffs' accounts over very carefully. Between merchants in New York most transactions are in currency. Accounts are kept both in gold and currency. The freight on camphor would be paid in pounds sterling. The legal tender for all debts in New York is U.S. currency. I believe we would lose about $1,500 by the way plaintiffs kept their accounts. Freight is payable in approved bills on London. Gold is always of the same value in New York. Currency rises or falls daily. (Items in accounts gone into.) I think the camphor freight has been partially paid in merchandise. I think Mr. Middleton an honourable man. The way he has made up his accounts has done us an injustice. I believe Middleton & Co. will be fairly reimbursed if they take our accounts as correct.

The case was here adjourned till Wednesday, at 10 a.m.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT AT YEDO.

Before M. DOHMEN, Esq.

Saturday, June 12th, 1875.

J. HARTLEY & Co. *vs.* GEORGE EATON.

This was a claim made by plaintiffs for the sum of yen 1136.14.

Decision for plaintiffs for the sum of yen 1136 14, and costs.

The defendant applied for a re-hearing, having important evidence to produce.

Re-hearing October 30th, 1875.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. J. Hartley; defendant by Mr. G. P. Ness.

Decision November 6th, 1875, for plaintiffs, for the full amount of claim, with costs.

FIRST REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE IMPERIAL MINT,
FOR THE
Half-year ending 30th of 6th Month of 8th year of Meiji.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The undersigned, the Commissioner of the Imperial Mint, has the honour to submit to Your Excellency's perusal this First Report of the Commissioner of the Imperial Mint for the Half-Year ending 30th of 6th month, to follow the Fourth Report of the Director, for the information of His Majesty's Government.

AMOUNT OF GOLD OF STANDARD FINENESS IMPORTED INTO THE IMPERIAL MINT DURING THE HALF-YEAR.

Imported by.	Ounces Troy, at ·900 Standard.
Japanese	762 85
Chinese	None.
Other foreigners	None.
Imperial Government	43,077 81
Total.	43,840 66

DESCRIPTION OF GOLD BULLION IMPORTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE HALF-YEAR.

Description.	Ounces Troy.
Gold bars of known fineness	4,109 95
Refined gold bars of unknown fineness	46,170 65
Total.	40,280 63

AMOUNT OF SILVER OF STANDARD FINENESS IMPORTED DURING THE HALF-YEAR.

Imported by.	Ounces Troy, at ·900 Standard.
Japanese	99,842 64
Chinese	3,896 23
Other foreigners	None.
Imperial Government	368,300 17
Total.	472,039 03

DESCRIPTION OF SILVER BULLION IMPORTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE HALF-YEAR.

Description.	Ounces Troy.
Silver bars of unknown fineness	163,321 49
Refined silver bars of unknown fineness	266,210 05
Chinese sycee	3,570 95
Total.	433,102 29

The following coins have been struck and passed for issue :—

Denominations.	Number.	Value.
Gold 20 Yen	...	...
10 Yen	...	...
5 Yen	158,891	794,455.00
2 Yen	...	...
1 Yen	...	...
	158,891	794,455.00
Silver 1 Yen	115,449	115,449.00
Trade Dollar	38,360	38,360.00
50 Sen	60	30.00
20 Sen	225,455	45,091.00
10 Sen	2,825,346	282,535.63
5 Sen	2,802,540	140,127.00
	6,007,220	621,592 50
Copper 2 Sen	14,398,875	287,977.50
1 Sen	14,718,179	147,181.79
½ Sen	8,139,104	40,695.52
1 Rin	2,815,330	2,815.33
	40,071,488	478,670.14
Grand Total	46,237,599	1,894,717.74

The agreement between the Imperial Government and the Oriental Bank Corporation having expired on 31st day of 1st month of this year, the latter have ceased to act as Agents of the Government with regard to matters relating to the Imperial Mint. The Corporation had been connected with the Imperial Mint for five years and during that interval they have always transacted the matters accredited to them to the satisfaction of the Government, and they therefore deserve the highest praise.

Major Kinder, the Ex-Director of the Imperial Mint, having completed the period of his services to the Government at the expiration of the agreement above referred to, has left this country for England during the 2nd month of the present year. While being in the service he has ceaselessly and indefatigably exerted himself in this office of Director, so that the progress at present attained by the Mint results principally from his labour, for which the undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial Government must express the acknowledgment due. Previous to his leaving this country, on the 14th day of the 2nd month this year, he has been presented to His Majesty the Tenno, who addressed him as follows:

(*Official Translation.*)

"THOMAS WILLIAM KINDER,

"Late Director of the Imperial Mint, Osaka, Japan.

"From the opening of Our Imperial Mint at Osaka to the present time you have been engaged in the arduous and responsible duties incumbent on you as Director of that establishment, such as the coining of money, the formation of the various departments and other works, &c. The success which has been the result thereof is entirely due to your efforts and industry.

"We, therefore, desire to express Our great satisfaction for the same, and as you are now about to return to your own country, We wish you a prosperous voyage and every success in the future."

The services of the following European officials have also terminated simultaneously with those of Major Kinder :—

Mr. G. W. HUNTER, *Assayer of Pre-melted Silver &c.*

Mr. EDWARD ATKIN, *Superintendent of Gold and Silver Melting.*

Mr. HERBERT WHEELER, *Director's Secretary.*

Mr. HENRY SHEARD, *Die Engraver.*

Mr. EDWARD WYON, *Foreman Coining Department.*

Mr. ROBERT SMITH, *Foreman Copper Rolling Mill &c.*

Mr. R. FINCH, *Foreman Sulphuric Acid Works.*

Besides the above, Mr. V. E. Braga, the accountant and book-keeper, has been ordered by Your Excellency to Tokio, and the services of Messrs. C. J. Braga and Louis Swaby, the assistant accountants and book-keepers, have also terminated at the same time with those of the other European officials above mentioned.

Mr. EDWARD DILLON, B.A. *Assayer, and Superintendent of Melting Department.*

Mr. WILLIAM GOWLAND, Assoc. R. S. M. *Chemist & Metallurgist.*

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The above two officials have, since the 2nd month this year, been appointed "Technical Advisers" to the Commissioner, with Your Excellency's authorisation. and are chiefly entrusted with the control of the actual operations of minting.

Mr. ROBERT MACLAGAN, *Engineer.*
Mr. THOMAS HOWLETT, *Coiner.*
Mr. CHARLES NICOLA MANCINI, *Roller.*

The above three officials have also, since the 2nd month, been appointed in the similar manner to their respective offices.

Although the coinage of gold had been confined to "five yen" pieces, there was an increase in amount compared with that of the last half year. The coinage of silver has principally been restricted to small subsidiary coins.

Although the coinage of gold has been confined to "five yen" pieces, there was an increase in amount compared with that of the last half year. The coinage of silver has principally been restricted to small subsidiary coins.

According to the Government notification of the 28th of the 2nd month this year, the silver coin for the purpose of trade, and designated the "Trade Dollar," has been coined since, of 420 grains weight, with a permitted deviation for weight of 1 per mille in each direction (the standard of fineness and its legal remedy being the same as in the case of the silver yen), and the silver yen entirely ceased to be coined.

The average amount in value of copper coins produced ranged originally from fifty to sixty or seventy thousand yen per month, but on account of the pressing demand by the Government for copper coins, not only have the working hours of the Copper Department been increased, but certain Departments have for a time been working during night, and the result has been the production of an average amount of one hundred thousand yen in value per month.

All the working dies for gold and silver coins that have been in use while the Ex-Director held his office, and to which he is responsible, have been locked in a box and not used since, according to an understanding arrived at between the Ex-Director and the undersigned, previous to the former leaving this country, and the line of demarcation has been clearly drawn on the gold and silver coins struck since the 2nd month of this year, by the fact that the new dies, and therefore coins, bear the characters (8th year of Meiji) on them.

In obedience to a Government decree, the war medals are being struck at the Mint, numbering in all 3,677 pieces, and it is said they are intended to be given to those who served in the Formosan Expedition last year.

As the experience since the first publication of the Regulations rendered some additions and modifications desirable, the improved and modified Regulations were made known by Notification No. 62, dated 20th day of 4th month of this year. Previous to this some improvements have been introduced, by Your Excellency's special order, both in the menagement of the Mint and the regulations of the annual assay.

After the tables of the relative value of old and new coins—the result of a great number of analyses and examinations at the Mint—have been published during the 9th month of last year, old coins are reported to be graoually issuing out from the hard, to the great benefit of the entire public.

The erection of the new barracks having been completed on the 15th of the 5th month, the infantry now occupy them, and the old barracks have been removed.

The number of officials, sub-officials and men at present employed at the Mint is as follow :—

Officials	}	151
Sub-officials		
Coin selectors		
Workmen	}	347
Servants		
Total		498

Every Tuesday has been kept as an ordinary visiting day of the Mint, and the number of visitors from the 2nd month to the 6th month was in all 11,441, and besides the above, visitors on extraordinary days were :—

Japanese	450
Foreigners	153
Total	603

The above accounts principally refer to the Mint proper, and a brief sketch of the two Departments, the Refinery and the Sulphuric Acid Works, will now be

The amount of bullion refined during five months from the 2nd to the 6th month, was as follows :—

Imported by.	Pure Gold. Ounces Troy.	Pure Silver. Ounces Troy.	Total. Ounces Troy.
Imperial Government ...	35,323.21	247,210.96	282,534.17
Japanese	530.31	93.82	623.62
Total	35,853.31	247,304.78	283,158.09

Amount of sulphate of copper produced during the five months was :—

Sulphate of copper ... ... kin 33,900

Amount sold :—

Sulphate of copper ... ... kin 20,700
Average amount sold per mouth.. ... „ 4,140

The original arrangements in this Department for the refining of gold and silver, as well as concentration and crystallisation of the sulphate, having been found inadequate for the amount of work, have since been enlarged.

The workmen in this Department having acquired considerable skill in concentrating or otherwise managing sulphuric acid, the expenses of the works have been largely decreased, and the consequent reduction of its price has brought an increased demand for the acid, as may easily be seen from the following :—

Sulphuric acid during twelve months ending 31st of 12th month last year.....	103,170 lbs.
Monthly average, therefore	8,597.5 lbs.
Amount sold during five months ending 30th of the 6th month this year.....	105,502 lbs.
Monthly average, therefore	21,101.8 lbs.
Excess of the monthly average of this year over that of last year	12,504.3 lbs.

The apparatus for the manufacture of nitric acid being now completely fitted, large quantities of the acid can be produced and suppled to the public.

The "Tower Condensers," which were in a dangerous condition, have been put in order dnring the earlier part of this half-year.

Having now completed a general review of the outlines of the work done at the Mint during the last fine months, it is highly satisfactory for the undersigned to be able to state, in conclusion, that although the services of many European officers have terminated since the important change in the management of the Imperial Mint which has taken place in the 2nd month of this present year, the various operations of the Mint have been efficiently and successfully carried on, with the diligence of the officials, both Foreign, and Japanese, and the acquired skill of the workmen.

The review of the various operations in detail will be found in the Memorandum of the Advisers, attached to this Report.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,
T. ISHIMAI,
Commissioner of the Imperial Mint, Osaka.

To His Excellency
SANGI OKUMA SHIGENOBU,
Minister of Finance.

FREE TRADE *V.* PROTECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

[The *Times* publishes the following letter from a correspondent in Sydney, N. S. W.]

New Colonies must of a necessity have a population of more than average energy, and possibly intelligence also, as it requires a good share of both to induce the bulk of emigrants to forsake the old nest for a new and unknown one; therefore, coupled with the naturally large undeveloped resources of all young countries, there is a wider and fairer scope for bringing to a successful issue whatever industry is either necessary or a natural result of circumstances, either of growth or produce, than in an older and more artificial state of society; so that where, as in the case of New South Wales and Victoria, we see one colony deliberately adopting Free Trade and the other Protection, we may reasonably assume that there is a "fair field and no favour," and by dispassionately judging the proved results of each system through a period of years, quite long enough for a sound basis of calculation, unprejudiced by-standers may at once see which is the true and which is the false one.

New South Wales originally comprised also its (now) sister Colonies of Queensland on the north and Victoria on the south, the latter being the first to be dismembered from us and to set up on its own account. From its small area and other causes Victoria held a very second-rate position, till the extraordinary finds of gold in 1871 first attracted to it, and then kept, a large population, principally from Great Britain and the Continent.

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As its pastoral resources are so limited as compared with ours, and it has no coal, and neither copper, tin, nor other minerals in quantities worth speaking of, it threw all its spare energy into fully developing its gold reefs, and at they began to fall off, and its population to grow larger, they started—Protection to Native Industry! And with what ultimate results an extract from one of the leading Victorian journals shows, without further argument, though I may premise that, as their population is as eight to our five, the relative results in favour of Free Trade are still more pronounced:—

"But there is a middle ground in politics between the camp of the Free-traders and that of the Protectionists, occupied by numbers of persons who, for want of inclination or of opportunity, have never seriously investigated the question, but have suffered themselves to be misled by the plausible cry of protection to native industry, and who have given an unthinking assent to the proposition that to tax every consumer for the benefit of a few producers must be advantageous to the whole of the community, and that to rob all for the gain of a privileged minority is both a commendable and a patriotic proceeding. To such persons we now address ourselves, and we propose to show that, under Protection, Victoria is making a miserably slow progress in manufactures, and, that, by a policy which is avowedly tending towards Free Trade, the neighbouring colony of New South Wales is rapidly forging ahead.

"Let us take the statistics of manufactures of our colony for the year 1873 and those of New South Wales for 1872 respectively, and see how they stand, remembering, at the same time, that our population is, in round numbers, 800,000, and that of the adjoining colony 500,000 only. These are the figures:—

	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Total number of manufactories and works ..	2,217 ..	1,269

Now, what has been the progress made by each colony in this respect since the year 1863? In that year there were 771 manufactories and works in New South Wales, exclusive of flour mills, and there were 716 in Victoria. Therefore, while in ten years the number had been nearly trebled in New South Wales, in 11 years it has not even doubled in our own colony. Protectionists are accustomed to point to our clothing factories, boot factories, carriage building establishmeuts, shirt manufactories, and so forth, as proofs of the admirable working of our tariff; but in 1863 New South Wales had none of these. She now has 15 of the first, 38 of the second, 85 of the third, and 5 of the fourth. But the rapidity of her advance as a manufacturing colony, when compared with our own—regard being had to the difference in the number of the population in each colony—will be shown most conclusively by the following figures:

	Victoria.		New South Wales.	
	1863.	1873.	1863.	1872
Agricultural implement manufactories..	27	40 ...	0	37
Tobacco	4	13 ...	31	34
Tanneries and wool-washing establishments...	70	118 ...	92	136
Distilleries and sugar refineries... ...	3	6 ...	17	56
Ship and boat builders	19	11 ...	3	90
Limekilns...	9	27 ...	83	107
Boot manufactories	0	21 ...	0	38
Confectionery manufactories	0	6 ...	0	28
Machinists and engineers.	8	24 ...	52	57

"In the return of manufactures, works, &c., for this Colony are included 186 corn-crushing and chaff-cutting machines, and if these were included in the corresponding statistics for New South Wales the total would be 7,769. On the other hand, the latter include and very properly so, 290 wine presses, while there is no similar entry in our own list.

"In an admirable pamphlet just published by Mr. G. H. Reid, of Sydney, he offers a striking illustration of the soundness and stability of those industries which are not 'forced into precocity by the stimulants of protective legislation, whose effect on industry has been compared with that produced by the lash on the labour of the slave.' He states that 20 years ago, under the Free Trade tariff introduced by Mr. E. Deas Thomson, two establishments for working in metals were founded in Sydney, which have continued to flourish ever since. One employs, 700, and the other 400 persons at the present time. And in order to exhibit still more vividly the growth of manufactures and handicrafts in that city under the fostering influences of open competition, Mr. Reid points out that while the increase in the number of skilled workmen and artificers was 12 per cent. in the five years between 1856 and 1861, it was 58 per cent. in the ten years from 1862 to 1871—a difference in favour of the latter period of 34 per cent.

"There is one other fact in connexion with the industrial progress of New South Wales which we must not omit to mention, and that is that under a non-protectionist tariff the manufacturers and producers of New South Wales have succeeded in replacing 16 important articles of import by home grown and home made commodities of the same kind to the extent of £1,752,830. This has been effected in ten years—namely, between 1862 and 1872, and, as Mr. Reid significantly adds:—

"'These facts disclose a development which leaves but little to be desired. Being the result of natural enterprise and free competition, our progress has been a threefold benefit—a conversion of resources, an increase of employment, and a reduction in price.'"

In justice however to "Protectionist Victoria," I admit that we also are protected in a degree, by our command of coal, and necessarily, therefore, of cheaper steam power, the saving being at least 20s. per ton when it is used; but, as all our inland and up country mills, &c., burn wood, and must do so till our railways reach them, there is not so much real as apparent difference—though, in the future, when we smelt our own iron, and weave our own wool, and establish other industries requiring steam power, then the real value of our illimitable coal and iron deposits will force us ahead naturally and tell in our favour strongly.

The "moral" from the above facts and figures is so obvious that they need no further comment.

Referring to another matter, in conclusion. In a letter you did me the honour to publish some time ago, my statement there "that Victoria exported large quantities of our copper and tin," seemed ambiguous and to require explanation. It is this:—In the first place, Victoria draws a large proportion of her meat supply from our live stock, driven over her borders; the wool, skins, hides, and tallow from which she exports; also, about 25,000,000lb. of our own wool is shipped from Melbourne, as being nearer than Sydney (until our railway reaches "Riverina" in a year or two more).

This, coupled with her own pastoral produce, enables her to load a very large fleet annually; but as she produces scarcely any metals or minerals for dead weight (which wool ships must have) and as we produce more copper, tin, and other heavy freight than our own fleet can profitably take, we send all we can spare down to Melbourne, where it is transhipped for London at from 20s., even up to 30s., per ton sometimes, less cost than our ships will take it at, from their likewise being able to pick and choose from so many articles of freight through Sydney being also the entrepôt for the South Sea Island trade.

New South Wales also bids fair to add galena to its exports, as a lode has just been found and opened up 2ft. thick, assaying 70 per cent. lead, and rich in silver and gold as well, and now that mining has been settled into an industry and not a mania, we may expect other discoveries and results, which will all serve to make New South Wales the wealthiest, as she is the healthiest and oldest of the Australian Colonies.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 965, from Hongkong, Oct. 23, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Oct. 31, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Oct. 23, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 1, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davis, 1,325, from Hongkong, Oct. 24, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Nov 1, *Yantic*, American sloop of war, Commander Lewis, 470, from Nagasaki, Oct 27.

Nov. 1, *Alexandra*, British barque, Lamont, 386, from Newcastle, Aug. 24, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 1, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, from San Francisco, Oct. 1, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 5, *Adeline & Marianne*, German Barque, Dahl, 300, from Amoy, Oct. 16, Sugar, to Chinese.

Nov. 6, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Oct. 30, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1, *Gaucho*, British barque, Crighton, 367, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.

Nov. 1, *Belle Sauvage*, British ship, Simpson, 890 for Shanghai, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Nov. 1, *Ambassador*, British ship, Prehn, 692, for New York, Tea and Sundries, despatched by P. Heinemann & Co.

Nov. 1, *Vittor Pisani*, Italian frigate, Captain Castellucci, for Guatemala.

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Nov. 2, *Orissa*, British steamer, Harvey, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Nov. 2, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 2, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 3, *New Republic*, British barque, Reynolds, 580, for Batavia, General, despatched by J. P. Von Hemert.

Nov. 3, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 3, *Ukraine*, American barque, Melcher, 680, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Volga* from Hongkong.—Madame Bosch and family, Miss Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Lemoine and 2 children, Messrs. Durand, Paufet, Uramatre, Iamazapi, Iwakura, Salabelle.

Per *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Hornby Evans, Mrs. Wignal and Son, Mrs. Nickel, P. V. Grant, Captain Law, J. P. Marquis, R. Hughes, Yoshida Kimourasha, Kobayaske, Okubo, Kamadzuki, E. P. Weaver, H. S. Clayton, and 196 Japanese, 3 Chinese and 1 Malay in the steerage.

Per *Bombay* from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Hansen and child, Mrs. Hewitt and child, Mr. Laudells and Mr. J. Driscoll.

Per *Alaska* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: R. W. Fowler, Miss H. E. Fielding, Mrs. C. F. Goodrich, Surgeon J. H. Gaines, U.S.N., Miss Anna H. Kidder, Ed. Morton, Takero Manroka, Surgeon J. H. Painter, U.S.N., R. Passavant, F. L. Runals and wife, Miss Clara Sands, Mr. Shimodz, Mrs. C. A. Irving, Captain Von Eisendecher, Baron Von Gutsmidt, Mrs. E. E. White, child and nurse, G. E. Winants and wife, C. M. Otto. For Shanghai: Mrs. M. B. Capp. Mr. J. M. Carney, wife and servant, Miss L. Capbell, Miss L. Jerman, Miss J. J. Mansfield, Mr. J. H. Copenhagen. For Hongkong: Mr. Wm. Wotton, Mr. Howland, wife and child, Miss Shepard, Miss Hillman, Rev. W. H. Mc Kibben and wife, and 515 in the steerage.

Per *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. C. Atteimann, Wagner, Taylor, Ishi, Mr. and Mrs. Rasch and Maid, Miss M. J. Mansfield, Messrs, Hudoffsky and Otska, and 2 Europeans, 1 Chinese and 7 Japanese in the steerege.

Per *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Miss Jerman, Miss Campbell, Mrs. W. Capp, Mrs. Stephens, Messrs. Newa, Kataoka, Kinashi, Kagawa, Watanabe, Captain Law, and 3 Chinese, 1 European and 140 Japanese in the steerage,

Per *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Millford, Mr. and Mrs. Brent, Mrs. Morong, Messrs. Takeda, Templar, Fowle, Col. J. Bassell, J. Z de Zangioniff, J. Bellows, E. H. House, Hillyer, Kobayashi, Ishikawa, and 166 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Bombay* from Hongkong.—3,839 packages.

Per *Orissa* for Hongkong.—

Silk to England	344 bales.
France	254 „
Italy	21 „
Total	619 bales.
Silk-worm's Eggs, to Italy	27 boxes.

Per *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Treasure, *Yen* 2,000.

REPORTS.

The *Volga* reports, a strong N.E. monsoon, with a heavy sea running.

The *Yantic* reports, strong N.W. gales from Oosima to port.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co	10th Nov.
San Francisco	Alaska	P. M. S. S. Co.	25th Nov.
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	9th Nov.
Shanghai	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	10th Nov.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glenroy" str.; "Agamemnon" s s. "Antenor" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke"; "Flying Spur;" "Albuera"; "Cathaya"; "Lotus" s.s.; "Western Chief;" "Tamesa."

FROM MONTE VIDKO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichua."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary". For Hiogo.—"Robert Kelly"; "Richd. Lattley"; "Hafrofjan"; "Hope." "Nightingale." "Regulus."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian".

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Deucalion" s.s.; "Achilles"; "Glaucus" s.s.; "Anchises" s.s; "Ajax" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Venice" s. s. "Ullock"; "Banda"; "Bengal" s.s.

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Lochlevan Castle,"

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Bombay	Davis	
Costa Rica	Conner	
Hiroshima Maru	Coy	Shanghai.
Hiogo Maru	Vroom	Hakodate to-day.
Kanagawa Maru	Wise	
Massilia	Raud	
Naruto	DuBois	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Tanais	Reynier	
Takasago Maru		
Tokai Maru	Young	
Volga	Nondedeu	

SAILING SHIPS.

Adeline & Marianne	300	Dahl		
Alexandra	386	Lamont		
Ariel	358	Fullerton		
Cremona	608	Gove		New York.
City of Quebec	707	Davidson		New York.
Formosa	445	Ulderup		
Jessie Jamieson	507	West		New York.
Mary Jane	165			
Myrtle		Boley		
Parmenio	369	Abbott		
Shalimar	1596	Walker		
Ugo	646	Pauvelitisch		
Wm. Van Name	466	Watts		

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	Saco	Comdr. C. S. McDougal
German frigate	Hertha	Captain Knoor
French corvette	Decres	Captain Bose.
Russian corvette	Boyan	Captain Bogele
Russian corvette	Albreck	Captain Von Schantz
Russian frigate	Askold	Captain Tartoff.
Russian corvette	Vsadnic	Captain Novosillsky.
British gun-boat	Curlew	Captain Church
Am. sloop of war	Yantic	Commander Lewis

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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LONDON	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 96 alt.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—The native and race holidays which have been observed during the week leave nothing to be said upon the subject of imports goods generally. The few transactions that have taken place have been too unimportant to test values.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in. per pce....	$1.97½ to $2.05	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce....	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in. „ nom.	2.30 to 2.55	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb...	0.75 to 1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in. „ „	2.27½ to 2.60	Black Velvets ... ... Nominal ...	8.50 to 10.00
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in. „ ...	2.60 to 3.05	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in....	3.30 to 3.40
				Taffachelass 13 yds, 43 in....	2.55 to 2.70

Cotton Yarns.

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul...	$31.00 to 34.50	No. 38 to 42... ... ...per picul...	$42.00 to 46.00
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul...	$37.00 to 41.00	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „ ...	—

Woollens.—With the exception of a small current demand for plain *mouselines de laine* we are unable to report any business in these goods.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in....	6.25 to 7.80	Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in....	4.75 to 5.25	Multicolored „ ...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in....	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy...	48 in. to 52 in...	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in....	0.25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...	0.70 to 0.80
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in....	6.25 to 7.25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...	0.45 to 0.52½
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in....	18.50 to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in...	0.50 to 0.70
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds. 32 in....	13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...	0.40 to 0.42½
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in,...	0.18½ to 0.20½			

Sugar.—We have no change to report in the market for China Sugars.

Sales of Formosa sorts to the extent of about 25,000 piculs are reported to have taken place during the closing week.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul....	3.75 to 3.85	China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul ...	4.50 to 5.00
in Basket ... ... „ ...	3.60 to 3.70	„ No. 6 E-pak ... ... „ ...	4.10 to 4.30
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... „ ...	8.00 to 8.10	Swatow... .. .. „ ...	3.00 to 3.10
„ No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... „ ...	7.10 to 7.60	Daitong... ... ... „ ...	3.30 to 3.50
„ No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... „ ...	6.20 to 6.60	Japan Rice ... ... „ ...	3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... „ ...	5.40 to 6.00	Kerosine Oil... ... ...per case ...	2.55 to 2.60

Kerosine Oil is again cheaper and may be quoted at $2.55 to $2.60.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable news from the home markets a considerable business has again been done during the closing week, and, although there is a lower tendency, no decided decline in prices can be noticed as yet.

Settlements are 400 bales of Hanks and 80 bales of Oshius. Arrivals are 600 bales. Stocks 1200 bales.

Hanks.—		Oshiu.—	
„ Best No. 1 to 2	$470 to 490	„ Best	$530 to 550
„ Good No. 2	$445 to 460	Hamatsuki.— 25 to 50	$440 to 480
„ Medium No. 2½	$420 to 435		
„ Common to inferior	$370 to 410		

Tea.—Business is almost suspended owing to the usual holidays but the market is rather firmer, advices from the United States being more assuring.

Common	$16.00 to 20.00	Fine	$33.00 to 36.00
Good Common	21.00 to 23.00	Finest	$37.00 to 44.00
Medium	24.00 to 27.00	Choice	Nominal.
Good Medium	29.00 to 31.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1¼d.
„ Bank Bills on demand.....	4s. 0⅝d.
„ Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1⅛
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.19
„ Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.26
On Shanghai—Bank sight.....	72½
„ Private 10 days sight.....	72¾
On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	par.
„ Private 10 days' sight.....	¼ per cent disct.
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	98
„ 30d. sight Private	100½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
„ 30 days sight Private	100½
Gold Yen.....	399½
Kinsats.....	par.

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INSURANCE.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.

GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class,	12	months	1½	per cent.
" " "	6	"	1	"
" " "	3	"	¾	"
" " "	1	"	½	"
" " "	10	days	3/16	"

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class,	P.A.	2½	per cent.
Second "	"	3	"

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class,	P.A.	1½	per cent.
Second and Third class,	P.A.	2 to 3	"

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 10, Cornhill, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, Sept. 20, 1875.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 8, 1872.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1879.

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INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

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Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

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Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

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MARTELL & Co.

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PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

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Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
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Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
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Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
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Sick Headache	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

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May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 46.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 13, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 9th instant, at No. 22, Mrs. E. B. WATSON, of a son.

Notes of the Week.

There are rumours,—unconfirmed, we rather think—of fresh aggressions by the Coreans, who are said to have fired again upon some Japanese vessel on the coast. If true, this is annoying, because it has certainly been done under the smart of the late chastisement, and any attempt to punish the insolence would meet with far more resistance than was shewn two months ago. Whether the little Japanese colony at Fusan is safe or not, we cannot tell, though we may hope so as a vessel or two of war was lately despatched to assist or convey them homewards in case of emergency. We regard a Corean war as only probable under the contingencies of which we have written more fully elsewhere. It would only be declared as the probable lesser of two evils, and under any circumstances, is greatly to be deprecated. It is not desirable that Europe should have any fresh grounds for thinking that Japan is making the first use of her new civilization to imitate the worst part of the example of her instructors.

A translation found its way into print this week from one of the native newspapers, expressive of the satisfaction felt by the Japanese at the success of General Saigo in one of the late races, the prize for which he carried off. And the writer remarked, what was very true, that the foreigners were quite as much pleased as the natives at the success of our new rival. It is pleasant to think there is a new influence at work calculated to advance our more agreeable relations with the Japanese, and if they will only avoid our lottery and betting system, with all the evils to which they give rise, as well in England as here, they might make racing a national sport, and improve their breed of horses on a far larger scale than we can do it for them. The dispersion of the Arab horses among the country people in the north of China after the late war, when they were sold almost for nothing, has exercised an astonishing effect upon the breed of China, and though we have no wish to see similar results brought about in this country by the same means, there is much which might be done here under good guidance, and with very little expense, which would vastly improve the Japanese breed of horses. It would be curious to know the fate of General Capron's half-breeds, which certainly ought to have been seen in the paddock long before this. We have no wish to twit him now that he has gone and cannot reply to us in one of those sturdy letters which we once or twice had from him. But if he has a successor who reads the *Japan Mail*, we may safely throw down a challenge to him on behalf of the racing members of this community, and if he do not take it up, we must be permitted to form our own inferences on the subject of the efforts made under the direction of the Kaitakushi Department to improve the breed of horses in this country.

Madame Leonowa gave her Second Concert on Wednesday evening last in the upper room of the Machigaisho, courteously placed for the purpose at her disposal by the Governor of Kanagawa. The room was well filled, though had it been better known how much pleasure awaited the audience, it is presumable that the attendance would have been larger.

A second hearing of this lady enables us to speak of her talents and endowments with greater certainty and accuracy than we felt justified in using on a former occasion. Owing to the fact that the pleasure of accompanying her was more equally divided among the amateurs than at her first concert, the advantage of listening to her was also more equally shared by them, and a revision of judgment may fairly be made after an addition to the facts which present themselves for analysis and the opportunity of a more careful examination of them. Nor shall we admit by mere implication, or permit our readers to arrive only by inference at the conclusion, that our first judgment did less than justice to Madame Leonowa's gifts and powers. She may have been in better voice on the second than on the first occasion, the music selected may have been better suited to her—though we do not think it was so—or she may have overcome that feeling of strangeness to her audience which is not without its effects upon the most practised singer. Be the cause, however, what it may, the effect was as certain as anything can be which does not admit of scientific demonstration, and the impressions produced by the evening's performance were of a nature in the highest degree favourable to Madame Leonowa. Her delivery of the first phrase in Schubert's *Wanderer*, with which the concert opened, could have left no doubt in the mind of any moderately competent critic that an artist of rare gifts and powers was before him, and at the close of the song he must have been divided in admiration between the genius of the composer and the excellence of the interpretation which made his mind known to the audience. We shall say without the slighest hesitation or misgiving that nothing equal to this has ever been heard in this place,—more, indeed, nothing has approached it. All the deep pathos which the poet threw into his words and the musician into his music, were reflected by the singer. The sense of desolation which pervades the opening bars, the loneliness which they reflect, the infinite tenderness of the burst in which the Wanderer conjures up the bright picture of home and native land, with all those lost joys for which the heart yearns, as they alone know who feel all the pangs of enforced exile, that recollection of happier days which forms the very crown of sorrow, and, lastly, the deep despair of the words.

Dort wo du nicht bist
Dort is das Glück.

all these, we say, were manifested by the singer with fine and deep sensibility, the modesty of nature never being over-

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stepped, and a perfect discretion guiding her to the very last. It is possible that the appeal which this beautiful song makes to the heart is intensified to us all out in this distant land, and that we can feel all its power as they never do whose happier lot is cast on their own native soil. The advantage of feeling the full beauty both of the words and music is indeed dearly purchased, and there is not one of us who would not willingly surrender it. But surely it is reserved to exiles alone to know all its power.

The *Malédiction* from *Le Prophète* which followed this was finely rendered, but it is essentially a stage peice, demanding the support of the chorus and orchestra, and the accessories of stage effect. On the piano-forte the accompaniment is practically unintelligible, its modulations cannot be followed, and all the sombre effects of the brass instruments are lost or can only be realized by the imagination. Yet the withering power of the music could be realized by all who know the original, and Madame Leonowa's reading of the scene was in a high degree effective and artistic. For such music as Donizetti's *O! mon Fernand*, we have no words. It is too heartless and contemptible. If men and women were mere butterflies, there might he something to say about it; but considering all that the human heart really is, it is too hard that sorry stuff like this should be put forward to represent its master passion. All that could be done for it was done by Madame Leonowa; but all such music should be sent to the limbo of the contemptibilities, and kicked over the rim of things into everlasting darkness and oblivion. A pretty violoncello solo, very nicely played, served as a restorative after this mephitic stuff, and gave Madame Leonowa a little rest, speedily broken again, however, by her obligation to sing two Russian romances which closed the first part of the concert. This she did with equal spirit and feeling, throwing a grace over these pretty national trifles which was infinitely attractive.

The second part opened with Alceste's song, *Divinités du Styx*, by Glück. It is of the severest simplicity, but is full of feeling and meaning, and gave Madame Leonowa an excellent opportunity of displaying the rich full quality of her voice. Here, again, the accompaniment required the weight of the orchestra, and the song demands the grand action which makes it so imposing on the stage. Its dramatic effect was somewhat marred on this account, and the extreme simplicity of the music perhaps prevented many of the audience from appreciating its large outlines and depth of meaning. But it is essentially a great piece of writing, and an excellent specimen of the style by which Gluck replaced the trivialities and affectations of the school of Piccini.

This was followed by Meyerbeer's "*Grace*" from *Robert Le Diable*, very finely rendered by Madame Leonowa. Here again the orchestra is practically indispensable, but the music was very grandly delivered and produced great effect. All that we need further speak of particularly is some Russian music, specially a song of Southern Russia called *Handzia*, which gave special pleasure to the audience. It was sung with characteristic attributes by Madama Leonowa, and its archness and winning grace won all hearts. The concert was closed by a Russian song, sung in the dress of a Russian princess of the tenth century. It is a wild, dramatic and powerful piece of music, highly inspiriting and exciting, and recalling the character of those appeals which, in the early history of all nations, their bards have made to them on great national occasions or emergencies. It was not difficult to imagine a Scythian queen of this ancient date thus inspiring her people to repel some invasion or avenge some insult, and leading them on to action in these impassioned tones.

Taking the concert as a whole, it afforded more opportunities of hearing fine music finely executed than any concert ever given in Yokohama. Madame Leonowa's voice rose rich and round and full on the evening, and shone, at least at times, with the blaze of a star of the first magnitude. We are still satisfied that the habit she, in common with all the great European singers, has acquired, of using the *tremolo* effect excessively, should be tempered by more discretion. At times indeed, she seemed to forget its use, or possibly remembered what she must have heard about it from far better critics than ourselves, and permitted her voice to flow unchecked in its magnificent volume. How much she gained, and what effect she produced, at such moments, we can hardly tell without the appearance of exaggeration, but to us it seemed like the difference between the clear definition of a brilliant star when seen through a perfectly adjusted telescope, and the same object seen through a haze or in an imperfect focus. If she will believe a critic, of small practice indeed but of fairly large experience in her art, she will modify her reliance on this effect. We shall not deny its value in exceptional cases, but they must be exceptional. The resort to it on all occasions is a mistake of the first order. We do not impeach her more than nearly every great living singer, for all alike have given way to the fashion. But they may rely upon it that it is a false effect, that it produces pleasure to the listener only if exceptionally resorted to, and that, if exaggerated, it is fatal to fine music and to high art. In the cause of these—a cause higher and dearer to us than any individual reputation ever can be—we must not forbear from speaking on the subject, and when we have said this we have pointed out the single flaw in an evening of enjoyment such as it can rarely be the good fortune of foreigners in Japan to pass.

We have omitted to speak of the accompaniments, for which Madame Leonowa was indebted chiefly to two gentlemen who played them with taste, intelligence and accuracy; and of an adagio from one of Haydn's quartetts (No. 45) introduced for the purpose of giving her some little rest during the fatigues of an evening the main burden of which she supported alone,—a weight more oppressive and trying than is commonly imagined.

Sir Harry and Lady Parkes left for Nagasaki in the *Thabor* yesterday.

Mr. Dave Carson's minstrel troupe gave a second performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening last in the presence of a very numerous audience.

As we have already hinted, the performance of "nigger minstrels" does not admit of a very scrupulous criticism, and we must further confess that we have to plead ignorance of the true standard of excellence by which its character is to be determined. But if we may assume that to raise a good-humoured laugh is its aim and end we must allow all praise to Mr. Carson's eccentricities. He possesses considerable vivacity and spirit, a strong perception of humorous situations, and a fairly good voice, and his extravaganzas, while of the usual professional jocularity, were free from offensive allusions. Some local "hits" were interspersed here and there and told effectively. Mr. Carson is supported by Messrs. Henri and Talbot who, each in his department, added to the evening's amusements, nor must we omit to notice that Mrs. Carson, who accompanied the entertainment on the piano-forte, sang a little romance sympathetically.

Mr. Carson proposes to give four more performances at the Gaiety Theatre and may fairly claim support from those who desire to renew their acquaintance with a branch of the black art which is less tolerable perhaps in the hands of amateurs than any of their assumptions.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* hears that that more than 1,000 families now residing in Karafuto (Saghalien) have expressed their desire to be removed to Japan.

The *Hochi Shimbun* is informed that a letter has been received from the *Moshunkan* (man-of-war in Corean waters), giving the intelligence that the uneasiness and apparent preparations for war which were noticed on her arrival have given place to a more assured feeling, and that the people were hopeful of peace.

According to the *Choya Shimbun*, Shimadzu Saburo has sent to Satsuma to desire the elder Saigo and Kiriao to join him in Yedo. It is however considered highly improbable that they will do so.

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The *Hochi Shimbun* mentions the fact of a whale of about fifty feet in length having been captured in Yedo Bay.

Yamagata, Oyama and Saigo of the War Department are, says the *Choya Shimbun*, urging the Government to fit out a Corean expedition.

A new number of *Punch* was published yesterday upon which, however, we are unable to comment so favourably as usual.

The Messageries Maritimes Steam Ship *Menzaleh*, with European mails to the 26th September, sailed from Hongkong for Yokohama yesterday, at 6 P.M.

Mr. Nathan Newwitter, the newly appointed American Consul for Hiogo and Osaka, was a passenger by the *Oceanic* from San Francisco.

The Ito-Walsh, Hall & Co., case drags its slow length along. The plaintiff has, it seems, been called upon to furnish a further security for costs to the extent of $700, and the Court has postponed its sittings until Friday next in order to allow him time to do so.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that copies of the memorial lately submitted by Goto, President of the *Genro-in*, are current in Yedo. There is much reason to doubt their authenticity.

The *Malacca* with the English Mail of the 1st October left Hongkong on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., bound for this port.

A number of native physicians entertained Dr. Hoffmann at a farewell dinner at Nakamura Ya, Riogoku, Yedo, on the 7th instant.

The annual Celebration of the Harvest holiday will be observed on the 23d instant. An official representing the Mikado will proceed to the Daijingu Temple at Isé on the 13th instant.

The *Choya Shimbun* reports the presence of large numbers of *samurai* in the islands of Oshima and Yuwogashima in Satsuma. The larger number of these, it is said, have arrived from Maibashi, Shidzoka and Yetchigo.

A native newspaper tells us that foreigners are engaged in purchasing the disused flint guns of which a considerable number is on hand, the conjecture being that they are intended for export to China or Corea.

It is related that the Mikado requested Shimadzu to resume his former office as Cabinet Minister. He replied that his health demanded a change and that he wished to go to Kagoshima. His Majesty declined to give his consent.

Mr. Mori Arinori, Vice-Minister for Foreign affairs, proceeds to China for a few months. Sameshima formerly attached to the Berlin mission and representative of Japan at Paris, was appointed to succeed him on the 10th instant.

The sale of racing ponies yesterday was languid in the absence of competition, and many of the animals failed to bring the reserve price named by their owners. The following were sold by Messrs. Mitchell, Cope & Co:—

Kuo-pu-chu, $50; *Proselyte*, $25; *The Slasher*, $45; *Smallhope*, $26; *Chevy Chase*, $25; *Northern Light*, $45; *The Swell*, $70; *Saxon*, $27; *Drift*, $72; *Pretender*, $100; *Glencoe*, $15; *Inadzuma*, $36.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 31st October, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,271.75
Merchandise, &c.	$ 548.14
Total	$7,819.89

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,249.75
Merchandise, &c.	$ 728.00
	$7,977.75

THE CONSCRIPTION.

IT is somewhat remarkable that the address of the MIKADO to the nation on the subject of the formation of the army, republished by the daily papers during the week and to be found elsewhere in our columns today, attracted no attention from foreigners at the time of its first issue. The principal subject with which it deals has, indeed, been commented upon from time to time in this journal, and in our issue of last week we spoke of the demand made by SHIMADZU SABURO that the new system of recruiting the army from the *heimin* class should be abandoned, and that the *samurai* should alone be regarded as the natural and only defenders of the nation, whether in case of civil or external war. It is obvious that compliance with this demand is incompatible with the new order of things which the Government has sought to establish since the Restoration. To permit the power of the sword to remain in the hands of the *samurai* class would be to keep a possible return to feudal institutions, and even the restoration of the Tycoonate, hanging perpetually over the head of the nation. In such a condition of affairs no orderly progress would be possible, no form of Government could be stable, no administration could sit firmly in its seat and carry on the necessary business of the nation. To have yielded on this question would have been to abandon all the work of the last seven years, and the prospect of persevering in those reforms to which the nation owes, and from which it hopes, so much. The frivolous and unintelligent spirit which has too much animated the comments of the foreigners living in this country, has derided the idea that statesmanship, in any true sense of the word, was to be found in the government which has held the reins since the Restoration. Making no allowance for the radical differences which exist between the views of the Japanese and ourselves, or for the highly refracting medium through which we see their affairs and they imagine that they see our objects, devoid of all large catholic sympathy with the aspirations of a new-born nation, intolerant of errors which it would have needed almost miraculous intervention or insight to avoid, foreigners have been too prone to impute their own blindness to those on whose doings they commented, and to deny to plans the extent of which they were unable to grasp, any purpose, wisdom or intelligent design. Against any such criticism we may legitimately adduce the important case now before us, the solution of which has demanded at once a clear view of the object to be attained, wisdom in the choice of means, resolution to adopt them, and courage to persevere in their adoption. In grappling with this formidable question, the Government has had to deal with the whole force of a class naturally indisposed to abandon rights which are not without foundations in natural justice, but which are certainly incompatible with the welfare of the entire commonwealth. Nor is the question one of the disposal of the mere "unearned increment of land," which divides political philosophers in Europe, and which ranged on two opposite sides men who agreed so completely in their views on most great questions as MILL and GROTE. It is here a question of whether a large and vastly influential class shall be forced, for the good of the entire nation, to abandon those claims on the land which they have asserted and enjoyed for many generations, but the possession of which has kept the country miserably poor, and prevented that progress in civilization which depends upon a fund of accumulated wealth. With great wisdom the Council of State appealed to the ancient rights of the people which

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were wrested from them during the usurpation known as the Shogunate, and retained by the *samurai* class during the whole of that period. The severity of the late struggle between the advanced party of the Government and the whole body of the *samurai* as represented by SHIMADZU SABURO, may be inferred from the necessity under which the Council of State has felt itself called upon to republish and diffuse throughout the Empire the proclamation of December 1872, restoring to the *heimin* class, or common people, their right to serve in the ranks of the army. Nor can it fail to be observed that the aid and countenance of the old Satsuma chief, which the Government sought in weaker times with at least as much compliment to him as a monarch can well display towards a subject, are now regarded as of far less importance, and his resignation was accepted with extremely little hesitation by those who, three years ago, could not dispense with his adherence. The awakened intelligence of the nation, the increased power of the Government—not as a clique of individuals, but as a body carrying on the necessary business of the nation, and doing so generally to its satisfaction, in the face of grave and constant external and internal difficulties—together with a tide of opinion setting steadily in opposition to the general body of sentiment and opinion which SHIMADZU represents, have combined to weaken his influence, though not yet, perhaps, to curb his ambition. It is impossible to doubt that he staked all upon the chance of the Government being compelled to retain him in its councils, and the stake was the aggregate rights, claims and pretensions of the *samurai*. He played, and the game has gone against him and against the whole class and the great clan which he represents. The great mass of the nation and the union of all the other clans oppose themselves to the predominance of the *samurai* class and the Satsuma clan. The issue of the struggle is yet to be seen.

We have witnessed so many great organic changes in this country of late years, that no great surprise or apprehension need perhaps be felt at that of which we now write. But the gravity of the situation is not easily overrated, and none can predict its consequences. If the *samurai* accept the position, we may dismiss all fears of a war with Corea, and expect some new measure dealing with their hereditary incomes. If sections of them in those provinces where their sway is the strongest, raise the standard of insurrection, the Government may be expected to deal summarily and severely with them, until or unless it is convinced that the movement cannot be withstood, in which case the troops may be ordered to Corea. Rather than face anything like general rebellion, the Government will undoubtedly adopt the alternative of an external war, and grounds are not wanting for turning its arms upon a country which it certainly could chastize, if not conquer, with comparative ease. But the state of the national finances is such that this alternative will only be adopted with great unwillingness. It would necessitate another foreign loan, to which there is much general objection, especially as the money would go in unproductive directions. But it would allay a good deal of excited national feeling, increase the popularity of the Government, and, possibly, enable Japan to dispose of some of her discontented *samurai* in a manner equally agreeable to themselves and the nation at large. We do not wish to suggest incentives to or examples of territorial aggression which might excite a nation which has plenty to do at home, to enterprises of doubtful character from many points of views. But in view of the undoubtedly solid consistency which the new order of affairs in this country is assuming, and the absence of all further doubt upon the power of the nation to sustain the movement initiated by its Government, we might point to the manner in which nations possessing an inherent superiority over others have thrown out colonies and made and maintained settlements abroad which have been ultimately new sources of wealth and power to them. If the Government only succeeds in carrying the whole question through with as much sagacity as it has certainly shewn in dealing with it up to the present point, foreigners need not greatly fear the issue, one of the more distant results will certainly be an accession to the wealth of the country, and the rapid growth of this wealth by means of an extended external trade.

THE SILK TRADE OF JAPAN.

WE have read with much interest in the third annual Report of the Silk Association of America, the portion which concerns the raw silk culture of Japan, and the letter of the Japanese Vice-Consul at New York accompanying samples of silk from various districts of this country. The remarks of Mr. TETSUNOSKE TOMITA on the degeneracy of the Japanese silk-worms are the more appropriate as they are fully confirmed by practical men who have observed the deterioration of silk for several years past. We are however unable to agree with him as to the results of the reaction which he says has set in, "forcing the rearers to again devote their attention to the care of the silk-worm, that good eggs be produced." That an improvement in the quality of the seed now produced is wanted, no one will deny. But this wished for consummation has not come to pass yet, and how long it will be before we can see seed and cocoons equal in general to what they were before the export *furore* began, is more than we or other people can tell.

We trust that the miserable result of this season will be at length a sufficient lesson for the native silk-worm eggs dealers, and that henceforward all the good annual seed which can be produced in Japan will be kept for the exclusive use of the native rearers. Then, but then only, we may hope to see annuals in sufficient quantity to supersede the cultivation of *bivoltinis*, if not entirely, at least by degrees to such an extent as to enable the silk reelers to recover the ground they have lost in the last seven or eight years. By taking for the future a proper care of the worms, by properly feeding and tending them, and especially by no longer forcing the reproduction beyond the actual requirements of this country, it may be expected that the abnormal state of health and strength into which these interesting little insects had fallen, may be gradually remedied and finally brought round to the formerly existing standard. But let us not forget that it is, above all things, a question of time and patience. We are not sanguine of a very speedy recovery, even if *no more seed at all were to be sold out of the country*. We fervently wish that rearers of worms may persevere, and never relax for one moment in their attentions; such is, in our opinion, the only condition of success. Every judge of silk will agree with Mr. TETSUNOSKE TOMITA that the reeling of Japan silk was very unsatisfactory. But it is not only by making new machinery, or by erecting filatures on foreign systems that it can be improved. We have seen quite recently in the interior girls at work in their own houses, with the antiquated and rude little reel which would excite both wonder and pity in the filatures of Europe, turn out by dint of skill and attention silk as good as

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any which can be produced by the latter. We well know that filature silk will be, in the generality of cases, superior to that which is reeled by any given number of girls working separately and independently in their homes. The facility of superintending the workers, the uniformity of the sizes in which silk is reeled, the better selection of cocoons, the emulation which arises between girls reeling together, all this is in favor of filature compared with home-reeled silk. But even all these advantages may be set at nought or neutralised by a proper want of superintendence, or by the carelessness, the ignorance and the slovenliness of the girls. We have seen many of what are now called filatures in the interior, that is to say, buildings in which a greater or less number of girls work together, instead of reeling separately in their own homes, which have therefore nothing of filatures but the name, and where silk is turned out no better than that which can be seen on any market-day in the country towns.

Mr. TETSUNOSKE TOMITA says "there are now over three "hundred filatures in Japan for the reeling of silk by machi- "nery." We are quite sure that in that number of 300, 290 at least must be of the class of the so-called filatures, in which the old system of rude native machinery is retained without the least attempt at improvement and with scarcely any superintendence. We have seen these *pseudo*-filatures all over Joshiu, Shinshiu, Koshiu and Bushiu, and there must be quantities of them in the other silk districts of Japan which we have not lately visited. But we do not think much of them, and their produce is not a whit better than the silk which the country dealers used to buy piecemeal in the market towns, and bring down to Yokohama, years ago, by parcels of three, four or six bales at a time, after sorting and putting them together so as to make them more merchantable. As for the real filatures on the European system, such as those of Tomioka, Nihonmatzu, Nakano, Matsushiro, Kofu, Kankorio, Uyeda, &c., they deserve certainly every commendation and reflect great credit on the owners or the managers. We cannot help, however, expressing here our deliberate opinion, which we think is shared by many foreign silkmen, that it will be long before these filatures enjoy a reputation and confidence equal in every respect to that of the French or Italian establishments. The Japanese reelers have learned a great deal from the European teachers they have had; and so long as these teachers or superintendents remain with them, they may go on improving. But the moment they are left to their own resources and devices, doubts will be sure to arise as to the honesty, quality, regularity, uniformity, evenness &c., of the silk that will be turned out or offered for sale. Everybody acquainted with the silk trade abroad knows that bales of filature silk are always bought from a small sample, in the perfect conviction that, from one end to the other, all are alike in nature, quality and size. The experience we have had hitherto of the dealings of the Japanese silkmen does not warrant us yet in believing that Japanese filature silk is to be entitled to as perfect a confidence as is reposed in the European product, at least not until it has been proved long enough and not found wanting. Let us hope, however, for the best.

We are extremely glad to see that Mr. TETSUNOSKE TOMITA does not hesitate to condemn the faults of his country's silk, especially the casing and the false packing with which it is justly reproached. The manner in which he states this, instead of disguising or concealing it, is quite refreshing and, were it on that score only, we hope he may be successful in inducing the American manufacturers to use it to a greater extent than they do. But, for reasons unknown to us, Japan silk is not a favorite in America, where China silk seems to obtain a marked preference. But the time may come when a change in that respect may take place—a change which will be all the more certain as the reelers of this country seriously endeavour to raise their produce to the required standard for giving general satisfaction.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

WE shauld be very glad indeed if, by means of the few following words, we could succeed in interesting the Residents of this Port in the affairs of an institution which deserves, if, indeed, it may not be said to demand, their support.

The Temperance Hall, which is situated, as many of our readers are aware, near the Chaplaincy, was established some two years ago with the idea of affording to foreigners out of employment, in distress, or visiting the port as sailors, engineers or otherwise, some place of resort where they could be boarded cheaply, and obtain such amusement, recreation, and refreshment, the latter within certain strict rules, as men on shore, under the circumstances incidental to their employment or condition, might naturally desire. That some such institution is needed in a port as large as this, is quite evident, and its excellent effect is seen not only it what it does, but what it prevents. The classes we have alluded to must have their resorts ashore. The desire for society and amusement arises from man's social and gregarious nature, and one class feels it as much as another. In one form or another men will gratify it, and if they cannot do so in places which they subsequently quit with advantage, they will do so in places the aggregate influences of which combine to do them injury. The low taverns and grog-shops become their haunts and the means of their debasement and even ruin. Admitting that some of these places are conducted in a spirit of moderate fairness towards their frequenters, many of them are little better than dens where men are drugged and robbed. We are speaking now of facts which have come before those who have managed the institution to which we wish to call attention, and we are assured that men have sometimes been inveigled into these places with many months' earnings in their pockets, amounting in some cases to three and even four hundred dollars, and, on being restored to the consciousness of which poisoned drink had deprived them for a time, they had little or nothing left of these large sums. It is only fair that men should be guarded in some way by society against dangers and temptations of this nature. The unwritten law of the modern world obliges us to feel and acknowledge some responsibility in these matters, and it is not well that the whole burden of supporting an institution like the Temperance Hall should fall upon half-a-dozen or a dozen men who give not only their time and labour, but their money for this purpose. None but those who have enquired into these subjects, or have taken part in the conduct of institutions of this nature, have any idea of the large amount of distress they are called upon to witness, and, if possible, to relieve. Nor can it in any way be said of this, as may fairly be urged against certain charitable institutions, that it tends to produce the distress which it is its province to relieve. The chief recipients of its bounty or frequenters of the institution, are men whom temporary want of employment, or accidental distress, arising from whatever source, has

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overtaken, as it may overtake any man. At times such men are without money, and here they obtain board and shelter on credit until they again find employment. Assistance under these circumstances is like a life-buoy thrown to one in the water. Without it he may sink; by its aid he reaches a raft, a ship, or the shore, and is saved. The means is small, the benefaction paramount. Nor is it one of the least of the claims which this institution has on the Residents, that the large charity which has animated its conductors has extended its bounties to men on the brink of ruin from excessive drink. The habitual drunkard, so far demoralized that he has lost the power of withstanding the temptation he feels to be his ruin, and whom, under the charitable term of dipsomaniac, the world has agreed to regard rather as a patient than an offender, here finds assistance which protects him from himself and external temptation, supports, and ultimately reclaims him. We are not writing now of what might be done if an ideal and impossible theory of the institution could be put in practice. Cases of this kind have occurred and have been dealt with in the manner we mention. Men whose ruin was as inevitable but for the care bestowed on them here as it is inevitable that without food men must starve, have been taken in charge, treated, supported and reclaimed, and this not in one in one or two, but in many cases. These are, of course, extraordinary, but they occur from time to time, and here alone in this port are they dealt with. In more ordinary cases substantial relief is given, and this has been done to over a hundred men this year. Many cases of extreme destitution and misery have presented themselves, and the relief of them sometimes falls on those who have already done more than their fair share of work in this direction. It may be added, too, that those whose interest lies in paralysing the institution, make strenuous efforts to entice men away from it, and supply them with drink gratuitously while in distress, in order to establish a claim upon their future earnings.

When we come to look into the finances of the institution, we find that though no improvidence can be charged upon its conductors, they still are under heavy personal responsibilities, which should hardly be allowed to rest on individual shoulders. The debt on the Hall is large, and the reduction of it would lighten a burden, cheerfully borne indeed, yet not the less one of a serious nature. The money spent on the erection of the building has been borrowed at 12 per cent., and the Trustees have about $2000 to meet which is now due. If this sum could be paid off, they might fairly hope to borrow $5,000 at 10 per cent. on account of the increased value of the security. The $100 shares are principally held by those to whose efforts the institution mainly owes its origin, and they are redeemable at any time, the greater part of the interest payable on them being returned to the Hall in the shape of annual subscription—in other words, the claim for interest is waived in its favour. Now, towards the support of the institution, which, as have said, has really an excellent claim on public favour, only $220 have been subscribed, while the sum given by the few promoters of it stands at $387, including $170 by one member alone, their claims for interest having in most cases been waived, as we have already shewn. Is this quite a fair distribution of a burden which has large claims on the general support of the Residents? Hardly, we think. We would draw attention to the spirit which pervades the whole of Mr. HENDERSON's Report, published yesterday morning and reproduced in our columns to day. "It has been the Committee's desire," he says, "never to refuse aid to those unfortunate and in distress, and who are honest in their intentions and anxious to obtain employment. They have always assisted these as much as possible, and often, they are glad to say, with success." "The Committee," he adds, "would desire to call attention to the Subscription-book, as, till the debt is reduced, they must depend much upon such assistance. The Hall is a public want in a community like this, and is doing a public good." It is not easy to imagine anything more modest than this statement of the work done by the institution, than its appeal to the good will and assistance of the public, or more eloquent in its simple earnestness than the union of these two features.

The Hall is largely resorted to by the men-of-war's men of all nations—though chiefly, for obvious reasons, of the English-speaking nations, and it saves them from the necessity of going to the only other places open to them the grog-shops. All the admirals who have visited the port have bestowed warm commendations on it, and Admiral RYDER even ordered a plan of it to be prepared for his use with the view of seeing whether it would be possible to found similar institutions at other ports. So much is it visited that when there is any unusual number of men-of-war in port, beds have to be made up on the floors and benches, and this proves at once the value set by the men upon the institution, and the necessity for extending as far as possible the accommodation it is intended to provide.

If we have not succeeded in substantiating the claim we have urged, the failure must rest with us, but we trust that it will not be visited upon the institution. We are aware that the community has many claims on its purse, and that the means for manifesting that generous spirit for which all eastern settlements have been ever so remarkable, are not so plentiful as in more prosperous times. But much of this generous spirit arises not more from benevolent impulse than a sense of duty to others. The duty in this case seems fairly established, and we appeal to it without hesitation or misgiving.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

SILK-WORM'S EGGS.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

We are sorry to hear that the price of silk-worm's egg cards is very low again this year. The reason why so few cards were sold last year until late in the season was, we suppose, because there were many brought to market and few people to buy them, and even then considerable quantities had to be burned. Many said at the time that the merchants were acting foolishly, but we thought that at all events it would be a good lesson to them, and that they would bring smaller quantities to market this year and thus obtain better prices. We fear it did not do as much good in this direction as we hoped and expected.

We heard that some of those who were sufferers by the burning of the cards last year went to the Kangiorio (Sub-department of industry) and requested that the number of cards to be made this year might be limited. But the request was refused on the ground that it is not the province of the Government to intermeddle with the affairs of merchants. Then the merchants formed themselves into something like associations, and all the members consulted and concluded that 1,500,000 should be made this year, of which one half should be exported, leaving the other half for home consumption, and that these should be of the best quality in order that the price might be maintained. The plans were thus made and the cards were brought to market, but prices were very low and only 200,000 have been sold. Again, we hear that upwards of sixty buyers came from Italy last year, while only about twenty have come this year, and as they hear

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from home that Japan silk is very dull, they can only give low prices. When these cards were first exported they fetched good rates, and thus the numbers of those who prepared them increased largely and rapidly and the trade became one of the utmost importance in the country. But the reason why Japanese cards were exported so extensively was that the silkworms of Italy had become diseased, and it is now but natural that as the disease has disappeared there should no longer be any demand for Japanese silk-worms. Europeans inform us that the rearers of silk-worms in Italy have carefully investigated the causes of the disease, and that during the past few years the old breed has again thriven in Lombardy, and that the eggs of the Japanese cards grow yearly worse and worse. Thus the Italian rearers are beginning to think they can dispense with our seed. It is said, too, that some people have pasted Italian eggs on old Japanese cards and called them Japanese eggs, and that during the time that the Japanese cards were in good repute they used to sell at from 20 to 25 frs. a-piece, while now they are only worth 5 or 6 frs. But we think that if the European eggs were of sufficiently good quality there would be no necessity even for twenty *graineurs* to come to Japan to purchase eggs, so that we may infer that they come because our eggs are still good, and we might have hoped that they would give good prices for them. At the opening of the trade this year cards sold for 1,50 *yen* a piece. But some difficulties connected with the business arose, and prices soon fell, and now 30 *sen* is asked for best quality, and at this price there are no purchasers. At this rate the loss this year must be as severe as that of last year.

We have heard that the native merchants have held meetings and propose sending about 600,000 cards to Italy for sale, removing them altogether from the market in Japan. This may prove a successful move, though if done this year, it should be done regularly in future.* Therefore we entreat that if they follow this course this year they will continue to do so, and thus the Italians will yearly look for supplies from us.

The Press.

(Shoya Shimbun.)

There are many ways in which civilization may be promoted and the welfare of the people furthered, but nothing in this respect exceeds the means which newspapers afford for the education of the people and the expression of public opinion. Indeed, they are of vast importance, and express the minds of the wise and learned, commenting, too, upon the acts of the officials when these do not appear to be just. In aiding the administration, therefore, and enlightening the people, they are of the first importance. But the good which should accrue from them depends upon men boldly expressing their opinions and saying that which they deem good for the country, as, if they merely do homage to the Goverment, and withhold their own views, they simply inculcate a spirit of subserviency. Such being the efficacy which newspapers ought to have, I have heard that certain newspaper companies have changed their views, owing to assistance having been given to them by the Government, and that their bold and straightforward arguments have become weak and are turned into obsequious flattery. When I heard the above rumour, I could not believe that it should be true of editors who are advanced in enlightenment, learned, and prominent among the best men in the country. But I am not disposed to discredit common report in this respect. My doubts led me to examine the newspapers of seven or eight months back, and, comparing them with those of the present time, I find there is a great difference in their tone and the spirit of their arguments, and this increased my misgivings. Be the cause what it may, the facts are apparent. But it has struck me, is this change owing to the altered circumstances of the times? Yet, in all times and under all circumstances, the beneficial and the injurious spring up side by side, and it is for bold men to maintain the former and oppose the latter. Whatever be the circumstances of the day, I cannot think that it is the duty of a learned man to permit his own interests to prevail over those of the people. In the time of Louis the Fifteenth of France the learned men abandoned their own views and sought only how they might please the Government in order to obtain pensions, and the result of this was sad enough. My mind was not free from sorrow for one moment while I was reading these passages in the history of France.

I have never yet believed that the Japanese Government gave rewards to learned men for writing in its favour. But should the above rumour be true, and the newspapers have changed their views owing to such rewards, while they have flattered the Government in consequence, then, ignorant as I am, I must credit it. Again, should the writers plead that the condition of the times has changed, I should also admit the plea. But as education is but very partially diffused among the people and their minds are but little developed, is not this the very time when the newspapers should seek to enlighten them? If the editors of newspapers under these circumstauces give way to the spirit of flattery, public spirit will decline or never be developed as it ought to be, and newspapers, instead of aiding, will become impediments to civilization. Thus, as the advance or retrogression of the national mind depends much on the conduct of the newspapers, I have written these things down, though they may reflect mere rumours, and offer them to the editors of the * * * * and the * * * * Now you, gentlemen editors, if you will convince me that these things are false, you must argue boldly to dispel my doubts, for these have arisen from the tameness of your arguments. Therefore consider the above well in your hearts.

Komatzbara Yeitaro.

Capital Punishment.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

In the execution of laws, why is capital punishment deemed the harshest penalty? Because the life which has once been taken can never be restored. This penalty, exacted from one, is intended to be a warning to thousands. The officials whose duty it is to pronounce sentence of death must therefore be learned, and, while they are skilled in the affairs of the world they must be conversant with the laws of nature, for they judge concerning the guilt of men as though they were deputies of Heaven. If such officials are unlearned, and are guided by precedents in a mechanical way without seeing that they exactly apply to the case of the moment, or if they follow their own caprices, the punishment of Heaven will assuredly overtake them, and thus they must be extremely careful in the discharge of their duties. Some one may say that, if I am right in speaking thus, capital punishment ought to be abolished. This may sound very enlightened, but it is very unpractical. Even in civilized countries it cannot be done, and, if we think for a moment of how much harm in a semi-civilized country might be done by men bent upon doing harm to their fellow creatures, violators of the law would become numerous, and capital punishment at this moment alone deters them. This being the case it is highly instructive to the people. Were the wise numerous and the ignorant but few, such penalties might well be abolished. But as the reverse is the case at present, this abolition would only be a blessing to the wicked.

Since the time of the civil war, we have changed many things in our country and imported many good ideas from abroad. We imitate the English mode of administration and the laws of France. And many men now in office are seeking by hard labour to promote the welfare of the people, and it is thus the duty of the people to compensate the officials for this labour. In some respects our changes of law are suggested by the laws of more civilized countries, and this is as it should be. But the people are idle and never think about enriching the country. Thus it is that they perpetually want the care of the officials.

It seems to me that the excessive number of those condemned to capital punishment is due to the fact that so many men are incapable of shame. To become capable of it they must first be taught, but if capital punishment were abolished these men would become equally numerous and unbearable. But modern Japan and ancient Japan differ widely. The people have gradually acquired a

* Why? [Ed. J. W. M.]

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certain amount of reason and patriotism, and I would now only entreat those who desire the abolition of capital punishment, to labour so hard in Japan that the condition of society which demands it may be also abolished.

The Dissensions in the Cabinet.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

A short time since Shimadzu and Itagaki resigned office and it was rumoured that Kido and Okubo had also submitted their resignations to the Mikado. Now the offices of *Daijin* and *Sangi* stand in the same relation to a country as do the foundations and supports to a building, and it is upon their sagacity and experience that a people must depend for their well-being. But if the foundation be upon quaking ground, and the supports therefore in motion, the building would be liable to be overthrown, just as a people deprived of their councillors is filled with a sense of uncertainty and apprehension. How can a people be free from anxiety when members of a ministry resign office simply because they are unable to acquiesce in the views of some of their fellow officials? What will be the comments of the historian of the future when he reviews their conduct? Will it be answered that they cared, not for themselves but for their country, or for their country and not for themselves? I cannot tell.

It was for some time rumoured that the ex-*Sangi* Itagaki desired a separation between the offices of *Sangi* and heads of departments, while the ex-*Sadaijin* Shimadzu, being discontented with the slow movements of his colleagues, sought especially to obtain the dismissal of Sanjo from the councils of the nation. The wishes of these officials could not be gratified, and Shimadzu and Itagaki resigned their respective offices.

On learning that their resignations were accepted we were induced to believe that the Cabinet had thus acted from a feeling that the satisfaction of their wishes could not tend to the national welfare and that some ulterior purpose would be disclosed in due course. We therefore awaited the result with anxiety. On learning, however, that both Kido and Okubo had tendered their resignations our expectations proved false, and we are left in a state of doubt.

Kido and Okubo are men upon whose wisdom and patriotism the people may justly rely, and we do not doubt that it is their intention to watch judiciously over the interests of their country. They are, in short, not men who would be likely to resign simply because they differed in their views from their colleagues. We are therefore convinced that these rumours are false. Again we are told that the Cabinet is split up into two divisions, Kido and Ito joining with the Prime Minister on the one side, while they are opposed by Okuma, who with Okubo and Iwakura is ranged on the other. Thus the Cabinet is represented to be divided, its members as private enemies and their official duties necessarily neglected. But as in dealing with the affairs of a nation the public good must first be consulted, we hesitate to credit the current rumour.

That no business has been transacted by the Cabinet since the resignations of Shimadzu and Itagaki may doubtless be accounted for by the short interval of time which has elapsed, and our knowledge of the character of its members forbids the belief that any such dismemberment as that alluded to in popular rumour has in truth taken place.

Chiristianity.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Some one has very kindly taught me that Christ was the son of God and not a man, and that Almighty God sent him to deliver mankind from their sins, to make his voice heard and his form seen among as, and, by his mirculous powers, to give evidence that he was an ambassador from God, differing from him, indeed, in form, but identical in spirit. It may be owing to my ignorance and inexperience, but there is something I cannot understand in all this. If God is almighty, and created and governs every thing, why did he not make men better from the very beginning? My instructor told me that the power of God can [illegible] neither by words nor pen, and that man was at first created good, but that having afterwards fallen from his first estate, Christ was sent to redem, raise and save him. Is not this making too much account of us men? If God had the power to do so, he should have given to man the disposition to persevere in maintaining himself as he was created, or strong enough to resist the approaches of evil. This would have saved the immense future sacrifice necessary to restore him. I felt very grateful at the thought that God deals with men with this benevolence, but on reflection, it seems that we are used but as toys, our evil dispositions being permitted to enthral us, and then Christ being sent to lead as back again. All this lessens my sense of gratitude. My idea of a true God is of an almighty being about whom there is nothing changeable and who would endow men with his good spirit. But as in the lapse of time men would fall away from God, a lofty personage would appear and declare that he came out from God and was his son. At first, as this was only a declaration, men would not believe in him. He would then perform miracles in order to produce belief in himself as a messenger of God. But, finally, his adversaries would prevail against him and put him to death on a cross.

God is a very just spirit, and however much I reflect I cannot understand why man's distrust of him should have been excited by capricious methods of treatment. My doubts may arise from ignorance and inexperience, so that I should feel grateful if any one versed in religion would make these points clear to me.

Order for the Enrolment of Troops, forming enclosure to Notification No, 162.

By the laws of the ancient monarchical form of Government *(Gunken)*, military camps were formed by the selection of young men from the whole country, and by this means the state was protected; there was then, of course, no distinction between the soldiery and peasantry. In the middle ages, however, the military power became vested in the armed class, a distinction was created for the first time between the soldier and peasantry, and the feudal system of Government was established. The new order of things which was founded in the year Tsuchinoyé Tatsu (1st Meiji, 1868), is, in our opinion, the greatest revolution which has taken place in the course of the last thousand years and more. Now that we have reached the present time, military laws affecting the army and navy must be drawn up in a suitable manner, as circumstances require. Accordingly, we now desire by taking as a basis the ancient law of the country, and by examining and making selections from the regulations of various foreign countries, to establish a law for the enrolment of soldiers from the whole nation, and thus to construct a foundation for the protection of the State.

Do all of you, officers of the state, carefully take heed to this Our wish, and make it known generally throughout the country.

Meiji, 5th year, 11th month, 28th day.

December (?), 1872.

Proclamation concerning the Enrolment of Troops.

By the ancient laws of Our realm, all persons throughout the country were, without exception, soldiers. Whenever any troubles occurred, the Emperor acted as commander-in-chief, all young men who were able to serve as soldiers were called out, and thus malcontents were chastised. If their services were no longer required, and they returned to their homes, they became peasants, artizans, and tradespeople. In those times there was none of what happened later on, when persons wore two swords, were called *samurai*, conducted themselves arrogantly, did not work for their living, and who when they happened to carry matters to excess, and kill people, were not called to question for such acts by the authorities.

When Jimmu Tennô gave Iyahiko charge of the province of Yamashiro, military camps were subsequently formed, and laws for the appointment of *Yeishi* and *Bônin* were established. In the periods *Jinki* and *Tempiô* there were six *Fu* and two military camps existing in the

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country. During the periods *Hôgen* and *Heiji*, and subsequently, the authority of the Emperors declined, and the military power passed into the hands of the armed class; the feudal system was established, and the distinction between the soldiery and peasantry was created. Later on the Emperors lost all influence in the State, and the evil became greater than words could describe. However, on the establishment of the present Government, the Daimios made restoration of their territories to the Emperor. Thus in the year *Kanoto no Hitsuji* (1871) the country reverted to the ancient system of monarchical Government *(Gunken)*; the allowances of the hereditary *samurai* who did not work for their living were reduced, they were allowed to discard their swords, and an endeavour was set on foot to give the poor classes of the nation the right of liberty of action. This course being one adopted with the view to fix both upper and lower classes on an equality, and make men's rights equal, was the first step towards the amalgamation of the soldiery and peasantry. Thus the *shizoku* of to-day are not the *samurai* that were; and the people of to-day are not the people that were. As all alike are now the people of this Our Empire, the manner of their requiting the obligations they owe to the State must be the same. There is nothing now in the country which does not contribute its share of the taxes, and these go to meet the needs of the State. This being the case, it follows that it is only right that the people should apply both mental and bodily labour to the repayment of the obligations which they owe to the State. This is called by foreigners a "blood tax," because the obligations owed to the State are repaid by the sacrifice of life-blood. Moreover, if there be calamity in the State, each individual throughout the nation must inevitably come in for his share of it. It is clear, then, that the reason for people to apply themselves to mental and bodily exertion in averting calamity from the State is, that they are in effect averting this calamity from themselves. Given a country, there must be a military establishmeut; if there be a military establishment, the nation must take service in it; therefore, if the question be studied, it will be seen that a law whereby soldiers are drawn from all ranks of the people, is a self-evident and natural principle, and no law founded on hasty conjecture. And in the establishment of such a law the past and present must be examined, and selections made from both, and a system must be drawn up which shall be suited to the occasion. In foreign countries, for hundreds of years back, theories have been established, and these have been put to practical test in warfare, and in this way their military systems have been formed. Consequently the laws of those countries are very complete. However, forms of government and the geographical features of countries differ, and therefore these laws could not be adopted (by Japan) in their entirety. The valuable portions of these will accordingly be selected, and applied to meet deficiencies in our military system; the two branches of navy and army will be established, and all youths throughout the country, belonging to the four classes of the people, of 20 years of age, will be enrolled on the military register, and held in readiness to meet any emergency which may occur.

Head officials of villages and hamlets will carefully bear in mind the wish of His Majesty, and they will give explanations to the people in accordance with the Order for enrolment of Troops, and cause them to recognize the true foundation for the protection of the state.

(Signed) COUNCIL OF STATE.

Meiji 5th year, 11th month, 28th day,
Dec. 1872.

—*Japan Herald.*

PEOPLES' RIGHTS—SHIMADZU AND ITAGAKI.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

In our two last issues we published the memorials of the ex-*Sadaijin* Shimadzu and ex-*Sangi* Itagaki, so far at least as common report on the subject might be trusted, and to this we added our own comments. We now propose to return to the subject of Shimadzu having co-operated with Itagaki in advocating the separation of the duties of heads of Executive Departments from those of the Council.

Two years since Itagaki, together with Soyeshima, Goto, Eto, Uri and Mutz, being irritated by the partiality displayed by the Government, presented a memorial urging the creation of representative institutions. This was the first occasion upon which we in Japan heard anything of people's rights.

But now, "Give the people their rights" is a common cry, and it is to the two retiring Cabinet Ministers that the nation is indebted for the ventilation of this subject. Itagaki is assuredly a great man, and I cannot conceive it likely that his judgment would be influenced by the four or five hundred *yen* which is the monthly salary of the *Sangi*. I conclude, therefore, that conscienciously feeling that the power of the *Sangi* was unduly large he recommended its curtailment. But how to account for Shimadzu's support in this movement? We have hitherto pictured to our minds this nobleman an admirer of an absolute throne and of despotic institutions. We are undeceived; he is a 'Friend of the People.' Have then his views suffered some modification in consequence of his residence in the capital, or has his sympathy with *other projects* of Itagaki brought about a rapprochement on this subject?

If he should really have changed his views, and now sincerely desires the promotion of popular rights, I find in the circumstance matter for general rejoicing.

ON THE SAME.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

It is interesting to note that Shimadzu Saburô appears in the new character of a promoter of peoples' rights. This is indeed a novelty. We have been accustomed to hear that he has hitherto urged with much vigour the necessity for concentrating the sole and absolute control of Army, Navy, Exchequer and Foreign Affairs in the hands of His Majesty's advisers, pointing out the evil results of diminishing their power in this respect. Hence the friends of "peoples rights" looked upon him as an adversary whose influence was to be dreaded. Much to our surprise and joy we now learn that that he has coalesced with Itagaki, the champion of popular rights, on the separation question. Tears of happiness start to my eyes, and my joy is, I feel assured, shared by all who demand for the people the enjoyment of their natural rights.

ART IN THE STREETS.

Our Artist may be met in quiet streets and sunny corners, where pedestrians are few and loitering is possible without interfering with the traffic by creating an obstruction, and yet not so far from busy thoroughfares; for, now and then, a waif and stray is washed shoreward from the rushing human tide beside him, to find a haven with his widening circle of spectators and become a critic of his skill. He is a quiet fellow, meanly clad, and melancholy-looking, all the lines and angles on his face,—and they are many—are directed downwards. The muscles that lift up the corners of the mouth and disclose the teeth in laughing, are atrophied—perhaps from want of use. He glides stealthily about, as if anxious of escaping observation, and his glance is rarely lifted from the ground. He comes and goes in a mysterious manner:—a moment before he is on his knees—and hard at work you'd swear the street was empty.

To-day is the festival of Kompira, and a smiling happy crowd, well dressed, and having alms about them, is his opportunity, and, sure enough, he's sweeping up a little space on which to make his picture. The materials for his work are close at hand: his colour box and palette, bright-colored crayons or resplendent oils, think ye? No, nothing half so costly. A few handfuls of silver sand, dyed red and black and blue and wrapped in paper bags. He is ready now, but he hesitates a moment (as he tucks the corners of his coat beneath his *obi*) as though undecided what to limn. He is not long in making up his mind, however, for, thrusting his hand amongst the sand, he is trickling a fine white line with marvellous rapidity a moment later. In and out and up and down he goes, a glistening line ever following wherever the hand has gone before, spread out a little here or rounded off a trifle there by his busy little finger.

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Dear! dear! how the crowd presses; it does not give him breathing space. It is a holiday and every one a sightseer. He cannot work. "Good people give me room, or I can't complete my picture." But those behind press on those in front and the poor Artist is well nigh smothered. In ancient times 'tis said a rope of straw restrained a crowd. To-day a rope of sand suffices. For, quick as thought, he runs a trickle round the space required, a white line outside and a red within, and not a toe intrudes beyond it.

He can work at leisure now:—already a scroll of Chinese characters has grown beneath his hand,—black letters on a white ground,—and the outlines of a figure large as life are taking shape and form. A shower of copper coins descends upon him. The breathless crowd is all attention. The figure's cap is finished; a silvery beard appears and grows with wonderful rapidity. An eye is just emerging from obscurity. Hurrah! the face is completed, and the spectators, drawing breath once more, relieve their feelings by largesse of copper. Now who was that unlucky giver whose bounty has descended as a *tempo* on the figure's sandy face, and smudged the features out so ruthlessly? For a moment's space the Artist is dumbfounded; his color box is empty and the injury is irreparable. But taking up the *tempo* he has flung it back amongst the crowd, who hum in approbation of his act, and then, remembering the rudeness of his conduct, has bowed his head upon the ground and begged forgiveness. It matters little after all, however, for a drop or two of rain is the precusor of a shower by which the crowd is speedily dispersed, and a muddled mass of colors, re-arranged without regard to form, is all that remains some twenty minutes later to show that the dreary miry corner had just now contained a smiling crowd and a toiling Artist.

ON SOME JAPANESE WOODS.

By J. A. Lindo, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, at Yedo, on the 27th October, 1875.

The following particulars on Japanese woods have been gathered from an article in the Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Engineers in Holland, by Mr. Akamats, at the present moment a Rear-Admiral in the Japanese Navy. Thinking they might be some value to the Society, I asked Mr. Akamats' consent to make an extract from his article for the Asiatic Society, which he very willingly gave me.

2. *Hibanoki.*—Grows in clayey-ground, more especially where rocks are under the surface; at 250 to 300 years of age, the trees are from 30 to 35 meters in height and 3 m. to 3½ m. in circumference. Of these trees timber of very large dimension is to be had; it resists well enough to alternate dampness and drought, is almost everlasting under water, very elastic and easily worked. In ship-building it is used for decks and outside parts; in house-building for uprights and doors. The timber of this tree comes principally from the provinces of Suruga and Kai. Specific gravity 0.560.

2. *Hinoki.*—Grows in red clay; spread all over the country, but more particularly to be found in Mino and Owari; large quantities and dimensions in trade; somewhat resinous; more elastic than *hibanoki*; for the rest same qualities as this latter. Specific gravity 0.421.

3. *Suginoki* (Cedar wood).—To be found in large quantities between degrees 32 and 40 N. L., moist ground. At 150 to 200 years of age furnishes timber of tolerable dismensions. Height of full-grown tree 40 to 45 meters; circumference 5 to 6 m. Does not stand alternate damp and dryness as well as *hibanoki*, being much more liable to extending and shrinking by the influence of weather. Durability under water next to *hibanoki*; elastic and difficult to be worked. In shipbuilding used for lining purposes; in house-building for beams, ceilings, uprights and lining. Specific gravity 0.416.

4. *Akamats.*—Grows in sandy dry clay; spread throughout the country, especially in Hinga; this wood is renowned for its very fine appearance. If grown in wet ground the timber is white and of inferior quality. Height 35 to 45 m.; circumference 4 to 5 m. at 250 to 300 years of age. Even larger dimensions are to be found, but in this case the wood is more liable to wet-rot. Very resinous; resists a long time alternate wet and dry; is elastic and easily worked. Generally used in house-building and in shipbuilding for masts, jibbooms, etc. Specific gravity 0.489.

5. *Kasinoki.*—Grows in clayey ground; seems not to vegetate north of 40° N. L., best qualities in Satsuma and Totomi. To be found in large quantities but of inferior dimensions; it is very porous, so that if blown at one end of a stick of 4 to 5 meters length, the air will be seen to escape at the other end; by which porousness very easily split along its length. Resists badly alternate dampness and droughts; very liable to destruction by sea worm; tough, but not elastic; not easily worked. Used in shipbuilding for rudders, pivots, etc.; also used for water-mills, wheelworks, etc.; only of very little use in house-building.* Specific gravity 0.779.

6. *Keyaki.*—Grows in poor clay; spread throughout the country and of different dimensions; 35 to 40 m. in height, 3 to 3½ m. in circumference at 250 to 300 years age. Its principal feature consists in a great number small pores, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a millimeter in diameter, and regularly divided between the annual cycles. Capable of resisting alternate wet and dry; very elastic, not much liable to cracking; easily worked. In shipbuilding its principal use is for deckbeams, sleepers under engines, etc.; in housebuilding used for doors; a knotty grown wood, which is of a very fine appearance for furniture. Specific gravity: 0.609.

7. *Kusunoki.*—(Camphorwood). Grows in clay and never in sandy ground, specially in the provinces of Kishu, Idsu, Kai, Oomi, Busen and Chikusen; best qualities are grown in moist ground. The biggest trees are about 10 m. high and 10 to 25 metres (?) in circumference; very large branches, from 4 to 4½ m. in circumference, usually cut for timber. The stem is generally hollow; some of them are to be found of 20 fathoms in circumference, with a hollow of 65 square meters and with a luxuriant crown. Does not resist alternate wet and dry weather well; under the ground not so much liable to destruction by worms as other kinds of wood. Very elastic. Used in shipbuilding for keel joists, lining of cabins, etc. No use in housebuilding, but generally used for boxes and furniture. Specific gravity: 0.529

It must be remarked that the specific gravities were determined upon samples which Mr. Akamats furnished to the Royal Institution; but this specific gravity seems to vary within very wide limits. At least I myself determined the specific gravity of *keyaki*, *hinoki* and *sugi*, which were to be used in constructing the new Etai-bashi and I found for:

Keyaki	0.937.
Hinoki	0.448.
Sugi	0.549.

the first and last of which differ, as will be seen pretty much of Mr. Akamats' samples.

Under water of course all these kinds of wood are very durable, if not everlasting, provided no seaworms are in the neighbourhood; *kashinoki* seems to be most liable to destruction by this insect.

Until of late I believe the Japanese used no preventive against this disease, but in the construction of the new Etai and Riogoku bridges they have taken to coppering, which, copper being comparatiuely cheap, I suppose will promise effective results.

As to the durability of wooden structures in Japanese waterworks, it is very difficult to compare it with that of works of a similar nature in Europe, as these latter would never be allowed to remain in use in such a bad and often dangerous state as is the case here. Much could be done by effectually tarring and painting and by maintaining this tarring and painting continually in a well-conditioned state.

But the principal thing to which attention should be given, is the use of well seasoned and dry wood. That the Japanese know its value I have seen many instances of last summer along the Tenriu-gawa, one of the chief outlets of timber from the interior, (the yearly export amounting to a money value of 400,000 *yen*). The

* Generally used as firewood.

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villages along the lower part of this river are inhabited for the greatest part by wood-merchants, the salerooms of whose houses are constructed with the most beautiful pieces of timber, serving in this way at once as samples for visitors and buyers. One house I may mention in which the floor of the *tokonoma* consisted of one piece of *sugi* of 6 by 3 by 0.4 ft., while all the sliding-doors (of the ordinary dimensions) consisted of one single board; moreover the ceilings, linings of walls, etc., were ornamented with similar large planks. This house was not new and the fact of all its wood being without a single rent and looking as sound as if quite new, may well be taken as a proof that much care had been taken in drying it, which indeed was affirmed to me by the owner. A great difficulty which foreign engineers experience in designing wooden structures in Japan most certainly consists in nothing being known about the strength and stiffness of the timber or of its limit of elasticity. Experiments on a large scale to this purpose have, as far as I know, never been made, or at least published; although they are of an elaborate and rather expensive nature, it would certainly prove an economy to the Government, if one of its departments were to undertake them and publish the results.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.*

Professor R. Smith called the attention of the members to the collection of Japanese plants in a dry state that was about to be sent to Europe by the Educational Department of the Government.

Mrs. Chaplin Ayrton then proceeded to read a portion of a paper upon Japanese woods, translated with additional notes by Lieut. Lindo, from the Transactions of the Royal Institution of Engineers of Holland from a paper by Rear-Admiral Akamatsu. The reading was interspersed with remarks from Mrs. Ayrton as to the characteristics of the trees and the uses to which the various kinds of woods were applied.

Mr. Aston said that the notice of this meeting given in the newspapers had hardly prepared him for some interesting features of it. The advertisement had led him to expect a "paper" on the *Woods of Japan* from Professor Smith; but he found that an unwritten lecture was given instead, and no notice was given to the Society of the interesting observations on Japanese woods with which Mrs. Ayrton had agreeably surprised the meeting in connexion with Mr. Lindo's paper on that subject. Mr. Aston thought it was desirable that the Society should, as far as possible, be made acquainted beforehand with the business which was to come before it.

Dr. Antisell remarked upon the great interest of Mr. Lindo's paper, and also that of Mr. Smith's experiments on the strength of timber. The remarks of the reader of Mr. Lindo's paper, on the slender viability of the young *matzu* tree, and its inability to bear sunshine, reminded him that this was the true reason of the disappearance of forests from certain parts of Europe when they had abounded some centuries past, as in Denmark the prehistoric beech forests have given way to different species. Thirty years ago, when the mineral theory of Liebig was in full popularity, the reason assigned was the exhaustion of the soil of the elements appropriated by these trees; but it is more likely it was owing to some climatic conditions unfavourable to the growth of very young trees, like the peculiarity mentioned of the *matzu*. Something of this kind has been observed along the coasts of California. Formerly the pine grees grew down to the water's edge, giving a peculiar feature to the landscape, but since the establishment of sawmills to convert the large trees into lumber, the ground has been considerably cleared and the young pines do not come up as abundantly as before, so that the landscape now looks as if the pine tree had disappeared. With regard to the relative strength of Japanese and European timber of like dimensions, it is evident that Japanese timber must be weaker; at least that portion of timber which grows on this island where there are no heavy winter frosts. To make good timber there must be temporary arrests of growth by which the sap is drained out of the tubes and the fibres shrink together from the cold, while the new wood of next year, forming a ring round the old, prevents its future expansion and thus renders it more dense. The strength of timber (ceteris paribus) resolves itself into this formula,—how many wood fibres are in a square inch of cross section?—Those having most are of course strongest, and those will have most which are grown in countries where the growth is temporarily arrested, that is, in countries where winters are well marked.

Professor Perry then addressed the meeting stating that Mr. De Boinville had placed in his hands a paper relative to the felling and seasoning of timber, which he begged to have read to the members present. In this it was stated that timber used to be felled only in June and July, but that since the greater demands for large timber had arisen the period was extended to September. But as an exception oak was felled in March. The wood is softer in summer, having the sap in full flow, and hence the choice of June and July to enable the wood cutters to carry on their task with greater ease. The Japanese season their wood by immersing the newly-felled tree (after being barked) in water for a longer or shorter period, from 30 to 70 days according to the use to which it is to be put. There is, however, an exception to this method of seasoning in case of *maki* (a species of pine) which is generally used under water. As regards the growth of timber, Mr. De Boinville's paper contained some interesting facts obtained by comparing the ages and sizes of the same trees in France and Japan. Pines growing in the Vosges valleys required 80 years to equal the size of Japanese pines of 50 years of age. And this rapid growth in Japan accounted for the comparative weakness of the timber. There was also a difference between the same wood grown in the valleys and on the mountain sides or on high land, the latter requiring more time to mature, but being closer of grain and consequently stronger.

Referring to Dr. Geertz' paper, Dr. Antisell observed that among the localities where cinnabar is found, that of Tsushima had been omitted: it was there that this ore was first observed, and from there no doubt Klaproth obtained the specimens from which the first examination of the Japanese variety was made. The ores are not rich in Japan, but in a country where labor is so cheap a poor ore might be worked economically. Those of Almaden in Spain do not average more than 15 per cent. The various processes used at New Almaden, Cal. to obtain metallic mercury of pure quality were then reviewed, and attention called to the method of Violette which consisted in the use of superheated steam, which so far as known had been used with success.

* The Report contained in our issue of last week of the meeting of the Asiatic Society which took place on the 7th ult., requires to be supplemented by the following particulars.

THE YOKOHAMA TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The annual Meeting of the members of this Society took place at the Temperance Hall last night at 8 p.m., the chair being taken by the Revd. Henry Loomis.

An opening Temperance hymn having been sung and a prayer delivered by the Revd. George Cochran, refreshments of tea, coffee and cake, which had been kindly provided by friends of the Institution, were partaken of.

The Secretary then read the following, the Annual Report of the operations and financial position of the Society.

REPORT.

In presenting their second annual report your committee would congratulate you on the increasing usefulness of the Society and the good which has been done in the Temperance Hall during the past year. At the same time they would regret that the treasurer's report is not so favourable as was anticipated.

During the winter months, and till the end of June, temperance meetings have been held, with two or three intermissions, once a fortnight, and have proved to be productive of much good. Many have signed the Society's pledge, and your committee feel sure that those who have kept it,—and they form a large majority, do not regret having done so but find themselves much richer in health and wealth and better prepared for the struggle of life.

On alternate weeks musical entertainments were given which were well attended and afforded innocent and profitable amuse-

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ment to very many who could not otherwise easily obtain such. In the latter end of the year (1874) Mr. Pauncefort gave a series of readings partly in aid of the funds of the Insiitution. These were pretty successful and produced a fair balance to the good. On Christmas-Day a subscription dinner was given to the members and friends of the Society, and, though the rain came down in torrents, about eighty men sat down to a substantial and hearty repast. In the beginning of March a farewell tea meeting was given to the English marines, over one hundred of whom were present. The meeting was in every way a success and two of the men returned thank for their companions and warmly testified to the great benefits they had derived from the Temperance Society and Hall. The departure of this fine body of soldiers was a great loss to the Hall, as they composed a considerable proportion of the audiences of the various meetings and very often largely filled the programmes. It was with much pleasure that your committee received testimonies from Col. Richards and officers of the battalion of the good influence which had been brought to bear upon the men, and that through this some of the worst characters among them had become entirely reformed.

In June, a feast of strawberries and cream, largely supplied by friends, was provided for the sailors of H. M. S. *Challenger* and the other men-of-war then in harbour. The band of the *Challenger* was in attendance and, with one or two speeches and a capital and varied programme of music, the evening's entertainment was much appreciated by the tars.

The first anniversary meeting of the opening of the new Hall was held on the 6th July. Admiral Ryder occupied the chair and, in his opening remarks expressed his great pleasure in finding such a place as the Temperance Hall in Yokohama and warmly advocated the desirability of having similar institutions at all the ports in the East. A few addresses were given after which the band of H. M. S. *Audacious* performed a selection of airs, the remainder of the programme being filled with part songs, solos, &c.

Your committee would call attention to the fact that during the year, principally on account of the bad times, not a week has passed without there being in the Hall two, three, and often more, men out of employment, many of them without money. It has been the committee's desire never to refuse aid to those unfortunate and in distress, and who are honest in their intentions and anxious to obtain employment. They have always assisted such as much as possible and often, they are glad to say, with success. The committee would therefore beg to draw the attention of employers of labour to the fact that all kinds of workmen are generally to be found at the Hall and they would be glad to supply as much information as possible as to character, &c. Of course, though much of this outlay is recovered, yet it is a heavy drag upon the funds of the institution. It is always difficult too to determine who are worthy of assistance; for many men, after having spent their all in those dens of iniquity which infest the settlement, come and apply for aid at the Hall.

The Library is now well supplied with books of every description and your committee regret that it is not patronized as it deserves. The reading tables are always covered with local and foreign newspapers and, magazines and with the various games of billiards, bagatelle, chess, draughts, dominoes, &c., &c., are affording a profitable and agreeable way of spending an evening.

The Good Templar's lodge has continued to meet every Saturday evening in one of the rooms of the Hall and the Young Men's Christian Association meetings have been held regularly during the year, and have exercised a beneficial influence. A Bible class has been conducted every Sunday afternoon by a lady which has been well attended and the interest well sustained.

In September last year, a paper was started in Nagasaki, at the suggestion of one of your committee, entitled the *China & Japan Temperance Record* with the object of making it a centre of information relating to the various Temperance Societies and Halls in these two countries as well as to let friendly sailors know what is going on at their old rendezvous. This paper has been considerably improved of late and is worthy of all commendation and encouragement.

The Treasurer's Report, (monthly statements of which have appeared in the *Record*,) shows a deficit of $131.50; but, when it is considered that a large sum was paid for furniture during the year, necessary for the new premises, as well as the fact that so many men have received substantial aid, it will not be much wondered at. The Committee would desire to call the attention of the public to their subscription book, as, till the debt is reduced, they must depend much upon such assistance. The Hall is a public want in a community like this and is doing a public good. Some have declined subscribing recently with the excuse that the Hall ought now to pay for itself. This can be done, but it must be at the sacrifice of its main objects, viz.:—that of assisting the fallen and unfortunate.

The position of manager in such an institution is one difficult to fill and your committee have had trouble in finding a man with the peculiar qualifications needed. This too may account to some extent for the unfavourable balance. At all events, your committee have every reason to hope in the future, and, if their successors should makes extra efforts to reduce the debt, they would crave for them them the indulgence and assistance of the public.

In September last the respected treasurer of the Society. Dr. Elliott, departed for other lands. A meeting was held to bid him farewell and God speed, and many were the testimonies from all classes to the good he had done in the community in his quiet unassuming manner His readiness to assist in measures for the benefit of his fellow creatures and to put his hand in his pocket to help the unfortunate has made his departure a heavy loss to those with whom he was associated.

The hearty thanks of the Society are due to the friends who have paid regular subscriptions and to those who have given presents of papers, magazines, books &c; to the Ladies Benevolent Society for their timely gift of $100; to the gentlemen who have so often rendered valuable assistance at the musical entertainments; to the editors of the local news-papers for their much appreciated contributions; and to the ladies who have assisted at the various tea-meetings.

In conclusion your committee in resigning office would testify to the great pleasure they have had in working in this cause and they trust their successors may find their duties as agreeable.

JOHN Y. HENDERSON,
Hony. Secretary.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT, OCT., 1874 TO SEPT., 1875.

Dr.

To Cash,	Board, Refreshments, &c	$5,546.11
,,	Subscriptions (Members, including donation from Dr. Elliott of $170.00)	387.51
,,	Subscriptions (General Public)	220.00
,,	Rent of 2 Rooms	430.75
,,	Entertainment Account	132.00
,,	Billiard Account	172.25
,,	Ditto sale of Table (cost $300)	400.00
,,	Library Account	51.50
,,	Subscriptions for Skittle Alley	17.00
,,	Donation—Ladies Benevolent Society—for case F. Penoyer	100.00
,,	Balance of money borrowed on Building and Land	450.00
,,	Balance due Treasurer	131.50
		$8,038.62

Cr.

By Deficit at last Balance		$ 72.40
,,	Interest Account	873.00
,,	Furniture, &c., &c	959.23
,,	Market Expenses, Groceries, &c.	3,764.25
,,	Wages Account	580.25
,,	Fuel and Light Account	466.06
,,	Billiard Account, Sundries	14.95
,,	Do. Purchase of 2 Tables $300 and $341	641.00
,,	Insurance on 2 Buildings	144.00
,,	Library Account	48.90
,,	Printing and Advertising	127.50
,,	Entertainment Account	50.00
,,	Repairs and Alterations	101.25
,,	Petty Expenses (Washing &c., &c.)	95.83
,,	One Share Redeemed	100.00
		$8,038.62

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LAND AND BUILDING ACCOUNT.

To Cash on loan (Building and Land security)	$7,000.00
,, ,, in $100 Shares	2,900.00
	$9,900.00
By Cash paid for No. 1 Building	$3,100.00
,, ,, No. 2 Building	1,600.00
,, ,, Land	4,750.00
,, Balance transfered to other account	450.00
	$9,900.00

1875.
30th September, Assets ..... $ 456.70

1875.
30th September, Liabilities ..... $ 402.14

JOHN Y. HENDERSON,
Acting Treasurer.

The Revd. Mr. Piper in an able address moved the adoption of the Report which was agreed to.

The election of office bearers was then proceeded with and resulted in the return of the resigning members for a fresh term, with one addition to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Dr. Elliott.

The Revd. G. Cochran proposed a vote of thanks to the committee for their exertions in favour of the cause during their term of office, and took the opportunity to express a hope that a larger measure of public sympathy and support might be given to the excellent object of their labours.

The Revd. Mr. Piper expressed himself to the same effect.

Two lady members of the Society then kindly sang a few songs to the great gratification of the audience, and the proceedings were brought to a close shortly after 10 o'clock by the song 'God bless our Temperance cause' which all present heartily joined in giving good effect to.

We were pleased to observe that the attendance was very good. Fewer sailors were present than has been usual on former occasions, but the boisterous state of the weather during the afternoon and evening had doubtless prevented many of them from visiting the shore.

Law & Police

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General;
And
F. R. WETMORE and C. DRAKE, assessors.

Monday, 8th November, 1875.

ITO HACHIBEI *vs.* WALSH, HALL & Co.

Mr Ness continued his examination of Kumagai Iske.

Witness: I recollect an advance of $75,000 being made by defendants to Ito. That advance was made during the 11th month, 4th year Meiji. It was made through me. The money was to fulfil a time contract of Ito's at the Shosha for rice. Mr Ito and I made several applications to Irwin for the money. Irwin always replied he had not got it. We expressed regret at not being able to get it. Irwin said we had better see Mr Walsh, who had just returned. Ito and I called upon Mr. J. Walsh, and urged him repeatedly to let us have the money. After an immense deal of urging we got it. We got $75,000, and promised to return it, without fail, in two or three days. Ito was to get rice delivered for it. Defendants had no interest in the rice. When the loan was made, Ito said "I will go to the Shosha and get the rice, but I do not think I will get it. If the rice is not delivered I will get the difference in price, and pay defendants the loan, with interest. If the rice is not delivered, other arrangements will have to be made" Nothing was said about a partnership by either party at any time. I had an interview with Ito, in Benzo's house, in the 8th month last year. I was sent for by Benzo. A messenger came from him. Mr. Ito said he had had a great many business transactions with defendants, and that certain requests of his had not been complied with, and that he (Ito) would be compelled to appeal to the Court. I answered that I thought that would be of no avail. Ito said, "You may say it will be of no use, but I am going to try." Then I said, "Would it not be better for us to try and come to some arrangement about the $12,000 advance?" I suggested to settle it in a friendly manner, as I had known Ito for 12 years. Ito positively declined to do this, and said he would apply to the Consul for redress. I replied that in that case I could say no more. I had another interview at Benzo's house with Ito and Benzo. Ito said he should certainly bring a suit against defendants, with reference to the partnership between him and Walsh, Hall & Co, and asked me to maintain that there was a partnership between the parties all through. I said that would be impossible. Ito said, "If you will maintain the partnership right through, it will fix the fact." I again declined, and he pressed me again to do so. Ito then said if I would to do so, he (Ito) would provide me with a pension. I said I was grateful, but did not desire it. I did not desire it because I could not say what was not true. I could not say there was a partnership when there was none. Something was said about rice. I was requested to maintain that there was a partnership in the rice transactions, which I refused to do. Ito then said, "We will have to leave it out in the claim." I said, "You can do as you like." Benzo heard all this, word for word. There were two or three interviews between Mr Walsh and Ito about the $1,000,000 loan. I was present at the first interview. Mr Walsh, at the first interview, said to Ito, "You must pay the balance of $12,000, and then afterwards you can bring forward a proposition for a new business." Ito replied, "If you force me to pay this now, you will cause me great trouble," and requested time.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins:—I have known Ito and Benzo for a long time, they are my friends. I know of an instance when one of them committed a wrong action, I can't call it a fraud. Ito lost money by Benzo. I do not know of any fraudulent or wrong action on the part of Ito or Benzo. I do not remember any exchange transaction in which the proceeds were not returned to defendants. I do not think money advanced by defendants was ever used for other transactions. My opinion is that during the partnership all the money advanced for exchange operations was so used. I know from hearsay that cheques were returned to defendants sometimes. They were never returned to me. Sometimes cheques not used were kept for two or three days and then returned. I know of one instance only where this was done. It (the cheque) was kept for twenty or thirty days. Ito first came to me in the 4th Meiji about the exchange transactions. I am sure it was not in the third year Meiji. In the fifth month, fourth year Meiji I remember having business conversations with Benzo. I saw him daily. I do not remember what the conversations were about. I talked daily with so many people. Benzo could refresh my memory; I do not remember at that time talking to Benzo about the advisability of doing an exchange business. I had daily conversations with Benzo about exchange matters. Doubtless I had numerous conversations at this time about Ito, but do not remember any particular one. The conversations also referred to the Mito loan. The dollar transactions at the Shosha were conducted in the name of Benzo. They were probably done in his name, at the *Shosha* and elsewhere. Mr Irwin made his own transactions through Sin Coy (defendants' Chinese compradore). I do not know in whose name the outside transactions were done.

The Court here adjourned till 2. p.m.

On re-assembling Mr Dickins continued his cross-examination of Kumagai Iske.

Witness:—It was Ito's proposition that he should deposit 20,000 *rios*, as security. Mr Irwin did not ask for it. I never heard Irwin ask for it. (Exhibit "H" shown to witness). I have never seen that or a copy of it. There was nothing said as to the time the exchange transactions were to last. I had been in defendants' employment about six years previous to this. Previous to that I was a merchant, I sold foreign goods. During my career as a merchant I had a good many transactions with defendants and when defendants' compradore Ah Sin left for his own country I was requested to take his place. I did not hear Ito promise to take upon himself the liability for exchange operations of which he was ignorant. I know that Ito, or persons from him, explained the exchange transactions to Irwin that Ito transacted. This was done from the beginning to the end. It was from the 7th to the 11th month. Up to the end of 4th year Meiji, plaintiff or his people were constantly coming to defendants. I usually acted as intermediary. I was not often absent. The subject matter of these persons who came was dollars and exchange. Benzo came and talked about a cessation of partnership in the 8th month 4th Meiji. Ito never came and agreed to it. Never heard Ito inform Benzo of a cessation of partnership. I do

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not know when the partnership was to end. I do not know the exact date it was to end, but I believe it was in the 8th month. No paper was drawn up. Irwin said so much money had been lost that it (the partnership) should close. Ito said he would carry it on. Irwin did not mention any date; only said that it should end during the 8th month. I had not charge of book "F". I merely had to carry it in to Mr Irwin when it was brought to me. It was my duty to see that the entries in this book were correct, but I had many other duties to perform, and sometimes the work was not as carefully looked after as it might have been. The joint entries are all contained in this book. I did not have charge of every entry in the book. This is only a daily pass-book and contains receipts and payments of coins.

All these entries appear as if they referred to the same business, but I did not make them so cannot say if they do. I never saw a paper stating when the partnership come to an end. I do not believe there is such a paper. I have heard from Irwin the terms on which the partnership was to close. I do not know much about this business. During the transactions I had nothing to do with the accounts. The pass-book was passing between the parties and I often saw it. I know Nakamura Sobae, he is an honest man. He would not make false entries in his books. I remember a large amount of *niboo kin* coming to Walsh, Hall & Co.'s about the time of the termination of the Sobae transaction. Coolies brought it in lots of 30 or 50,000 at a time. A large sum of about 500,000 was to come in one sum, but it did not. The sum was not brought back in one lot. 35,000 *rios* of the sum were lent to Sobae, but in the end it was all paid. Sobae made the last payment to defendants in the 4th or 5th month this year. As far as Ito is concerned there is money owing by him yet in this transaction. Taking the accounts from beginning to end there was a balance owing by Ito of over $9,000 and then Ito authorised Benzo to get $3,000 making $12,000. Benzo was always considered as Ito's substitute (agent?) and when he asked for $3,000 and that it should be put down to Ito's accounts it was given to him. I did not see Benzo in possession of Ito's seal at this time. In the tenth month, fourth year Meiji I do not know about a transaction in rice in which a heavy loss was made. I made a transaction in rice in the ninth or tenth 3rd Meiji; I borrowed the money from Irwin. I do not recollect a conversation in which it was agreed that the rice transactions should be kept private and secret. I should not be surprised to hear that such an agreement existed. I do not know that Ito or his people came and informed Irwin of rice transactions. Chojiro ran off with $800 of mine. I set him (Chojiro) up in business. I do not know if he was a witness in this case. I saw the plaintiff frequently. I sometimes saw rice tickets. Shoski told me they were securities for money lent. During this time I possibly saw Benzo. Shoski is my son. He is under me. Shoski reports some things to me, but not all.

His Honour called Mr Dickins' attention to the question of costs, and it was finally ordered that plaintiff was to deposit $700.00, more having already deposited $300.00.

Mr Dickins said he knew plaintiff at the present time had not that amount in his possession.

The Court finally adjourned till Friday next at 10 a.m. in order to give plaintiff time to raise the necessary funds.

IN H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Wednesday, 10th November, 1876.

Middleton *vs* Fischer & Co.

Court assembled at 10 a.m.

Mr. Ness stated that his clients had, since the last meeting received a current account from the plaintiff's firm in America, which struck off more than 50 per cent of the present claim. By this account it appeared the proceeds of goods desired to be set off by the defendants had been received on 30th September last. He now proposed te accept the reduction of $1,800 in lieu of commission offered by the plaintiff, to waive his objections to the system adopted by them in rendering their accounts, and to hand them the *James Condie* policy if they would hand over the original cost of the venture paid by the defendants, or he would give security that the proceeds of the policy were duly accounted for if the plaintiff's one-third of the original cost of the venture was now credited. This arrangement would leave a small balance, about $1,000, due to the plaintiff, and unless the offer was accepted, he proposed going into evidence on the disputed questions.

Mr. Kirkwood, after consultation with Mr Middleton, accepted this offer, it being understood that the plaintiff's accounts, as rendered to 30th September, should be accepted, and that the defendants would pay interest on the balance at that date after crediting the defendants with their two-thirds share of the *James Condie* oil venture, and would also pay half the Court dues in the cause.

The case was then proceeded with, the only point before the Court being plaintiff's claim for commission.

Mr. Ness commenced his re-examination of R. W. Irwin.

Witness: There was a very clear agreement with Mr. Middleton that his firm should not charge commission on the sale of the rags. It was made in February or March. It was made between Mr. Middleton, Mr. Smith, and myself. A telegram arrived in regard to the rags, and showed that there would be a loss upon them. Mr. Middleton said he was sorry for it, but that he thought it better to sell. He said he would waive commission on the rags, and we (the two firms) would do some good business together. The agreement was a clear and distinct one. We gave Mr. Middleton some large orders for kerosine oil. Plaintiffs have made a claim of $2,067.14 in U.S. currency for commission on the rags. Middleton & Co. have charged commission on the camphor. They have also charged commission on the oil per *Hope*, which they agreed not to charge.

Mr. Kirkwood put some questions, by permission of Mr. Ness.

Witness: Mr Middleton did not say what commission he would waive, whether it was guarantee commission or not. I remember his saying he would waive commission. I did not say anything about giving him future business to do. I objected to the commission on the rags in a letter I wrote to Mr Fischer at New York. No arrangement was made as to what commission was to be charged in New York on the rags. I was willing to settle with Mr Middleton on his offering to reduce the commission by $1,800.

To Mr. Ness: The consideration expressed when the commission was agreed to be waived, was future business. We did future business together.

J. M. Smith, sworn: I am in the house of Fischer & Co. I remember an interview with Middleton about the commission on rags. A telegram was received, reporting sale of rags at a considerable loss. Middleton said it was an unfortunate business, and he would waive commission, and do future business with us. It was Middletons's proposition to waive commission, and I considered that matter settled.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood; Irwin and I have talked about the interview with Middleton since the commencement of this suit. I have not compared notes with him as to what was said. I do not think any one else was present besides Irwin. I did not take a memo. of what Middleton said. I expressed a feeling of thanks when Middleton said he would waive commission on the rags. I expected him to do so, under the circumstances. Commission was charged in the account sales.

Re-examined by Mr Ness: I think I told Mr Brown of the arrangement Mr Middleton, had made. I have known many instances in which merchants have waived commission when a sale has turned out badly.

R. M. Brown, sworn: I am partner in the firm of Fischer & Co. I knew about the arrangement that Middleton was to waive commission on the rags. I heard about it when I returned from Kobe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: I wrote the letter of July 9th. An exception was taken to an item of freight charged in the account.

The Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

On re-assembling, Mr. Kirkwood recalled Mr. J. Middleton.

Witness: I arrived here from China in last autumn. The shipment of rags was then in preparation. I asked Mr. Smith if he intended to consign them to my firm in New York. He replied that he did. I told him the commission would be 4 per cent. I think the question of commission was not referred to till February or March this year. I think it was after the telegram was received. I voluntarily stated, that when the account sales were received I would, in view of the heavy loss endeavour to make some concession in regard to commission. This is the only settlement I recollect making. I was not, on that occasion, promised future business. All business since then has been on joint account. It was afterwards decided, in May or June, that we should not be interested any longer and we charged them commission. I simply made the offer to make concessions in regard to commission to get a settlement. It is not a business practice to waive all commission on a transaction. I did not agree to waive all commission. I did not write to my firm.

To Mr. Ness: I did not mention, in a letter to my firm, that I had agreed to reduce the commission. I do not recollect all that

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passed. I do not think Mr. Smith and Mr. Irwin would tell a lie about a trumpery sum like the one involved.

To Mr Kirkwood: At the time of the interview about commission I do not remember being promised future business. Fischer & Co. were at liberty at any moment to break off all business connection with me.

Mr. Ness then summed up for defendants, and Mr. Kirkwood replied.

His Honour reserved judgment.

The following judgment has been rendered in the case of WEINTRAUB *v.* ROBERTSON.

In this case there is a conflict of evidence which renders a satisfactory decision extremely difficult. The Plaintiff pledged 12 cases of various goods to the defendant, the Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation at Yokohama, as security for a loan of $3,800, for which two bills one of $2,000 and the other of $1,800 both payable 30 days after sight were given by the plaintiff. One letter of hypothecation only on the whole of the goods appears to have been given. The goods were shipped for Hongkong whither the plaintiff accompanied them, and they were received by the Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation there and stored in the Bank's godowns. The plaintiff proposed to the Manager to pay one of the notes before maturity, and ultimately paid that for $2,000 and had the bill for the same delivered to him, at the same time he was allowed to withdraw six out of the twelve cases and to reship them in his own name to Yokohama. He obtained a Bill of Lading for 6 cases which he afterwards handed to the Manager unendorsed, and it was sent by the same ship to defendant the Manager at Yokohama. The point upon which the case turns is what was the understanding upon which this Bill of Lading was handed to the bank at Hongkong

The plaintiff avers that the Manager received it merely to oblige him, in order to transmit it to Yokohama because he might probably wish to borrow money upon it of the bank there. The Manager at Hongkong Mr. Cameron and the clerk Mr. Scott both agree that it was because the plaintiff had been allowed to take the goods for reshipment only on the understanding that he was to replace them by some other security, which he failed to do. Mr. Cameron mentions that in conversation upon the matter the plaintiff said, after he had handed over the Bill of Lading, that the bank now held against the balance the same security as they originally had against the full amount of both bills. Although the re-delivery at Hongkong was not complete as the Bill of Lading was given unendorsed by the plaintiff, yet after arriving at Yokohama he signed it without demur and thus made the possession of the bank complete. As I can see no good reason why the plaintiff should not have returned the Bill of Lading and brought it himself to Yokohama, unless he had felt himself bound to give it up through failing to comply with the terms upon which he had been allowed to take away the goods for re-shipment, I must hold Mr. Cameron's account of the matter to be the more probable one. I also conclude that the plaintiff is mistaken in supposing that the defendant Mr. Robertson entertained the idea of advancing him again $1,800 on the six cases. It is denied by both Mr. Robertson and Mr. Thompson that any such promise was made. The goods therefore were restored to their original state of hypothecation, under which the whole 12 cases were security for all and every part of the original loan of $3,800; and it follows that the plaintiff's claim cannot be sustained. The plaintiff has been allowed to sue *in formâ pauperis*. The order for admission *in formâ pauperis* was made after the suit commenced and strictly speaking the plaintiff might be liable for the costs of the other party incurred up to the time of the admission. The plaintiff however is out of jurisdiction of the Court, and no sum has been deposited as security for costs, and a security which was given at the outset was objected to by the defendant as insufficient, and in fact unavailable. I am therefore unable to enforce any order as to costs and make none.

The long-pending case of Dunn *v.* Petroleum Oil Company of Yedo, came to a conclusion favourable to the plaintiff on the 30th October last. The plaintiff claimed $26,000 damages for wrongful dismissal by the defendants from the post of chief engineer to the company. The defendants pleaded disobedience and other matters in justification of the dismissal. Mr. Dunn's case was conducted by Mr. Dickins; Mr. Ness defended. The judgment of the Court (Joto Saibansho) was, that the defendants pay to the plaintiff his full salary from the date of his dismissal up to the 30th October, 1875, being the day on which his engagement with them terminated, with interest; and the further sum of $50 per month for the same period in lieu of house rent together with costs and travelling expenses; thus, in effect, granting almost the whole demand of the plaintiff.

In the U. S. Consular Court, this morning, the case of Ito Hachibei *vs.* Walsh, Hall & Co. was, at the request of plaintiff's counsel, farther adjourned till Thursday morning next, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

IN H. M. F. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before JAMES JOHNSTONE KESWICK, Esq.,

Acting Consul-General for Portugal.

Saturday, 13th November, 1875.

J. SMEDLEY *vs.* F. DA ROZA.

This was a claim for $340, for plans furnished and work done by plaintiff as an architect.

Defendant admitted his liability to the amount of $150, which sum he had paid into court.

Mr Kirkwood appeared as counsel for plaintiff; Mr Ness for defendants.

Mr Kirkwood desired to amend the petition, and claim $600 instead of $340.

Mr Ness strongly objected to this being done.

His Honour ruled that it could not be allowed.

Mr Kirkwood still argued that he had the right to amend the petition, and proceeded to cite authority, but

His Honour ruled that he had not. Mr Kirkwood might bring a fresh action for the recovery of the difference, if he pleased.

Mr Kirkwood then opened his case. It was a claim for work done by plaintiff for defendant. Plaintiff had made certain plans for shops to be built on No. 50, Main Street, for defendant, and had not been paid. Defendant was still in possession of the plans. Plaintiff had rendered his account, had asked for payment, and had not received it. No answer had been filed, and therefore he had merely to prove his case.

Mr Ness said $150 had been deposited in court, and this sum was offered in full satisfaction of the claim.

Mr Kirkwood refused to accept this. Besides he wanted costs. He would first call the plaintiff.

John Smedley, sworn: I live at Yedo at present. My office is at Yokohama. I am an architect and civil engineer, and have been so about 15 years. I recollect defendant coming to my office in the early part of this year. He desired me to prepare certain plans for shops, &c., to be built on Lot 50, Main Street, showing accommodation. He requested me to make a rough plan, which I did. When it was finished I presented it to him at his residence at Shinagawa. (Plan produced.) I believe I showed this plan to defendant myself.

Mr Ness: We admit receiving the plans.

Witness: They (the plans) were approved of by defendant. That was on the 22nd March last. The estimated cost of the buildings was about $70 per *tsuboo*, or $22,750. Mr Taketaru (a Japanese contractor,) estimated that they would cost 24,900 *rios*. My usual charge for plans and detailed information is 3 per cent. on the cost of the buildings. If I do all the work of superintending, &c., &c., I charge 6 per cent. for buildings costing over $5,000, and 7 to 8 per cent. for buildings costing less than that sum. A higher rate is paid architects here than in England. My reason for sending a bill for only $340 was, that defendant told me the buildings would not at present be put up. I am entitled to receive 3 per cent. on the estimated cost of a building.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: A week ago I came to your office, and said I would take $150 to avoid litigation. In this case I did not prepare specifications, or supply them. I should have charged just the same if I had supplied them. In the account I have rendered, I have charged 2 per cent. on $17,000. I took my own estimate. This Japanese contractor could not build the buildings for 9,000 *rios*. Defendant did not tell me he wanted cheap buildings made out of old materials. I have been on friendly terms with defendant. He introduced me to Mr Goto, and others at Yedo. He may have got me business; he never charged me commission. Defendant never asked me the cost of the plans. I did not not say to him at any time, "Never mind; it does not matter, as we are good friends." I only supplied the plans of the buildings. I have measured the ground, and examined the site, and prepared the plan of the buildings. I made a plan for defendant's house at Yedo, for which I never charged anything.

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Re-examined by Mr Kirkwood: The reason we do not make specifications here is, because the Japanese do not understand them. I have in this instance rendered the usual plans. In similar cases, I have charged 3 per cent. As a rule, I have always been paid. People have sometimes grumbled, but, as a rule, I have generally been paid.

Samuel Parry, sworn: I live at No. 85, Yokohama. I have practised as an architect here. The plan shown me is a rough one. In my opinion the building it is intended to represent could not be built under $70 a tsuboe,—equal to $22,750. It would be impossible to build it for $9,000. If materials were all found, the labour would cost about $20 per tsuboe. I should make my charge on the total cost of a building. I should charge 2½ per cent. for plans only. The plan shown me is a finished one. I should charge 2 per cent.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: In the event of the building being of tiles and wood, and not stone, it would cost $50 per tsuboe; but in tiles and wood this plan could not be carried out.

Re-examined by Mr Kirkwood: These plans could not be carried out in tiles and wood. Carved wood-work would cost as much as stone.

Mr Ness said he would call defendant.

F. da Roza, sworn: I am the defendant. I have introduced Mr Smedley, the plaintiff, to considerable business. I introduced him to Mr Goto, Mr Shimada, and Mr Gilbert. I did not charge him any commission. I recollect calling on plaintiff in reference to this plan, and I told him that I wished to repair No. 50. He said, "Why do you not take down the old buildings?" He said it would not cost more than $5,000, and that he would not charge for the plan. I never saw any bill from him till I told him I was going home. I have had an estimate of the cost of the buildings, as per plan, by a Japanese contractor, who thought they could be done for 9,300 *rios*. I did not tell plaintiff the house I wanted a plan of would be wood and tiles, or in stone. He said it would cost $5,000.

Cross-examined by Mr Kirkwood: Plaintiff showed me the rough copy of the plan. I did not approve or disapprove of it. I did not tell him the buildings were to be of stone. I did not object to the finished plan. I was surprised to receive an account from plaintiff. I objected to the amount of the bill. I advised my counsel to pay $150 into Court.

This finished the evidence, and

Mr Ness summed up for defendant, and Mr Kirkwood replied for plaintiff.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff was entitled to his remuneration for the work he had done. He thought 2 per cent on $17,000 (which was a fair estimate of the cost of the buildings), a fair and just per centage to charge. The judgment would be for the full amount claimed. In regard to the question of costs, he thought, from all the circumstances of the case, that each party should pay his own costs.

Mr Ness gave notice of appeal against the judgment.

Mr Kirkwood applied that the plans be returned. Mr Ness objected, and said they would be given up to plaintiff whenever the buildings were built.

RAW SILK CULTURE IN JAPAN.

[We extract from the Annual Report of the Silk Association of America, the following chapter upon the silks of this country to which we have elsewhere referred.]

The laudable efforts of the Japanese to improve the quality of the raw silk raised in Japan are deserving of special mention.

Following upon the report made to his Government last year by the Hon. Tetsnoske Tomita, Vice-Consul of Japan at this port embodying the views of the Association on the comparative of value to manufacturers of the raw silk received in this market from Japan, the following communication from the same gentleman was submitted to the Association in February last.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., Feb. 4th, 1875.

Dear Sir,—While on my recent visit to Japan, it gave me much pleasure to collect from different silk districts, eighty-two samples of raw silk, together with such information, contained in a report to the Silk Association of America, herewith submitted.

These you will please place before the Association, at its next regular meeting, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed,) TETSNOSKE TOMITA.
Vice-Consul of Japan.

To FRANKLIN ALLEN, E-Q.,
Secretary Silk Association of America,
93 Duane St., N. Y. City.

To the Silk Association of America:—

THE PAST.

The foundation of the raw silk trade was nearly undermined by the degeneration of the silk-worm. A profit of nearly ten times that on the cocoon or raw silk was realized by the sale of silk worm eggs. This enormous profit induced "rearers" to turn their attention entirely to the propagation of silk worms; and in many cases the stock was so increased their care became a burden, and the worms were not properly cared for. Neglected and not fully fed, they became poor and unhealthy, consequently their eggs were correspondingly poor, and the next generation of silk worms yielded cocoons of weak and almost worthless silk. These poor eggs were scattered throughout the country, and the error became generally known. Great care was then shown by the purchasers of silk worm eggs, and a reaction set in, forcing the "rearers" to again devote their attention to the care of the silk worm, that good eggs be produced.

The reeling of silk was very unsatisfactory, mostly done by hand and on reels of different sizes; the operator often became tired or careless, and neglected the work; the silk was therefore uneven, and with many loose ends.

The skeins were also put up in a manner that caused much dissatisfaction and loss. The "Oshio" especially, was tied with many strings at each end, and the outside of the skein carefully combed, so as to present a fine appearance, while inside it was full of uneven and broken threads.

THE PRESENT.

There are now over three hundred places in Japan for filature reeling of silk by machinery; yet many of the operators are inexperienced, so it will take time to do the work perfectly.

There has also been a reform in the manner of putting up the skeins for market. They are of more uniform length and size, twisted and fastened without the use of string.

Last year there was about 750,000 lbs. of raw silk produced at "Oshio" Of this 250,000 lbs. was reeled by machinery, and put up in this manner. The entire production of raw silk for last year was about three million pounds, of which seven provinces (Iwaki, Iwakushio, Uzan, etc.,) produced 750,000 lbs.; five provinces, (Joshio, Koshio, Shinshio, etc.,) produced 1,250,000, lbs.; twenty-eight provinces, (Mino, Hido, Kaga, etc.,) produced 1,000,000 lbs.

The better silk is produced at Oshio and Shinshio; it being of bright color, very fine, and greater strength and length than that of others.

The seasons for producing silk are Spring, Summer and Fall. Spring is better, as the silk is stronger and of greater length, yet the color is not so pure and bright.

In Summer the silk is weaker, of shorter length, but in color bright and pure, as shown by samples Nos. 7, 8 and 18.

Fall is an unpopular season and but little silk is produced; a sample is numbered 75.

THE FUTURE.

I now desire the co-operation of your society, with its vast and numerous interests represented, to give such clear and concise directions to my countrymen, that no unnecessary delay occur in bringing the raw silk trade to perfection. With this end in view, carefully examine each and all the samples herewith submitted and give an unqualified opinion as to their.

1st. Quality, compared with silk from other countries in regard to color, strength, smoothness, twisting and reeling.

2d. Adaptation to this market, stating for what purpose each may be used.

3d. If any kind are used not represented by these samples, please designate them by description or samples.

Annexed is list of samples herewith submitted showing name of maker, province, season, color, and by what process reeled.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) TETSNOSKE TOMITA,
N. Y., Feb'y 3d, 1875. Vice-Consul of Japan.

On the reading of the foregoing at a meeting of the Association held on the 10th of the same month, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and the same are hereby tendered to the Hon. Tetsnoske Tomita, Vice-Consul of the Empire of Japan at this port, for his unwearied exertions in the interest of our industry, as particularly evinced in the large numbers of samples of raw silk recently contributed by him.

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Resolved, That the communication of the Hon. Tetsnoke Tomita and the accompanying samples of Japan raw silk, be referred to a Committee of manufacturers who are particularly interested in the different classes of stock represented by the samples, in order that their respective merits may be investigated and a report thereon be made in accordance with the desire expressed in the communication referred to.

The samples were detained for some time at the office of the Association, No. 93 Duane Street, in order to give a full opportunity for their examination at the convenience of manufacturers and importe.

The special report provided for is now being prepared several members of the Committee having sent in returns which will be submitted to the Association at this meeting.*

* It is a cause of satisfaction that the samples submitted by Mr. Tomita warrant the expectation that we shall soon be able to get from Japan a supply of raw silk as good as the product of any other country. These samples afford positive evidance of the ability and honest intention of the Japanese to recover the position which has been in a great measure lost by their silks in the markets of the world.

While, however, the general character of the silk submitted by Mr. Tomita is high, and instances of exceptional merit are found among them, it is to be regretted that the major portion is so fine in size as to be unsuited to the needs of our manufacturers, who as yet can only employ a limited quantity of certain grades of silk.

The American market requires only the best and strongest silks reeled fine, and then not much under 14 to 16 deniers. The medium grades should be put into coarser sizes, say 16 to 24 deniers, to be used for sewings and twist, and other purposes for which China re-reeled silks are used.

The very fine silks should be of the utmost degree of uniformity and strength; else there is no compensation of the extra labor expended in producing them in the first place, or in working them afterwards. The samples submitted are undoubtedly not equal to the standard of the best European filature in this respect.

The best work of the native reeler is desired in the grades most suited to our requirements. The fact that an intelligent application of skill and patient labor will double the value of the silk production, being now understood by the Japanese, they will need no other incentive to do their best to bring all of their process to a high state of perfection.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parcell, 3,707, from San Francisco Oct 16, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co

Nov. 10, *Haydamak*, H. S. R. M. corvette, Captain Tirtoff, 1,100 from Hakodate, Nov 4.

Nov. 10, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,562, from Hongkong, Nov. 1, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Nov. 12, *Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, Walker, 1,685, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 8, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parcell, 3,707, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Nov. 9. *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Nov 8, *Cremona*, American barque, Gove, 608, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co

Nov. 10, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870 for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 11, *Ugo*, Austrian barque, Pauvelitisch, 646, for Hongkong, Ballast, despatched by Chipman. Stone & Co.

Nov. 11, *Albrock*, Russian gun-boat, Captain Von Schantz, for Hiogo.

Nov. 11, *Decres*, French corvette, Captain Bose, for Hiogo.

Nov 12. *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,562, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Nov. 12, *Adeline & Marianne*, German barque, Dahl, 300, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Oceanic* from San Francisco.—Lieut. Fletcher, Miss North Mr. Malcolm and wife, Messrs. Newitter, Smith, Wolcott, Clarke, Hankin, Seed, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Donohue.

Per *Tanais* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Paolo, Martin, Vidal, Paulet, Mainer, Pener, Imbersi, Mibrouji, Idaka, Hunrinigo, Ragioli, Pugno, Facchi, Bonetti, Sala, Ughes, Andrico, Bertoni, Civetto, Ricordi, Vigano, Rutto, Montalbetti, Maillet Senr. and Junr., Rossi, Gerosa, Michel, Nordone, Janni and Bastioni.

Per *Gaelic* from Hongkong.—For Yokohama: 3 Chinese. For San Francisco: Asst. Engr. P. G. Hunt, U.S.N., Lieut. H. G. O. Colby, U.S.N., Lieut. H. C. Hunter, U.S.N.

Per *Niigata Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Winton, Mr. and Mrs. De Boinville, Messrs. Nielsen, Roultz, Larroque, Schoeming, Vogel, Heimann, Thurburn, Dr. Goertz and servant, Bishop Williams, and 91 Japanese, and 1 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Gaelic* for San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gill and two children, Commander S Bauer, Messrs. P. Heinemann, E. Pini, Antonini, J. Triulzi, P. Savie, Maggocchi, Mourir, E. B. Smith, De Christoforis, James Hall and Alex. Begnoth.

CARGOES.

Per *Tanais* for Hongkong.—

For France	... 531 Bales.
England	... 74 „
Total...	... 605 Bales.
Silk-worms' eggs, for France ...	... 406 Cases.
for Italy ...	...1,374 „
Total...	...1,780 Cases.

Per *Niiga'a Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure value...	...$1,266,807.00.

REPORTS.

The *Oceanic* reports strong winds and a heavy sea during the passage.

The S. S. *Gaelic* sailed from Hongkong November 1st at 3 p.m., with 3 cabin European and 184 steerage (China) passengers. 1,297 36.30 tons merchandise and 5 bags mails. Same date at 4.30 p.m., passed by the ship *Weymouth* of London which wished to be reported in quarantine. Fine weather up to 2nd at 3 p.m. when it commenced to freshen up and during the night a strong N.E. breeze set in, which lasted up to 6 a.m., of the 4th during which time the sea was confused and high. Shipped quantities of water across the ships deck. November 5 at 9 p.m., it commenced to blow a heavy gale which continued with a confused sea up to 8 a.m. of the morning of the 6th, when it moderated. Had fine weather all the remainder of the trip to Port. Nov. 9th at 6.33 a.m., met and exchanged signals with the O. & O. Co.'s str. *Oceanic*, bound for Hongkong. Arrived at Yokohama, Nov. 9th at 11 p.m. This steamer brings 3,654 packages sugar, 2,018 packages merchandise and 7 parcels, total 402 24 40 tons

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco	... Alaska	... P. M. S. S. Co.	... 25th Nov.
Shanghai	... ... Genkai Maru	... M. B. Co.... ...	... 17th Nov.
Hongkong	... ... Bombay ...	... P. & O. Co. ...	... 16th Nov.
San Francisco	... Oceanic... ...	... O. & O. Co. ...	... 10th Dec.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Bombay	Davis	...Hongkong.	
Genkai Maru	Conner	...Shanghai.	
Kanagawa Maru	Wise	...	
Massilia	Raud	...	
Naruto	DuBois	...	
Niigata Maru	Walker	...	
Sea Gull	Acfort	...	
Takasago Maru	... ...	...	
Tokai Maru	Young	...	
Volga...	Nondedeu ...	...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Alexandra... ...	... 386	Lamont...	...	...
City of Quebec...	... 707	Davidson	...	...New York.
Formosa	... 445	Ulderup...	...	...
Jessie Jamieson	... 507	West ...	...	...New York.
Mary Jane ...	... 165		...	...
Myrtle		Boley ...	...	...
Parmenio	... 369	Abbott ...	...	...
Shalimar	...1596	Walker ...	...	...
Wm. Van Name	... 466	Watts ...	...	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal
German frigate	...Hertha ...	...Captain Knoor
Russian corvette	...Boyan ...	...Captain Bogele
Russian frigate	...Askold ...	...Captain Tartoff.
Russian corvette	...Vsadnic ...	...Captain Novosillsky.
British gun-boat	...Curlew ...	...Captain Church
Am. sloop of war	...Yantic ...	...Commander Lewis
H. S. R. M. corvette	...Haydamak	...Captain Tirtoff

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(*Japan Mail*, November 11th.)

IMPORTS.

Cotton.—Since our last report the usual autumnal holidays have intervened and trade has been consequently in a large degree suspended. We have been but little business to report. A moderate demand exists for *Grey Shirtings* and low quality 16/24 *Mock-Water Yarn* but, apart these, cotton fabrics are neglected by buyers.

Prices rule lower than at the departure of the last mail, and the season is unmarked by that activity which the trade has usually exhibited at the present season.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce....	$1.95 to $2.05		60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce....	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. ,, nom.	2 30 to 2 55		Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb...	0.75 to 1 02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,, 39 in. ,, ,,	2.25 to 2.60		Black Velvets ... ... Nominal ...	8.50 to 10.00
9 lbs.	38½ ,, 44 in. ,, ...	2.60 to 3 00		English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in....	3.30 to 3.40
				Tuffachelaes 13 yds, 43 in....	2.55 to 2.70

Yarns.

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul...	$30.00 to 34.50	No. 38 to 42... ... ...per picul...	$41.50 to 45.50
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul...	$36 50 to 41.00	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... ,, ...	—

Woollens.—The fortnight has been very quiet one as far as *Woollens* are concerned, the small business already noticed as taking place in *Plain Black Orleans* and fancy mixtures having completely ceased. Prices for all articles remain nominal and without change. *Mousselines de Laine* are in less inquiry also, and *Cloth* seems altogether unsaleable notwithstanding the low prices holders are willing to accept.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in....	6 25 to 7.80	Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in....	4.75 to 5.25	Multicolored ,, ...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in....	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...	0.80 to 1 20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in....	0 25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...	0.70 to 0.80
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in....	6.25 to 7 25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...	0.45 to 0.52½
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in ...	18 50 to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in...	0.60 to 0.70
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds. 32 in....	13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...	0.40 to 0.42½
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in,...	0.18½ to 0.20½			

Sugar.—In both China and Raw Sugars the market is inanimate and prices have to be reported with a declining tendency. We quote:

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul....	3.75 to 3.85	China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul ...	4.50 to 5.00
in Basket ... ... ,, ...	3.60 to 3.70	,, No. 6 E-pak ... ... ,, ...	4.10 to 4 30
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... ,, ...	8.00 to 8.10	Swatow... .. .. ,, ...	3.00 to 3.10
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... ,, ...	7.10 to 7.60	Daitong... ... ... ,, ...	3 30 to 3.50
,, No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... ,, ...	6.20 to 6 60	Japan Rice ... ... ,, ...	3.25 to 3.30
,, No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... ,, ...	5.40 to 6 00	Kerosine Oil... ... ...per case ...	2.55 to 2.60

EXPORTS.

Our fortnightly report dated 11th inst., was to the following effect:

Silk.—Since the 26th ulto. transactions, in spite of the unfavourable advices received from the home markets have been very active, and there has scarcely been any change in prices which close weak at previous quotations.

Settlements are 1,275 bales of Hanks and 226 bales of Oshiu sorts, say in all 1,600 bales, leaving a stock of 1,300 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight are 1,992 bales making the total export since 1st July, 7,076 bales against 5,225 last year for the corresponding period.

Prices for native *filatures*, a few bales of which are occasionally bought, range from $525 to $680 according to merit (19/7 to 25/ or fr. 54 to fr. 70)

Silk-worm's Eggs.—Total arrivals since the beginning of the season are 812,000 cards. Total settlements are estimated over 550,000 cards, about 400,000 of which have been shipped via Suez. A large portion of the balance is expected to go by bearer via San Francisco.

The firm resistance of buyers has at last compelled the Japanese dealers to give way and the course of prices during this fortnight has been one of heavy uninterrupted fall. They have ranged as follows:—

For Oshiu Green from $1.50 down to 0.40.
For Joshiu, Shinchu and Bushiu Green, from $1 down to 0.30.

White Oshiu and Shinchu were scarce and much inquired for. They have brought from $2.50 to $1.30 and there are none left in market.

The stock, now reduced to about 250,000 cards, is almost entirely composed of current to inferior green sorts which holders are anxious to sell at from $0.30 to 0.15.

Last year at this date total settlements were one million and stock 400,000 cards.

		At Exchange 4s. 1½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.26 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks—			
Extra	No. 1		
Best	No. 1 to 2	$470 to 490 17s. 8d. to 18s. 4d.	frs. 49 to 51
Good	No. 2	...$450 to 460 16s. 11d. to 17s. 4d.	frs. 47 to 48
Medium	No. 2½	...$420 to 435 15s. 11d. to 16s. 4d.	frs. 44 to 46
Common	No. 3	$400 to 415 15s. 2d. to 15s. 9d.	frs. 42 to 43
Inferior	No. 4 & 5	$370 to 390 14s. 3d. to 14s. 10d.	frs. 39 to 41

		At Exchange 4s. 1½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.26 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Oshiu—Best ...		...$530 to 550 19s. 9d. to 20s. 5d.	frs. 55 to 57
,, Good		...$500 to 520 18s. 8d. to 19s. 5d.	frs. 52 to 54
H'matski, Best to Com.		$440 to 480 16s. 7d. to 18s. 0d.	frs. 46 to 50
Kakeda, Good to Extra		...$530 to 600 19s. 9d. to 22s. 2d.	frs. 55 to 62

Since the above was written arrivals have been 300 bales, and deliveries 150 piculs.—No change to report in prices.

SILK-WORM'S EGGS.—Total arrivals are 818,000 cards, and total settlements over 609,000 cards. The American mail took about 200,000 cards making the total export to date fully 600,000 cards.

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Tea.—Our market has continued fairly supported, business since the date of our last issue amounting to fully 7,000 piculs.

Prices on the whole have ruled rather easier, but it is difficult to quote a decline on any particular class as desirable parcels are only parted with at full rates. Holders of "fine grades" are more willing to submit these for offers and apparently there is a fair amount of them yet to come forward.

The *Jessie Jamieson* has obtained full freight and will sail for New York about the close of the current month. No other sailing craft is at present on the berth.

Common	$16.00 to 20.00	Fine	$33.00 to 36.00
Good Common	21.00 to 23 00	Finest	$37.00 to 44.00
Medium	24.00 to 27.00	Choice	Nominal.
Good Medium	29.00 to 31.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Business has been somewhat interfered with during the past week by the race holidays, but there has been nevertheless a fair amount of Private Paper offering, principally in francs against silk and silk-worm eggs. The demand for Bank Bills has been almost nil.

Gold Yen remain at a slight premium, and *Satz* at par.

Rates close as follows :—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1¼d.
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0⅝d. to ¼
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	5.19
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.26
On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
„ Private 10 days sight	72¾
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	par.
„ Private 10 days' sight	⅛ per cent disct.
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98
„ 30d. sight Private	100½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
„ 30 days sight Private	100½
Gold Yen	399
Kinsatz	par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

NOW READY.

FU SO MIMI BUKURO,

OR

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Also by the same writer:

KODOMO MUSKASHI BANASHI (Japanese olden time tales for little people) reprinted from the *Japan Herald.*
THE FAR EAST—A Tale of Japan first and last—reprinted from the *Far East.*
LETTERS ON LOCAL SUBJECTS—Reprinted from *Herald.*
Ditto. Reprinted from the *Gazette.*
&c. &c. &c.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

THE

Nikko Guide Book.

MAY be had from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
„ F. S. WETMORE & Co.,
„ BERRICK BROS.

Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, May 20, 1875. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as **Agent** for the transaction of business between **Japanese and Foreigners**; to undertake Translations from or into the Japanese language; or to act as Interpreter in **important and confidential business.**

C. PFOUNDES,
Care of
Messrs. WETMORE & Co.,
YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, October 1, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. 1. 12ms.

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ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to

WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any pos town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins

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St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins.

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE & CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 19, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 47.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 20, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

There were rumours in the early part of the week of troubles in Bizen, and some colour was lent to them by the despatch on the following day of a detachment of troops along the Tôkaido through Kanagawa. But careful enquiry has satisfied us that the rumours have no substantial foundation, and the autumn manœuvres of the troops account for the passage of the Tôkaido by a couple of batteries of artillery. The native newspapers have not a word on the subject, and were there any truth in the reports alluded to, it is impossible that we should not find some confirmation of it in their columns. The country is said to be quiet and both willing and anxious to remain so. The Corean affair has blown over, and while there is every disposition to deal tenderly with the Satsuma clan—as a rather remarkable translation in our columns to-day shows—there is a fixed determination on the part of the Government to have its own way and not to allow the clansmen to have theirs. So long as they feel that they can enforce anything and prevent anything, as they may be disposed, the centre of the Government is at Kagoshima and not at Tôkio.

A translation will be found elsewhere in our columns to-day giving a short account of the relations which appear to exist between this Empire and a small group of islands known as the Bonin group, which lie about five hundred miles nearly due south of Yedo Bay. Various incidents have occurred during the past few years to attract attention to these islands, the condition of which is anomalous and unsatisfactory—so much so, indeed, as to call for some action, both of the Japanese Government, which claims possession of the group, and of the Representatives of those Powers whose subjects or citizens have settled there. Our translation above referred to strongly discourages the idea of Japan assuming the sovereignty of the group, or going to any expense on this account, and every one would be pleased to think she should be spared this. But this course would necessarily involve a disclaimer of their possession, and leave it open to any other Power to assert a right over them, which rather might than might not be done sooner or later, and this, though not very important, perhaps, is rather undesirable for Japan. As things stand at present, if the Japanese undertake the management of the islands, the whole question of foreign jurisdiction comes in under peculiarly complicated conditions, for it is certain that the Treaty powers interested will not send a staff of officials there to look after a few graziers or run-away sailors. They also will hardly agree to give the Japanese jurisdiction over them. Yet it is far more easy to say that something ought to be done than to say exactly what that something should be. H. M. S. *Curlew* leaves to-morrow for the Islands, taking the British Consul as a passenger, and the Japanese are also sending a steamer down, but whether or not they have determined to resume their old and abandoned claim to the group is not known.

The German Asiatic Society has published the 8th volume of its Transactions, which contains some good and interesting papers, amongst which the following claim chief notice. Dr. Miyake's on Japanese Obstetrics—a continuation. Mr. H. von Siebold's upon the *Tsutschi Ningio*, or clay figures employed in ancient times in the funeral rites of the Japanese. The paper refers to a terrible ancient custom, according to which, on the death of an Emperor or Empress, some of the most prominent court attendants were buried up to the neck and left to die through all the pangs of hunger, and gives instances of this from history. Mr. H. Himly contributes a very exhaustive paper upon the etymology of the word 'typhoon,' which he traces to an Arabic source. It has always appeared to us that Webster, usually so admirable and trustworthy in his etymologies, was astray in taking τυφω, τυφων, as the origin of the word, and though Mr. Himly hints at a connection between the Arabic root and the Greek word to which Webster refers us, he decides against Webster and against those who have identified the word with the Chinese *tai foong* (large wind) now undoubtedly in use in southern China, though chiefly, we think, in the European settlements there. Mr. C. Schenk contributes an illustrated paper upon the boring apparatus in use by the Japanese for finding water, and thinks we may fix the date of its earliest use after the introduction into this country of the strong European iron which seems to be necessary for its construction. The same gentleman contributes a second paper upon a journey from Kofu to the quartz and rock-crystal mines at Kurobara. Dr. Goertz gives an interesting account of the lacquer- and fish-poison so well known to residents in this country. In regard to the latter, there are certain of the fish of Japan which may be eaten with perfect safety by some, while they are rank and violent poisons to others. Dr. Goertz gives one very remarkable case of this, though it seems possible that one of the organs of the fish, esteemed by the Japanese as a special delicacy, was the cause of the death of one man of a party of seven who all made their meal from the same dish, the remaining six without the smallest ill effects. There is an excellent, firm, well-tasted fish brought constantly to this market and often seen on the table of foreigners, called the rock-cod, which affects the present writer as a rank and violent poison, while others eat it without danger.

The next paper is a very full and elaborate one by Mr. Westphal upon the Japanese and Chinese *soroban* (the *abacus*,) showing first how it is used in the four simple rules of arithmetic, and, afterwards, in the extraction of square and cube roots. The subject was treated some years ago by Mr. Goschkewitsch of the Russian Legation at Pekin, in a paper to which Mr. Westphal refers, with the remark that his own investigations have gone somewhat deeper than those of his predecessor, who stopped short with the first four rules. We

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greatly doubt whether many foreigners in this country have ever seen the instrument in thoroughly practised hands, but those who remember the Canton merchants of old times will recall the extraordinary rapidity and accuracy with which they worked by it. The processes, of course, were simple enough, but it was wonderful to see how rapidly they were pursued. Any one who is tired of working out chess problems, or playing right hand against left, may take Mr Westphal's paper and extract square and cube roots as an amusement during the coming long winter evenings. Mr. J. Knoblauch follows this up with some notes upon Formosa, interesting perhaps to those whose attention has been newly attracted towards the island by the events of 1873 and 1874, but in which we see nothing not to be found in previous writings on the subject. Mr. Arendt follows with a paper upon recent Chinese literature, aud Professor Doenitz with one on the origin of the Japanese Race. He contends it is not a pure race, at least in the southern parts of the Empire, where he finds undoubted traces of Malay origin. Primarily he regards the Japanese as Mongols with probably two branches, one of which is yet seen in its purity in the Ainos of Yedo. This is followed by a continuation of Dr. Müller's paper upon Japanese music, a translation of the first part of which—made with the general permission of the first President of the Society—appeared in our columns in October last year. The contribution is one of high interest, but is far too full and elaborate to permit of any extracts from or analysis of it. Mr. Westphal follows this up with a paper upon the use of the *soroban* in fortune-telling and divination, and some short papers bring to a close a very excellent number of the Transactions of the Society. We ought not to omit saying that it also contains, as a supplement, a translation from the Chinese by Mr. Arendt, entitled *Das Schöne Mädchen von Pao*, to be continued hereafter.

Mr. N. McLeod has published a little work entitled "Epitome of Japanese Ancient History and Guide Book," in which his principal object appears to be to establish the identity of the lost tribes of Israel with the descendants of the princes, *samurai* and people of Jimmu Tenno. But it appears very doubtful if he adduces any evidence whatever which will avail to support this thesis. Taking his stand upon certain texts in the Jewish Scriptures which seem to imply that the erring tribes will be swallowed up by the nations among whom they would be cast and thus forget their own customs and practises, he pleads that the absence of all trace of the rite of circumsicion among those classes of the Japanese whom he seeks to identify as Jews, is an argument in his favour, whilst he adduces no positive evidence to substantiate his position but a Jewish cast of countenance found here and there. But this process of argument might be made to prove anything. If certain sections of the Japanese practised the rite, the fact would be an argument *primâ facie* for identifying them with the Jews, though it would prove nothing, because many other nations practise it. But to plead the fact that they do not practice it in support of the same thesis, on account of certain texts which lead to the belief that they will have lost the rite, is surely an inversion of all logic. A fit parallel to this mode of reasoning may be found in the following sentence among many others in Mr. McLeod's book "By the "law of Moses all who did not circumcise were proclaimed "outcasts, hence Isaiah calls Israel outcasts, which is a clear "proof of their non-circumcision." This is to argue that because some A's are sometimes B's, therefore all B's are A's. What would Mr. Mill say to this? The school of divinity to which Mr. McLeod belongs has taught him that passages in the Old Testament, the intended and true application of which is now in the highest degree doubtful, if not wholly irrecoverable, apply to events now taking place, and even to events yet in the far distant future, and thus he identifies the battle of Fushimi with the opening of the strife between Gog and Magog; Tarshish, Pul and Lud with localities in Japan; the bankruptcy of such of the *samurai* as have gone into trade with the curse pronounced by God upon his stiff-necked people; and the devastating fires and typhoons so common in this country with the same cause. It would be no more fair to reproach night for being night, than to reproach this school for such reasoning, nor would any one do so if its members were not unhappily given to denouncing those who differ from them as men of corrupt lives and contemptible intellects. The days have arrived when the ignorant alone dogmatise on such subjects, when certainty is the true measure of blindness, and voluble rancour a sign at once of a narrow mind and incurable ill-breeding. Mr. McLeod—to do him justice—does not err in this respect; but he might be asked to enquire whether there are any sound grounds whatever for holding this waning view of the old Jewish writings, and to investigate some few of the numberless cases in which men with equal positiveness have applied these predictions to different and manifestly inapplicable events. In real truth, Mr. McLeod's views on these subjects are only a fresh stimulus to hope that the time is coming when men will try to extract from these old writings the sense which the author had in his mind at the time of writing them, and when, freed from the incrustations of time, the overlaid fancies of fathers and schools, of wise men and ignorant men, of bad and good men, we shall see an important section of history as it actually was, the mind of a remarkable race in its own native strength and beauty, and the ways of God as it has really pleased him to walk in them.

Mr. McLeod gives an alphabetical enumeration of certain customs as common to the Jews and the Japanese, and if we give a few of these we shall enable our readers to judge of how far these customs are exclusively common to the two races.

A.*

Aceldema. Field of blood, crucifixion ground, pit where the criminals' bodies are thrown into outside of Kiyoto.
Agriculture. Hills terraced, irrigation, instruments.
Avenger. In Sendai two girls challenged and slew their father's murderer.
Adultery and murder, burnt alive. In Shimabara a woman was tied to a cross and killed by snakes.
Armies, only Samurai, or soldiers of a fortified mountain city, not unlike word Samaria, and nearly same meaning.
Ark (mikoshi) tabernacle shape, torii like cloudy pillar at entrance, some have three arches.
Archery famous, Anoint head, Anger throwing dust and saying beast. Amulets made by women worn under the arms. Arms described, Bansho spears fenced iron rods for taking sons of of Belial. Armour cap-a-pie. Armour bearer.

B.

Bed, Silk and cotton quilts, also mats.
Blood drank, enemies' liver eat.
Bowing three times, bow the knee on approach of prince.
Beggars in towns collected poor rates, cash every morning.
Baths, where Japanese become civilized, will not herd like cattle, but each will have separate bath.

C.

Cities or castelated towns, in the centre is the citadel generally built on the top of mountain, surrounded by a deep moat full of water and bulwarked to the bottom,—generally built with turrets three tier high commanding a view of the princes territory, within this keep there are two inner keeps, the princes palace is within, where are extensive wooded pleasure grounds and lakes abounding with fish and wild fowl, outside of the inner moat are the highest officers houses and their families who have large gardens, and artificial ponds, three streets surrounded by mud walls generally divide the different ranks of Samurai the lowest facing the merchant town, these castellated towns have six walls and nine gates.
Christ, as Jews of old said Away with Him crucify him, he hath a devil, in Shimabara if he dared to come to Japan they said they would slay him and cut off his head. Nagasaki people yearly trod on an image representing Christ on the cross, even infants feet were put upon it.
Crucifixion and cross Median, two spears passed through each side, one man, woman and a boy above 15 years old were crucified at Kiyoto for forging paper money, saw their remains, Cisterns supplied from dragon wells, Crocodile original of sea dragon Chronicles, or book of kings, from 660 B. C. to present date. Combat single. Calves of lips rendering, worshippers in temples kissing Kumano Inu, rub them with hands afterwards, apply hands to sick body, also women weeping to Shinto gods, Cities of refuge principal Shinto temples, shaved head and retired to for safety and became inkiyo; but death if they left, political offenders often shielded. Censer incense, also Jewish.
Crowns, Jewish the head band worn by Jingo kogo, Empress Median, Priestly Crown. Two regal Crowns, no models of which are to be found in any illustrated biblical dictionary, all seen at Kiyoto Exhibition.

The table, which runs down the alphabet as far as the letter Y., is closed with the words "Yoke for oxen." We submit that stronger argument than this is demanded to support so startling a position as that assumed by Mr. McLeod. There is an M. in Macedon and at least one in Monmouth, there is a river in each, and, as Fluellen tells us, "there be salmons in

* We retain Mr. McLeod's orthography, punctuation &c.

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both." Yet cannot the identity of the two town be established.

Another of the curious delusions under which Mr. McLeod labours and which seems to haunt him throughout his entire book, is that Japan is the special play-ground of the Devil. Now we are very well aware that we here approach dangerous ground, for it is not three months ago that an English clergyman became involved in a suit with a parishioner because the latter had expressed dome doubts about the personality of Satan. "Tell him," said the angry priest, "that if he will say he believes in the Devil, I will admit him to communion." (There was not a better man in the parish.) Now, in this matter Mr. McLeod's orthodoxy shines like the unclouded sun, and he might defy the whole clergy list, for he has an abounding sense and conviction of this great and comforting doctrine. Error is not to him "truth in the making," as Milton beautifully taught, nor is evil the negation of good—the shadow and eclipse dependent upon light itself. They are bound up with a personal Devil in Mr. McLeod's mind, and so heavily does he belabour him, that, from pure pity, we feel inclined to see what can be said on the other side. But this opens up too wide a question. Perhaps, we may recommend to Mr. McLeod's notice Albert Réville's work entitled *Histoire du Diable, Ses Origines, sa Grandeur, et sa Decadence*, or Miss Cobbe's excellent essay on the same subject. Until this horrible doctrine has been exorcised out of the mind of humanity, we shall and can have no clear views whatever of what Good is. But we must refer our readers to Mr. McLeod's book, which, in many respects, is entertaining, suggestive and instructive in a high degree. He was unfortunately prevented by illness from correcting the proof sheets of the greater part of the work while it was passing through the press, and thus it presents an appearance which must be a source of abundant pain to him. But his meaning may be generally inferred from his writing, and, if he will permit us to say so, there is some little congruity between the vagaries of his printer and the curious medley of thought which his work reveals.

Among the items of last week's intelligence, we omitted to notice the removal of the Russian Legation from Yokohama to Tokio—an omission the less excusable that, during its occupancy by M. and Madame de Struve, it has been the scene of unfailing hospitality, dispensed with equal bounty and courtesy to the members of all nationalities.

Mr. Carson has given two performances in the course of the closing week, in which his entertainment was varied by the introduction of the Cabinet trick of the Davenport Brothers. This performance, said on its introduction to be indebted to spiritual co-operation, has been avowedly brought within the range of the conjuror's art by Maskelyne and Cooke and other performers in London, from whom Mr. Carson has obtained the secret of the illusion, since illusion it is claimed to be. Mr. Carson performs his trick with considerable dexterity and neatness, nor can the most acute observer detect the secret of his *modus operandi*. His stock in trade, a large wooden trunk and a wooden press or wardrobe, was fairly submitted to the inspection of his audience. A carpeted floor permitted no suspicion of escape downwards, and, so far as could be observed, the wardrobe itself offered no sufficient means of concealment. Mr. Carson, however, when locked up, succeeded in removing his rope and the handcuffs, with which a police constable invested him, with marvellous quickness, and Mr. Henri escaped from the trunk in which the audience saw him safely packed, with even greater ease. The trick was cleverly executed—on the second occasion in the presence of two members of the audience who minutely inspected the apparatus, preparations and its execution—and imposed upon the spectators.—Mr. Carson repeated his excellent illustration of the "Bengalee Baboo" on Thursday evening. The type was one recognisable by but a slender minority of his audience, but the intelligent rendering of its details produces the same belief in the truthfulness of his delineation as a well-drawn picture disposes us to trust to the fidelity of its portraiture. The usual "nigger minstrelsy" was performed on both occasions.

A preliminary enquiry into the case of Heinrich Willemsen, charged with complicity in the robbery of three bales of China silk from the P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*, was held before the German Consul on Monday last and resulted in the issue of a warrant for his arrest.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

A number of military officers were entertained at dinner on Friday last at the Imperial Palace. The dinner was served in the European fashion.

The *Hochi Shimbun* mentions that at Kanazawa, in Kaga, the breeding of gold fish obtains considerable attention from the inhabitants. In some recent cases fish have been sold for as high a price as twenty-five dollars.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that it has been determined to despatch troops to the Loo-Choo Islands, and that in this intention barracks will shortly be constructed there for their accommodation.

Ninety members of the nobility (*Kuadzoku*) and twenty military officers were honoured by His Majesty with an interview at the Kunaisho on Saturday.

The Editor of the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* was summoned to appear at his divisional police office on Sunday last, to answer, it is to be presumed, a charge of offence against the press regulations.

We learn from the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* that Arisugawa no Miya had an interview with the Mikado on Sunday morning which lasted from 10 a.m. until the afternoon.

Four batteries of the Imperial Artillery passed down the Tokaido on Monday at noon. Their presence has given rise some conjectures as to their destination.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* refers to a report that the Silkworm-egg dealers had resolved to consign their unsold stock of cards to the European markets for sale on their account. It would not however seem, it adds, that the report has any trustworthy foundation.

We read the following in the last issue of the Nagasaki *Rising Sun*:—

A rumour, which seems to be well authenticated, is current among the native population, that a great insurrection has broken out in Okayama, Bizen, and that the Governor has been compelled to leave his post, to save himself from the violence of the infuriated mob. No definite cause is assigned for such a sudden outburst; but we may be sure that the present Corean difficulty has had something to do in fanning the flames of discontent.

Mr. Mori Arinori, who starts for Peking on the 22nd inst., was honoured with a farewell interview by His Majesty on Tuesday last.

Prince Arisugawa no Miya proceeded to Narashino and Shimoshidzhara in the province of Shimosa to witness a review of the Imperial troops. It had been previously arranged to hold this review in the presence of the Mikado.

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* has heard that, in consequence of the success which has attended the preaching of the Shintô priesthood during the present month, it has been resolved to continue the addresses at the temple in Uraku chô, Yedo on the 15th, 16th and 17th of each month.

At the late reception of *kuadzoku* at the Palace (says the *Akebono Shimbun,*) His Majesty availed himself of the opportunity to say a few words to each of the noblemen presented to him. A former *daimiô* named Naito, while walking in the grounds of the Palace, was seized with sudden sickness during which he fainted twice. He was sent to his house in charge of a Court physician in one of His Majesty's carriages.

We read in the *Choya Shimbun:* The Shinshu sect of Buddhists, with a view to the diffusion of the principles of their faith, has decided to open a school for the purpose in Yedo.

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Monsieur Vertelli gave a performance in the manner of Blondin on the high rope at the Chinese Theatre last evening, which, notwithstanding the intimation that a "well-known resident" would be carried on the *artiste's* back at some dizzy height, attracted an audience much smaller than the performance really merited.

M. Vertelli's dexterity in the execution of his difficult feats was very considerable, exhibiting coolness, confidence and self-possession. He realised all that he claimed to realise, and satisfied and amused his audience by these as well as by some ordinary *leger-de-main* tricks which succeeded.

We may add that although a gentleman of the requisite nerve to perform a secondary *role* on the rope was ultimately obtained it was not without difficulty. He was not, however, it seems the "well-known resident" to whom the finger of rumour had pointed.

Some messengers despatched by the Loochoans were received at the *Sei-In* on the 17th instant.

H. M. S. *Curlew* will proceed on a cruise southward in the course of the next few days.

A Government Commissioner to the Bonin Islands will be despatched by the Lighthouse steamer *Meiji Maru* on the 21st instant. Negotiations having been set on foot with regard to making one of these islands a station for the projected Americo-China sub-marine telegraph cable, it is intended, a native newspaper states, to hold some preliminary survey for the purpose. With this view the *Meiji Maru* proceeds thither. She will be absent probably for some six weeks.

In its issue of last night the *Japan Gazette* deliberately accuses us of a theft from its columns, on the ground that a report which itself published in regard to the object of a steamer now being despatched to the Bonin Islands, appears also in our own issue of yesterday. The fact is accounted for in two words. The information probably came in both cases from one source. Our own was taken from one of the native papers, and was confirmed in part by intelligence received through private sources.

Once for all, we recommend the *Japan Gazette* to confine its imputations of theft to the classes from which it draws its inspirations. Experience, for aught we know, may have familiarised them with the charge, in which case neither reputations nor sensibilities are likely to be injured. It may also rely that under no conceiveable circumstances shall we think of seeking information in its columns or of extracting it from such a source.

The Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company informs us that a telegram has been received from Hongkong, announcing that the *Tanais* will be despatched for Yokohama at four o'clock this afternoon with European mails from Marseilles to the 10th October.

We read in the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* a report of the intention of the Government to establish another silk *filature* on the Nakasendô road, to which officers from the *Kangiorio* will shortly be despatched.

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* gives a report from Sendai to the effect that in consequence of the abundance of the grain crop rice has fallen to four *yen* per *koku*. Notwithstanding the moderation of the price there are no purchasers.

A novel newspaper enterprise, the *Onna Shimbun*, (or Women's Journal), intended to supply the softer sex with the current gossip printed in a legible character, was published yesterday in Yedo for the first time.

The whale recently captured would seem to have created some little excitement among the sight-seers in the capital. Large numbers flock to see it, and its proprietors are said to net $40 daily.

Certain reforms in the administration and functions of the *Kuaigisho* (or Town Hall) in Yedo are about to be introduced. Messrs Shibusawa, Masuda, and Fukuchi—the latter gentleman the editor-in-chief of the *Nichi Nichi* newspaper—will, we gather from the *Hochi Shimbun*, preside over these.

THE SILK TRADE OF JAPAN.*

IN a former article we passed in review the letter of Mr. TETSUNOSKE TOMITA and the observations with which he accompanied the samples he had given to the Silk Association of America. We now come to the remarks of the Association itself on Mr. TETSUNOSKE TOMITA's letter and on the samples which had been submitted to it. With regard to the latter, we regret we have not had an opportunity of seeing them, as we should have been able to form our own opinion of their value and of the silk they are supposed to represent. But, by the way, we may as well state that, in the course of a very long experience of the native silkmen, we have hardly ever known, in one instance out of ten, samples to represent faithfully the whole bulk, in which assertion we are sure of being unanimously borne out. It is not our fault if the Japanese dealers have earned so unenviable a reputation for themselves. But we consider it our duty to put intended buyers on their guard in the hope that the mistrust we express here will act as an incentive to the native merchants to improve, not only the quality of their products, but also the character of their dealings.

As we have said before, some of the filatures lately erected in this country on the European system turn out silk which reflects great credit on their managers. We are therefore well pleased to see that the Silk Association of America have found in the samples submitted to them an evidence of general ability, and even instances of exceptional merit. The fault with which the American consumers reproach Japanese filature silk is that it is generally of so fine a size as to be unsuited to their requirements. European consumers have just the same complaint to make on the subject, and have made it from the very moment that the first samples of Japanese filature silk were put on the market. Japan silk is all right enough when reeled to what may be called a medium size, viz. 12/14 to 14/16 and even 16/18 deniers. Within these limits it is well adapted to most of the needs of the European consumers, and can compete with the current descriptions of France and Italy; but such sizes as 9/10 10/11 or 11/12 deniers are considered too fine. Owing to the gradual deterioration of cocoons, there is at present in Japan silk, even in a great portion of the medium sizes a want of tenacity and nerve, as compared with European produce, which considerably diminishes its fitness for the purposes to which fine silk is usually adapted. Besides that, the difficulty of winding and throwing fine Japan silk is another serious obstacle, to which must be superadded the foulness by which it is now so generally characterised. The above remarks apply to silk reeled off annual cocoons, and apply therefore much more forcibly to that which is produced from *bivoltinis*.

It is not amiss to observe here that, with few exceptions, Japanese filature silk is reeled fine, say 10/11 to 11/12 deniers. This arises probably from the fact that at one time the European buyers were very clamorous in their demands for fine silk which was then scarce in Europe owing to the deficiency of the crops of that Continent. The writer of these lines remembers that in the first two or three years after the opening of Japan, the great bulk of Sinshiu or Joshiu silk was of 14/16 to 16/18 deniers. Oshius were a little fuller, and have remained much at the same point. So great was at that time in Europe, the want of silk of 9/10, 10/11 to 11/12 deniers that the

* It is obvious that in treating subjects of this special nature, involving personal experiences, we are in the hands of those who can one deal with them competently, viz, those engaged in the silk trade, for whose cooperation in our work we are very grateful.

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foreign buyers were continuously urging the native dealers to reel their produce finer, so as to bring it within the scope of their wants; they were at the same time offering prices so much higher for fine, than for medium or full-sized silk, that the reelers soon found their advantage in complying with the requests of the European consumers, the more so as the difference in the cost of labor was infinitesimal as compared with the increase of the market value. Things then continued on that footing; they went even so far that the natives fell into the other extreme, and turned out silk so fine that it could not be wound and remained unsold for many months and even years in London. After a time, thanks to the export of the silk-worms eggs from here, and a gradual diminution of the disease of the worms, more silk was again produced in France and Italy; and as the great bulk of the silk there is fine, the necessity for a supply of that class from Japan became gradually less, and the demand for medium sizes again got uppermost.

So deeply rooted, however, in the minds of the Japanese is the conviction that fine silk is a *sine quâ non* desideratum in Europe, and so retentive is their memory of the high prices once obtained in the years of scarcity and want, that they continue to reel 10-11 to 11-12 deniers, when those sizes enjoy scarcely any demand, whereas those of 12-16, 14-18 and even 16-20 deniers, more sought for at present, ought to be more plentiful. By a curious variation of fashion, whilst the best classes of French and Italian filature silk, as well as fine sizes, have lately fallen into neglect, consumption runs mostly on medium and current qualities of all kinds and on medium and full sizes. We are therefore not surprised that the American manufacturers, who use in a great measure Tsatlee silk of from 18 to 25 deniers, do not feel much inclined to take fine-reeled Japans. If the Japanese filature owners wish to show themselves intelligent men, they will renounce the vain glory of trying to vie with the European filatures in the production of fine-sized silk, which they are unable to equal yet, and concentrate their efforts to turn out the grades adapted to the purposes of the consumers whose custom they seek to obtain. By paying attention to the sensible remarks of the Silk Association of America, they are pretty sure of soon securing for themselves the preference which cannot fail to declare itself for good filature silk of 14/16, 16/20 to 20/24 deniers over re-reeled China Tsatlees. Let it be observed that for "raws" of the last two sizes if proper attention be paid to twist (*gallicé* tors) and cleanness, bivoltini cocoons will answer as well as annuals. Bivoltini cocoons are now cultivated to such an extent in Japan, that it becomes of vital importance to utilize them in the best possible way, and the reelers cannot do better than to make 16/20 to 20/24 deniers raws of them; finer sizes are decidedly objectionable.

In reviewing as we have done the Report of the Silk Association of America, we must be pardoned if we have so far extended our remarks, that they appear even to us, in the light of a lecture we have been reading to the Japanese reelers and silkmen. We take so keen an interest in the prosperity of the silk trade of the country, that we would spare neither our voice nor our pains in putting it upon a proper footing. But in doing so we are obliged to repeat frequently the advice and the recommendations we have offered over and over again. There is in the minds of the Japanese an unfounded mistrust which induces them not unfrequently to consider inopportune, or uncalled for, remarks actuated only by the most sincere desire for their welfare. Let them be assured that, being all labourers in the same field, we shall sincerely rejoice at the progress they will make, and that nothing will please us better than to see their prosperity and advancement.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Kagoshima *Ken*.

("Chôya Shimbun," of November 14, 1875.)

Can street rumours be credited? It is now reported that a few days ago one thousand *samurai* of the Kagoshima *Ken* came up in a body to Yedo. The reason why they have come is stated by some to be the desire of putting pressure upon the Government with turbulent voice in consequence of the retirement from office of the Sadaijin; others say that by directions from Mr. Saigô they are desirous of at once planning a Corean expedition; while others, again, declare that the loyal party intend, by their united powers, to clear away the corrupt officials at their lord's side. These noisy reports are well-nigh likely to deafen the ears and disturb the minds of the public. We, however, are convinced that these rumours are all unfounded and that what is stated therein is positively incorrect.

The *samurai* of the Kagoshima *Ken* are the *samurai* of the former Satsuma *Han*. The Satsuma *Han* stood in the forefront of the loyal retainers at the time of the Revolution, and are therefore regarded with respect by the whole nation and are the trust of the Sovereign. How much more have such men as the Sadaijin and Saigô performed meritorious action on behalf of their Sovereign! Then supposing that the *samurai* of the *Ken* in question were unsettled in mind and boisterous in action, these two men would at once serve the court by pacifying them. How would they, then, sit quietly by and placidly looked on when a thousand men come up in a body and assemble round the Emperor's chariot? How many there have been amongst the *samurai* of that *Ken* who, advancing on before the population of the whole country, have crossed over to the civilized nations and have exerted themselves in the study of literature! We are therefore convinced that the street rumours are incorrect and unfounded. Upon a diligent and careful consideration of the affairs of the country however, it does not do to leave unexplained the sources from which incorrect statements and unfounded reports arise. We are unlearned and as it were enveloped by a wide-spreading mist in regard to the affairs of the country, but we will here hazard an observation as to our feeble vision. The source from which the present incorrect statements and unfounded rumours have arisen is none other than this,—that the *Ken* in question is, as generally allowed by all men, very different to the other *Ken*. For the sake of instance we will mention one or two points. In it we find no instance of men from other *Ken* coming thither as *Rei* or *Sanji*,—a point which has already been brought to notice by Mr. Mori Arinori. It would appear that in it alone is the opinion held that it would not be well to establish a People's Assembly,—according to the observations of the Kenrei Ôyama. It is impossible clearly to ascertain the fixed amount of the income of the former *Han* Chiji of that *Ken*,—as shown by the "List of nobles." We know not whether these differences are caused by the distance of the locality in question and by the difference in the people's customs, but from the fact that it is dissimilar to the other *Ken* many of the public do not look upon it as being of the same formation as those *Ken*. And it is in consequence of this idea that, when any affair arises in the country or any change takes place in the Government, the ears and eyes of the public invariably are turned towards this *Ken*. How much the more, then, when the Sadaijin has again retired and when the Corean affair is yet unsettled, are the common people likely to circulate reports to the effect that even in the Court of the Cabinet there exist factions. And thus it is that by incorrect statements and unfounded rumours the *samurai* of that *Ken* are, though really innocent, made out to be guilty. Is not this a lamentable matter?

Our earnest desire is that as the soil of our land is the public property of the thirty odd millions of the people, and

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as our Government again is an object of respect to the whole of those thirty odd millions of people, there may be followed out one regular line of action in both the extreme east and west, and one single style of writing adopted, that without prejudice and wilfulness, without pride in one's merit and without arrogance as to one's strength, we may, by united forces and kindred ideas, bring about tranquillity in our land. In such case, even though there should arise a hundred incorrect statements or a thousand unfounded rumours, they will eventually be dispelled like smoke and vanish as a mist, and there will not be shown any disobedience to the will of the Emperor nor will there be any deception practised upon the teeming myriads of the lower classes. None but persons who delight in disturbances and love tumult in the country will treat our words as being devoid of reflection or unsuitable.

The Treaty for the Exchange of Sagalin and the Kuriles.

("*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*," *of November* 16, 1875.)

It is hereby notified that an agreement has been drawn up with Russia, as shown in the annexed document, for the exchange of the island of Sagalin and the Kurile islands.

(Signed) Sanjô Saneyoshi,
Prime Minister.

November 10, 1875.

By these presents We, by the favour of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, succeeding to one unbroken line of Sovereigns, do make it known that We, by mutual consent with His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have agreed that We will cede to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias that portion of the island of Karafuto or Sagalin that belongs to us, and that H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias shall cede to us the whole of the Chi-jima Group or Kurile Islands belonging to him. The High officials charged with full powers on both sides met at St. Petersburgh on the 7th day of May 1875 and drew up and signed the agreement for the same. The provisions of that agreement are as follows.

Agreement for the exchange of Karafuto and the Kurile Islands.

His Majesty the Emperor of Great Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, with the desire of removing the source of the complications that frequently have been occasioned in consequence of the joint occupation hitherto by both countries of the Island of Karafuto or Saghalin, and in order to strengthen the friendly relations at present existing between their two lands, being desirous of concluding an agreement for the mutual exchange of the right of possession held by H. M. the Emperor of Great Japan over the Island of Karafuto or Sagalin for the right of possession held by H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias over the Kurile Group, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say;

His Majesty the Emperor of Great Japan, Enomoto Takétaka, Junior 4th Rank, *Chiujô* of the Marine Department and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia;

And His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Prince Alexander Gortchakoff, Prime Minister, Holder of the Portrait of the Emperor of Russia set in diamonds, Decorated with the Russian order of Saint Andreas set in diamonds, of St. Vladimir of the 1st class, of Alexander Newski, of the White Eagle, of St. Anna of the 1st class, and of St. Stanislaus of the 1st class, French order of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, the Spanish order of Grand Cross of the Golden Fleece, the Austrian order of Grand Cross of St. Stephen set in diamonds, the Prussian order of the Black Eagle, and various other decorations of other countries.

The above Plenipotentiaries have discussed and settled the following article.

Article I.

H. M. The Emperor of Great Japan and his successors cede to H. M. The Emperor of all the Russians their present rights of possession over a portion of the Island of Karafuto or Sagalin together with all their rights of Sovereignty thereto. The whole of the Island of Karafuto now and from henceforth is annexed to the Empire of Russia, the Strait of La Peyrouse being made the boundary between the two countries.

Article II.

H. M. The Emperor of all the Russias, and his successors, in exchange for the receipt of the rights over the Island of Karafuto or Sagalin as mentioned in Article I., cede to H. M. The Emperor of Great Japan their right to and all their rights of Sovereignty over the Islands of the Kurile Group now belonging to them, namely, 1st, the Island of Shiumushiu; 2nd, that of Araido; 3rd, that of Baramushiru; 4th, that of Makanrushi; 5th, that of Onekotan; 6th, that of Harimukotan; 7th, that of Ekaruma; 8th, that of Shiyasukotan; 9th, that of Mushiru; 10th, that of Raikoké; that of Matsua; 12th, that of Rasutsua; 13th, those of Suredonéwa and Ushishiru; 14th, that of Ketai; 15th, that of Shimushiru; 16th, Buroton; 17th, those of Chiyerupoi and Bratt Chiyerupoef; and 18th, that of Urup,—18 islands in all. The whole of the Kurile Islands now and from henceforth are annexed to the Empire of Japan, the strait between the promontory of Ropatsuka in the territory of Kamschatka and the island of Shiurmushiu being made the boundary between the two countries.

Article III.

The localities mentioned in the foregoing Articles, together with their products shall at once be annexed under their new Sovereignty from the date of the exchange of the Ratification of this Agreement. The form of receipt and delivery of the places in question will, however, be effected on the spot by one or more officials chosen by each party as commissioners to take over (the islands), subsequent to the Ratification.

Article IV.

In the lands to be exchanged, as above-mentioned, there shall also exist right of possession over public land therein, untenanted spots, all public edifices, stockades, guard-houses, and buildings of like description that are not private property.

The whole of the buildings and chattels now belonging to the two Governments shall be examined by the commissioners appointed by both parties to take possession as laid down in Article III, and then be appraised, and the price shall be handed over by the Government under whose fresh jurisdiction the land has come.

Article V.

With regard to the people, both Japanese and Russian, dwelling within the territories to be exchanged, the following regulations shall be observed by both Governments.

The people shall in either case retain their original nationality.

Those desirous of returning to their own country may at any time do so.

Those, however, who petition for leave to remain in the exchanged territories shall retain all their rights of fully carrying on their occupations, their right to their effects, and their rights as to choice of religious tenets. They shall receive from the new Sovereign protection in like manner to his own subjects, whether Japanese or Russian. The people are nevertheles to be, in either case, under the jurisdiction of Government according protection to them.

Article VI.

H. M. The Emperor of all the Russians, in return for the gain accruing to him by the cession of the Island of Karafuto or Sagalin, hereby sanctions the following clauses.

Clause 1.—On behalf of Japanese vessels coming to the Port of Gorusakof, i.e. Kushinkotan, the Harbour dues and customs duties shall be remitted for the space of ten years from the date of the exchange of the Ratification of this agreement. Upon the expiration of that period it shall be optional for His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to extend it for a further term or else to levy dues. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias grants to the Japanese Government the right of stationing at Port Gorusakof a Consul or an official also charged with Consular duties.

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Clause 2.—Japanese vessels and subjects shall have the same rights and privileges as the subjects of the nation most favoured by Russia, of coming for the purpose of trade or navigation to all the ports in the Sea of Ohotsk or the seaports of Kamtschatka, and also of fishing in those seas or along the coasts.

ARTICLE VII.

Although Full Powers for the *Chiujô* of the Marine Department, Énomoto Takétaka, have not as yet arrived, still, as it has been determined by telegram that such are being sent, he has without waiting for their arrival affixed his signature to this agreement. Their coming shall be awaited in order to carry out the form of communicating the respective Full Powers, in token whereof this is specially laid down.

ARTICLE VIII.

This agreement shall be sanctioned by both His Majesty the Emperor of Great Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and then ratified by them. The exchange of the Ratifications by their Majesties shall be effected at Yedo within six months from the date of the signature by their respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to give force to this agreement the respective Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at St. Petersburgh on the 7th day of the 5th month of the 8th year of Meiji, corresponding to April 25th (May 7th) 1875.

(Signed) ÉNOMOTO TAKETAKA.
(Signed) GORTCHAKOFF.

We have ourselves perused the foregoing agreement and approve thereof, and consequently do hereby fully confirm and ratify the same, and agree faithfully to observe all the articles laid down therein for as long as Heaven and Earth shall endure. In proof whereof we have hereunto signed Our own name and have caused to be affixed the National Seal.

22nd day of the 8th month of the 8th year of Meiji, and the year from the accession of Jimmu Tennô 2535. (August 22th 1875.)

Emperor's Signature,
National Seal.

By Command,
(Signed) TERASHIMA MUNENORI.

THE BONIN ISLANDS.

(*Nishin Shinjisshi.*)

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 8th instant stated that some officials were to be sent to the Bonin Islands. Although this is not actually certain, for the Government has made no such announcement, still we are desirous of expressing our views on the subject. The same newspaper states that the foreigners living on the Islands are always at strife among themselves and that murders are sometimes committed there. Some of the Foreign Representatives therefore have enquired of our Government whether the islands belong to us or not, and have been told that they do so belong to us. Our Government was then informed that if they were part of our dominions, it was wrong that we should have no officials there to preserve order on the Islands, and thus it is that the rumour has now got abroad that we are about to send some officials there.

We have heard that when the English Minister asked Midzno Chikugo-no-kami of the old Tokugawa Government, in 1861, whether these islands belonged to us, and was told that they did, he said that they could not be left in the state they were then in, and Midzno Chikugo-no-kami went thither accompanied by other officials. So that officials were first sent there on account of the questions put by a foreign minister, and it would seem that, in order to protect the honour of our Government, the same thing is about to happen now. But it seems to us that in view of the altered circumstances of the times, there is no necessity for pursuing our old policy in regard to these islands.

The Bonin Islands are situated betereen the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude and on about the 140th meridian of longitude, and lie directly south of the provinces of Hitachi and Shimôsa. A notable personage named Ogasawa first discovered them in earlier times. During the period *Tempo*, (about forty years ago) a Dr. Takano, who had acquired some of the learning of the west, desired to set out on an expedition to the group, but in those days the Government discouraged such adventures, and he was not permitted to do so. He afterward wrote a work called Yume-monogatari, for which he was thrown into prison, where he ultimately committed suicide. Thus no one at that date had any real knowledge about the Islands.

When Commodore Perry first came to Japan, he passed the group, and one of the officers of his squadron noted some particulars regarding them in his diary, praising them and the harbour of Roid highly. Under these circumstances, our Government, for the sole reason that the question was asked by a foreign minister, and in spite of its poverty, sent Midzuno Chikugo-no-Kami thither in 1861, at very considerable expense, in a vessel called *Kanriu Maru*.

There are two main islands and many rocky islets, and the area of the whole is a little larger than that of the Hachijo island. The two main islands alone are inhabited or habitable. The northern island is called the Chichi Shima, (or the father island); the southern one Haha Shima (mother island), and the united population is under a hundred. The only productions are potatoes and turtle, and the inhabitants consist of a few Caucasians and some fugitives from the Ladrone Islands. There are now many persons who have visited the Islands and made themselves acquainted with their productions. It is said that the Guaimusho has compiled a little work on the group, and as there can be no omissions in any work produced by the Guaimusho, it is unnecessary for us to go further into this part of the subject. But we may add that the officials who were sent there, at great expense and trouble, were soon in much distress, as their provisions gave out, and no further supplies reached them from home. So leaving a few officers to govern the Japanese who had gone over there from Hachijo island, the remainder returned home in a few months, and vessels were occasionally sent over with provisions to those who remained. In the year 1863, however, the cry of *Joi* (expulsion of foreigners) ran through the country, and all communication with the Islands was given up. But the Government felt that it would be unjustifiable to leave its subjects to perish in those lonely islands, and a vessel was therefore sent over to bring them home. Thus the officials returned and the people who belonged to Hachijo resumed their old abodes there. But by this time about $200,000 had been spent on the Islands, without a fraction of advantage accruing from them—except the history compiled by the Guaimusho and and the present article; and the $200,000 of those days is equal to $700,000 or $1,000,000 now. This was all lost in an effort to maintain our useless honour, and these facts tend to show that things which can hardly be called serious were formerly done by our Government.

PART II.

Such is the history of our connection with these Islands. Those who discuss the subject are very apt to say that as everything has undergone a change of late years, it is useless to compare the present condition of affairs with that of the Tokugawa period. Now-a-days if a neighbouring country insults us, we must go and attack it, and if the inhabitants of islands in our vicinity assault and kill each other, we must go and punish the guilty and protect the innocent. In reply we aver that the people living on these Islands are not our subjects. Because our Government formerly desired to enjoy a useless honour, and sent officials there, this is no reason why, after we have withdrawn those officials and left the Islands to their fate, that we should be called on to protect them, as if the people there could in any way be called our subjects. Those who disagree with us will probably say that it is true these people are not our subjects and the Islands were undoubtedly left to their fate by own former Government, yet, if we look to their position, they are unmistakeably in our dominions. The range of mountains in the province of Idzu runs into the sea at Cape Nogatzro, and the Niijima and Miyaki Islands are a continuation of it extending itself further to Hach

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Island, and then again still further to the Bonin Islands. Thus have not these Islands their true origin in this country? And, if so, how can we disclaim the possession and the responsibitities attaching to it? If we hold the head, the tail aleo belongs to us. We reply, however, that we quite understand about this extension of the land, but if we were to argue on these principles Japan itself would not be ours, but would belong to China as of geographical right. Again, China is but part of Asia and this is connected with other continents. To whom does China, then, of right belong? Is it not too absurd to be wasting time on such frivolous discussion?

But in imitation of those who argue thus, we will take up the ground of the situation of these Islands, and we say that nothing but a narrow strip of water separates Saghalin from Yezo and the Kurile Islands again from this. Their distance from us is nothing like so great as that what separates us from Hachijo and the Bonin Islands. Thus, if our opponents are right, these islands, Saghalin and the Kuriles, are of course ours, and any argument with Russia about them would have been absurd. But the boundaries of a country are really questions of its power. Had the former Government kept up the communication with these Islands, promoted their industries, and made a firm settlement there, there would of course be no question about our rights and responsibilities. We have heard it said that while we were disputing about the 50th parallel of latitude as our boundary in Saghalin, and arguing the matter on theory, the Russians were steadily advancing with their colonization, promoting trade, and settling people as they went southward. Thus, although it was said that we had a right to everything under the 50th parallel, we held in real fact but a half or a quarter of a degree, and the Russians had established themselves at Aniwa. Now had we held Saghalin as far as the 50th parallel, and given up our rights in it for the Kurile Islands, there is no one who would not have thought this strange. Is the area and value of these two possessions the same? Can as much fur or other productions be obtained from the Kuriles as from Sahgalin? A number of scattered little islands cannot be compared with one large one, and no child even would be deceived on such a matter. But there are no real grounds for the Japanese Government or people finding fault with the late exchange, for the real truth is that our holding Saghalin as far as the 50th parallel was a merely nominal thing, and the area and value of the Kurile Islands is quite as great as what we really surrendered. And what caused all this? Is it not clear that the settlement of boundaries is at bottom a question of the actual strength of a country?

If we are to be led into taking any steps about these Islands because a foreign Minister asks questions about them, or because they appear in our charts and thus seem to belong to us, and if, with small minds, we fret ourselves with the idea that it is our duty and belongs to our honour to protect them, even at considerable expense, as we have before stated, this is like the policy of our former Government, and we fail to understand the reason of it. We should remember that we are now placed in a different position from our former one, and those whose duty it is to administer the Government must consider well before they commit us to the policy of reoccupying these Islands or leaving them alone. They lie due south of us and are quite unnecessary as a station in either going to China or America, and are only useful to vessels disabled in typhoons or the like. We deem the rumours put forward by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* as without foundation, as any large expenditure by the Government on a few white and black people, numbering in all not over a hundred, would be a very losing business. When we have made greater advances in navigation and have a good surplus in the Treasury, it will be time to think about governing and spending money on these Islands for the convenience of our whaling vessels, for this is their only use to us. Meanwhile we had better leave them alone. We do not believe that any of the foreign powers will take possession of them.

The Press Laws.—A Mystery.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

Does the Government think our laws so perfect that they require no change? Does it intend that no one should express a desire for any such change, and to punish every one who does so, so that none shall be left to speak against these laws? Or does it propose to change them according to the changing spirit of the times, thus protecting the people and promoting their happiness? As the Emperor and his high officials are wise and virtuous, we do not believe that these laws will remain for ever as they now are without regard to the prosperity of the nation. But a judgment recently passed upon our Editor Sakai on the 31st ulto. is as follows: "An article appeared in your paper No. 65 which states that you are desirous to see certain changes in the Press-laws and the laws of libel. This being a violation of the 14th clause of the Press-laws, you are hereby ordered to serve a term of one month's imprisonment." The only inference from this is that the Government thinks the laws perfect as they stand, and has decided to punish any one for speaking against them or seeking to change them. It seems contrary to the sense of our wise Government to think that our laws are perfect and therefore unchangeable. Why then are those who discuss them immediately punished? Looking at the Government we see wise and just officials, while on our writing desk lies the sentence to which we have before referred, and our mind is bewildered. Have we read it wrongly? Nay, that cannot be so. The perplexity may be caused by our ignorance, and without an appeal to the learned men of the world we cannot tell what it means. When we think that the imputation lies upon us of being decryers of the law, because we are desirous of its modification, our doubts and perplexities harden into a stronger consistency. To illustrate this, look at the newspapers. Articles appear in them expressing a desire for the alteration of certain laws. Some say that torture ought to be abolished; others that the responsibility of decisions should rest upon the official who pronounces them; others that the power of the Ruler should be limited, that of the people increased, and that representative institutions ought to be established. Such questions as the responsibility of officials and the institution of public assemblies are discussed in order that changes in the laws may be brought about, and because those who think thus are dissatisfied with the present state of affairs. The same with the abolition of torture, which is now condemned by public opinion, and which it is sought to abolish by the arguments directed in it, so that other laws may be made instead. Are not the arguments urged against the present press and libel laws of the same nature as these? All that we have urged is that the present laws are not perfect and therefore we should have been glad to have them modified; and this is urged in the same manner against the other laws alluded to. But we have not heard that any have been punished for arguing against the present irresponsibility of the officials, the use of torture, or for the institution of representative assemblies. Why then is any one punished for saying that he desires changes to be made in any of the laws? If both Ruler and officials are wise, how is it that there can be any partiality or exceptions in these punishments? Puzzle ourselves as we may, we cannot divine the reason why any one who urges a change in the laws should be punished. Some say that punishment is awarded because the arguments in favour of a change of laws are urged unbecomingly; and this may sound reasonable enough. But it does not dispel our doubts.

What is meant by decrying these laws? It means misrepresenting them. But we do not misrepresent them by pointing to their objectionable features. It would be impossible to argue rationally for the change without showing what is wrong in them as they now stand. It is first of all necessary to point out what is amiss in such laws, but the object of this is to prove that reforms are necessary and to point out what these reforms should be. If we spoke with malice, we should rightly indeed be punished. But we wholly fail to understand why we should be punished for expressing a desire that a law should be amended. We lament to think that we cannot comprehend the doings and intentions of our wise Go-

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vernment without resorting to learned men for explanations.

Everything done on right principles is comprehensible by simple reason, but that which is not so done on right principles cannot be understood even by learned men. As what we have narrated above is done by the Government, we are to presume that it is done on right principles, and therefore submit it to the judgment of wise and learned men and trust they will give us some explanation of it. Who among you can dispel our doubts?

SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL NEWS.

OCTOBER.

(From the Government Gazette.)

Oct. 4th.—From the 1st day of the 1st month, 9th year of Meiji (1st January 1876), taxes shall be imposed upon Tobacco according to a tariff accompanying this notification. (Omitted here)

All the *Fu* and *Ken* (Tokei-*fu* excepted), have been notified that, as the budget, to be allocated for the local police expenses, from the 7th month of this year until the end of the 6th month of next year (9th of Meiji) had been regulated, the amount of money previously supplied shall be withdrawn. Expenses incurred for the board and lodging previously paid by the *Okurasho* to the local policemen shall be supported by each *Fu* and *Ken* (Tokei-*fu* excepted) and collected from their local taxes.

5th.—The offices of *Daitoneri* and *Gondaitoneri*, in the *Sei-in*, have been abolished, being replaced by the appointment of twenty *Daitoneri* of the 14th rank.

25th.—A Post-station has been established at Onishika in Rurumoyetsu, Province of Teshio, Hokkaido (Yesso.)

The distances between Rorumoyetsu and Tomamaye are as follows:

From Rurumoyetsu to Onishika, ... 6 *Ris* 1 *chô* 50 *kens.*
„ Onishika to Tomamaye ..... 5 „

The following offices have been established in the *Fu* and *Ken* (local government) and their number shall be fixed according to the circumstances and state of the local government:

Itto Keibu	...(1st Commissary Officer of Police)	9th rank.
Nito „	...(2nd „ „ „ „)	10th „
Santo „	...(3rd „ „ „ „)	11th „
Shito „	...(4th „ „ „ „)	12th „
Goto „	...(5th „ „ „ „)	13th „
Rokuto „	...(6th „ „ „ „)	14th „

The *Fu* and *Ken* (except Tokei-*fu*) have been notified that the following Regulations with regard to the duties of the "*Keibu*" have been established:

REGULATIONS.

All the duties of *Keibu* shall be discharged under the direction of *Chiji* and *Rei*, or *Fu* and *Ken*, who shall also superintend the *Junsa* (Policemen), allotting them to their respective stations for the discharge of their duties.

The *Fu* and *Ken* (except Tokei-*fu*) have been notified that the term of *Rasotsu* hitherto applied to the police have been changed into that of *Junsa*, their rank and salaries to be as follows:

Itto Junsa	(1st class Police men)	1st rank	(below ordinary official class.)
Nito „	(2nd „ „ „)	2nd „	„
Santo „	(3rd „ „ „)	3rd „	„
Shito „	(4th „ „ „)	4th „	„

The *Shi*, *Fu* and *Ken* have been notified that any private person, who may have died or been wounded in the execution of special police duty, under unavoidable circumstances, regardless of his life being endangered, will be supplied with an allowance for medical attendance and cost of interment, in accordance with the notification No. 3 of this year.

29th.—In rectifying the boundary between Tachibana *Gôri* and Tama *Gôri* in the Province of Musashi, under jurisdiction of the Kanagawa *Ken*, the Nakanoshima-Mura, a village in the Tama *Gôri*, has been attached to the Tachibana *Gôri*.

The *In*, *Sho*, *Shi*, *Cho*, *Fu*, and *Ken*, have been notified that, until now, the yearly expenses of legations or consulates in foreign countries, or purchase money due to foreigners or the travelling expense of officers despatched to foreign countries, or allowances to students in foreign countries etc. have been paid or remitted by the different departments, but hereafter all above-mentioned money shall be paid or remitted by the *Okurasho* (Financial Department) in accordance with the accompanying rules. (The rules omitted.)

27th.—The resignations of Shimadzu Hisamitsu, *Sadaijin*, and Itagaki Taisuke, *Sangi*, have been accepted in compliance with their requests.

TOKIO LIBRARY.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following regulations of this Institution, founded by the Educational department in the year 1872.

1.—The library has been founded for the public benefit, and the privilege of using it is extended to all who comply with the established regulations.

2.—It will be open every day, (except the days specified in the following section,) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. or until sunset, whenever that occurs before 5 P. M.

3.—It will be closed on New Year's day, the day of the accession of the First Emperor to the throne (11th Feb.), and the Birthday of H. M. the Emperor, and from the 15th to the 21st of April and August, and from the 22nd to the 31st of December.

4.—No book shall be borrowed and taken away from the library building except by special order of the Mombukio. (Minister of Education.)

5.—Books classed as "books of reference," and the two last received numbers of any periodical shall not in any case be borrowed and taken away from the library.

6.—Not more than three volumes of European books, or ten of Japanese or Chinese books shall be loaned to any person at the same time, and no volume shall be retained more than ten days.

7.—No book shall be removed from the shelves or replaced except by the officers of the library.

8.—When persons desire to obtain volumes for immediate perusal or to borrow them from the library, they shall write their names and residences, together with the titles of the books they desire on cards, and then they will be allowed to obtain the books from the librarian.

9.—Damages done to the library by the loss of books, or by making, defacing or mutilating them, must be made good, by replacing the books or paying for the injuries; and the privileges of the library will be withdrawn from the persons concerned, until such damages are paid for.

10.—In order that those using the library may be undisturbed, no loud talking or reading, and no smoking will be allowed in the rooms occupied for reading.

APPENDIX.

Professors and instructors in all the educational institutions under the government, government officials generally, and those who are recognized by Mombukio as exercising an influence in the promotion of education, making application to Mombukio, may obtain his permission to borrow books from the library for their own special use.

FORM OF PERMIT.

Mombusho. (Educational Department.)
Tokio,.....(Date.)

To the Librarian,
Tokio Library.

The bearer of this, M..... is permitted to borrow books from the library, subject to the established regulations of the institution.

Signature,
Mombukio.

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Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before R. ROBERTSON, Esq.

Saturday, November 13th, 1875.

George Clark a late quarter master of the steamer *Golden Age*, was charged with stealing from that vessel in September last three bales of Silk.

Prisoner, who was undefended by Counsel, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. F. V. Dickins prosecuted for the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. He would first call

Alex. Center, sworn :—He was agent of the P. M. S. S. Co. here. The *Golden Age* at the time of the robbery was the property of the P. M. S. S. Co. She was the lying in the harbour here. On the morning of the 10th September, it was reported to him that three bales of silk could not be found on board. They formed part of a shipment of 69 bales from Shanghai, to the United States. They were shipped by Messrs. Russell & Co. of Shanghai, and consigned to a firm in New York. The silk was to be trans-shipped to the O. & O. S. S. *Oceanic* at Yokohama. At the time of trans-shipment it was found that three bales were missing. The freight clerk of the *Golden Age* reported it to him. He informed Capt. Coy of the *Golden Age*, and asked him to make an examination. The ship was searched, but no silk found.

Prisoner had no questions to ask.

Capt. C. S. Coy, sworn :—He was in command of the *Golden Age*. On the morning of the 10th September, last the silk was transhipped to the steamer *Oceanic*. It was the same lot of silk as mentioned by Mr Center. He knew by the ship's papers that all the silk was put on board at Shanghai. After the silk was put into the lighter from the *Golden Age*, for the purpose of being taken on board the *Oceanic*, it was found that three bales were short. The Purser reported the matter to him. He thought a mistake had been made with the bamboo tallies, and he ordered that the bales should be counted again, when they got to the *Oceanic*. On the bales being taken to the *Oceanic*, it was found that three bales were missing. During the trans-shipment Mr Brown of the P. M. S. S. Co. had charge of the silk. After this by order of Mr Center, he had the *Golden Age* searched. No silk was found. but it was discovered that the fastenings of the room, in which the silk had been, were tampered with. The screws of the door appeared as if they had been drawn; the point was scratched about. The chief officer had charge of the key of the room. He knew the prisoner, he (prisoner) served as a quarter master on board the *Golden Age*. He was quarter master at the time of the robbery. Prisoner left the ship at his own request; on the 11th Sept., he thought. Prisoner said he wanted to leave because a shipmate had left. This other man was shipped at prisoner's request. He saw the prisoner, and the other man once go in a sampan to the S. S *Augusta*, belonging to Walsh, Hall & Co. This happened just after he had been informed by his chief officer, that the other man had been suspected of a robbery in the Yang-tsze river.

Prisoner had no questions to ask.

L. Petersen, sworn:—He was the second officer on board the *Golden Age*, between the 5th and 10th September. At the time of transhipping the cargo from the *Golden Age*, to the *Oceanic* two bales of silk were missing. Could not say out of what parcel the two bales were missing. The screws of the hinges of the store room had been tampered with, the paint was scratched about, and the screws looked as if they had been drawn. I could not say for certain, if there were three bales missing.

The Prisoner was remanded till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 P.M.

Heinrich Wilhelmsen sworn —I was in charge of the S.S. *Augusta* in September. I know the prisoner. I know a man named Sallantine, who was known by the name of Barney. On the 8th or 9th September I was on board the *Augusta*. I remember Sallantine coming to me, I was in liquor on that night. Sallantine called me and asked me about taking silk out of the *Golden Age*. I do not know if it was his own silk. He wanted my boat and wanted me to help him. I lowered the boat and went to the *Golden Age*. It was about 12 o'clock at night. Sallantine went on board the *Golden Age* and afterwards a port was opened and three bales of silk were shoved out by prisoner. One bale fell overboard and we picked it up again, the other two fell into the boat. It seemed to me that Clark was in liquor at the time. We took the bales on board the *Augusta*, and took off the packing and found about sixteen bundles of silk in each bale. We put them in two clothes bags and a box, and put them in my [illegible] boat and landed them in the creek. It was about the 8th or 9th of September. Sallantine did not go ashore with me. I was to get an even part of the proceeds of the sale after deductiug expenses. I was to get equal parts with Sallantine and Clark. Both agreed to this. The silk was landed near Cook's yard about 6 or 7 o'clock a.m. Directly we landed we put the silk into four jinrikishas, and took it down to No. 68. We took it there to see if Mr Eyton would sell on commission. Mr Eyton had his office at No. 68. I know Mr Eyton but have no acquaintance with him. He was not there at the time, but I saw him about 10 30 a.m. He said that he would try to sell it. I showed him the silk. I told him he would have a good commission if he could sell it. The silk stopped on board the *Augusta* one day, and whilst it was on board I spoke to Mr Eyton about it. I told him I had some silk if he would sell it, but I did not want him to tell anybody as it was on the sly. He said he thought he could sell it, so I took it ashore next day as I was afraid that some one would find out that it was on board the *Augusta* when I had no right to take it there. When I got to Mr. Eyton's office with the silk he was not there and the boy could not open the godown, so it was put in a room. When Eyton came he ordered it to be put in the godown. It was put in by the Japanese and myself. I think that Mr. Eyton then sent for Mr. Mitchell, for he came and ordered it to be sent to the Auction Room. About 4 o'clock I went to see Mr. Eyton to ask about the silk, but he said that it was not settled yet, he had not seen Mr. Mitchell. The silk was taken to Mr. Mitchell's godown. It was taken out of the pack and put into fresh boxes and taken round. I saw Mr. Eyton the next morning and he showed me a note from Mr. Mitchell saying that the silk had been stolen, and he (Eyton) said that he would have nothing more to do with it, and I must settle with Mr. Mitchell myself. Prisoner was about Yokohama but did not go with me to Mr. Eyton's. I could not see Mr Mitchell in the morning, but went again in the afternoon and saw him and he said he could do nothing with it, and told me to take it away. I saw Sallantine and Clarke and told them this and Clarke said we would take it away. Mr Mitchell did not give me any reason for telling me to take it away. I went with Clarke to get it but Mr Mitchell seeing he was in liquor would not give it and told us to come on Monday. I went on Monday by myself, as the other two men told me to do the best I could, and agreed with Mr Mitchell that he should buy the silk for $250 and he told me to come back at 11·30 for the money. I went then, and he talked to me and made several objections and said he could not sell the silk, so that I agreed to give him a receipt that I had received the silk back and take $150 for it. I gave him a receipt that I had received the silk back and he gave me a cheque on the Oriental Bank for $150 payable to myself but I was not to present it until after 2 o'clock. I told the others this and they agreed to it. In the afternoon I got the cheque cashed and gave $45 each to Sallantine and Clarke and kept $60 for myself because I had incurred $15 expenses. Although I gave Mr. Mitchell a receipt for the silk back I never received any portion of it back. When I last saw it, it was in Mr Mitchell's godown. I had no interview with any one else besides Messrs Mitchell and Eyton about it. I know Mr Mitchell by sight, but I have had no dealings with him since. I did not show him a sample of the silk. When Mr Mitchell came to Mr Eyton's he took a bundle of the silk away with him. When Sallantine came to ask for the boat, he told me that it was between himself, George (prisoner) and myself. He told me to make haste as it was all ready. I knew that the silk was not their own property. Sallantine gave me to understand that they were going to "make" it.

After hearing the evidence read over Prisoner declined to say anything in answer to the charge.

His Honour committed him for trial.

Wednesday, 17th Nov., 1875.

REGINA *vs.* R. F. LIVINGSTONE.

Charge :—Robbing $50 from the person of Peter Cumming, late cook of the British ship *Shalimar*.

Accused pleaded that he was paid off from the *Shalimar*, and received $50. After receiving the money, he went in a jinrikisha with the boatswain to accused's place (the "British Queen" public house). He asked the boatswain if he intended to stay at accused's house? He said, "No; I want to speak to Samuel Livingstone for a few moments." He asked the boatswain to have a drink, and they had a glass of gin each; accused had one also. He paid for the drinks with a silver dollar. [After relating some conversation between accused and the boatswain.] He called for another drink, and said to the boatswain, "Let us go and have some dinner." They had dinner at the back of the bar, in a room. He called for

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beer, and they had it. He and the boatswain came out into the bar again, and he said to accussed, "I will pay for the dinner." Accused replied that he would not charge for it. He said to accused, "If you won't take the money, let us have the drinks." He had gin, and so had the boatswain. Then he went into the other room, and lay down and went to sleep. Afterwards he woke up, and felt accused going to his pockets. He looked round and saw Mr. Johnson leaning over him. He said to Mr Livingtone. "Don't take that." Accused gave him back the dollar and some cents, and said to him, "I have not taken your money." He said, "All right; bring the drinks in for the three of us," Accused brought in two decanters and three tumblers; one was gin, and the other brandy. Accused and Johnson drank brandy; he did not drink any. They then left him (plaintiff) in the room. He then felt in his pockets to see if he had any money and found he had none. He went out to accused and said he had been robbed. "Of what?" asked accused. He replied, "Of $50; and it is between you and Johnson." Johnson said he knew nothing about it. He (prosecutor) said to Johnson that he believed he (Johnson) was a scounded. He said to accused that it was too bad if he was to lose his money. Accused denied all knowledge of his money. He said, "You do know of it." Accused then butted at him with his head, struck him, and loosened three of his front teeth. One of his shipmates was there. and asked him to come away. Went together to the Sailors' Home.

To Accused: He drank in his (accused's) house. He paid with a silver dollar. Came out of the dining room as soon as he had had his dinner. Had a glass of beer. Did not go away from the house then. He did not recollect saying anything to Johnson when he saw him. It was between half-past 4 and 5 o'clock when he left. He could not say what he paid for the drinks with. He remembered changing a ten dollar bill before he went away. He did not think he came in again that evening. Did not come in between 9 and 10 o'clock. He did not recollect accused putting him out. He remembered going on Saturday to his (accused's) place. He did not ask him to give him $5 or $10. He did not say he would make him pay $20. He (accused) did not say to him, "You cannot extort money from me; there's the door; go out."

To His Honour: It was about half-past 1 or 2 o'clock when he went to lie down. Did not think he was asleep above an hour. When he went to accused's he had $51. Had some change out of the silver dollar. He then changed the $10. He thought he had $9.30. Five dollars were in a $5 note. When he woke up he saw Johnson and accused standing over him. What awoke him was accused having his hand in his (complainant's) pocket. He then saw a silver dollar in accused's hand. About 10 minutes elapsed before he felt in his pocket for his money. He found it all gone. The first he saw of Johnson was his standing over him.

Alexander Johnson, sworn: He was chief officer of the *Parmenio*. He was at accused's on the 9th. Accused called him in into his room. This was between one and two o'clock. Complainant was lying on the couch, or the sofa. Accused drew attention to complainant, and asked him to witness what money he had on him. Accused shook complainant up, and awoke him. Accused asked the complainant to give him his money. Complainant seemed to be stupid, and accused put his hand into complainant's trousers pocket. Accused handed out a silver dollar and some small pieces. Complainant took the money back. [Witness here told a long story about what was done afterwards, but it did not bear on the charge]

To complainant: You told the boatswain you had been robbed of $50 in the house.

Accused did not ask any questions.

Henry Campton, sworn: He lived at the Sailors' Home. He was at the "British Queen" on the night of the 9th. He saw accused with a revolver up to Johnson's face. He said, "You——, if you blow on me I'll blow your brains out." Johnson was drunk. Accused was tearing up Johnson's coat, and flinging it in his face.

To accused: He did not see the complainant in the bar.

To Court: He saw complainant standing at the gate of the Sailor's Home on the 9th, at 4 o'clock. He was crying. He told a shipmate he had lost his money at accused's. He said accused had given him a glass of beer, and he thought there was something in it, for it made for him feel curious and dizzy. He had laid down, and accused had put his hand in his pocket and had taken his money.

Edward Baker, sworn: He saw Johnson and accused quarrelling in the "British Queen" on the night of the 9th. They were both half drunk. [Witness here corroborated what the last witness said about accused threatening Johnson with a revolver.]

Witness answered a few unimportant questions put by accused.

Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

THE case Regina *vs.* R. F. Livingston was farther adjourned until Monday, the 22nd inst., at 10 a.m.

W. Allen, a seaman, was charged with assaulting a servant at 168, and using threatening language to Mrs. Mills.

Charge dismissed, and prisoner cautioned.

IN H. B. M's PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Wednesday, 17th November, 1875.

JOHN MIDDLETON & Co. *vs.* E FISHER & Co.

His Honour delivered judgment in this case this morning, as follows:—

The various points which arose in this case have been settled by mutual arrangement, with the exception of one, which alone remains for me to decide.

This is the claim of the $2,067.14 for commission upon the sale of the cargo of rags.

It is stated by Mr Irwin and Mr Smith that in a conversation between themselves and the plaintiff (Mr Middleton) in February or March, upon the arrival of a telegram from New York announcing the sale of rags, and showing a serious loss, the latter expressed a willingness to waive commission on this sale, adding that they could or would do in future some business together, or words to that effect. No further reference was made by Messrs Irwin or Smith to this proposition, beyond some general expression of thanks. They allege no promise of giving any business in return, though in fact some was afterwards given. When the accounts were sent, about the month of July, in which the commission appeared charged, no exception was taken to this item at the time, although in acknowledging the receipt of the accounts it was intimated, by the words "will be referred to again," that they were not definitely accepted. The plaintiff's recollection of the interview between himself and Messrs. Smith and Irwin differs from theirs materially. He says that he voluntarily said, in reference to the loss sustained, that when the account was received he would endeavour to make some concession in the commission, and he says (as the other side also says) that they did not on that occasion promise to give any future business. Upon this state of the evidence it appears that some kind of promise was made, but what it was is open to doubt. It seems to me that a misunderstanding took place as to what the plaintiff intimated. The onus of proving ther view of the promise lies upon the defendants, and they omitted in the commencement to take means for putting the matter of it beyond doubt. In the face of the plaintiff's strong denial, I cannot assume their view to be correct. The promise as alleged by him is one too indefinite to be enforced. I must therefore decide this point in the plaintiff's favour.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General;

And

F. R. WETMORE and C. DRAKE, assessors.

ITO HACHIBEI *vs.* WALSH, HALL & Co.

Thursdny, 18th Nov., 1875.

Mr Dickins contiuned his cross-examination of Kumagai Iske.

Witness: My son is an honest man. I do not think he would receive money and not acknowledge it. The seal you show me is mine. The writing on the seal is "American No. 1 Yokohama, Walsh Company." That seal was made for my individual use. Defendants knew I used it for my own purposes. I have my private seal. Defendants permitted me to use it for my own business. I never used it falsely or fraudulently. I know the paper you show me. I wrote it, and sealed it. (Witness read it) I am not ready to pay the $5,000 mentioned in it till I make an examination of it. It is payable on demand. (Paper handed in, and marked "D D.") Walsh, Hall & Co. owe it, unless they have paid it. I have seen that sum credited to Ito Hachibei. It is in an account that passed between the parties, I have asked Benzo to return that document. It was not returned. I never asked Benzo to give any document showing that the $5,000 had been credited. The seal bearing "Walsh Co., &c." was only used in business transactions of Walsh, Hall & Co. Defendants never objected to my using it. I am an honest and careful *banto*. Saito Kaske never wrote any documents for me; Kaske is Benzo's servant. It is possible that Saito Kaske wrote

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some for me. I cannot write well. I don't know if he has written documents for Shoske. I do not know if Kaske wrote a divorce paper for Shoske. I do not remember a large quantity of *niboos* being brought in in carts at the conclusion of Sobae's transaction. I do not remember the *Machigaisho* interfering. In 1870, Benzo had an excellent reputation, and was a merchant of high standing. He held a second rank in the *Shosha*. Benzo was a *todori*. Doubtless Benzo and Zenjiro had charge of defendants' interest in the rice transactions. I know $75,000 were lent, after many requests for it had been made. Irwin was told the money was to be exchanged or converted. It was only taken to show at the *Shosha*. Iwaya Kahei is a money changer; he is not particularly truthful. He borrowed money from me, and never returned it, and that is why I say he is dishonest. I never heard of a $40,000 transaction between Ito and Kahei. I know Kahei; he comes from the same province as I do.

Court adjourned till 2 p m.

On re-assembling, Mr. Dickins continued his cross-examination of Kumagai Iske.

Witness: The whole items put together bring out a balance of $12,000. This was when the partnership came to an end. I did not keep a run of all the documents. There may be other receipts like the $5,000 one produced this morning. I do not think there are any other ones in existence. (Books C and F shown to witness). I believe there are other exchange transactions besides those in these books for which Ito is responsible. Ito borrowed money for exchange transactions after these books were closed. I think the securities, now in the hands of defendants, were deposited in the beginning of the 5th Meiji. Ito borrowed $25,000. It has been repaid. Ito also borrowed 10,000 *rios*, $10,000, and $5,000, for all of which sums these securities still remain in defendant's hands. The 10,000 *rios* have been repaid by Ito. There was a verbal agreement by which these were to be security for the $15,000 Ito borrowed from defendants. Ito told me that he had lent $24,000 to the Hanabusa Han. This was in the beginning of 5th Meiji, or the end of 4th Meiji: I am not quite sure which. Ito showed me a document from the Hanabusa Han. It was a receipt for money. At the request of Ito, it was made out in the name of defendants. I do not know if in the 2nd or 3rd month, 5th year Meiji, Ito paid 40,000 *rios* in *niboo kin* to Mr. Thomas Walsh. I never heard from any officer of the Hanabusa or Mito Han that any money was due to Ito; but I heard that those Hans owed money to defendants. I have been in prison. I lent 12,000 piculs of Chinese rice to Uke Han. There was a deficit in the amount of money paid to the defendants as the price of the rice. I was abused, and put into prison. The officers lied about the affair. Two of the parties died in prison, and defendants lost the money. I was examined, and imprisoned during it. I was found innocent, and discharged. The officer who lied made off.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness.

Witness: Mr. Irwin demanded that if there was a charge against me it should be enquired into. The affair was finished in the Tokio Saibansho. Walsh, Hall & Co. are quite satisfied that I am innocent. I was only in prison one night.

The question of Ito Hachibei, the plaintiff, depositing further security for costs was then gone into, and the matter was left for future arrangement.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday morning next.

JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA KEN.

Before Mr. YATS SHUNZO, Acting Judge.

Monday, 15th Nov., 1875.

Capt. ROPER *vs.* MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.

This was a claim for $5,320 for alleged breach of agreement and wrongful dismissal.

Defendants in their answer pleaded breach of agreement on part of plaintiff, and disobedience of orders, as justifying them in dismissing him.

Mr Dickins appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Ness for defendants.

Mr G. W. Hill announced that he would occupy a seat on the Bench, to assist His Honor if necessary.

Mr Dickins, before commencing his case, would call the attention of His Honor to the answer. It did not state any particular acts of disobedience or any particulars.

His Honor said the answer had been returned to defendants to be amended.

Mr Ness said he had prepared an amended answer.

Mr Dickins said he had not received it.

Mr Motz, interpreter to the Court, said it had not been filed.

Mr Ness said he would furnish Mr Dickins with a copy of it. He would now make an application, as soon as Mr Dickins had finished with his witnesses for plaintiff, for a commission to take evidence in Shanghai.

His Honor said the trial would now be commenced, as Mr Ness had not made his application before. The witnesses for both sides would be examined. In Mr Dickins' petition, nothing was mentioned about witnesses at Shanghai.

Mr Ness agreed to go on with the case.

Mr Dickins would first call

Thomas Bell: I am the chief engineer of the *Kanagawa Maru*. I am in the employment of the M. B. M. S. S. Co. I remember being on board the *Kanagawa Maru* about May 20th last. The ship was then on a voyage to Shanghai. Capt. Roper commanded the steamer on that voyage. I remember on the 22nd May entering the Shanghai river. I remember passing the light ship. I was on deck at the time. We passed a very short distance from it. I think this was about 8 o'clock at night. I remember the time by my recollection only. I have not my log-book here. The time might be in it. When we passed we saw other lights besides the ordinary lights. I saw a lantern at the side of the lightship. It was a very bright light. I do not know if it was anything besides a ship's lantern. On a lightship it is usual to have a masthead light, but no light at the sides. Even if there was an awning up there would only be a masthead light. I was *supœnaed* by Capt. Roper. I went to Mr. Ness' office this morning. I had orders to go there from Mr. Krebs. Mr. Krebs did not order me to do what Mr. Ness should order; I was only told to go there. I will only speak the truth in this case. (Letter from witness to plaintiff dated 12th November read, in which he said he was very sorry that plaintiff had called upon him to give evidence at the trial.) At the time of passing the lightship the whistle of the *Kanagawa Maru* was blowing. I suppose it was for the pilot. I cannot say I heard any cries or shouting from the lightship. Do not remember the state of the tide. Just about this point the river and sea water meet. It sometimes has an effect on the engines and boilers. It sometimes makes scum. At times it tends to slacken the speed; at times it does not. It does not tend to increase the speed. In the *Kanagawa Maru*, it sometimes caused priming. The *Kanagawa Maru* is pretty old. I have been in the ship since the M. B. M. S. S. Co. bought her. I was in her in 1856. She was then a new ship. I have had no trouble with the engines. I could not say positively at what time we crossed the Woosung bar. It would be in my log-book. The tide was not failing. It was about the turn of the tide. The draft of *Kanagawa Maru* varies between 15 feet to 17 feet, according to the cargo. At 2.30 a.m., after passing the lightship I was on deck. About that time I saw lights like those of a steamer. There was a red, a green, and a white light. I first saw a green light on the port side of the *Kanagawa Maru*. The steamer was coming towards us. The steamer was on our starboard bow when I went below. I do not know if the river has bends at that place.

Mr Dickins desired to hand in an affidavit made by the witness before the British Consul on the 2nd August last, to show that the witness was hostile to him, and contradicting himself.

Mr Ness objected to its being received, but finally agreed to its being put in.

Witness: I remember Capt. Roper calling out, "Hard a-port," or something of that sort, to the man at the wheel when the steamer passed us. I was just then going below. The steamer was not then quite up to us. When the Captain called out "Hard a-port," the steamer was about a quarter of a mile off. I had been below about two minutes when I received the order, "Ease her—stop her."

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: Capt. Roper prepared the affidavit I signed. Capt. Roper came to the ship with a copy of it, and asked me to sign it. I signed it without looking closely into it. I will produce the copy this afternoon. The only reason why I said in the letter to Capt. Roper that I did not want to attend as a witness, was because I could not do him any good. The *Kanagawa Maru* did not stop off the lightship; she went right on. It was quite possible for the vessel to stop where the river and sea water meet. The other steamer was about a quarter of a mile off when I received the order to stop the engines. The vessel was aground before she got to the Woosung Bar. She ran aground on two occasions. There was no pilot on board. Nobody has asked me to say anything that is untrue in this case.

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Re-examined by Mr Dickins. Before we reached the lightship did not see the other steamer approaching. The lightship may have been rolling. I can't say if we had foggy weather from Nagasaki to Shanghai. We were not rather late when we arrived off the lightship. When the ship first ran on shore she did not do herself any harm that I know of. On the second occasion she did not do herself any injury. The river is very narrow in some places. Do not know if it was foggy. I have been up and down the Shanghai river several times, but do not know much about it. It is not uncommon for steamers to touch the bottom in the Shanghai river.

Court adjourned till 1 p.m.

On re-assembling,

Mr Ness announced that he had brought the engineer's log-book.

Mr Dickins called

Sylvino Milino: I am a Manilaman. I was a quartermaster on board the *Kanagawa Maru*. I left the ship at my own request. I remember the night of the 22nd May last; the ship was then going from Nagasaki to Shanghai. About 9 o'clock on that night the captain ordered me to stand by to heave the lead. This was in the Shanghai river. I went on the bridge and got the lead ready, and about a quarter to 10 got the order to heave the lead from the captain. I was on the starboard side when I hove the lead. I could then see the lightship. She was about five or six miles off. We passed the lightship about a ship's length off. I heard whistling two or three times. This was the steam whistle. It was loud. Did not hear any answer from the lightship. I saw the mastlight of the lightship. I saw other lights beside. I saw a small light on the quarter-deck of the lightship. Did not see anybody waving a light. Saw nobody on board the lightship. I stopped on the bridge till about 12 o'clock, then I went and took the wheel. Another quartermaster took my place on the bridge. I remained at the wheel till about 3 o'clock. About 10 minutes after I went to the wheel the ship would not steer; she had touched the bottom. When the ship touched we went astern, and in about ten minutes we got off, and went on again. It was fine weather, and a clear night, but sometimes dark on the shore. It was clear above, and dark below. There was fog over the land. Before I left the wheel, I saw a steamer coming in the opposite direction. I saw a green light on the steamer. She was on our starboard bow. I continued to see the green light all the time. The steamer passed the *Kanagawa Maru* on the starboard side. Our captain sang out, "Hard a starboard." I put it so. A Japanese sailor and Mr. Jones assisted me. When the steamer was passed, and our helm was put hard a-port, land was right ahead. I was ordered to put my helm hard a-port. Another quartermaster assisted me to put the helm hard a-port. At this time the engines were going astern.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: Capt. Roper has spoken to me two or three times about this affair. I can't read English. I am living on shore. I was employed by Capt Roper, and not by the M. B. M. S. S. Co. I told Capt. Roper if he left I would and did so. I have been playing music in grogshops since I left the *Kanagawa Maru*. I am waiting till Capt. Roper gets another ship, and then I shall go to sea with him. I do not know what wages I shall get, more or less. I am living at No. 138. Three or four times Capt. Roper has given me $2 for my board. About five days ago he gave me $2. He has not paid for me every week since I left the *Kanayawa Maru*. I have met Capt. Roper in the house in which I stay, to talk about this matter, two or three times. What I said Capt. Roper wrote down. He asked me about the lightship, and the steamer going aground. He asked me if I saw at that time a steamer passing. He did not first tell me his story, and ask if I agreed with him. The steamer passed about 3 o'clock. Mr Jones, the 3rd officer, was beside me at the wheel. The steamer was about three miles ahead. The river has bends in it. We had not gone on shore before the other steamer passed us. The other steamer passed us within a ship's length. I mean the length of the *Kanagawa Maru* when I say a ship's length. The *Kanagawa Maru* was not in the mud when the other steamer passed. About ten minutes after the other steamer passed us we stopped. As soon as she touched the ground she did not move. I did not see how many masts the other vessel had. The *Kanagawa Maru* would take about five minutes to go a mile. We stopped opposite to the lightship and blew the whistle. We did not lower a boat. We stopped to get a pilot. I do not know how long we stopped. I was then heaving the lead. The captain and 3rd officer were on the bridge at this time. I am quite sure the *Kanagawa Maru* stopped opposite to the light ship. I did not see a light moving on. I can't remember what time it was. The *Kanagawa Maru* ran ashore on the starboard side. We struck twice. Both times a steamer was in our way. We were only aground the first time about ten minutes. The first time we ran ashore it was on the right side going up the river.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins: When we ran ashore the first time the steamer passed us on the starboard side. I think it was on the port side that we first ran ashore. It took us about five or ten minutes to pass the lightship. We did not anchor near the lightship. The engines stopped about five minutes. When I asked Capt. Roper for $2 I told him I was destitute, and that the Spanish Consul would give me a passage to Hongkong.

Court adjourned till Friday morning next at 9 o'clock.

Friday, 19th November, 1875.

Mr Dickins called the plaintiff

Alfred Roper: I was lately in command of the *Kanagawa Maru*. I am a duly certificated master mariner. I have been so considerably more than 20 years, on the coasts of China and Japan. (Certificates of competency handed in.) There is no harbour on the coast of China that I cannot go into without a pilot. I know the coast and rivers of China thoroughly. I have had a large experience of Shanghai river; I have been up and down it since 1853. I have been captain of a Tientsin stamer running up and down the river three times a month. (Contract with the C. M. S. N. Co. handed. in.)

Mr. Ness objected to its reception; it had nothing to do with this case, and was not evidence.

Mr, Dickins said his object was to show that plaintiff was competent, and had acted as pilot in the Shanghai river.

Mr. Ness still pressed his objection.

His Honour said it was in his power to take any evidence, and he would take it for what it was worth.

[A long discussion took place about the amended answer of defendants not having been received by the Court. Mr Ness stated positively that he had sent it, addressed to Mr Motz, and that it must have gone astray in the Saibansho. Mr Motz and His Honour denied receiving it, and Mr. Ness said he would bring a copy of the original this afternoon.]

The Court here adjourned till 1 p.m.

On re-assembling the president said the answer had been duly received.

Mr Dickins continued his examination of Alfred Roper.

Witness:—I have never lost a vessel in my life time. I damaged one once in the Tientsin river. It was nothing of importance. I have never had cargo damaged, so as to cost any Insurance Co., any money. I have not been in the habit of using pilots on the China coast. It was always understood between me and my employers that I was to act as pilot myself. In May 1874 I was employed as pilot in the service of the Japanese Government. I was to act as pilot to men-of-war or other vessels as far as Singapore. I have certificates of competency as a pilot. (Two produced and handed in). I have testimonials of competency as a master mariner and pilot for the coast of China (handed in).

Mr Ness objected to their reception.

His Honour said that in Japanese courts all papers were received and their value determined afterwards.

Wituess:—My engagement with the Japanese Government terminated at the end of last year. I received from the Government a testimonial (produced) and 450 *yen*, together with about $300 worth of silk and porcelain. My salary whilst employed by the Government was 550 *yen* a month and everything found. I think I was appointed to the command of the *Kanagawa Maru* on the 5th February this year. [Agreement between defendant and plaintiff produced, and admitted by Mr Ness and put in by Mr Dickins.] I received this from Mr Krebs the foreign manager of the defendants. On the last voyage I made in the *Kanagawa Maru*, I left Nagasaki on the 21st May at about daylight. Pilots are employed by the defendants for the Shanghai river. There are two of them. One was stationed at Shanghai, and one at Nagasaki [the arrangements about pilots explained.] On this voyage I had no pilot on board, because the agent at Nagasaki gave me instructions to the effect that the pilots at Nagasaki would not go in my ship any more. I believed it was because the voyage before the pilot had mis-conducted himself and was ashamed of himself. On the second voyage the shaft was broken and I took the ship up the Shanghai river myself; the pilot refused and after this did not want to go in my ship again. I had a conversation with the agent at Nagasaki about this. Off the Amherst rocks the shaft broke, we sailed some time, and then anchored,

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We saw a pilot boat and the pilot on board said to me, You had better send the pilot boat to the agent at Shanghai and get him to send two steam tugs to tow the ship up to Shanghai. I asked the pilots on board my ship how much it would cost altogether and he said 1,100 *taels*. I told the pilot that was too much, and refused, and he was very angry and refused to take the ship up in her disabled state. I waited for the company's steamer to come out and at last she came out and I made signals. The *Niigata Maru* heard the signals and towed us up the river a part of the way. The hawser broke and there was too much sea to make fast again. I told the captain of the other steamer to go on his way to Nagasaki, and as the wind was fair, I would sail up the river. Sailed 15 or 20 miles and then anchored because the tide turned against us. At 11 o'clock the tide turned again and the wind being fair I asked the pilot to take the ship up, but he refused and I took her up myself. I arrived safely at Shanghai, when I told all this to the agent there. The passengers were so pleased that they gave me a letter of thanks (read). It was signed by all the first-class passengers. On my return to Yokohama I gave that letter to the directors who returned it to me with a letter of thanks for my conduct in the affair. (Letter of thanks read, and put in, together with the letter from the passengers). I left Nagasaki in my ship on the 21st May when I received instructions that I would get a pilot at the lightship. After leaving Nagasaki, we had fine weather, but the night before we came to the lightship, there was a very heavy fog, and the speed had to be reduced from 9 to 3 or 4 knots. We arrived late at the lightship on account of the fog. I took steps to find out if there was a pilot on board, I blew the steam whistle about three times. When off the lightship, about 30 or 40 yards, I blew it loud and long. The usual signal made by pilots is called a "flare up." I only saw a common lantern hanging on the quarter-deck of the lightship. I did not hear any sounds or see any body moving on board the lightship. I never had any intention of disobeying any order in regard to pilots. I saw nothing whatever to lead me to suppose that there was a pilot on board the lightship. At that time I had not met the steamer from Shanghai and she was to bring the pilot. It would have been foolish to have lowered a boat and sent to the lightship. If I had stayed humbugging about the lightship I should not have had enough water to cross the bar. The tide was running up the river to Shanghai at the rate of 3 or 4 knots. By lowering a boat I should have lost nearly an hour. The river water has an effect on the boilers, and makes them prime. The speed of a ship cannot be depended upon; (log book referred to). The boilers were priming at this time. Priming reduces the speed. The distance from the lightship to Woosung is about 33 miles. I think I passed the lightship at about 9.45 The depth of an ordinary high tide on Woosung bar is 18 feet. The *Kanagawa Maru* was then drawing about 17 feet 6 inches. When I crossed it was spring tide which gives about 3 feet more water on the bar. If you lose the tide you lose 12 hours. After passing the Woosung bar off Block Point, I saw another steamer coming down the river in an opposite direction. When I first saw this steamer it was three-quarters of a mile off. She was on my port bow. I called out, Hard a starboard, to the man at the wheel. The other steamer was on the wrong side of the river for coming down the river. I starboarded my helm so as to show the other steamer my green light. Had I obeyed the rule of the road and ported my helm so as to show red to red I should have grounded. The deep channel at this place is 400 yards wide. I stopped the engines before going on the mud. The head of the vessel ran into a rice field, but there were 3½ fathoms astern. If I had not acted as I did there would probably have been a collision. After that I tried to get the ship off but could not. I then communicated with the agent to get lighters to lighten the ship. The agent sent lighters and steam tugs. Five or six hours after running aground I went up to Shanghai. No injury was done to the ship or cargo.

The Court here adjourned until 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon next.

THE SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY; ISAIAH AND JEREMIAH.*

(The Spectator.)

Nelson, in reporting the rout of a Neapolitan army, said, "They lost little honour in the battle, for though they lost all they had, that was very little." And the story recurs to us on reading the Commentary on Isaiah in this volume; for we might say that small as have been the merits of the previous volumes, the demerit of the first half of this one is greater than could have been expected even in the *Speaker's Commentary*. Whatever the promises in the original prospectus, every real student of the Bible knows that he need not look to that Commentary for any thoroughly honest criticism, such as is available in all good commentaries on the classical literatures. Orthodoxy, not truth, is, we might say avowedly,† the first object of the editors and contributors. In as far as orthodoxy coincides with truth, as it does in the main, these commentators uphold the truth with more or less, but generally considerable, learning and ability, though, being clergymen, it is mostly the homiletic side of the truth, with but indifferent appreciation of the great historical characteristics of Jehovah's chosen nation; but wherever modern science has shown that the old orthodox notions and pharases are not true in their literal, and still popular, acceptation—as in reference to the Creation, the Deluge, the longevity of the Antediluvians, and many other unverified traditions—these orthodox errors are dressed up in language made to look as like as possible to that of honest criticism within the lines of modern thought and knowledge, but really meaning nothing, after all. Henry VIII. complained to his Parliament of "the fathers and teachers of the spiritualty, who were either too stiff in their old *mumpsimus* or too busy and curious in their now *sumpsimus*;" and our "bishops and clergy of the Anglican Church" stand stiffly to the old *mumpsimus*, while at the same time they employ all their resources to enable them to utter it with a sound so like the new *sumpsimus*, that the ear shall not easily detect the trick. But the present Commentary on Isaiah is bad, even within the narrowest limits of orthodoxy. Even Mr. Birks' Commentary, which we once thought to have been rightly refused a place in this work, is so much better, that we cannot conceive why it should have been rejected in favour of such a substitute.

It would not have been unreasonable to expect that, in a commentary on the Bible, the writings of the prophet whose name stands first in the Canon, and is that of the greatest of the prophets, should be so explained as to throw light on the question what order of men the prophets were, and what part they took in the guidance of their nation and its rulers, while claiming to be sent by Jehovah himself, and by him "set over the nations, and over the kingdoms, to root out and to pull down, and to destroy, and to throw down, and to build, and to plant." It might have been expected that when the commentators had to deal with the actually recorded discourses of the greatest of these religious and political advisers of their sovereigns and their countrymen, delivered during fifty years most eventful in the history not only of his own nation but of the world, he would have shown in some clear and coherent manner how these discourses do illustrate and fill out with life and meaning the scanty and dry abstracts of the history which now alone remain to us, whether in the Hebrew or the Assyrian and Egyptian records. It might have been expected that when the book under examination presents a question of criticism—as to the authorship of certain portions of it—which is far more interesting for its practical no less than its literary results than the like questions as to Homer and Plato, the reader should have had the whole case stated fully, and the arguments to which the critic was replying given fairly. That such things are possible, even to an orthodox commentator, we see in Dr. Payne Smith's Commentary on Jeremiah, which forms the latter half of this volume, and in which he does handle his subject with some tolerable interest in, and recogni-

* *The Holy Bible, &c., with an Explanatory and Critical Commentary by Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church.* Edited by F. C. Cook, M. A., Canon of Exeter, &c. Vol. V. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations. London: John Murray. 1875.

† We might say "avowedly," because when the *Commentary* was quoted in the House of Commons in a debate on Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, Canon Cook wrote to the *Times*:—"I should not have felt justified in interfering with liberty of a contributor who has studied the subject profoundly, and gives the result on his personal authority, unless, indeed, the conclusion to which he might be led were opposed to *the law or doctrine of the Christian Church*." How far this can be reconciled with the 20th Article of the Church of England we will not decide, but it certainly limits orthodoxy, not truth, the final interpreter of Scripture.

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tion of, that which is, in truth, *the* characteristic of Hebrew prophecy. But though Dr. Kay gives us some paragraphs in his Introduction which sound like "the new *sumpsimus*," yet, when we come to the Commentary itself, we find that if he has any conception at all of Isaiah as an actual man, and not merely as a vehicle for conveying religious instruction, it seems to be that he was—while possessing the power of making specific predictions which now take rank with miracles as evidences of the Christian Revelation—in other respects little better than a pious revivalist, "uttering the message of salvation in wondrous richness" to the people around him, and speaking in allegories the discovery of which by Dr. Kay we will not criticise further than by giving an example or two:—

"These verses [16-24 of chap. iii, denouncing the fashions of the Jewish ladies] were, no doubt applicable, in a literal sense, to the ladies of Jerusalem. The worldiness of the people was reflected in the luxury of the females, and the costly variety of their robes and ornaments, some of them, it would seem, imitated from the sacerdotal vestments, and others certainly borrowed from idolatry. But that a deeper meaning lay beneath the literal may be inferred from the relation in which these verses stand to verses 25, 26. The sudden transition from 'the daughters of Zion' to Zion herself is very unnatural, unless we observe that, under the description of the female attire, there was an allegory aimed at the Levitical Church as a whole. The grounds for thinking this to be the case are very strong: 1. The phrase 'daughters of Zion' occurs only in iii. 16, 17, iv. 4, and Song of Solomon iii. 2, where the 'daughters of Zion' are invited to see the coronation of King Solomon," &c.

Again, chapter vii. 18:—

"The Assyrian armies [compared by Isaiah to bees] also were providential agents employed to carry off from the hills of Canaan sweet honey, which should 'enlighten the eyes' (1 Sam. xiv. 29) of fainting humanity."

And again, in chap. xxii. 15, where other commentators see the prophet's denunciation of the leader of the worldly party which had so long controlled Hezekiah, and his declaration that the crisis of its overthrow by the God-fearing men reprented by Eliakim was at hand, Dr. Kay finds only an allegory:—

"Whatever may have been the history of the actual Shebna and Eliakin of Hezekiah's time (of which we are ignorant), the names must here be looked upon as symbolising the two Dispensations."

This "allegorical view" of Shebna and Eliakin is proved by eight "observations," which we leave our leaders to refer to or to imagine. We have said that this commentator has no sense of the historical importance of the times of Isaiah, but not to be unjust, we must give the following passage, only premising that two of the dates are imposible to be verified, and a third is at least very doubtful:—

"A few words may be added respecting the time at which this great prophet was raised up. The following facts show that it was a remarkable epoch, whether as regards Israel or the world at large. 1. The historical event which stands in the centre of the book—the destruction of Sennacherib's army—took place in 710 B C. Now this year is exactly midway between Israel's complete occupation of Canaan (1445 B.C.) and John the Baptist's announcement that the Kingdom of Heaven was at hand (A.D. 25). And again, if we bisect the interval between the first erection of the Tabernacle at Sinai (1490 B C) and the burning of the Temple in A D. 70, which was the end of the Levitical dispensation, the middle point will fall in the same year. 2. This same year, 710, is also the starting-point of a great movement in the Gentile world. In that year, so far as can be ascertained," &c.

All—we believe we may now say all—philologists, English, French, Italian, German, are agreed that the Assyrian inscriptions can be deciphered, and that, in fact, their main contents are actually known; but here we read:—

"After a minute examination of some of the works of the best Assyriologists (as M. Oppert, M. Menant, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Smith), the present writer is satisfied that the whole process of decipherment has not yet got beyond the *tentative* stage. In particular, as regards the names of Assyrian kings, they have not been, properly speaking, *discovered in* the inscriptions, but rather *read into* them. They were found, because it was *assumed* that they occurred there; 'parce qu'on avait des raisons de croire qu'ils se retrouvaient dans un groupe donné.' Results so obtained must undergo much patient verification, before they cease to be hypothetical. For the present, then (and probably for a long time to come), the decipherments cannot be held to furnish materials of authentic history."

It must have been a "*minute*" examination indeed on which this wise and modest judgment rests. We are reminded of Dr. Schrader's observation, on this very point of the kings' names, that we must not comptain if the layman shakes his head; yet that if he would take the trouble to look a little deeper into the matter he might find that the Assyriologists know more than he supposes. And we are glad to say that Dr. Payne Smith, in his introduction to Jeremiah, shows that he can appreciate the value of the Inscriptions as "materials of authentic history," while we may add that they throw still more light on the history of Isaiah's times than on those of Jeremiah.

On the disputed question of the authorship of the latter and some of the earlier chapters of the book, Dr. Kay shows both Hebrew scholarship and literary ability in his examination of the "literary evidence" in favour of the Isaiah authorship. But he entirely overlooks all the real and weighty arguments for supposing those portions of the book to have been written by some other prophet in the time of the Captivity. As has been said more than once in the *Spectator*, the question is one of great obscurity and difficulty, so much is there to be said on both sides; nor has it yet been thoroughly sifted out by the opposing critics. But no approach is made to such a settlement by those who are content, like the commentator before us, to state their own side, and misstate, or leave unstated, and therefore unanswered, that of their opponents. It is not true that "undoubtedly the main reason [for questioning the authorship] was the *a priori* assumption" that "it is inconceivable that God should communicate to man any foreknowledge or prevision of future events." The *a priori* assumption (if so it is to be called) is, that with this one exception, all Hebrew prophecy, not excluding that of the books of Daniel and the Apocalypse, takes its standing-points in the prophet's own times, and rests its predictions of the future on the basis of the present; and while this would be true no less of the latter chapters of Isaiah than of all other prophecy, if those chapters were written at the time of the Captivity, it is necessary, in order to vindicate their earlier date, to frame a special and exceptional hypothesis as to the nature of prophecy, which is applicable to them only,—the hypothesis, namely (in the words of the Dean of Westminister), of "the ecstatic transportation of the earlier prophet out of his own time into the middle of the next century." The question is not whether God could give, but whether the prophet Isaiah did possess this exceptional power; and it can only be decided on the evidence, which, as we have said, is very conflicting, and not by abusing your opponents as "unbelievers," and calling their investigations "naturalistic."

It is with some hesitation that we have inflicted on our readers so long an account of a book to a large portion of which the epithet of "silly" is more suitable than any other. But it seems right to protest against such a Commentary being offered to the laity by "bishops and clergy of the Anglican Church," with the understanding that they may expect it to be—in the words of the original prospectus—"more complete and accurate than any now accessible to English readers." We venture to say that it is less explanatory, and altogether of less worth, than any other modern English commentary of Isaiah,—even if we limit ourselves to the strictly orthodox Henderson, Alexander, Birks, and the translation of Delitzsch.

ARGUMENT AND CONVICTION.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It is a truth practically known and acted upon, but seldom admitted in terms, that the chief use of argument is not to produce conviction, at least not as between the parties to the discussion. By the time a question is ripe for the kind of discussion which leads up to a decision the persons immediately concerned, even if they are the most reasonable and open-minded of mankind, are generally committed to their own opinions beyond the possibility of conversion. Nor do they really expect that anything they say will have any immediate influence on each other's opinions or even on the opinions of interested bystanders, although the conventions of controversy reqnire them to speak as if they did. Why then, it may naturally be asked, discuss the matter at all? Any one will readily answer that the real object is to produce a general effect on the larger circle of moderately interested bystanders who are not yet committed to either side, not calculable at the time, but such that in the result materials will be found ready to work upon on future occasions. The fact is familiar: the manner and reason of the process deserve a little closer consideration.

The reasons why direct conviction is out of the question are generally to be found not only in the education, circumstances, and present state of mind of the disputants, but in the nature of the case itself. Outside the range of pure science there is hardly any question of practical importance which is capable of being effectually handled in the way of straight-forward demonstration. Politics, history, philosophy, and, we may add, the outlying branches of political economy, are for the present in the semi-scientific stage where analogies more or less probable, more or less conjectural, must be largely called in to fill the place of proof. One or

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more of these or similar subjects always comes into the mind when one tries to form a general notion of controversial discussion; and it is just this unsettled condition which makes them apt for controversy, and makes the controversies interesting to the world in general. The questions of the settled sciences are worked out with instruments whose use and whose very names are known only to experts, and by the rules of a game which outsiders do not understand. In the other cases we do not say that there are no real experts and no proper instruments; on the contrary, we believe that there are such. But for the time being it is not known which they are; that is an ordinary reasonable man cannot assume that the special knowledge of certain persons may be trusted, but must himself go into disputed questions and make his own choice between conflicting pretensions. The outcome of a particular discussion, if it has any definite outcome, is to rescue some portion of a subject from this chaotic state and win it for the field of real science. The study of language, for example, is now scientific; in the last century it was not. Many persons, even educated persons, are unaware of this and gravely put forward criticisms and conjectures which a century or so earlier would have been harmless or even laudable, in so far as they stimulated men's interest in the matter, but which are now merely absurd. So it is with political economy; so with certain departments of history. This work is done for the most part, if not altogether, as we have said, by the effect of the discussion upon third persons. And as regards them also this effect, for the reasons we have just given, is seldom, if ever, in the way of direct proof. The phrase "manière de voir" is sometimes used in a tone of disparagement to describe a state of merely prejudiced or casual opinion as opposed to reasoned conviction. But the truth is, that a "way of seeing things" is in all subjects ultimately, and in controvertible subjects proximately, the only thing to be had. The difference is whether it is or is not a reasonable way and reasonably arrived at. The right way of looking at any particular class of questions does not admit of being determined by any fixed rule, but is determined in the long run by the consensus of competent observers which is sooner or later established. When we say that in all subjects we come ultimately to a "way of seeing" we mean that even the grave sciences rest on assumptions wholly incapable of proof. How do we know the sun will rise to-morrow? At first sight one might think this question was to be answered by giving an account of the earth's diurnal revolution out of any book of astronomy. But this would be nowise to the purpose, and the only real answer is that we do not know at all; we only expect it. No formal reason can be given why the sun and planets should go on behaving at they have hitherto done, or why matter should go on gravitating. But we assume that the nature of things will go on being what it has been, because it is the only possible working rule, and has hitherto been justified by its fruits. Here we have a "manière de voir" common to all mankind, and indispensable to man's life.

The general aim of discussion, then, is to make it appear to the world, or to that part of it whose attention you can command, that your way of seeing the matter is the right and reasonable one, or at any rate more right and reasonable than your opponent's. This can never be done by the exhibition of detached arguments, however formal and conclusive on particular points. The topic must be shown up as a whole under different lights and aspects, so as to bring out the merits of your view and the defects of the other in their various applications. The object is to make other people see with your eyes and perceive, as you came to perceive, that your way, taken all round, gives more congruous and satisfactory results, and is a better guide to action, than the adversary's way. This is more than half the battle, and when it is done you may with great equanimity leave the adversary to protest that this objection has never been disposed of, and that palmary argument has never been refuted. Such matters may give him a partial dialectic triumph, but will hardly better his general position. Conviction depends on a certain general intuition which is obtained, indeed, by striking a balance among many considerations of detail (though the process is as a rule not consciously performed), but when obtained is not referable to any one of them. It may be objected that there are well-known instances of eminent persons having professed to be convinced by particular arguments on questions of great importance. This is certainly worthy of observation, but it is also to be noted that the particular arguments chosen to bear such honours are not such as to be really capable of the effects attributed to them. The convictions no doubt were sincere, but then, by a natural illusion of the mind's eye, the result of an attentive consideration of the whole case was set down to some one conspicuous, and perhaps superficial, part of the case. One celebrated single argument of this is the argument against transubstantiation from the witness of a majority of the senses. This, at least in its usual form, is absolutely irrelevant, for the simple reason that the "substance" of the scholastic philosophy and Roman theology is, by its very definition, a thing about which the senses can give no information whatever. And the reader who thinks fit to amuse himself by examining other celebrated arguments will probably find them equally inconclusive in one way or another. Generally they are, from the opposite point of view, halting or sophistical. From their own point of view they are rather maxims than arguments. In fact, they are compendious reminders of the "manière de voir" which they really presuppose.

All this is well known to the masters of dialectic and accordingly they give comparatively little of their work to making direct attacks, and still less to answering the direct attacks of others. They know better than to accept battle on the enemy's ground. They master his case, but in order to deal with it in their own way and hold up the wrong side of it. Thus it is that from the days of Plato downwards banter and ridicule have been acknowledged and efficient weapons of controversy. Those who cannot use them vainly cry out, and will vainly cry out to the end of time, that epigrams are not syllogisms, and ridicule is not argument. The syllogisms are forgotten and the epigrams live. Voltaire's writings may, perhaps, be taken as the most brilliant modern example of the indirect methods of dialectic. His sustained argument, when he commits himself to such a thing, is little or not at all better than that of other people; but his power of exposing absurdities by accumulating unexpected comparisons and consequences is unrivalled. The same thing may be observed—of course in a widely different form—in a conversation of another great man of the last century, in all other respects as different from Voltaire as possible. Voltaire sets any given subject with unerring felicity in the light of the French philosophy of the eighteenth century. So far as that point of view is appropriate, he always says the right thing, and so that the reader must feel it to be the right thing if he is at all capable of responding to that mood. Dr. Johnson says to any given thing exactly what the instinct of English common sense has to say to it; and, as far as that instinct is trustworthy for the particular matter in hand, one feels that is just what ought to have been said. Both are frequently wrong, and the errors of both are pretty sure to be instructive. Both are often enough right to have deserved the thanks of mankind apart from purely literary merit, and there can be no doubt that the work of both was far more effectually done than it could have been by any amount of formal dissertation.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 7th November, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,730.78
Merchandise, &c.	$ 669.05
Total.	$8,399 83

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,568.40
Merchandise, &c.	$ 774.11
	$8,342.51

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 14th November, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,676.96
Merchandise, &c.	$ 506.91
Total.	$7,183.87

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,008.38
Merchandise, &c.	$ 869.01
Total.	$8,877.39

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 7th November, 1875.

Passengers.....22,710.	Amount...	Yen 4,826·225.
Luggage, Parcels,		„ 130·195.
Goods,		„ 176·208.
Total.....		Yen 5,132·926.
Corresponding period last year.....		Yen 4,656·592.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16, *Lotus*, British steamer, Gray, 1,406, from London, via Hongkong, Nov. 7. General, to E Fischer & Co.

Nov. 16, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Nov. 8, Mails and General, to M M. Co.

Nov. 17, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,046, from Hongkong, Nov. 9. Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Nov. 18. *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Nov. 11. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16. *Bombay*, British steamer, Davis, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O, Co.

Nov. 17, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M B. Co.

Nov. 18. *Hertha*, German frigate, Captain Knoor, for a cruise.

Nov. 18, *Alexandra*, British barque, Lamont, 886, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain

Nov. 19, *Hiogo Maru* Japanese steamer, Vroom, 690, for Hakodate, General, despatched by, M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Bombay* for Hongkong.—Messrs. A. H. Johnson, F. da Rosa, M. Zobel de Zangrousky, Mazzoldi and Inzowina.

Per British steamer *Lotus* from London, via Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Crane and child.

Per M. M. steamer *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Murata, Tsuda, Nakano, and Ribeiro.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, and two Children, Miss Cattell. Mrs. Hoane, Mr. Landsbury, Mrs. Clupp. and Infant; three Chinese on deck.

Per Steam-ship *Genkai Maru*, for Shanghai, &c —Mr. and Mrs. Winton, Mrs. and Miss Green, Mrs White and Infant. Mrs. Goodrich, Madame Leonowa, Baron Von Holleben. Mrs Irving, Messrs. Shinagawa, Machida, Kurooka, Otto, Stanley, Wamer, Gridnine, Newman, Coppenhagen, N. J. Newwitter Miss North. Schoening, Von Fischer, Monbel, Kirby, Roules, F. T. dos Remedios. Felix V. Ribeiro, Lanksbun, Kobayashi. Steerage.—99 Japanese, 5 Chinese, and 10 Foreigners

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris and child, Mrs Skelding, Messrs Toshida, Shand, Tokima, Satow, Yoshida, Kah, Mitsui, Tominota, Kishiuna, Snigewaza, and 192 Japanese, 9 Chinese, and 1 European in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Bombay* for Hongkong.—

Silk to London	97 bales.
France	163 „
Total...	260 bales.
Silk-worms' eggs...	194 cases.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong.

Sundries	1,363
Sugar	2,810
ex: "*Golconda*"	223
ex: "*Sunda*"	10
Total Packages,... ...	4,406

Per Steam-ship *Genkai Maru*:—

Treasure...	$33,500

REPORTS.

The *Menzaleh* reports, very severe weather since the second day after leaving Hongkong.

The Steam-ship *Malacca* reports left Hongkong November 9th, at 2.15 p.m., experienced fresh head winds and fine weather to "Breaker Point," thence to Namki strong monsoon with high sea and cloudy weather: Namki to Toyi Masaki, moderate E. N. E. winds, fine weather. Toyi Masaki to Rock Island—first part—moderate unsteady winds and dull cloudy weather accompanied with heavy rain, followed by fresh N. E wind and high sea; thence to port moderate N. E. breeze and fine weather. Arrived in Yokohama on the 16th November, at 9.30 p.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco	... Alaska	P. M. S. S. Co.	... 25th Nov.
San Francisco	... Oceanic...	O. & O. Co. ...	... 10th Dec.
Hongkong ...	... Volga	M. M. Co. ...	... 23rd Nov.
Shanghai ...	... Nagoya Maru ...	M. B. Co.... ...	... 24th Nov.
Hongkong ...	... Malacca	P. & O. Co. ...	... 30th Nov.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

For China Ports, with goods for Japan.

From Liverpool.—"Glenroy" str.; "Achilles"; "Glaucus" s.s.

For Japan Direct.

From London, for Yokohama.—"F. C. Clarke"; "Flying Spur;" "Albuera"; "Cathaya"; "Western Chief;" "Venice" s. s.

From Monte Video for Yokohama.—"Airola."

From London for Hiogo.—"Kashgar."

From Shields.—"Ariantes."

From Cardiff.—"Vichna."

From New York.—"Chas C. Leary". For Hiogo.—"Rishd. Lattley"; "Hafrofjan"; "Hope."; "Nightingale"; "Regulus."

From Hamburg.—"Christian".

From Liverpool.—"Lochleven Castle."

LOADING.

At Liverpool for China Ports.—"Deucalion" s.s.; "Anchises" s.s; "Ajax" s.s.

At London, for Yokohama, Hiogo, &c.—"Ullock"; "Banda"; "Bengal" s.s.; "Montgomeryshire" s. s.; "Burmese."

"Berkeley, Sept 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

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Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m:

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THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

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LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton.—At the beginning of the week a moderate demand for *Shirting* and *Yarns* was perceptible, but large supplies having since arrived the requirements of the trade have been promptly satisfied. Prices in general are but little changed.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.... $1.95 to $2.05	60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce ... 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom. 2.30 to 2.55	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb... 0.75 to 1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ „ 2.25 to 2.60	Black Velvets			Nominal ... 8.50 to 10.00
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ... 2.60 to 3.00	English Drills 15 lb.	40 yds,	30 in....	3.30 to 3.40
				Taffachelas	12 yds,	43 in....	2.55 to 2.70

Yarns.

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul...	$30.00 to 34.50	No. 38 to 42... ... ...per picul...	$41.50 to 45.50
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul...	$26 50 to 41.00	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „ ...	—

Woollens.—The same stagnation prevails and most articles in *Woollens* are entirely neglected, a position which even the willingness of holders to grant concessions fails to amend. Quotations may therefore be taken to be nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6 25 to 7.80	Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4 75 to 5.25	Multicolored „	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to	52 in...	0.80 to 1 20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0 25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to	56 in...	0.65 to 0 75
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	6.25 to 7 25	Pilots	54 in. to	56 in...	0.42½ to 0 50
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18 50 to 19.00	Union	54 in. to	56 in...	0.50 to 0 70
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.	...per lb...	0.40 to 0.42½
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in,...	0.18½to 0.20				

Sugar, &c.—During the closing week there have been no sales of *Formosa Sugars*. China descriptions are all quoted lower and shew a heavy loss to importers.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul....	3.70 to 3.85	China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul ...	4.40 to 4 90
in Basket ... ... „ ...	3.60 to 3.75	„ No. 6 E-pak ... ... „ ...	4 00 to 4 10
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... „ ...	7.90 to 8 00	Swatow... .. .. „ ...	3.00 to 3.10
„ No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... „ ...	6.80 to 7.20	Daitong... ... ... „ ...	3 20 to 3.30
„ No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... „ ...	6.00 to 6 50	Japan Rice ... ... „ ...	3 25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... „ ...	5.20 to 5 70	Kerosine Oil... ... ...per case ...	2.60

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 11th instant, arrivals are 740 bales, and settlements about 500 bales. Prices are receding and a decline of $5 to $15 may be reported to have taken place during the past week.

Silk-worm's Eggs.—Total arrivals are 820,000 and total settlements amount to 670,000 cards. Holders are realising their stocks at any price, good annual green selling at $0.05.

Tea.—Business has been unimportant during the past week, settlements amounting only to 1,600 piculs. "Finest" and Choice" goods have been more freely offered and a marked decline is perceptible in these classes.

The *Fleetwing* is expected here from Kobe to fill up for New York.

Common	$16.00 to 20 00	Fine	$33.00 to 35.00
Good Common	21.00 to 23 00	Finest	$36.00 to 39 00
Medium	24.00 to 27.00	Choice	$41.00 to 44.00
Good Medium	29.00 to 31.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Business during the past week has been exceptionally dull and sterling-rates close weaker both for Bank Bills and Private Paper.

Rates close as follows:—			
STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s. 0d.	ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	par.
„ Bank Bills on demand.....	3s. 11⅞d. to 4s.	„ Private 10 days' sight.....	¼ per cent disct.
„ Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1⅛d. to ⅜	ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	98
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.18	„ 30d. sight Private	100½
„ Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.24	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97
On SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	72⅜	„ 30 days sight Private	100
„ Private 10 days sight	72⅞	Gold Yen.....	par.
		Kinsats.....	403

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. *Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 12ms.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest, importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s., 1s 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10., 1s., 1s. 3d, and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s., and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s, 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s, 15s., and 20s. per gallon.
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS in every in shade of colour and variety of price.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount, or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.

LONDON: AND

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E.C., & GRAVEL LANE,
SOUTHWARK, S.E.

May 22, 1875. 3ins. 1f.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

A CHEMICAL PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS, WITH THE VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS QUINIA, CYPRIPEDEN, XANTHOXYLIN, &c.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞ *CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.*

Wholesale Agents for—

BOMBAY.....D. S. KEMP & Co.
MADRAS.....BARRIE & Co.
COLOMBO.....O'HALLORAN BROS.

Export Agents.

NORTON WATNEY Co.,
107, Southwark Street, London, S. E.

Yokohama, September 11, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to

WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any port town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns, sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 48.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 27, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th November, at Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, Tokei, by the Rev. W. B. Wright, M.A., the Rev. ALEX. CROFT SHAW, M.A., to MARY ANN, daughter of the late James Cattell, Esq., of London.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd November, at No. 134 Yokohama, MARIE-HERCULE-PAUL CARREY, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, in his 51st year.

At the Imperial College of Engineering, Yedo, on the 26th inst., JOHN DUNCAN FERGUSON, the beloved son of Henry and Marie Dyer, aged 4 months and 14 days.

The funeral will leave the College for Yokohama, at 2 P.M. on Sabbath.

Notes of the Week.

While it is obvious that the progress of Russia in Asia should be carefully watched, and most of all by England, and while, in our opinion, no reliance whatever should be placed in any assurances made in St. Petersburg on this question, we cannot but look upon the idea that she cherishes any hope or expectation of becoming mistress of Japan as in the highest degree improbable. That she would gladly possess Yezo is probable enough. Sagalin has no harbours, and the ports in eastern Siberia and Kamschatka are miserable places as winter quarters for her squadron, and though the exchange of the Kuriles for Sagalin has been greatly to her advantage, it is impossible to say that the possession of such rights as Japan enjoyed in Sagalin was of any real advantage to her. But Yezo is undoubtedly an integral part of the Empire, and could not be torn from it except after a contest which laid Tokio at the feet of the Russians, and this could not be done by the mere bombardment of the city from the bay. Tokio might be laid in ashes and the nation itself wholly unaffected by the disaster, except perhaps being made more defiant in resistance. It might indeed be beyond the power of Japan to retaliate such an injury, but assuredly the Japanese Empire is not to be seized and could not be held on this account. The subjugation of this Empire would require a very large army in at least three divisions, and considering the enormous distance Russia lies from her base of action, the transportation of any such army there is wholly out of the question. If people imagine that these Russian settlements on the east coast of Asia are places of any strength or importance, except as marking the extent of the Russian grasp, they are entirely mistaken. They contain small garrisons, convict establishments, and the necessary civil and military officers to control the two. But beyond this they are nothing. They have no trade. Life in them is rude, inhospitable and isolated in the highest degree, and there is no population at the back of them from whence to draw men or supplies. The extension of Russian territory in Central Asia has been very much what that of England has been in India, the result of the force of circumstances, and, unlike our own, it seems to us to constitute at least as much danger as advantage to her. Besides, look at her own internal condition. There are forces at work in Russia which give grave anxiety to her rulers, and if she had a free Press for one week—for one day only—there would come from it such a burst of discontent and destructive forces as many of the high Russian officials themselves have no conception of, for no Russian dare speak of such matters to a civil or military officer, and no word is uttered by the Press which has not first had the approval of the censor's eye.

But be all this as it may, Japan is safe enough from external aggression unless she breaks up from internal weakness, and of this we see not the slightest danger. The national and patriotic feeling is strong, the army is year by year becoming more efficient and better equipped, and the same may be said of the navy. Education is doing much, trade not as much as might be hoped, but still something, and the whole nation is in forward motion. Reforms which could not have been attempted ten years ago can now be carried with ease, on account of the strong and universal feeling that a new path has been entered upon and must be persevered in. There are some bad features in the present condition of affairs, and they should be looked well in the face and reformed. The production of the country does not increase as it ought; such accumulated wealth as it possesses,—and it is not much—does little in fertilising commerce. The banking system is miserable, and private credit in a most wretched state from the absence of all honest principle among the traders. Much of the money appropriated for public purposes of all kinds disappears, instead of being applied to those purposes, and many improvements might be made were there less jealousy and more unanimity among the heads of the great civil and military departments. All these points, however, through of great importance, are capable of being dealt with gradually by able men, and will doubtless be thus dealt with. But, meanwhile, the signs of advance cannot be gainsaid, and looking to the poverty of the country—in comparison, that is, with the state it should have been in had its social condition during the past two hundred years been more satisfactory—we must not expect a rapid rise in material prosperity. Neither, however, need we fear any decay or disintegration, and from these alone is anything to be apprehended as the precursor of foreign aggression

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Dr. Hoffmann, who has for four years held the post of principal of the Medical College of Tokio, and during part of this time has acted as the physician to the Imperial family, left Japan on Wednesday last for Europe viâ China. The assiduity with which he discharged the important duties devolving on him, the skill, experience and insight he displayed in the practice of his profession, his unassuming yet assuring manner, and the unpurchased readiness with which he dispensed his assistance among all classes in Tokio, combined to procure for him a reputation and an amount of personal regard which have probably had no parallels in the history of the intercourse of foreigners with this country. It

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is the special privilege of the trusted physician to enlist in a more ample degree than any other professional adviser, the feeling of confidence and friendship of those who consult him habitually, and the intimate personal intercourse of Dr. Hoffman with the leading members of the Government and the highest circles of Japanese society, has not only given him an unequalled opportunity of studying the private life of the Japanese, but has done that which is more important for foreigners identified with Japan, viz, promoted a feeling of trust and confidence in them which is far less general than we would gladly see it. In this sense, Dr. Hoffmann has been a power in this country for unmixed good. There may be men of his profession in Japan as able, conscientious, liberal and assiduous as himself. But it has been the happy accident of his position and his personal qualities that he has thrown round the name of the foreigner a halo of confidence and regard, if not affection, which cannot be without its good effects in our intercourse with this people. To those who are ignorant of the less known history of Dr. Hoffmann's career in this country, these words may seem to convey overstrained praise or even somewhat of flattering compliment. Those, however, who are more intimate with it will hardly thus accuse us, and it affords us sincere gratification to pay this just tribute to one who has done excellent service here, and has thrown an enviable lustre on the German name in Japan.

Nor must we omit to mention the departure of Dr. Müller, with whom Dr. Hoffmann has been associated in the Medical College at Tokio, and who has also returned to Europe. More purely a surgeon, we believe, than a physician, he has not, if we are rightly informed, had the same opportunities as his colleague of acquiring that personal influence among the Japanese of which we have spoken above. But he has employed his undoubted abilities with success, and his social qualities brought him many adherents who witnessed his departure with sincere regret. As President of the German Asiatic Society—a post to which he was elected after the retirement from of it Mr. Von Brandt,—he worked zealously to further the interests and promote the usefulness of the institution, and the last volume of its transactions contains a valuable contribution from his pen on the subject of music, an art to which he was warmly devoted. The contribution, which we purpose translating on an early occasion, forms the sequel to a previous paper on the same subject, a translation of which we laid before our readers in October, last year.

We have had the pleasure of inspecting a large and elaborate survey map of the European settlement of Yokohama, prepared for two English Insurance Companies by Mr. Samuel Parry, Architect and Surveyor. The map, which is on the scale of 100 feet to one inch, exhibits with much minuteness and exactitude the various lots and the buildings which occupy them, corrected to the month of September last. It comprises also a general map of the native town of Benten, and embraces the railway terminus in its plan, forming thus a scheme of unusually large proportions. The execution of this work has, we are assured, occupied considerable time. It bears, indeed, the impress of the conscientious labour and fidelity in detail which its compiler brought to his intricate task and does him much credit.

The death of Mons. Paul Carrey, under perplexing and lamentable circumstances, has caused much gloom among the French residents and those who had the pleasure of the deceased gentleman's acquaintance. He had spent about a year in this country and made many friends whom his intelligence had attracted and his pleasant manners retained about him. He had taken his passage, we understand, for the early stage at least of his homeward voyage, when he met his death by the discharge of his gun under circumstances which it is impossible to explain with any certainty. He had served with distinction in the French army, and his family is one of high respectability. His funeral was very numerously attended.

We have received from Messrs. Mallory, Wheeler & Co. of Connecticut, with the request that we would take some notice of it, a book which seems to us one of the most beautiful specimens of typographical and illustrative art, of its kind, which has ever been issued from the press, and some idea of the care and expense bestowed on it may be formed when we say that the edition which it represents has cost upwards of $80,000 in its preparation. The firm of Mallory, Wheeler & Co. is engaged in the manufacture of locks of every description, apparently on a very large scale, and the book in question contains illustrations of the various specimens of their work, of which it forms a very costly and sumptuous advertisement. In Europe sums of this kind are rarely spent upon a book except by some crowned head or munificent noble, for some antiquarian, archeological or other purpose connected with the higher departments of art; and viewing the matter from something of an European stand-point, we are somewhat embarrassed in noticing the expenditure of a sum of money which would have given us a splendid illustrated monograph of the ruined temples or theatres of Asia Minor or Greece, upon a collection of locks, ingenious and valuable as these articles of manufacture may be. It is impossible to go into raptures over an engraving of any lock, however ingenious, intricate and defiant, and the bestowal of a sumptuous typography upon the description and price of it—a typography fit alone for some imperial or national edition of the Bible, or one of the world's five greatest poets—only excites in our mind regret at the disparity of the means used and the nobility of the end sought to be attained. We greatly value the compliment implied by the sending of the work to us, and the flattering letter which accompanies it, and we are quite ready to acknowledge that the book itself forms a monument of the enterprise and prodigality of the firm of whose productions it gives so many and such beautiful illustrations. But we must not be considered ungracious for not sharing in an enthusiasm which seems to us but poorly bestowed on such objects, or for regretting that so vast an expenditure has been lavished on a work of such a character.

An exhibition of flowers and plants, which brought together a large number of visitors native and foreign, has been held during the past two days in the large room of the Machigaisho. The collection comprised the few flowers in season and a large variety of dwarfed and other shrubs. The exhibition will be continued this evening and will close to-morrow, Sunday.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

A pedestrian race took place yesterday morning, the start being made from the the Eastern Club, Yokohama, at an early hour. The course selected was the road viâ Kanazawa and Kamakura to Katase, returning thence by the Tokaido and through Totska home. We give the names of the four competitors first to return, their hours of starting and arrival, and may add that the winner, Mr. Snow, has subjected himself to disqualification by the umpires for having thoughtlessly placed his hand upon a *jinrikisha* whose driver he had hired to guide him.

	Time of Starting.	*Time allowed.*	*Arrive.*
		h. m.	
Mr. Ford	6.05 a.m.	1 05	2.25
„ Thorpe	6.34 „	47	3.05
„ Eyton	7.10 „	33	3.28
„ Snow	7.45 „	Scratch.	3.16

We observe in the *Japan Herald* a contradiction of the untruthful statement of a local newspaper that, in the collision between the Police and some men of the *Hertha* on Sunday last, a foreign policeman had been robbed by one of the latter of $1.50. The statement has occasioned much annoyance and its contradiction should receive the utmost publicity.

A pleasant evening's entertainment was given on Saturday evening at the German Club, under whose auspices two little vaudevilles were performed by some of its members. The following synopsis of the pieces rendered may be of interest.

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LIST UND PHLEGMA.

By the will of a deceased aunt, who has constituted her heiress to her estate, *Adolphine*, a girl of lively and impressionable character, finds herself left subject to the control of her elder brother, *von Ruhleben*, a wealthy landed proprietor of stoical and imperturbable temper. Separated by circumstances from his sister since her childhood, and ignorant that she has pledged her affections to a lover, *Baron Palm*, he has deemed it prudent to forbid her marriage until she shall have attained her twenty-fifth year. To obtain a reversal of this decision *Palm* gains the friendship of *Ruhleben*, with whom he wagers, that should the latter during the subsequent forty-eight hours lose his temper, *Adolphine's* hand shall reward her lover; should he, on the contrary, preserve his imperturbability the Baron shall forfeit his country-seat. The confederates introduce *Ruhleben*, who visits the provincial capital to prosecute a law suit, to a private residence which they represent to him as an inn, and here expose him to the annoying visits of a scolding hostess, a drunken landlord, a *prima donna* who mistakes him for the director of the opera-house and the lawyer whom he intends to consult, characters personated by *Adolphine* and her lover. With admirable fortitude he preserves his temper undisturbed until news is brought to him that his wife and child are dead, when at length his philosophy forsakes him and he rates the *soi-disante* hostess with a violent outburst of anger. But he is speedily undeceived by the Baron, and being reassured of the safety of his wife, *Louise*, who presents herself before him, he admits at once the loss of his wager, and rewards the happy stratagem of the lovers by consenting to their immediate union.

To this succeeded

WERR ISST MIT.

Guste, the honest and faithful *factotum* of *Duval*, a retired tradesman living on his rents, is to celebrate her master's birthday by dining with him, an event to which she has long looked forward, and an honour the prospect of which somewhat overpowers her. Just before dinner *Appel*, an old friend of *Duval's*, arrives from the country and proposes to stay to dinner, a course which, as it would displace *Guste*, she is determined to prevent. She succeeds in getting *Appel* out of the way at the customary hour of dinner, but he returns just as her master and she have sat down to table, and she has to rise to give up her place. She is sent to the cellar to fetch some wine, but, under the pretence that she cannot find it, prevails on *Duval* to go for it, and takes the opportunity afforded by his absence to frighten *Appel* into the belief that he is mad, and liable to commit all manner of atrocities during his paroxysms, one of which she expects will seize him immediately. *Appel* wishes to rush away, but *Duval* returns before he can do so, and forces him to sit down to table. The conversation at dinner, which is suggested by the dishes, makes *Appel* think that *Duval* will cut off his ears, and he rushes off without his hat and with a silver spoon in his hand. *Duval* and *Guste* again sit down. *Appel* is brought in by the police and accuses *Duval* of the intention to murder him, and *Guste*, fearful of the consequences, confesses that she laid the plot in revenge for having her place taken from her. The explanation is accepted, and *Duval*, *Appel* and herself all sit down to table in restored harmony.

The band of H.I.M.S. *Hertha* was in attendance, and performed a selection of music in the course of the evening, and a dance brought the entertainment to a close.

Dr. Hoffmann was honoured yesterday with a farewell audience of their Majesties the Mikado and the Empress, previous to his departure for Europe by the mail of this morning. The Mikado is understood to have expressed his appreciation of the services Dr. Hoffman had rendered in the Medical Department of Education at Tokio, and his own sense of personal obligation for the services rendered to himself and family by Dr. Hoffmann in his capacity as Court-Physician, in which latter acknowledgement he was graciously joined by the Empress. Dr. Hoffmann was further presented with some valuable objects of Japanese art and manufacture in honour of the occasion.

That the robbery of the American Consulate on Sunday night should have been safely effected is less surprising than that the thieves managed to escape with their booty unobserved. The entrance to the premises could not have been difficult from the nature of its position, and the slight fastening of the safe allowed of easy access to its contents. With the exception of the money and stamps taken, which amounted to over $200, the rest of the property seems to be of small intrinsic value and hardly worth removing. It is difficult to understand that the thieves should have embarrassed themselves with such impediments to their flight as Consular seals or drawers, and their escape under the circumstances reflects seriously upon the Municipal Police.

We were not aware that any attempt to propagate the gum tree of Australia had been made in Yedo. We read, however, in the *Akebono Shimbun* that a large number of these trees which had been planted round the castle moat were rooted up or broken on the night of the 20th instant, from reasons and by persons unknown. We believe the trees in question to be the common acacia, of which a quantity of seed was furnished to the *Kaitakushi* some short time since.

The unwonted and picturesque spectacle of a torchlight procession lent a little temporarylife and gaiety on Tuesday night to the usually gloomy and torpid thoroughfares of the settlement.

At half-past seven o'clock the numerous friends of Dr. Müller, late of the Imperial Medical Department, assembled at the Oriental Hotel to join in a farewell barquet in his honour, to which some hundred members of the German and kindred communities sat down. The excellent repast was followed by speeches which must have assured the object of the feast of the warm regard in which he was held by his compatriots, and of the regret with which they contemplated his coming departure, to which he, on his part, feelingly responded. Shortly after ten o'clock the company left the house and, each bearing a torch, formed into rank and preceded by the band of the Russian frigate accompanied Dr. Müller to the German Club, taking the route of the Bund. On arriving at the Club Dr. Hilgendorf made a short speech, conveying to their departing guest their best wishes for his happiness and for a fortunate and safe return to the Fatherland. Lusty cheers were then given by the company, who after singing a national song retired to the German Club to renew their leave-taking with the genial friend whom they were so soon to lose.

We learn that it is not improbable that General Saigo will shortly be entrusted with a private mission to Corea.

There are some rather ingenious but clumsily executed forgeries about, at least in the island of Yezo, of the Frankfort 10 *sen* note. The Chinese character for 10, which becomes 20 by the addition of another stroke above the parallel necessary to the formation of the character, is thus transformed, the second parallel being neatly gummed on over the first. The forgery is noticeable directly attention is called to it, but might otherwise easily escape detection. The Government has doubtless been made aware of the fraud.

A temporary suspension of traffic on the Great Northern Company's Vladiwostock cable has occurred. It is hoped to resume communication in a few days.

A box, containing the five seals stolen from the U. S. Consulate, was yesterday morning found by some coolies on Mr. Stephen's compound No. 88, on the creek. The seals have been returned to the U. S. Consulate.

The celebration of the Harvest Festival on the 23rd instant, by the Japanese was accompanied by the usual display of flags in the native town. The houses were gaily illuminated in the evening.

The brother of the King of Loochoo had an interview with the Mikado at the Imperial Palace on the 23th instant.

The remains of the late M. Carrey were committed to the earth on Wednesday afternoon in the presence of the Belgian Minister, the French and American Consuls and the Colonel and Officers of the French Military Mission.

Mr. Dave Carson gave another performance on Wednesday, and promises, in a final entertainment, to be given this evening, to explain the mode in which the cabinet trick is effected.

The Editor of the *Hioron Shimbun*, having again brought himself within the grasp of the law, has been placed under police *surveillance*.

The S.S. *Bombay* with the English Mails of the 15th October, left Hongkong at 9 A.M. on the 23rd instant.

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It would be difficult at the moment to regard with any seriousness the project of a new newspaper enterprise, even if we were not sufficiently warned off such a conclusion by the terms of the following manifesto of the promised *Kobe Chronicle*. The author of the *jeu d'esprit* may, we imagine, be easily guessed.

"The absence of a Newspaper being apparent in the settlement, it is proposed to establish *The Kobe Chronicle*.

"Imperfect shipping intelligence and delusive auction advertisements are the appropriate journalistic *pabulum* of a new-born community; but the appetite of maturity craves a nourishment more suitable to its advanced development, and this food *The Kobe Chronicle* is prepared to furnish.

"The growing proportions of this—the outport of the great commercial emporium of Osaka; its advantageous position as the agricultural centre of the empire; and the political *status* it derives from its proximity to the ancient Capital of the Mikado alike designate Kobe as the focus of the wealth, worth, and wisdom of Japan.

"In addition to the solid advantages enumerated above, the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its scenery constitute attractions which cannot fail, shortly, to make Kobé the *sanatorium* of the East. Hither will flock in search of health or enjoyment, from India, Australia, China, and the countless isles of the great Pacific Sea, the hepatic hypochondriac, the sufferer from zymotic disease, and the peripatetic pilgrim of pleasure. To announce its existence to such a valuable constituency will be part of the mission of *The Kobe Chronicle*.

"To furnish full and *reliable* commercial intelligence and statistics to the morcantile communities of Japan will, of course, be the first object of the proprietors of the new journal. Most liberal arrangements with the various Telegraph companies are in contemplation, for the supply of early and exclusive information, by wire, from all the great money markets of the world; whilst the assistance of the heads of the leading financial and mercantile establishments of the port will enable *The Kobe Chronicle* to ensure completeness and accuracy in the compilation of its local Market Reports.

"Already many local institutions, of both a private and municipal character, have been founded in Kobé; and these require a representative organ, which, regardless alike of personal *pique* and vulgar clamour, will fearlessly foster every project that tends to add to the well-being of the world, and to confirm the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon Race. This position *The Kobe Chronicle* aspires to fill.

"The political creed of the new journal will be of a strictly conservative complexion. Advocating the establishment and maintenance, upon a firm basis, of the legitimate government of the country, and supporting an enlightened foreign policy, suitable to the peculiar requirements of the age,—it will oppose *an uncompromising front* to all that savours of corruption or dishonesty, no matter under what patronage it appears, or what the nationality it disgraces with its stain.

"As an advertising medium, *The Kobe Chronicle* presents more than the customary peculiar and unusual advantages. The extensive support in this direction, already promised, will enable its directory to adopt a tariff wh.ch, for liberality, will compare most favourably with any journal in the East.

"Shakespeare has wisely said:—

"Be checked for silence: but never taxed for speech;"

and a prospectus should rather be meagre than diffuse. Enough has probably been written to indicate the scope and aim of *The Kobe Chronicle*. To advance the general interests humanity; to guide the tottering footsteps of this, the latest addition to the family of nations: and to increase, in a praiseworthy manner, their private revenues;—these are the lofty inspirations and legitimate objects of its projectors; and without further preface, they launch their venture upon the sea of Public Opinion."

It is intended, we understand, to despatch a small party of Japanese artificers to the United States with the view of erecting some buildings there. The *Hochi Shimbun* does not mention the locality, but we may presume that they proceed to Philadelphia.

The *Nichi Nichi* mentions that the *Kuadzoku* of the capital have intimated their intention to build a schoolhouse in each ward in Tokio at their individual expense.

The *Hochi Shimbun* intimates that Shimadzu Saburô has received an invitation to attend at the Jakônoma, a place of consultation in which questions which are brought before the Cabinet or the Mikado are previously discussed.

It is said that some trouble is brewing in the North and that disturbances have occurred in the Awamori *ken*.

The *Japan Herald* mentions the appointment of Colonel Dunn, who has for some time past been connected with a native Kerosene Company, as Secretary to the Japanese Commissioners to the Exhibition at Philadelphia.

A large party of German naval officers of H. I. M.'s ship [illegible] visited the castle garden in Yedo yesterday.

The proposed entertainment at Hamagoten in honour of the brother of the King of the Loochoo was postponed on account of his illness.

A native newspaper observes that the people of some of the country districts are so impressed with the probability of a coming war with Corea that they are making preparations for its out-break.

The French Consular Offices will be temporarily removed to the premises 74, Main Street, which have been rented for the purpose.

The *Akebono Shimbun* writes as follows on the subject of the dulness of trade: We had reason to hope that with an abundant harvest and a resulting low price of food we might fairly look forward to more prosperous times. Trade, however, continues stagnant, and, if may believe current report, the amount of business transactions scarcely exceeds one-third of the average of ordinary times.

This unprecedented condition of business we are told to ascribe to the fact of the numerous dismissals of officials, and to the uncertainty and apprehension which the Corean embroglio has occasioned in mens' minds.

A large and apparently important meeting which took place a few days since at the Kofuku Anzen sha Hall in Yedo, would seem to have given some food for conversation to the *quid nuncs* of the capital. It is supposed to have been a meeting of the *Kuadzoku*, gathered together for the purpose of consulting on the subject of their pensions.

Kato a member of the *Genro-In* is said to have sent in his resignation.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 21st November, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,377.21
Merchandise, &c.	$ 703.12
Total	$8,080.33

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,883.77
Marchandise, &c	$ 780.34
Total	$8,664.11

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 14th November, 1875.

Passengers, 16,849½.	Amount.....	Yen 3,718·24
Luggage and Parcels	"	89·403
Goods	"	196.004
Total Amount.....		Yen 4,003·647
Corresponding period last year		Yen 4,657·932

We hear that a prospecting party will shortly sink a shaft between here and Takashima, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a payable lode is to be found. There is every possibility of the prospectors being successful, for it is generally believed that large deposits of coal are embedded in the bowels of the earth in the immediate neighbourhood of Nagasaki. Should this new venture turn out to be a success, it will add materially to the importance and prosperity of Nagasaki.—*Rising Sun.*

Of late business seems to have slightly improved at this port though the sudden rise of freights between China and Yokohama caused a little embarrassment, which, in a measure, has been overcome. In some imported goods a tolerable amount of activity has been displayed between holders and buyers, and prices have advanced. The various qualities of sugar have found ready purchasers, but transactions in cotton have been limited. For some export articles there has been enquiry. Tobacco for instance has been in demand and also wax: but teas have not sold well, and prices have declined.—*Rising Sun.*

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THE POLICE.

A LATE rather serious *fracas* between the police and some men-of-war's men from the *Hertha* suggests a few remarks upon the very difficult duties the police have to discharge, and the attitude which the foreign Residents, who are deeply interested in the peace and security of the settlement, should, as it seems to us, endeavour to take and maintain in regard to them. Into the particulars of the special affray referred to, it is wholly unnecessary to enter, though one or two incidents of it seem to betray an entire absence among the sailors of those principles which are implied in the expression "a fair fight." For instance, it is in evidence that one of the men seized a stout pole and brought it to bear as a kind of battering ram on the police, while others broke up a neighbouring railing apparently with the same end in view. Clasp knives seem to have been used with vigour, and nothing but thick winter clothing appears to have protected one of the constables from attempts at stabbing which might easily have proved fatal in milder weather.

But what is the problem these policemen have to solve? They are called on to preserve order in this settlement, and to prevent its peace and security being disturbed or threatened. Unfortunately, however, they are men inferior in size and physical power to the men of the western races, and their duties are precisely those in which this inferiority tells most. Apart, too, from his superior muscular force, the foreigner is excited to unusual passion by any attempt of an oriental to lay hands on him, and an arrest to which he would patiently submit in Europe makes his blood boil in Asia with a fury which doubles his strength, even if it somewhat detracts from the skill with which greater coolness would enable him to employ it. Must not an arrest under these circumstances involve a greater amount of struggle than is usual among ourselves, and is it reasonable that when it has to be made under circumstances in which violence in the offenders is met with violence by the police, all the outcry against the alleged brutality is directed against the latter? It was our fortune a very few weeks back to witness one of these struggles which we do not misrepresent in the following words. A half-drunken sailor from a man-of-war in port, who had been disturbing a quiet street by roaring a stave to the glorification of his native land and jostling every one who came in his way, and whose proper destination was, of course, the station-house, found that he was attracting the attentions of the police. Finding two large stones, each about the size of a man's fist, he seized and showed that he intended to use them if any attempt were made to arrest him. The police contrived to get hold of him, however, and a furious struggle ensued, the sailor lying sometimes on his face, sometimes on his back, and exerting every muscle he possessed to defeat his captors. Of course, a struggle of this kind involves very rough, if not revolting, features. The police are four or five to one, and the sympathy of the by-standers is at once enlisted in favour of the drunken hero who is defying his persecutors, in entire forgetfulness of the fact that the initiative in all this brutality is taken by the one man, and the others are only using the necessary force to secure and detain him until he is fit to be trusted at large again.

Doubtless there have been cases where the police have been somewhat more severe in the use of their truncheons than was absolutely necessary, and they should be cautioned against any tendency in this direction. But so long as passion on the one side has to be met with brute force on the other, and neither the wills nor the muscles of men can be adjusted by nicely graduated machinery to the exact necessities of every special case, so long will there be some danger in this direction. But the support and sympathy of the Residents should be reserved for the police, not for the drunken men with whom they have to deal. In the late affair with the *Hertha's* men this certainly was the case, some by-standers having given very efficient aid to the constables. But there is notoriously a disposition to take part with the offenders as against the preservers of the peace, and the feeling of race or nationality rises to disturb, even if not to overthrow, that sense of justice which should be the true dictator and dispenser of our sympathies. The difficult task which devolves on the Japanese of dealing with cases of violence and assault is largely increased by the outcry almost invariably made after an affray of this kind on the score of 'brutality.' We frankly confess we have no such tenderness; nor, so far as we have had opportunities of judging, do the police use more violence to effect their purpose that is fairly demanded by the necessities of the case. We are profoundly indifferent to the nationality of a roaring savage who disturbs a peaceful street and threatens every one who traverses it, and if it becomes the task of four or five little men to secure him—four or five because they *are* little men—we are utterly with the Lilliputians, and while we should always recommend as much tenderness as is compatible with getting the frog on the hook—doing it, as old Izaak Walton says, as if we loved him—on the hook he should go by more or less severe measures as the case might seem to demand. It seems to us preposterous that the black eyes, broken heads, and open wounds should be reserved for the police, and regarded as the natural and inevitable accidents of their duty, while those who are the real initiators of the brutality are to be treated with a loving-kindness, admirable after repentance, but ridiculous during a paroxysm of violence which threatens if not the very lives, certainly the limbs and organs of those whose duty it is to protect us from outrage. We are all very much interested, as it seems to us, in showing the Japanese that whether they are just or not, we can be inflexibly so, independently of all questions of race, nationality and distinctions of class. This is not only our duty, but it is manifestly to our interest, for with this consciousness we can insist all the more strongly upon their doing us justice. Say what we may, we are somewhat given to alloying our feelings of right and wrong with the baser metal which is current around us. Our sense of justice is often too much a thing of latitude and longitude, of race, complexion and relative strength.

In treating the question of what regulations and observances it is necessary for the Representatives of the Treaty Powers to enforce upon their subjects or citizens, and to assist the authorities of the oriental nations to carry out, the various Governments of the west have differed somewhat. The Americans, for instance, seem, in regulating their relations with this country, to have gone too far in insisting, in Mr. FISH'S words, that "citizens of the United States are expected and required "to observe and obey such laws in the same extent that "the like obligations rest upon the subjects of that "Empire." It would seem manifestly impossible to carry out these directions to their full extent in this settlement, for the regulation of which the Japanese are responsible, although foreigners must be arraigned before their own authorities. But, without touching on the niceties involved in our relations with the Japanese, so far

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they are involved in the municipal government of the settlement, it is well that we should estimate fairly the difficulties involved in its control by native policemen, and bestow our support and sympathy rather on those who are the guardians of its peace than on those whose conduct tends to disturb it.

THE KAISEI-GAKKO.

THE publication by the DIRECTOR of the Kaisei-Gakko of the first Calendar ever issued by that institution, marks another stage in the educational progress of this country, and demands a few words on a subject which has been one of unceasing interest to us, and on which in former years we enlarged from time to time in no careless spirit. We have ever regarded the efforts made by this Government in the cause of education as its greatest claim on the gratitude of the nation and on the favourable countenance of foreigners. No Government ever threw itself with greater determination upon a cause of first-rate national importance, or more persistently adhered to it, than the Japanese Government has upon this. As clearly us the founders of the American Republic saw that the ultimate success of their vast experiment depended upon a great system of national education, so the Japanese have seen that the fruition of all their hopes and aspirations could only be attained by the same means. Hence have sprung up all over this Empire during the past five years thousands of schools, the course of study pursued in which has involved a vast extension of the course consecrated by hundreds of years of custom and prescription. Unlike the Chinese in this respect, the Japanese have sought to enlarge the horizon of knowledge to their whole people, and the manner in which they have done this affords the surest guarantee that they will cope successfully with those destructive forces which, in the encounter between what we must regard as the lower and higher races of mankind, produce the subjugation and ultimate disappearance of the latter. A nation less energetic and intelligent might easily have trembled before the prodigious task of recasting the whole of a time-honoured political, social and intellectual system, nor, we are persuaded, is there anything in history to be compared, for its truly wonderful nature, to the manner in which the Japanese have sought to adapt themselves to the new relations with the western world forced upon them by the events of the past fifteen years. Other nations have made efforts and sacrifices fully as great, if not far greater, to preserve their independence or their faith, to secure themselves against aggression, or to maintain certain principles which they identified with existence and all that makes it valuable or tolerable. But in these they have been supported by faith in time-honoured institutions or beliefs, bound up with their history and incorporated into their very organization. The sayings of their sages, the example of their heroes, the authority of their monarchs, have each and all been adduced to fortify their resolution, kindle their spirit, and keep alive their devotion in the face of discouragement, reverse or disaster. The case of Japan has been, so far as we can recollect, unique. It is the case of a nation sagacious enough to discover that all its old ways must be abandoned, all its old lessons unlearned, all its cherished ideals discarded. A proud nation had to acknowledge that those whom its former instructors had taught it to regard as barbarians were almost Gods come amongst them in the likeness of men. A vain nation had to experience all the bitterness of feeling that those on whom they had tried to impose this asserted superiority smiled alike at their ignorance and their pretensions. This is truly a tremendous ordeal to go through, and one of the nature of which we Europeans have no conception. Tell an Englishman that he would rise in the scale of humanity were he to mould himself on the Frenchman's ideal, tell the Frenchman that he would be a higher order of man were he to conform to the English standard, or a German that his race would be improved by moulding the future generations of it upon the Frenchtype, and each would laugh or be sorely indignant. The Japanese, however, was called upon to believe something like this and to act upon it. He had the wisdom to do both, and the fact will redound to his credit so long as history is written or read.

The little work before us is much what such a Calendar must necessarily be. It contains a list of the officers and scholars of the institution, a short historical summary of it, a list of its regulations and properties, schedules of its studies and the examination questions for the examination of 1874-75, each and all of which have their special interest. There are courses of study in English, French and German, some, though not all, of which may be pursued in either of these languages. We must pass voer these examination questions for want of time and space to do justice to them but it may be said generally that they deal with the main leading departments of useful knowledge. The Law Class examination demands some familiarity with general jurisprudence, constitutional and international law: Mental Science, with the various branches of moral philosoply in the widest application of the term: Latin, which is and ought to be only taught in as far as it may be indispensable for the pursuit of other studies, with the easier books of the tongue, going as far as Cicero's Orations: Chemical Technology, with Botanical Physiology, Metallurgy and Mineralogy: the Engineering Section, with Mechanics and questions on the strength of materials, land-surveying and such branches of the calculus as are necessary in moderately easy engineering work. Geology, mechanics and thermotics also come into this section of study. There is a course of study in the English language and literature, in Rhetoric, in Geometry, Astronomy, Physics and Political Economy, Zoology, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, &c., &c., nor can any one of these, or other studies which we may have omitted from our list, be deemed superfluous, though, of course, each student's course does not embrace the whole of them.

We must confess we should like to have seen some preliminary sketch in this Calendar of what ends were sought to be attained by all this education, what type of mind is sought to be produced by it, what moral and intellectual ideal is to be raised up under its application to the youth of Japan. We have little doubt that all this has been the subject of discussion or discourse between the Japanese and the Foreign Director of the University—for such it is. Not the less, however, are we curious to know what are the leading features of the class of mind and character which is the looked-for outcome of this institution, how far the all-important questions relating to morality and religion have been dealt with, and, if the latter is, as probably it is and should be, left untouched, how the former, which is of absolutely vital importance, is dealt with. Do not let the Japanese err in this matter. The future welfare of this nation depends not more upon its intellectual, than its moral, progress, and, without a firm moral basis, the weight of the superincumbent intellectual structure will never be properly carried. The regeneration of this Empire is not a mere question of political economy, of public works, of a

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gradually extending freedom of the press, of intellectual progress, of an improved coinage, an extended commerce, or a compact and efficient army and navy. We may improve the administrative machinery as we will, we may raise the general average intellectual level of the nation as high as we can, and have as many fine maxims as we like in favour of order and advance and enlightenment. But all these will break down one after the other unless the whole standard of the national morality is raised co-extensively with this reform in other matters. Build up what you may on the present foundations, and it will totter and ultimately fall. That the Will may be made the dominant power in man, whether to act or to resist, is a doctrine which must be incorporated into the Japanese nature before we see more than intellectual, or even superficial, results, from the new education. Higher views of duty, as such, and this not as a speculative question of moral philosophy, but as an active principle in each man's mind, are assuredly necessary to the stability of this people, and unless they are provided for in some way in the new system of education in Japan, it will bear no sound fruit. Public and official life will not improve. The morality of trade, now so bad that the whole commercial system of the country is paralysed by it, will remain as it is. Social life, with its open, and its far worse concealed vices, will not improve, and these youths now in the institution which suggests these words, will go out into the world to do little more good in it than their fathers. If the idea arrived at by the DIRECTOR of the Kaisei-Gakko is to make the rising generation of Japanese free and honourable men—that is, men living in honour, and fit for freedom—an ideal which would fully content us—by what other methods than those of which we have any record in this Calendar, does he propose to attain it? And unless this should be the aim of education we know of none, neither do we know any of the agencies by which society may be built up which are not required to effect this object.

Self-reverence, self knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power,
Yet not for power, (power of herself
Would come uncalled for), but to live by law,
Acting the law we live by without fear;
And, because right is right, to follow right
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Loo Choo.

(*Hochi Shimbun.*)

For our part we must confess that we witness with regret the expenditure of money on Loo-Choo. Our government is no doubt composed of sagacious counsellors, who would also view with little satisfaction the maintenance of an imprudent outlay which exhausts our treasury without reflecting any honour upon us, the gift to these people of a steam-ship to encourage the art of navigation and the despatch of troops for their protection. But there are many who look upon this question from a different point of view, and who allege that, provided Loo-Choo remains subject and tributary to Japan, it matters little how much we spend upon it, and it is to them that we address the following remarks.

Were Loo Choo to belong wholly to Japan what benefit would its possession confer upon us? Might we reasonably look forward to any diminution of our present taxes? Would it enable us to discharge any portion of our public debt? Would our influence and reputation be thereby extended in civilised countries? Would England, Russia, France or Prussia fear us the more for it?

Before taking the initiative in proceedings of this nature it is our duty to calculate alike the cost which they involve and the advantage which such cost is likely to realise to us in the result. When we learned that our Government projected the outlay of certain money in Loochoo we commented strongly on the utter fruitlessness and imprudence of such a course; but, whether from the fact of the Government having already carried out its intentions, or from the unskilfulness of our reasoning, our representations were devoid of effect. Since then we have narrowly watched the course of events, expecting, as was natural, some good result from our beneficence to these islanders. And what, in effect, has been the result? A terrible disease fell upon the Loo Chooan swine in the month of July last, which carried off the pigs in great numbers. But the disaster was not without its profit, for these enterprising people turned it to account, salted the porkers, and exported the diseased meat to Japan! Matsuda, a *Daijo* of the *Naimusho*, who visited the islands, carrying instructions from our government, was slighted and his orders insultingly disobeyed. Can it be doubted then that we are unwisely spending our scanty resources upon a people who can neither appreciate nor reciprocate our manifold kindnesses?

It is not impossible that our Government has entered upon this expenditure in the hope and with the intention of recouping itself at some future period, and, it may be, of applying the future revenue from this source to payment of interest upon our foreign debt. But it is somewhat hopeless to expect a reproductive outlay from a country whose highest ambition is to export diseased navy pork, from which doubtless some of our people have died. Again, the inhabitants of these islands are weak, ignorant and vacillatiug, and, unable to appreciate the kind intentions of our Government with regard to them, show an auxiety to cultivate friendly relations with our powerful neighbour China while still tributary to Japan.

We are told that the Loo-Chooans profess a desire to be looked upon as an independent people. Should this be true, and should we give them the means of rendering us effective aid in the event of our being engaged in war, we should merely foster their inclination to throw off their subjection to us, while if we do not provide them with this means they will be unable to help us. Now it requires a large and serious expenditure on our part to preserve the subjection of a country desirous of emancipating itself. Thus we should spend much money in strengthening the power of Loo Choo and still more if subsequently we desire to keep it within our grasp.

As to the assumed honour of keeping this group it is scarcely necessary to say that it will bring us neither *prestige* nor good will. But those who are desirous of useless honours say that it is impossible to reckon the sums we have expended upon Loochoo in past years. The Formosan Expedition, and the trouble in which it involved us with China, all arose out of the murder of a few Loochooans. While we have spent such enormous sums upon them, they show a desire to remain under the joint protection of China and Japan, and what interest would that give us for these enormous sums? The Government must make these Loo Chooans our subjects and ours alone.

To this we may reply that this very course will involve us in still further expenditure, and were the country wholly ours it would never repay us what we have spent upon it. It seems to us, therefore, idle to plead that because we have had a certain connection with it, we should maintain that connection in spite of its expensive nature. It would be better to regard all our past proceedings as so many mistakes, change our policy and leave the place alone. We do not mean by this that we should relinquish our connection with it altogether, and refuse their tribute when they bring it over. But we would resume our old simple connection with the Islands, and not endeavour to sever them from China, sending steamers and troops for this purpose.

Others say that as Japan has made a fair advance in civilization, she should instruct these Loo Chooans, and this necessitates the reform of their mode of government and the expense attending it. This is an excellent argument for the maintenance of vain and costly honours, but we do not think this is the duty of a country like Japan. Look at the present condition of the country! There is no surplus in the treasury, and there is a multitude of reforms which we ought first to make in this country

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before seeking other places in which to begin them. We therefore say to the Government and our countrymen that useful and precious treasure ought not to be lavished to maintain showy but useless honours.

Loo-Choo.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

The following is the verbal petition made by the Brother of the King of Loo Choo to the Prime Minister Sanjio.

Although Loo Choo has up to this date sent tribute every year to China, and despatched envoys to congratulate each fresh successor to the throne, and though whenever a new king succeeds in Loo Choo we ask the assent of the Emperor of China, we were ordered by Matsuda, the Daijo of the Naimusho, when he visited us, to discontinue these practices. We replied however, that we were anxious to preserve them. Still Mr. Matsuda would not give his consent, and, having been ordered to Tokio, we make the following representation.

It is now some five hundred years that we have enjoyed the kindly protection of China, and were we now to discontinue our connection with that Empire, it would be at once unjust and ungrateful. It is known to all the nations that we pay tribute alike to China and Japan, and if we continued our tribute to China it would not involve us in any new tributary relation. Now, if His Majesty the Mikado would graciously permit the continuance of our connection with China it would reflect lustre on the virtues of His Majesty, and the world will not say that this is unreasonable. Being but a small territory and dependent as tributaries on two empires, we have enjoyed protection and quiet for five hundred years. But if we now suddenly discontinued our connection with China, without a sufficient reason, it would cause us great incovenience and seriously affect our trade with China. To act thus would be to fail in our duty, and any such course would disturb the tranquil flow of the spirits of our countrymen.

It is true we have heard that all the differences between China and Japan which arose out of the Formosan affair, have been composed. But we have not seen the convention which records this, nor have we heard anything of it from China. The Envoy whom we despatched with tribute to China last autumn (1874) arrived at Pekin in March, and China accepted both our tribute and our message. The Envoy, too, had an announcement made to him of the death of the late Emperor written on white paper and of the accession of the present Emperor on red paper, both of which were conveyed back to Loo Choo. The treatment of our Envoy differed in nothing from that which our envoys have always enjoyed.

As our islands are but small, we entreat that you will not sever our connection with China, but permit us to remain as we are. And if this cannot be, we still desire that you will negotiate with China on the question. But if our entreaties cannot be entertained, we, being but a small people, cannot oppose the will of China. Our mode of Government exactly suits our people, and were its forms to be now changed, it would lead to trouble, as we told Mr. Matsuda. He replied, however, that as we had been constituted a *Han*, we must observe the laws made for this purpose.

Since our very origin and our tributaryship to China and Japan we have always been acknowledged as a kingdom, and the Government was administered according to the ideas of our people, and now Japan has told us to remain a *Han* (while all the other *Han* were abolished). The year before last your Minister for Foreign Affairs decided that it was not necessary either that our nationality or the form of our administration should be changed, and last year when the supervision of our affairs was transferred from the Gnaimusho to the Naimusho, we received a verbal order from Mr. Hayashi Gako that no change in our form of administration was necessary. But now that our *Han* is to be made the same as the other parts of your Empire, our people cannot but experience anxiety. For these reasons it was that we begged Mr. Matsuda to leave us as we formerly were; but he would not. Our people began to be perplexed and met in large numbers, but we instructed them to wait until we had laid our request before the Government.

We earnestly entreat that our prayer may be granted.

The Corean Affair.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

There has been much discussion upon the Corean question since it first arose, and, although desirous to do so, we have never been able to discover what are the views upon it entertained by the members of the Government. We have now, however, learned that the opinions of Messrs. Yamagata, Saigo, and Oyama on the question are much as follows.

It is said that the younger Saigo holds that we should first send an envoy to China and ascertain what connection, if any, exists between it and Corea. If China disclaims all such connection, we should send another envoy to Corea and enquire into the cause of the late occurrence, and, if the replies are unsatisfactory, we should declare war. Yamagata and Oyama are said to think that a sudden attack should be made upon Corea without any notice being given to China of such intention. We have been weighing these two courses, with a view of deciding which is the more desirable, and we have come to the conclusion that Saigo's is the better of the two. The Corean question is one of great weight to Japan, and it is necessary that we should proceed in it with all caution, in order that no fresh troubles may arise out of it, as might easily be the case were we to treat it unadvisedly. In our late Formosa affair we fell into embarrassments with China, and although we ultimately received satisfaction from her, we cannot tell what her feelings are towards us, and are not certain that she is not waiting for an opportunity to revenge herself. Under these circumstances should we attack Corea without first sending an envoy to China, she might think it a fine opportunity for retaliation, and demand of us by what right we made war upon Corea without first asking her permission? What could the Japanese say in reply? Thus it is that we think an envoy should first be sent to China.

Prior to the despatch of the late Formosa Expedition, Soyeshima was sent to China to enquire whether Formosa was or was not part of the Chinese territory, and he was told that the Chinese jurisdiction did not extend so far. After the despatch of the expedition, however, China claimed jurisdiction over the whole island, and trouble immediately arose between her and ourselves, Ultimately it came out that upwards of five millions of *yen* had been spent to obtain five hundred thousand taels, and all this was caused by our being satisfied with a verbal answer from China that Formosa did not belong to her, and to our having nothing in writing to go upon. Now as Corea is not in the same barbarous state as Formosa, too much caution cannot be exercised prior to a declaration of war, and all our proceedings in this matter must be entirely above reproach.

Emblem-Worship.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

The protestants prohibit the worshipping of idols and deride the Buddhists for their adoration of the works of men's hands. I had an opportunity lately of asking one of them whether the Europeans and Americans were not fond of pictures, and he replied that they were, and sometimes paid thousands of dollars for the work of a good artist, without in the least begrudging such a sum. Then I said that these pictures were but painted representations of things, that the men and women and animals so portrayed could neither move nor speak nor utter any sound, that the painted grass and trees did not grow nor die, neither did the streams run, and I asked why the owners of these pictures loved them. I was told it was because there is no apparent difference between the real objects and the representations of them, whether men or animals, mountains, streams or trees.

Then I said, This reminds me of what was said by one of the sages of old, that if you love a person, you love even the bird that perches on his roof; while, if you hate him, you hate even his shadow. Now, if we love our father or our master, we desire to preserve his likeness or his writings. But this is merely for the purpose of keeping up the remembrance of him, and of showing the love in which we

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hold him. The reason why we make resemblances of the fathers of our religion is simply because we experience a feeling of love towards them. Thus there is no difference between this feeling and that of those who appreciate landscape painting, and who know that while they are looking at such works, their eyes do not rest on real valleys and mountains, but their mind recalls the pleasures associated with these objects of nature.

This being the case, the orientals do not believe that what are called their idols are true gods. These figures are only made to enliven faith and to prevent the thoughts from straying, and thus it appears to us unreasonable to call those who employ these images fools and savages.

HARA.

THE SAME.

(Hoshi Sodan)

There exists among the Buddhists, as every one knows, a custom of worshipping pictures and images representing gods. It must not, however, be believed that anyone imagines these pictures or images are true gods. Their object is to remind the people of the true God and thus make them watchful over their actions. Now the Christians laugh at this, and say that it is only savages who worship wood and stone and animals. But we should beware of finding fault with forms of religion without knowing the doctrines which they contain or cover. The Christians observe a ceremony called the Holy Supper, and, on this occasion, eat bread and drink wine, which they call the body and blood of Christ, and the ceremony is one instituted by the New Testament. But both the bread and wine are made by men, and God has no part in the preparation of them, and none among the Christians believe that they are the real body and blood of Christ, nor is it so. We can see no difference between this and the practice of the Buddhists making pictures and images to represent gods.

ISHIKAWA.

A HIT AT THE PRESS-LAWS.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

If we were asked what branch of learning our Government proposes to itself specially to protect, we should apply that it is science, because the Naimusho Notification No. 20, dated the 28th October, 1875, issued by Okubo, who holds the offices of *Sanghi* and Minister of the interior, states that now that the new Press-laws have been issued, all obscene publications and those which violate articles XII to XIV of the Press-laws will neither be permitted to be bought nor sold after the 31st August 1876. We infer from this notification that nothing but scientific books will be permitted to circulate among the people, for all books outside the circle of science treat of questions involving differences of opinion. There are many works, for instance, which teach that the people have a right to abolish a government which oppresses them and replace it with another, and doctrines of a similar nature. It is impossible to say that such doctrines may not incite the people against the Government, and thus they clearly contravene the Press-Laws. Thus it would appear that our booksellers will be restricted to the sale of scientific works. Still, we may not be entirely deprived of all our advantages, for although such books cannot be bought and sold, they may be borrowed. But, in spite of even this advantage, we shall not be able to gather all the new ideas contained in the new works published in Europe and America, because we are unable to purchase them, and thus all branches of knowledge, except science, may be expected to decay in Japan.

As our officials are wise, the presumption is that they have decided that the people are fit only to study scientific books. If this view be correct, we should recommend all students to set about studying books on geography, astronomy, physiology, natural philosophy and the like—in fact anything which does not excite their minds. At the same time we should be very grateful to any one who would recommend to persons like ourselves, who have no particular desire for an exact knowledge of the sciences, what books we might lawfully read.

THE USE OF THE CIRCLE. A COMPLAINT AGAINST PRESS-LAWS.*

(Choya Shimbun.)

The readers of newspapers may have observed of late the frequency with which circles (○) are employed in the place of characters and we ourselves also, much against our inclination, have been compelled to use them. We fear, indeed, that their frequent occurrence may render the true drift of our argument obscure to our readers, for we may admit that on reperusal, even we ourselves often experience a difficulty in remembering if we intended them to represent the name of an individual, an office, or a particular locality. In reflecting upon this subject we cannot avoid the conclusion that inasmuch as we are compelled to the use of these rings by our disability to pour out our thoughts freely, they form a great obstruction to our advance in civilisation. Freedom of conscience is the foundation of national happiness, and in the press laws of civilised nations we find no such impediment to the full and unobstructed outflow of mens' thoughts as the use of these symbols marks in the case of the literature of our country. Elsewhere men may freely and openly unburden their minds; there are no officials empowered to punish them, no legal enactments to repress the liberty of thought, and we shall seek in vain in the press of more advanced countries for such evidence as our newpapers and books afford that their writers are composing with their pens in fetters.†

So general, however, has the use of this sign become that one might conclude that we Japanese writers had ceased to regard as honourable the open expression of our opinions, and that we thought it admirable to convey them to the public in the form of an enigma. But being unable to give conscientious utterance to our thoughts we are compelled to adopt some means of showing this.

Ignorant though we may be, we desire to have the privilege of free discussion. We cannot avoid feeling that the necessity of suppressing a portion of a sentence subjects our country and ourselves to shame and reproach; but, imperfect though such writing may be, we prefer to place our ideas before our readers in their curtailed form rather than refrain altogether from giving them shape and expression. Were it possible to us to speak openly all that we feel how much better would our duty to the public be performed!

Are we indebted to the gods or to men for this position? If to heaven, there can be nothing available but supplication to the gods. But if it be the result of human authority, and that it be within the province of another and a superior being to reverse our cruel fate, we should not endeavour to designate his name with a sign, but would publish it in full in order that our countrymen should know and acknowledge their benefactor.

* The circle (○) is employed by Japanese writers in the same manner as we use the asterisk (*) viz.: to indicate either the omission of certain matter or a suspension in the sentence. The hiatus in much that is now written may no doubt be accounted for by the severity of the press regulations. [ED. *J. W. M.*]

† This is emphatically not the case. There are only two countries in the world which enjoy this freedom.

Harvest operations are now over in this neighbourhood. The rice crop has been safely garnered, and the harvest has been a good one. During the excitement which prevailed on account of the difficulty with Corea, native speculators were on the lookout for a "haul," and the price of rice fluctuated considerably. Now, however, the price of this article of consumption is on the decline, which is not only a manifestation of a good harvest, but shows that the antipathy exhibited by the Japanese towards Corea, has abated considerably and the probabilities of war are far more remote than they were some weeks ago. Rice is now worth $2.00 per picul, and wheat about $1.65.—*Rising Sun.*

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Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before R. ROBERTSON, Esq.

REGINA *vs.* R. F. LIVINGSTONE.

Monday, Nov. 22, 1875.

Charge:—Robbing $50 from the person of Peter Cumming, late cook of the British ship *Shalimar*.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

Alex. Johnson, late chief officer of the *Parmenio*, sworn.

The evidence this witness gave on the 17th Nov. was read over to him, and acknowledged.

To Court: On the evening in question he had no dispute with accused that he remembered of. He had his coat torn on that night. He did not remember seeing a pistol that night.

To Accused: It was a young fellow named Ford who tore his coat. Accused never presented a pistol at him that night. He left the house shortly after 11 o'clock.

Peter Canning, re-called and re-sworn.

To Court: It was not after the trouble, but before it, that he changed the $10 bill. He drank with accused, and paid with a $10 bill.

Accused had no questions to ask.

F. E. White, Consulate Constable, sworn: He remembered prosecutor being paid off from the *Shalimar* on the 9th of this month. He received $85.25, of which $35 were paid to Mr. Mills, of the Sailors' Home, and $50 to himself.

Accused had no questions to ask.

Henry Compton, recalled and re-sworn.

To Court: He saw the revolver. Baker, Johnston, Wallace, and a coloured man were present.

To accused, witness answered he was sure he had a revolver.

Edward Baker, recalled and re-sworn.

To Court: He was positively sure he saw the revolver in accused's hands.

To Accused: He saw him in the dining room, he (accused) brought out the revolver from the dining room, and said "if you say another word about that, I'll blow your brains out." He was not paid for coming here. The man who brought him here had no money.

William Wallace, a seaman, sworn: On the night of the 9th instant Peter Cumming (the prosecutor) was standing at the door of the Sailor's home crying. He said he had been robbed of $50.00 at accused's. He went with some others to accused. He saw accused holding Johnson by both shoulders. Accused said to Johnson "if you blow on me about this I'll blow you your brains out." He then saw Baker look in and ask what they were doing. Accused tore the coat off Johnson's back, and drew the revolver again and said he would blow Johnson's brains out. He left for the "Old Britannia," and as he was going he heard two shots fired in the "British Queen," went back and looked in, and he saw accused and Johnson leaning over the bar. Accused put his hand in his pockets, and gave some paper money to Johnson. He then left.

He Accused: He heard him say to say to Johnson, that he (accused) would blow his (Johnson's) brains out, if he blowed on him. Accused had a hold of Johnson by the throat. He had a revolver in his hand. He saw accused hand some paper money to Johnson.

Moses Roberts, a seaman, sworn: He went with prosecutor to accused's house, on the 9th inst. He went to find out what had happened. Johnson was there. Johnson said that accused laid the money on the floor, and accused said that he did not lay it on the floor, but that Johnson came and took it out of his hand again. On being questioned accused admitted, that he had taken a dollar and some cents out of prosecutor's pockets. Accused assaulted prosecutor.

To Acussed: Prosecutor said when he first came in that you had stolen his money.

The usual warning having been given the accused made a long statement denying the charge *in toto*.

His Honour committed him for trial.

IN H. B. M.'s Consular Court, before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., this morning, P. Barucca sued E. Lewis for a sum of $67, being a debt in connection with a lottery in which a Frenchman named Albert Cousseau and the plaintiff played a prominent *rôle*. His Honor gave judgment for the full amount claimed and costs, to be paid by instalments.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General;

and

F. R. WETMORE and C. DRAKE, assessors.

Monday, Nov. 22, 1875.

ITO HACHIBEI *vs.* WALSH, HALL & Co.

In this case plaintiff claims a sum of $108 715.42, balance of account and interest connected with certain trading transactions he had had with defendants.

Defendants deny that they are indebted in the above amount, and claim that he (plaintiff) is indebted to them in the sums of $16,222.55, and $16,483.61, being balance of accounts between them and the plaintiff.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. G. P. Ness for defendants.

Iske's re-examination continued by Mr Ness: When I said that Benzo and Zenjiro looked after the interests both parties, I meant that they effected transactions for both Ito and defendants; but Sin Coy was also used by defendants in the exchange transactions. Sin Coy did not look after the business of both parties; he received his orders from Irwin only. Benzo and Zenjiro were Ito's men, and were employed by him; at times they came to ask for instructions from Mr. Irwin. The transactions done by Sin Coy were, doubtless, partnership ones. The purchases and sales were made by Ito and his agents, but I believe some were also made by Irwin. I know this. I never heard of any partnership between plaintiff and defendants in rice transactions. When I said that Benzo and Zenjiro doubtlessly acted for Irwin's interest in the rice transactions as in the exchange ones, I meant that they had charge of the rice transactsons the same as the exchange ones; but it was for Ito's account; Mr. Irwin had not any interest in them. (Exhibit 19 produced). This is Kaiske's writing. He did not write it at my request. When the $10,000 loan was made, the securities remained in defendants' hands having continued on from the first loan. Before these advances were made, a balance was due from plaintiff to defendants. Defendants did not hold any securities for that balance, but there were securities remaining in their hands for previous loans. (Exhibits T & D D produced). I find the entry of this $5,000 in the accounts, as the English and Japanese dates correspond.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: The dates are not the same.

Kumagai Shoski, examined by Mr. Ness: I am employed by defendants under my father Iske. I was in their employ in 1871, and previous to that. I recollect the *niboo* transactions in that year between Ito and the defendants. There was a partnership between the two, by which the defendants were to have two-thirds, and Ito one-third. The partnership was arranged by my father. It commenced on the first of the 7th month, and came to an end in the middle of the eighth month. The business was conducted by Irwin and Ito, through Benzo and Sin Coy, and at this time it was discovered that losses had been sustained, and Mr. Irwin said the partnership must cease. I told this to Benzo. He said that losses had been sustained through Irwin's fault, and it would be very inconvenient if it came to an end at once. I saw him at his house and at defendants' office. There were only myself and Benzo present at his house. He said that he would tell Ito. A day or two after I went to Benzo's house, Benzo and Zenjiro came to defendants' and they saw Mr Irwin in Mr Lothrop's room. I was present. Benzo stated he had told Ito that the partnership must come to an end, and Ito had agreed to this, but said that he would suffer great inconvenience after the transactions were closed. A discussion here took place between counsel as to the admissability of evidence of conversations during which Ito was was not present, plaintiff's counsel contending that Benzo was Ito's agent only for exchange transactions, and that nothing he said outside of those could be received as binding on Ito. The Court ruled that the evidence was admissible, but noted the objection of plaintiff's counsel.

Examination continued: Benzo said that Ito would take over and make good all the losses already sustained, if defendants would continue to make advances as heretofore, and that if they would do as Mr. Ito desired, he would make good any further losses that might be sustained in future exchange transactions. This conversation had reference to the dissolution of the partnership, and it was decided that it should be dissolved. Benzo's request was made in Ito's name. They stated that they came from him. I heard almost daily conversations from that time about the termination of the partnership. Benzo came several times about it. Some time after, the buying and selling of *niboos* continuing, Benzo and Zenjiro came to defendants' office in the evening. Mr. Ito came every day

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to receive dollars from defendants on his own account; it was not on partnership account. When Benzo and Zenjiro came, Mr. Irwin asked them whether they had made any profits; They answered that they could not tell, and Mr. Irwin regretted that they had to take over the losses. [Exhibit D shown to witness.] I have seen these entries before. I first saw them on the 11th day of the 10th month, 1871. One night Benzo, Irwin, Sa, and myself went through the accounts, and after comparisons and references we arrived at these balances. The accounts were written out by Benzo and copied by myself. It took us from dark till past nine o'clock to go through the accounts. These figures represent the amount of money paid to and received from Ito. This statement is a correct one of the accounts at that date. These balances were arrived at on the 10th, and were written at Benzo's house, and he brought the book to defendants'. The accounts were made up from Mr Irwin's books and papers, and from a copy of accounts brought by Benzo.

Adjourned to 2 p.m.

On the re-assembling of the Court Mr Ness continued his examination of Shoski.

Witness: I wrote to Ito requesting the payment of the $12,000, in the spring of last year in consequence of the illness of my father. I wrote this letter after repeated orders from Mr John Walsh. I received no reply. I saw Ito about it. He requested that the matter might be allowed to stand till my father was better, when he said that he had several favours to ask. Ito asked me to take this request to Mr Walsh, and I did so. I have seen Ito since, but the balance was not referred to on these occasions. [Exhibit No. 14 shown.] I have seen this letter. I first saw it about the 7th month of last year. I was with Futami in the office when he received it, and when he made a translation of it for Mr J. Walsh. I know he made the translation, but I was not present when he gave it. It came through the post office, and was sent on by a friend.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: I do not know the contents thoroughly. I recognise it because I have often seen it before. There is no particular mark on it to distinguish it from others. Any one who has seen this letter four or five times could not fail to recognise it. This letter was in the ink-box drawer in the office. [Exhibit D shown.] I first saw these entries after the 10th day, 10th month. This page was the same then as now, but I do not think the English writing was on it. That was put on when the book was left with Mr. Irwin by Benzo, otherwise it is in exactly the same condition as when I first saw it. The sum of 200,271 rios was not paid to Walsh, Hall & Co. on that day, nor was the other amount of dollars paid away on that day. They represent the amount of the business to that time. These are the balances of the debits and credits in accounts between two parties. I have never heard of any account having the balances before. I know that they are correct. One of these accounts is the sum to be paid by, and the other to be received by defendants. The difference between these two sums does not represent the balance due by plaintiff to defendants on that date, because there is another item on the next page. That item should not come into those amounts, because it was loaned on another account. Those two amounts refer to the exchange transactions only. These items represent the true state of the exchange accounts up to that date, 10th day 10th month. They represent the balances of receipts and payments of all exchange transactions up to that date. I have not personally gone through the vouchers by which these amounts were brought out. I do not know the exact date of the termination of the exchange partnership, I cannot say the exact date that I heard of it, but it was about the middle of the eighth month. I was present at the meeting in Mr Lothrop's room when it terminated. It was settled at that meeting; Mr. Irwin said that it was settled. Benzo had come several times about it. I went to Benzo's place. The first time he heard it, he did not come. Benzo did not agree to it at once, but went to see Ito, and came back two or three days after, bringing a message from him about it. He did not bring any authority or seal from Ito to settle it. I have never seen any written authority from Ito to Benzo, nor have I ever seen Benzo in possession of Ito's seal. I never heard Benzo tell Ito of the cessation of the partnership. In the middle of the eighth month it was Mr. Irwin who found out that a loss had been sustained. I do not know the amount. I only know from Mr Irwin, and the little I could observe in the transactions, that losses had been sustained. Without the information which I got from Mr Irwin, I know that these accounts are correct, as I helped to make them up. I know that these accounts are correct, because I know the accounts from which they were made up are correct, as I made many of the entries; and I know that those which I did not make were also correct. I do not remember the amount of the losses. There were not any vouchers with respect to the item of the loss on the $80,000 bought and sold. I do not know whether that transaction was made by Irwin or Ito. It was made during the partnership in the seventh or eight month, I do not know which. It was Sin Coy or Irwin who made the $50,000 transaction. I do not remember in which month it was made. It was during the partnership. After that terminated Sin Coy and myself had orders not to make any more transactions. The item 3,235 *rios*, was paid to Sin Coy by Irwin on account of sake-mono transaction to the Shosha. Doubtless there was an amount of 5,000 *rios* paid to Sin Coy, but I do not remember. I do not know if 19,000 odd *rios* were paid to Ito. If I had my books I could tell directly. I recognise the debit item of 4,453 *rios*. I know that it is the partial balance of an account consisting of various items. It is the sum total of the item on one side or the other. Among the items of that account, I do not remember a sum of 19,000 odd *rios* paid to Ito. I have not gone through the vouchers bringing out that balance of 4,453 *rios*. At the interview in Mr Lothrop's room it was distinctly stated that the partnership was to end on that day. I think the date was about the 20th of the eighth month. I think that it was nearer the 20th than the 10th, possibly it was later than the 20th. I recollect the conversation, but it is difficult the remember an exact date. I recollect the majority of conversations I had with Ito and others about business four years ago. The exact amount of losses was written down and given by Irwin to Benzo at the interview in Lothrop's room. The whole amount of the loss was somewhere between $10,000 and $20,000 on the general partnership account. Had there been no agreement between the parties, each would have had to pay half of this. I have never seen any account bringing out the total amount of the loss. Apart from hearing Mr. Irwin state the amount I have no means of knowing the amount of the loss. Up to the date 10th day of the 10th month the business relations between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. were not interrupted. Up to nearly the end of fourth Meiji, Ito came frequently to the office of defendants about exchange transactions. The money used by Ito for these was advanced principally by defendants. Benzo was present when these amounts were arrived at. I consider Benzo as Ito's accountant and representative. I do not know if Saito kept the accounts of all these transactions. Saito was not called to assist in making up these accounts at defendants' office. I wrote several letters to Ito in the spring of 1874 about the balance. I wrote directly Mr J. Walsh told me. I wrote two or three. I have no copies of these letters. They did not contain copies of an account bringing out the balance. There was one in a letter which Futami wrote. I do not remember a conference between Mr. Irwin, Ito, Benzo and Zengiro, at which Mr. Irwin asked that the settlement of accounts should be postponed. I do not remember on the 27th of the 12th month fourth Meiji that Ito, Benzo and Zengiro coming to Mr. Irwin about the losses on exchange, I was busy making preparations to go to my country. I did not go after all. I remember several persons coming to demand a $40,000 receipt that Ito had deposited. The excuse for not returning it was that it could not be found. I know Chojiro. In the ninth month of the fourth Meiji Chojiro did business with me about rice transactions. He came frequently to me in defendant's office about the rice. I do not know if the amount of rice purchased in these transactions was about 24,000 *kokus*. At Benzo's request I took charge of the business and made arrangements with Chojiro. Walsh, Hall & Co. had no interest in the transactions. Walsh, Hall & Co. did not make all the advances for these transactions, but sometimes when rice tickets were brought Mr. Irwin would lend money on them. Ito obtained an amount of above $10,000 carrying on these transactions for defendants without interest or commission.

Court adjourned to this morning at 10 A.M.

Tuesday, 23rd Nov., 1875.

Mr Dickins continued his cross-examination of Kumagai Shoski.

Witness: A *dainin* is not always entrusted with the seal of his principal. I know the seal on the paper shown me. It has "W. H." on it. Defendants knew nothing about this seal. I had it made for the purpose of sealing packages of *niboos*. I used it on my own responsibility. I used the seal in the office business. My father knew I had it. I have never done business at Shosha. I have been for 9 years in Yokohama. (Paper produced, handed in, and

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marked exhibit "E. E.") Kaske has not written a single document for me. Kaske sometimes came to defendants. I was friendly with Kaske. He used to come to my father's house. He came about different business. He came about exchange business because Benzo was the agent of Ito. Kaske was agent for Benzo, and had no authority in the exchange transactions. Kaske came about the Yoshida Shinden lands. I requested Benzo to write out a divorce letter. Kaske did not write a petition for me when I was put in prison. I do not write a good hand. I signed a paper as agent for defendants. (Document put in and marked exhibit "F. F." Receipt for 144,000 *rios*). It is in this amount in some way, but not as a separate item. I cannot point out the item in this amount. It does appear as a separate item in the Sobae account. I cannot remember positively receiving from Ito 3,000 *rios* on the 29th day, 10th month, 4th Meiji. The next day I probably received 10,000 *rios* from Ito. I cannot be positive about these sums without referring to my books. I have a daily cash-book. I have never put my seal falsely or fraudulently on any document. Some documents I have sealed do not refer to Walsh, Hall & Co.'s business. I can't tell as to what is the largest sum of money I received at one time. Doubtless I have given a receipt for 30,000 or 40,000 *rios* in the last ten years, but I do not think in my own business. I dare say I have given such a receipt in my father's business. I should know by referring to my own books and my father's books. A great many receipts for large sums were given by me and my father in Meiji 4th. There may be an account-book containing all these items.

Mr Dickins called for its production.

Mr Ness objected to private books of the witness being ordered to be produced.

Witness: I should be very sorry to produce my books; they are my private accounts.

His Honor refused to order their production.

Witness: Some items would be entered in the books. I can't say positively if I ever received a sum of $30,000 or $40,000 that I did not enter.

Court adjourned till 2 p. m.

Mr Dickins continued his cross-examination of Kumagai Shoski.

Witness: Saito Kaske wrote the paper you show me. I do not know if Kaske wrote the documents mentioned in the list just shown me. If he did write them, it was not at my request. The document shown me is in my handwriting. (Read.) That receipt appears, I have no doubt, in the accounts. It is only a temporary receipt. There are numbers of them. I do not know if this sum has been credited to Ito in any account. (Document handed in, and marked "G. G.") It is only a temporary receipt, and is not credited to Ito in any account. Some items for which temporary receipts were given were credited to Ito. This temporary receipt refers to defendants' business; it refers to some coal business. The coal transaction took place in the 4th year Meiji. This is my handwriting. (Document read, put in, and marked "H. H.") The 100,000 *rios* mentioned in that document refers to W. H. & Co.'s business. It was given in the absence of Mr Irwin. It is a temporary receipt. It refers to the exchange business. (Another document shown to witness.) This is in my handwriting. (Put in and marked "I I") This refers to defendants' business, but what in particular I do not know. It is a temporary receipt. The absence of an address on that paper is suspicious. A great many receipts were given at that time. The date is not my handwriting. It looks as if it had been put on since the paper was written. The date is wrong. I will produce my book to show that the date is wrong. I looked in my books at the beginning of this case. (Book "F" shown to witness.) The entry is in that book. My mind was troubled about this item of 33,400 *rios*, so I looked it up in my books. This sum was brought in two sums on the same day,—one of 30,000, and one of 3,400. I gave a temporary receipt for 30,000, and in the evening one for 33,400 *rios*. Koske promised to return the receipt for 30,000 *rios*, but did not do so, and I was anxious about it, and looked into my book about the affair. I am in the habit of dating my receipts. The two receipts were dated on the same day, but the date on exhibit "I I" has been cut off, and another date written on it. I know Futami's handwriting. This letter is in his handwring. (Letter read and put in, marked "K K.")

Re-examined by Mr. Ness (Book "D" shown to witness). I referred only to page "D 1" when I said the entries had been altered in this book. Kaske wrote the paper you show me. I saw him write it. People of Ito's came frequently for the $40,000 receipt. It could not be found, and that paper was written. The receipt, if it could have been found, would have been given up at once. This paper was proof that that the $15,000 and $12,000 only were due to defendants, and that the $40,000 was not. It was the custom to give temporary receipts when the book was not at hand.

The Court adjourned until to day at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, 24th Nov., 1875.

Mr Ness called

Taketami Hanjiro, cautioned: In 1871 I bore the same name, and was in defendants' employment. I left their employment in the spring of 1873. In 1871 the defendants and Ito had joint exchange transactions. I recollect in the end of March, 1872, Benzo came to defendants about $3,000 he had borrowed; he requested it might be put to Ito's account. (Book "D" shown to witness.) It is entered in that book. The entries were made at the time. There is a balance of $12,902 in this book due to defendants by Ito. I acted as interpreter at the time. Benzo came about the balance of account of Mr Ito. Benzo and Irwin agreed to this balance of $12,902. I recollect a subsequent interview in Mr Smith's room. I don't recollect the time. Mr Irwin, Smith, Iske, myself and Ito, were present. Mr Ito asked time to pay the balance of $12,902. Mr Irwin proposed that if Ito would arrange with his son-in-law to get the Government to purchase the Yoshinda land, he would forgive Ito the balance of $12,902. Ito's son-in-law was the Governor of Kanagawa.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins: I asked for my discharge from defendants. In 1871, 1873, and 1873 I acted as interpreter on many occasions. I remember what was said on nearly every occasion that I acted as interpreter. The interview in Mr Smith's room was in the spring, 1872. I do not recollect the month. I think it was after June. I think it was after the accounts were settled. I think only Ito was present on the either side. I am not quite sure about it. Mr Irwin spoke and Mr Smith heard. Mr Smith conversed with Ito through me. I do not know if Mr Smith conversed with Ito at this interview. I do not think he did. Mr Smith has had conversations with Ito through me. I have interpreted about coal business for Mr Smith to Mr Ito. I think it was in the 4th year Meiji; possibly also in the third year Meiji. I do not remember what the conversrtion was. It was about coal. I cannot give you particulars. I do not know if Ito ever admitted that it was right to debit him with the $3,000 paid to Benzo. I only recollect that one item, and the balance of $9,902. I have not had many conversations lately about the item of $3,000. I have never gone into the accounts of Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. I only know the balance of $12,902 was correct because Mr Irwin made it out. I can't remember if the interview in Mr Smith's office took place in the morning or afternoon. I do not remember what I did for the rest of the day. So far as I know, Benzo was not asked to sign a paper that the balance of $12,902 was correct. Ito represented to Irwin that he was willing the payment of the balance should be postponed.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness: Benzo did not make any objections to this balance of $12,902 being written in the book; he requested it to be written.

Court adjourned till Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

Friday, 26th Nov., 1875.

Mr Ness said he would like to recall Shoske for a short time.

Mr Dickins handed in 300 *yen* for costs, as promised.

Shoske: I have seen Koske lately. Koske was formerly in Benzo's employment. On the 28th or 29th last month I was in defendants' office, and a friend came in and requested I would see Koske. In the evening I went to my friend's house, and I saw Koske there. (Documents shown to witness.) I have seen those before; they came from Koske. He wrote them.

Mr Ness wanted to put the documents in as evidence.

Mr Dickins objected to their reception.

Witness: I saw Koske against my will, as he was one of Ito's witnesses. Koske requested these papers to be made, and to appear as coming from defendants. Koske said he would explain all about that letter now in court. (Exhibit 14 shown to witness.) Koske said he knew perfectly well who wrote the letter (exhibit 14), but he did not want to spoil his evidence by giving particulars unless those other two documents were prepared and appeared as coming from defendants. He said it (exhibit 14) was written by Ito's people, at his (Ito's) order. He said there could be no mistake about it. I told him I could not prepare a paper naming a reward; then Koske prepared another paper. (Both handed in, and marked

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"defendants' exhibits, 20 and 21.") Koske came next morning to defendants' office; he came into my room, and asked to have a reply to what he had said last night. He asked me the night before to see Futami and see if he would agree to it. Koske wanted copies in Japanese and English. I told him I had seen Futami; that he was ill; that the case was adjourned, and there was no hurry. Koske came again to see if Futami had got well. I went into the office and Futami came in. My father and Sobae came in accidentally on other business. After my father and Sobae went out, Koske again requested the papers to be made out, and Futami declined to do it. Koske said he ought to have something for his trouble; he did not mention any sum. Koske said, "If I was to give evidence about that letter it would settle the case."

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: Tanoki Senski is the name of the friend who requested me to send for Koske. He was formerly in Benzo's employment He was discharged. I first saw Koske about this matter on the 29th last month. The last conversation about this matter took place three or four days ago. I do not remember telling Koske that $3,000 would be paid to him if he would deny his former statement that $3,000 was paid to defendants by Ito. I did not promise that 2,000 rios more would be given to him if he would give evidence generally against Ito.

To Court: Koske demanded those sums if he gave such evidence. I did not propose to do any such thing. My friend heard the conversation.

To Mr Dickins. I did not tell Mr Walsh or Mr Irwin of these conversations. Futami may have done so.

Futami recalled and examined by Mr Ness: I recollect a conversation with Shoske lately about this case. I met him at No. 2 on the 18th of this month. Koske said he had come to make some business about this case, about the letter addressed to me by Ito. Iske said to Koske, "Futami is anxious to know the writer of that letter." Koske said he knew who the writer was, and that it was one of Ito's party. Koske said he had come to make some business out of it, and said, "I cannot say anything without getting payment." He said he could give very valuable information about it (the letter), and that it was written by the orders of Ito. He said he would tell all about it if he received $600. He said Ito had agreed to pay that sum. I said that we conld not pay such a large sum of money. Koske then went away. I saw him again last Monday. He came into my room at defendants' and repeated what he said before. Koske said he wanted to make some money, because Kaske was the only one on Ito's side "who was making a good thing out of it.' He said Ito was very troubled about Kaske, and had had to give Kaske a house in Yokohama. Kaske said he would take $50 to give information about that letter. I refused. I told Mr. Walsh about this.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins: I have $50. I do not know how much the information was worth. It would have been worth something. Koske referred to the letter as soon as he came. Koske showed me a copy of that letter. I did not hear of this copy being shown to Shoske. I first heard about this letter in the beginning of this month. I first spoke to Mr Walsh about it.

J. M. Smith, sworn: In 1871 I was in the house of Walsh, Hall & Co. I recollect some *niboo* transaction during that year between plaintiff and defendants. Mr Irwin had charge of them. In the end of 1871 there was a meeting held at No. 2. Several were present: Mr Irwin, Lothrop, Ito, a banto of Ito's, Benzo, Sobae, myself, and Iske. The subject of that interview was an application by Ito and Sobae for a loan of about $480,000. They said they wanted the money advanced, as they had made some loss at the Shosha. Mr Irwin agreed to make the loan. The substance of what I heard was, that there had been previous transactions in *niboos* with Ito and Sobae, which had been closed. It had been agreed that when the account was closed they (Sobae and Ito) were to take over all losses, and that in consideration of their doing so that they were to receive future advances; they came to ask for this advance in virtue of this agreement. I think we were to waive interest on the amount due, —the balance that was due to the defendants. We were to collect the Mito loan free of charge. The advances required, about $481,000, were made by defendants to Ito and Sobae. I recollect an interview between Benzo, Ito, Irwin, myself, and I think Iske. Ito had been asked for the balance of his account, I think it was about $12,000. He requested that he might not be pressed. Irwin said he would not press him for it, if he would aid defendants in recovering advances and interest made on the Yoshida shinden land. Irwin further promised that he would waive the claim and give $10,000 besides if he (Ito) was successful in the matter. Ito agreed to this, and I believe took steps in the matter through the governor of Kanagawa, to whom he is related by marriage. Ito failed in the project. I think Taketani interpreted. I do not remember the date of this last conversation, it was after the other one. This conversation took place in my office at No. 2. I saw Ito occasionally during 1871. I saw him in 1872 and 1873. I never heard he had a claim against us till the end of last year, when he came to No. 14. He came into the office and brought an interpreter with him. Namekawa was the interpreter. Irwin, Ito, I and Namekawa were present. Ito said he had an account against Walsh, Hall & Co., and asked Irwin to assist him in enforcing his claim. He said if Irwin assisted him he would give him 30 per cent. of what was recovered, and would hold him personally harmless. Mr. Irwin indignantly rejected the proposition, and said he was an honest man. Ito said he had better render him the assistance asked for, and make him his friend; for if he made him his enemy, he would be a devil. Irwin called my attention to Ito's proposition to bribe him. Irwin got up, opened the door, and showed Ito out Irwin repudiated Ito's claim; I did not. Irwin repudiated the claim after the proposition to bribe him was made.

The Court here adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

On re-assembling,

Mr Dickins commenced his cross-examination of J. M. Smith.

Witness: I do not think I am an interested person in this action. In 1871 and 1872 I was a salaried partner in defendants.' There was no agreement that I did not incur liability. I have been a long time in the East—more than thirty years. I took no active part in the conversations. They were all reported and translated to me and the others present when they took place. One conversation was specially reported to me. It was that in which Ito asked not to be pressed for the payment of the balance. I was in charge of the house at that time. I do not know any special reason why this conversation was specially reported to me. The conversatiou in 1871 took place in the evening. It was an important business and I was asked to be present. I took no notes of what was said. I have only my memory to trust. It was important and so I remember it. I cannot remember all important conversations that have been taken place. The statement made by Ito that I was never present at any interview is incorrect. I do not remember when the acounts were closed. They were interpreted to me as "niboo accounts." I was told by three parties at the time that that was the final settlement of accounts. They admitted that the niboo transactions were closed and that Ito was to take the loss over and that no interest was to be charged. Something was said about the loss, but I did not hear the amount named. I do not remember having seen a profit and loss account. I do not know if defendants have any written statement showing when the partnership ceased. I did not have charge of the books. I knew from Mr. Irwin that Ito owed a balance. I knew Ito asked for time to pay the balance. I was present. I heard it from the interpreter. When Japanese came on important business. I suspended what I was doing to hear what they said. Defendants had a claim against the government. We wanted to be repaid what we had advanced with interest, and for the government to take over the Yoshinden land. I heard nothing of this claim of Ito's till the end of 1874. I must have seen an account bringing ont a balance against Ito. I probably have seen one. I do not remember the date of the termination of the partnership. Mr. Irwin told me when the partnership terminated. At the same time he told me the accounts had been agreed to, probably he told me the amount that was due from Ito.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness.

Witness: I do not remember on what date the accounts were settled. I heard that the partnership had terminated before the meeting about the $481,000. I mean by accounts *niboo* accounts, I have seen book "D" before. I never heard of any rice partnership between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. I should certainly have heard of it if there had been one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: The firm had business. I had charge of the general business of the house. I think some money was lent to Ito on rice *tegatas*. I do not remember an advance of $75,000 to Ito on account of rice, or smaller sums for the same purpose.

Mr. Ness then called.

Lino de Sa, sworn: In 1871 I was book-keeper at Walsh, Hall & Co.'s. I know of large transactions in *niboos* in that year between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. (Book "D" shown.) I have seen this book before. I have seen the entries on page 1 before. These figures were arrived at when we all went over the accounts of

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Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. Irwin, Benzo, Shoske and I were present. I think this was in the month of November, 1871. Before this I was told by Irwin to draw out a statement of accounts from the ledger. This was the day before we met. The meeting took place in the book-office of defendants. Benzo when he came brought what he called Ito's book. Irwin and Benzo began to examined the ledger, and these books of Ito. They compared them together. Shoske took notes of details. The result of this was that they arrived at balances of 200,000 *rios* and $239,000. These figures represent the actual state of accounts between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. (Book "D" shown.) These entries were made a day or two after the settlement of accounts. I saw them at that time. Nothing was said about these balances being fictitious. I could bring out the same balances again from the ledger. I do not know when exactly the partnership terminated. In November, 1871 Irwin told me it had ceased. Sin Coy made some purchases in the exchange transactions. Two of the banks also made purchases. All these transactions were referred to when the accounts were made out. All these transactions appeared in Irwin's memorandum and the ledger.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins: The balances in D include all transactions up to that date. There were only niboo transactions. The items in the ledger were read over to Benzo. The memoranda contained all the details of each transaction. They were all put down by Mr Irwin, who heard from other people. My entries were made from cheques and compradore orders. The entries in book D were made long after the termination of the partnership.

The Court here adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday.

JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA KEN.

Before Mr. KITABATAKE HARAFUSA, President.

Wednesday, 24th Nov. 1875.

Alfred ROPER *vs.* MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.

This was a claim for $5,320 for alleged breach of agreement and wrongful dismissal.

Defendants in their answer pleaded breach of agreement on part of plaintiff, and disobedience of orders, as justifying them in dismissing him.

Mr Dickins appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Ness for defendants.

Mr Dickins continued his examination of Alfred Roper.

Witness: I did not write any report to the agent at Shanghai. By command of the agent at Shanghai, I wrote a report of the grounding to the Japanese Consul at Shanghai. I have got a copy. (Produced.) The ship was then afloat and ready to go back to Yokohama. We continued to take in cargo. Capt. Corning was acting as the agent then, but he told me he had resigned. I brought Mr Grosser from Yokohama as a passenger to Shanghai. He was to be chief clerk, and he wrote a detailed account of the whole affair to Mr Krebs, the foreign superintendent at Yedo. Mr Grosser read the account to me before he sent it.

Mr Dickins called for its production.

Mr Ness said he had not seen it or heard of it.

Witness: Mr Grosser sent it by the *Oregonian*, as she was the faster ship.

Mr Ness said that he would produce the letter if it was in existence.

Witness: The contents of the letter were favourable to me. It said that my ship was properly conducted. I arrived at Yokohama on the return voyage on Sunday, 6th of June. I was dismissed on the 8th June. On the 7th June I went to the head office at Tokio. I saw Mr Krebs and Mr Iwasaki. I was asked how the accident happened in the Shanghai river. I said I could give no more information than I had given to the Japanese Consul at Shanghai. Mr Iwasaki said that I appeared to be a very unfortunate man. Mr Krebs asked me to draw a diagram. Did so. I promised to sent from the ship a better one. Both gentlemen shook hands with me, and we parted. I do not remember anything being said about a pilot. I then returned to my ship. On the 8th, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I was in my cabin, drawing the diagram now in Court, when I received a letter from the M. B. M. S. S. Co. I opened it, and saw it contained my discharge. Captain Brown of the *Thabor*, was in my cabin at the time. [Discharge produced.] A quarter of an hour after I received my discharge I complied with it under protest. [Produced.] I then received another letter on same day saying my successor would be on board that same day or the next. His name was Capt. Allen Moore. About nine o'clock that night, as I was at dinner on board with some friends, a Japanese brought me a letter and over 3,000 yen to pay the crew off for the previous month. This was six hours after my discharge. All my friends advised me to put the money in the Hongkong Bank, take a receipt for it, and give it to the English Consul. My friends said that then the Mitsu Bishi would have to sue me in the English Court instead of me suing in this Court. I did not do this. I locked it up in the safe. Next day Capt. Moore came and took charge. I gave the money to the English friends clerk, and he paid all the men and officers. Capt. Moore took possession of my cabin, and asked me what the diagram was; I told him. I said I was going to send it to Yedo to the Company. The second mate refused to initial the diagram. Before I left the *Kanagawa Muru* Mr Krebs came on board, and I represented to him how hard it was I should be discharged, after he had been so satisfied the day before. He took hold of my arm, and said, "Oh, the grounding is nothing. It is your dispatch to the Japanese Consul that offended the directors." Three chief officers were sent on board; I was to choose one. I took one, and he turned out to be a drunkard. I took him before the Consul at Shanghai and had him discharged. I received a letter expressing displeasure about it from the Company. [Produced.] [Mitsu Bishi Company's instructions produced.] I have had several conversations with Mr Krebs and Japanese of the M. B. M. S. S. Co. on the subject of my dismissal. They told me that I was more of a Government man than a Mitsu Bishi man. They meant that I thought more of the Government than of the Mitsu Bishi Company. It is not compulsory to take pilots for the Shanghai river. My agreement is silent about pilots. By the sixth clause of my agreement I have full discretionay power over the navigation of my ship (Read.) I did not think it advisable to lower a boat at the lightship. If the pilot had been on board the lightship I would have taken him. I did not think it wise to send a boat to the lightship simply to inquire if there was a pilot on board it. I only saw a common lantern on board it. A "flare up" is the proper pilot signal. During the time I commanded the *Kanagawa Maru* I had trouble with the engines several times. The chief engineer often asked me to stop, or the engines would break down, he said I did not receive instructions always to engage pilots for the Shanghai river. The Company was to find them. Out of disobedience to the Company I never refused to take a pilot. I never intentionally disobeyd the orders of the company. When the *Kanagawa Maru* ran ashore near Black Point, she did not injure herself. Expense was incurred for lighters. The tugs cost 950 taels. It cost the Company more than if the cargo had been discharged in the usual way. I can't say the amount of loss; the accounts did not pass through my hands. I have never acted negligently in the navigation of the *Kanagawa Maru*.

Court adjourned till 9 a.m. on the 29th inst.

THE LIFE OF BUDDHA.*

(*The Saturday Review.*)

Mr. Beal is an ardent student of Chinese Buddhism. Up to the time of the appearance of his work on the travels of Fa-hien, European scholars had studied the doctrines of Sâkya Muni almost entirely through the medium of the Sanskrit or Pali works on the subject. It was reserved for Mr. Beal to disclose from Chinese sources much that has proved to be of great interest, and to furnish a key to difficulties which would probably otherwise long have remained unexplained. Many of the Buddhist sculptures at Sanchi, for instance, were unintelligible until Mr. Beal discovered in Chinese books the descriptions of the scenes which they are intended to portray, and the reader of the early Christian legend of Barlaam and Josephat has, in his work before us, an additional proof of the fact that the incidents in the narrative which are there told as relating to Josephat are no other than events in the life of Buddha.

There are, however, other points in the present work which, as Mr. Beal says in his preface, "naturally arouse curiosity and require examination"; and these are the resemblances which are to be traced between many of the incidents recorded and the events narrated in the Gospels. For example, "the previous existence of Buddhisatwa in heaven, his miraculous incarnation, the songs of the Suddhrasa Devas (angels) at his birth, the events of his early childhood, his temptation in the desert, and his life of continual labour and travel," are all points of agreement with the Gospel narrative; and, were we to trace out further resemblances ob-

* *The Romantic Legend of Sôkya Buddha; from the Chinese-Sanskrit.* By Samuel Beal. London; Trübner & Co. 1875.

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servable to parts of the apocryphal gospels, we might add very considerably to this list. These similarities are too numerous and too striking to allow us to look upon them as accidental. The question then arises as to the date of the original Sanskrit work from the Chinese version of which Mr. Beal has translated. Of this work, the *Abhinishkramana Sutra*, Mr. Beal considers that several versions have appeared in Chinese, the earliest of which is said by the author of a well-known Chinese Encyclopædia to have been made in the eleventh year of the reign of the Emperor Ming-to of the Han Dynasty (A. D, 69), by the priest Dhu-fa-lan. If this statement could be shown to be correct, a date considerably earlier must be assigned to the Sanskrit original. But the Chinese text of Chu-fa-lan's book has been lost and the only ground therefore on which Mr. Beal founds his belief here expressed is that the work referred to in the Encyclopædia bears the same Chinese title as the version of the *Abhinishkramana Sûtra* made five hundred years later, of which the volume before us is a translation. Of course this is evidence in favour of the theory that Chu-af-lan's work was a translation of the same original, but it does not amount to positive proof. It should, however, be taken in conjunction with the testimony afforded by the supposed date of the Buddhist ruins recently discovered in India.

The narrative begins, like a monkish book of the middle ages, at the beginning of all things, and Buddha is represented as recounting in detail to his faithful disciple, Ananda, the different names of his predecessors. The scene then shifts to the Tusita heaven, where, amid the lamentations of the Devas, it is announced that Bôdhisatwa is about to descend from heaven to be born on earth, "not for the purpose of gaining wealth, or enjoying the pleasures of sense; but . . . simply to give peace and rest to all flesh; and to remove all sorrow and grief from the world," and "to preach the incomparable truth." After due consideration, the family of King Suddhôdana was chosen as that into which Buddha should be born; and thus it came to pass that Queen Mâya, as she slept, dreamed that she saw "a six-tusked white elephant, his head coloured like a ruby, descend through space and enter her right side," and at the same instant Buddha descended from heaven and rested in perfect peace in the side of the Queen. As the time drew near that she should be delivered, she returned to her father's house, and beneath the shadow of a tree in the garden she brought forth her son. Instantly there shone around a marvellous light, while the Devas chaunted in exultation, "All joy be to you, Queen Mâya! rejoice and be glad! for this child you have born is holy," The babe then "forthwith walked seven steps towards each quarter of the horizon; and as he walked at each step there sprang from beneath the earth a lotus flower; and as he looked stedfastly in each direction his mouth uttered these words; first looking towards the East, he said in no childish accents, but, according to the words of the Gâtha, plainly pronounced, 'In all the world I am the very chief; from this day forth my births are finished.'"

Now at this time there dwelt at place above the thirty-three heavens an aged Rishi, called Ashita, who, having heard of the appearance of Bôdhisatwa, went to pay his respects to the babe. Having seen and admired the wondrous child, he addressed the King in these words:—

> Alas, I am old, and stricken in years;
> My time of departure is close at hand;
> Reflecting on this strange meeting at his birth
> I rejoice and yet I am sad!
> Maharaja! greatly shall this redound to the glory of your race!
> What happiness from the birth of this child shall ensue!
> The misery—the wretchedness of men, shall disappear;
> And at this bidding peace and joy shall everywhere flourish.

And he added the prophecy that, if the babe became a recluse, he would be a supreme Buddha. These words ever remained in the recollection of the King, and when Bôhhisatwa grew up to be nineteen years of age he consulted with his ministers as to the best means to prevent the prince from assuming a religious life. Following their advice, he established three separate palaces, where "the prince passed his time in the midst of a hundred thousand most beautiful and accomplished women, enjoying every species of delight, and receiving every service and attention at their hands, whilst these, adorned with every kind of ornament of gold, silver, and precious stones, conspired to amuse and gratify him with music and dancing." Thus the King hoped to banish from his mind all knowledge of sorrow and suffering, and he might have been successful had not the prince's good genius, the Devaputra T'so Ping, exerted himself to snatch him from the vices which were darkening his mind and deluding his senses. With this object T'so Ping miraculously caused the songs of the ladies of the hareem to encourage in the prince thoughts of Nirvana instead of fostering in him lustful desires, and to suggest to him the idea of passing beyond the garden walls into the outer world. The enchantment soon worked its end, and the prince ordered his charioteer to make ready his chariot. The King in the meantime heard of his son's intention, and straightway gave orders that the city should be thoroughly swept and garnished, and that everything offensive either to sight or smell should be banished from view, as well as any object that could suggest to the prince the idea of old age, disease, or death. But here again T'so Ping interfered to defeat the scheme of the King. As the prince drove through the streets of the city his eyes rested upon the form of an old man, whose shrivelled skin, bald head, empty jaws, and bent body excited his suprise and compassion. "What human form is this," he cried, "so miserable and so shocking to behold?" "Great prince," replied the charioteer, "this man is what is called 'old,'" and he then went on to explain that old age with its infirmities is the lot of all those who live out life's span. The incident at first shocked the prince, who returned to the palace saddened and dismayed, but the increased means of indulgences and objects of desire which the King threw in his way soon destroyed the effect of his adventure, and he again gave himself up to the enjoyment of carnal pleasures and pursuits.

Again T'so Ping caused the prince to drive abroad, and though strict directions were repeated by the King for the cleansing and purifying of the city, yet it so happened that a sick man, pale and miserable, "with cramped limbs and swollen body," obtruded himself on the notice of the prince. Again the prince had recourse to his charioteer for information as to this new experience, and when he learnt that sickness and ill-health were common to all living creatures, he returned to the palace and "sat pensively and sadly reflecting on the truth which he had learnt." After a while he again mounted his chariot and drove into the city. This time he met a corpse being carried to the grave, while weeping women, tearing their hair and beating their breasts, followed on either side of the bier. At first he wondered with amazement why the man should "lie there on his bed, covered with strange-coloured garments," but when the light dawned upon him, and when, in reply to the question, "Must I also die?" he was told that his "sacred body must come to this, and die," he returned to his palace and sad down silently to ponder on death and the impermanency of all things. It was necessary now that, having had experience of the miseries flesh is heir to, he should learn how to overcome them; and so, on his next excursion into the city, he met a Shaman, or begging priest, who expatiated to him on the virtue of regarding all objects of sense as transitory, of thinking no evil and of doing none, of doing good to all, and of thus finding deliverance for himself and of giving life to all mankind. The prince was so impressed with these lofty aims that he descended from his chariot and bowed himself to the ground before the Shaman, and then, returning to the palace, he announced to the King his intention to become a mendicant and to seek Nirvana. This only made the King redouble his efforts to keep his son within the palace walls. The ladies of the hareem were urged to use every wile to engross the prince in pleasure. But vain were their endeavours; the prince sat amongst them unmoved, and that very night, while all save himself slept, he rose, and, quietly mounting his favourite steed Kantaka, passed out of the city. As he rode through the streets, Mara Râja, the cruel and malignant, fearing the consequence of his becoming a recluse, caused by his spiritual power all sorts of strange shrieks and cries to be heard in the air, and all kinds of weird and horrible sights to meet him in the way. But the prince was not to be daunted, and when arrived at a safe distance from the palace, he got off his horse, and having cast from him his jewels and ornaments and exchanged his princely robe for the garment of a passing hunter, he assumed the life of a recluse.

But his onward path towards a perfect state of enlightenment was strewen with difficulties. He had to overcome the entreaties of his father to return to the palace; he had to match himself in wordy disputes against trained casuists belonging to other and corrupt forms of faith; he had to endure fasting accompanied by temptations "to the commission of some small sin," he had to withstand the enticements to sensual vice held out to him in tempting array by Mara Râja, the cruel and malignant. Out of all these various grades of perfect self-abstraction, and so having put away for ever all remnants of selfishness and evil desire, he attained to supreme wisdom. His lustful heart was destroyed, and with it all sources of sorrow. From henceforth his life became that of a teacher, and with many parables, not a few of which appear in disguised forms in the story books of Eastern and Western lands, he expounded his doctrines to his followers and disciples.

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The Romantic Legend of Sakya Buddha appeals to a large class of readers. Archæologists, ethnologists, mythologists, and the ordinary readers of books will find in its pages much interesting matter and much valuable information. Of the accuracy of Mr. Beal's translation we are unable to speak from personal knowledge, since we are not acquainted with the original; but having compared for review other translations of Mr. Beal from the Chinese, we may fairly apply the doctline *ex uno disce omnes* to this one, and so doing we have no hesitation in proclaiming this to be a faithful version of a very interesting book.

THE RECENT GOETHE CELEBRATION.

(The Nation.)

The twenty-eighth of August last merits more than a passing notice, for on that day was celebrated the anniversary of Goethe's birth. The proceedings were conducted under the auspices of the Goethe Club, and culminated in Mr. Bryant's address and Bayard Taylor's ode. Serious exceptions must be taken to some of Mr. Bryant's judgments. While occasional slips in dealing with second-rate characters are venial, any decided error, whether of fact or judgment, in the discussion of a mastermind calls for prompt correction. Whoever undertakes to speak of a Shakspere, a Dante, or a Goethe, must be held to the strictest account.

In Mr. Bryant's address occurs the following passage:

"In this country of free institutions we cannot make Goethe our model in politics. It is urged against him, with too much show of reason, that, possessing a power over public opinion which would have given effect to his slightest remonstrance against absolute government, he yet acquiesced in its wrongs and consented to become one of those who profited by them. Those who take an unfriendly view of his character, complain that he did not care to make men happier, so long as his own condition was fortunate and agreeable; nor better, so long as their moral condition, whatever it might be, ministered to his convenience. He did not admit the truth of this accusation, but claimed that he had labored during a long life in overcoming pernicious prejudices and narrow views among his countrymen, in elevating and purifying the taste of the community, and that his real offence was that he would have nothing to do with party politics. I do not care on this occasion to discuss the question whether this was a satisfactory answer, and willingly draw a veil over the circumstances which might lead to an unfavorable conclusion."

We quote the passage *in extenso*, because it bears upon a sore point in German literary history. With all due respect to Mr. Bryant, it must be said that such views are *saugrenu*, and have little foundation. They were exploded long ago; they are now to be found only in school-books written by men who continue to look upon Gervinus as the model of an historian and literary critic. They sprang from a radical misunderstanding of the course of German history, and were prepetuated by the so-called German democrats, who could find no good in anything that did not fall in directly with their own narrow views. They have been belied by the recent sudden rise of Prussia to power and by the unification of Germany under a monarchical government. It is to be observed, in the first place, that Goethe *never* possessed that supreme influence over Public opinion which has been ascribed to him by those whom Mr. Bryant has followed. He was merely the personal friend and privy councillor of the ruler of an insignificant duchy. His endeavors to influence merely the personal conduct of Carl August were not always successful. The duke, as the student of German history knows, had a decided will of his own. As to influencing him in political measures, Goethe felt that such was not his vocation. His field was plainly marked out for him: it was that of art, science, and letters. All that he could hope to accomplish outside of this was to keep alive in the mind of Carl August a love of humanity, a desire to be the beneficent ruler of his subjects. Herein he succeeded admirably. Many of the reforms introduced by the duke were suggested by Goethe, and especially the humane spirit which marked the Weimar government was due to the example and the silent, indirect teachings of Goethe and his associates. If we go beyond the limits of the duchy, we shall find that Goethe's influence upon the political action of Germany at large was null. It would have been null whatever course he might have adoped. Will it be necessary to remind the student that in those days there was no press in Germany, no organ of public opinion, no people even? If we turn to Treitschke's Leipzig oration of 1863, we may read: "When Scharnhorst (Goethe's contemporary) was young, a German king had to forbid his peasants kneeling and kissing the coatsleeves of the officials." One may see almost as much, even at the present day, in the rural districts of Austria. The sober-minded historian shows us the German peasantry of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century as a degraded, servile, ignorant herd. Yet democratic doctrinaires of '48 would have us pronounce Goethe's life a failure, because he could not bring himself to look upon popular sovereignty as rightful, or even expedient. Goethe has left on record his opinion in the second part of 'Wilhelm Meister': "We need in our tongue a word which, like the correlative terms *Kindheit* and *Kind*, shall express the relation between *Volkheit* and *Volk*. The educator must listen to the *Kindheit* not to the *Kind*. The lawgiver and ruler must listen to the *Volkheit* not the *Volk*. For the former, the *Volkheit*, is always the same—is reasonable, constant, pure, and true. The latter, the *Volk*, for sheer wishing, knows not what it wishes. And in this sense the law can and should be the general expression of the will of the *Volkheit*, a will which the crowd never expresses but which the sensible man perceives, which the reasonable man knows how to gratify, and the good man takes pleasure in gratifying." Does the entire body of German political literature contain a passage more applicable to the state of affairs prior to 1866 and 1871? All Germany—that is, the *Volkheit*—desired unity at home and dignity abroad; but the German *Volk*, to give Goethe's words in the original *wusste nicht vor lauter Wollen was es wollte*, until its great political teacher arose and gave it a bitter but wholesome lesson.

In estimating Goethe, we must bear in mind that we have to do with a German and with German affairs, and that there is no analogy between the American Revolution and the German revival. The former was the natural process whereby an insect shakes off its effete shell, the latter has been the tardy resuscitation of a patient dragged from the depths of the waters of bitterness. On the one hand, we have the uprising of a hardy, self-reliant, shrewd, and enlightened set of communities long accustomed to self-government; on the other, the regeneration of a people from above downwards. The lower classes in Germany are now possessed of freedom and security, and have a direct voice in the government; but the impulse to the change did not come from themselves, it came from the upper or the educated classes. In Goethe's day, at least until he had passed his prime, the change would have been a chimera. It was first necessary to create a certain community of interest and sentiment among the various German states, a something around which the Bavarians, Swabians, Hessians, Saxons, and Prussians might rally as their common property, and in so doing recognize one another as brethren. This bond of union was German culture, German literature and science. Goethe was not to blame that culture had to come first and unity and freedom afterwards. This order of national development resulted from causes which had operated long before Goethe's birth: we mean, of course, the Reformation, and especially the Thirty Years' War. Mr. Bryant, it is true, cites Goethe's reply to to the unjust attacks of his contemporaries, but does not commit himself to an opinion. The best thinkers in Germany are, however, now ready to admit that Goethe's course in political matters was not only right, but the only right, the only possible one for him under the circumstances. Once for all, we repeat it, politics was not his vocation, and had he entered upon it, he would have wasted his time. The life of Stein elucidates this point. Stein was a born statesman, endowed by nature with every gift for administering the affairs of a great nation. Yet Stein failed, although he had an influence over political opinion such as Goethe never possessed; he failed signally, because the circumstances were against him. Some of his legislative reforms still subsist as the basis of municipal organization in Prussia to this day, but his brightest dreams, his most ardent hopes were scattered to the winds. Would Goethe, without Stein's talents, have succeeded better? Would he have made any head at all against such men as Metternich, Nesselrode, Talleyrand, and Wellington? It is puerile to speculate upon the rôle that a poet-philosopher must have played amid the international jugglery of the Napoleonic era.

DINNER PARTIES.

(The Saturday Review.)

In an age of scientific advance it is curious to note how each branch of knowledge has been developed from the earliest efforts of study. It is a pity that the science of dining, upon which it has been held by many that the success of all other sciences depends, does not in the act of progression leave a record of the various steps in its onward career, and that we are therefore reduced to speculation concerning its most remote forms and their course of improvement. In untutored races the idea of courtesy is knit closely with that of eating, and the friendship of one man for another is measured

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by the quantity of food transferred from his fingers to the other's mouth. In lonely places where food is hard to come at, its bestowal might be the best possible form that courtesy could assume, and quantity would be a more important consideration than quality. As civilivation grew, and the conditions of life became more assured, one would expect that the ancient method of expressing regard for one's fellow-men would become modified according to the altered circumstances of living. Friendship would still be implied by giving food and drink to one's neighbours, but that would cease to be the highest form of social intercourse, and would become a pleasant adjunct of meeting, instead of being its main object. When it was no longer difficult to provide a sufficient quantity for his guests, a host would devote his attention to an artistic view of his entertainment, and arrange it so as to lend a touch of poetry to the material processes of eating and drinking.

The first great step in this direction may be taken to have been the introduction of servants, plates and knives and forks, as middle terms between host and guest. In the present day the spread of wealth, and the consequent conversion of what were luxuries into things of daily use, have opened an almost boundless field to the possibilities of dining—a field, however, which has hardly been cultivated to the utmost. No doubt a great deal has been done in the last few years; the introduction, for instance of the Russian dinner has lifted a vast burden from the shoulders of hosts in allowing them to mix in conversation with their guests without having to devote their attention at the same time to the troublesome task of carving. And, in spite of the good old-fashioned people who like to see their dinner before them, and like that dinner to be a heavy joint, it will be generally conceded that the improvement in this respect is considerable. But the advance of excellence in other matters has hardly kept pace with the advance of knowledge. Dinners are still disfigured by a useless profusion, an absurd piling together of dishes out of which by skilful arrangement an admirable dinner might be constructed, and an oppressive length, that come from vanity and leads to vexation of spirit. That the barbarous magnificence of private English dinners is not caused, as was that of Roman dinners, by greediness may be fairly assumed from the fact that no single guest ever makes acquaintance with more than half the dishes offered him. It may no doubt be urged on the other side that it is well to provide a variety from which judicious selection may be made, but amid an excessive variety the will is puzzled and the judgment confused.

Superfluous variety causes the inordinate duration which is ruinous to the well-being of dinners. If one is fortunate enough to have a pleasant companion during dinner the edge of even the brightest conversation is liable to be dulled by being employed too long. The torment experienced under the same circumstances in the case of ungenial companionship most people have probably experienced. It is bad enough if, having opened up subject after subject and produced nothing better than monosyllabic answers, you are forced to subside into a dreary silence, and to concentrate your faculties upon making the best combination possible out of the heterogeneous materials for dinner set before you. A yet worse thing than this, however, may befall you. It may be that the lady whom you are privileged to take into dinner imagines herself to be charged with a mission, and has cut short all endeavours on your part at conversation, not from shyness or ignorance, but with a deliberate purpose. If this be so, she will follow the course which has been seen to be adopted by a distributor of tracts in a railway-carriage, who, observing a nervous-looking boy occupied in reading a novel, begged for permission to glance at his book for a moment, and immediately filled its place with a selection from his own provision of literature. In like manner the woman with a mission will carefully exhaust all her neighbour's resources, and, when he is completely defenceless, will attack him with all her eloquence. It is useless for him to hint at the outset that his opinions upon the subject which engrosses her have been formed long ago, and are not likely to be altered. Herein she will only discern a greater possible glory to be gained by bringing him over to her views. In this case the constant handing round of endless dishes which breaks in disagreeably upon a pleasant conversation may become a blessing by giving the victim at least a temporary escape. But he may not be able to avail himself of any such chance, and then he will be in a parlous state. He will be compelled not only to listen, which is bad, but to answer, which is worse, either until the company is broken up, or until he is driven by sheer despair and weariness to give such kind of assent to the propositions offered as will satisfy their suggestor. If he is so far overmastered by fatigue as to take this step, to the sufferings alrady inflicted upon him will be added the self-inflicted one of an uneasy conscience.

For the ill-advised assortment of guests which leads to such miseries as these the rules of etiquette and precedence are partly responsible, as it may be impossible without outraging these to place together the persons among the company whose thoughts and speech would harmonize most happily. And it is to be observed that in the matter of assorting guests we have made an advance upon the habits of our forefathers, who considered that if the dinner was sufficient it mattered little in whose immediate company each guest should eat it. A little more attention, however, paid to making each person acquainted with his fellow's tastes or specialities would make a great difference in general comfort. It would be easy, for instance, to take such precautions that one sitting next to a zealous Roman Catholic should avoid discussion of the Vatican decrees, and that the neighbour of an unsuccessful author should make no comment upon the indiscriminate habit of writing. It would of course involve endless trouble if a descriptive catalogue of the other invited guests were sent out with each invitation. But, considering that the extent of modern dinner-tables renders anything like general conversation impossible, it might be worth while to consider a suggestion made in Walker's *Original*—a book, or rather a collection of papers, which, in spite of a new edition, is too little known in the present day. The writer of that work, who devoted not a little consideration and skill to his essays "On the Art of Dining," suggested that at dinners where there were so many guests that they were unable to mix in common talk, and conversed in knots of three or four, the practice which was then beginning, and has since become common, at ball suppers of providing a quantity of small tables, in place of a single long one, should be turned to account. If this were done, and if the people destined to come in contact at each table were carefully assorted, it would be no great trouble to inform each one of what companions he might expect; and then the meaningless phrase "To meet So-and-So" appended to evening invitations might acquire a special value with reference to dinners. The privilege of meeting distinguished personages conveyed by this phrase usually amounts to a gracious extension from the host to the guest of the common rights of humanity. For, unless the guest also is a distinguished personage, he will probably gain no more by the favour thus accorded to him than he might get for himself any day with no more pains in a public thoroughfare. The person who is the central point of the party is certain to be beset by a crowd of people composed, in the first place, of those who like and admire him; in the second, of those who like and admire the fashion of the day which makes an idol of him. And there will be great difficulties in the way of piercing this complicated crowd so as to obtain any better acquaintance with its object than might be got by watching him as he passed in the street, or even studying his photograph in the shop windows. To a man of a sensitive temperament, besides the physical obstacles presented by such a state of things, the fear of appearing forward or pushing will arise; while watching for an opportunity of doing that which he is invited to do, he will weary of things which he is forced to watch; and having gone with a strong desire to become acquainted with the person whom he is asked to meet he may go away with a determination never to make such an attempt again. And, further, his gradual conversion from pleasant expectation to disappointed ill humour will very likely take the shape of unjust rancour against the former object of his devotion, who is probably fully as much the victim of circumstances as himself. To avoid the occurrence of such mishaps as this, at least at dinners, by some modification of Walker's idea seems, if not easy, at any rate possible. It is true that telling off two or three favoured people to be the companions during dinner of one person with whom all desire to be in company would give rise to great difficulties in the direction of jealousy and other evil passions; but that is equally true of all innovations. There is also this to be said in favour of the present system, that, if one really good talker is secured, he may carry upon his shoulders the whole weight of any dinner of ordinary size and of ordinary want of arrangement. But if that one good talker fails at the last momont, what becomes of the other components of the feast, whose province it is to listen, and who are left without anything to listen to? The important part of the performance cannot well be understudied in case of a hitch, and the affair has to run its course without even the resource of some one kindly volunteering to read the part. Disappointment and discontent will set in at the first news of failure, and, unless the manager of the entertainment is gifted with unusual resources, will overshadow the whole night. A sullen gloom will prevail, expressed

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in a drooping half-hearted attempt at talk which is far more depressing than the deepest silence, until every one will long for some such accident as the fall of the hangings at Nasidienus' dinner to break the terrible monotony.

Besides the inherent defects in a typical modern dinner, some of which have been here touched upon, it may be observed that the late hour at which dinners take place is likely to be prejudicial to their success. People should come to a feast with minds and bodies in such a state that they require only a slight stimulant of cheerfulness and refreshment to arouse them into full life. But when one considers the amount of social hard work got through in the course of a day in the season by women, one cannot think it probable that they at least should arrive at their hardly-earned dinner in this desirable condition. Every hour in the day has its appointed task, and there is probably more of duty than pleasure in leaving the coolness of the park to make one item in a crowd around a dinnertable. As far as men are concerned, the fashion of entertaining at breakfast may possibly give to some extent the opportunity for social intercourse which dinner seldom affords. But while there are some happy men who are invariably fresh and unwearied at breakfast, there are others to whom it is the most trying time of the day, who feel unfitted to cope with society at that early time, and who find it as difficult to talk as players do to act in broad daylight. Also men's business and desires are apt to spare them little time to devote to society in any form during the morning. Thus, unless the French method of getting one's morning work over by eleven or twelve, and then having an interval, could be adopted, there must always be considerable difficulties in the way of breakfast parties. But there is in them this advantage at least, that a man who sets himself to collect a party at breakfast is less under the influence of convention than one who gives a dinner, and is therefore likely to invite his guests more for their individual qualities than to complete the furniture of his table.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 21, *Ukraine*, American barque, Melcher, 682, from Nagasaki, Nov. 13, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 22, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Nov. 15, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 23, *City of Tokio*, America steamer, Maury, 5,050, from San Francisco, Nov. 1, Mails and General, to P. M. S. Co.

Nov. 23, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,010, from Hongkong, Nov. 14, Mails and General, to P. M. S. Co.

Nov. 24, *Robert Kelly*, American barque, Kingman, 823, from Kobe, Oct. 21, Kerosene, to Smith, Baker & Co.

Nov. 24, *Ariel*, American barque, Fullerton, 358, from Nagasaki, Oct. 19, Coal, to P. M. S. Co.

Nov. 25, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, from Shanghai and ports, Nov. 17, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 26, *Gaucho*, British barque, Crighton, from Hiogo, to E. C. Kirby & Co.

Nov. 26, *Rona*, British ship, Trunks, 638, from Liverpool, June 5, Coal, to Order.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22, *Curlew*, British gun-boat, Captain Church, 676, for Bonin Islands.

Nov. 22, *City of Quebec*, British ship, Davidson, 707, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Nov. 23, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M M. Co.

Nov. 24, *Jessie Jamieson*, British barque, West, 508, for New York, Tea and General, despatched by J. C. Fraser & Co.

Nov. 24, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 25, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 5 050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 25, *Lotus*, British steamer, Gray, 1,406, for Kobe, General, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

Nov, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 2,010, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 26, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 26, *Yantic*, Am. sloop of war, Commander McCook, 700, for Nagasaki.

Nov. 26, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Nov. 26, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 680, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 27, *Carolina*, Danish schooner, Isaacson, 20, for Pacific, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Nov. 27, *Boyan*, Russian frigate, Captain Bogele, 1,800, for Kobe and Nagasaki.

Nov. 27, *Vsadnick*, Russian corvette, Captain Novosillsky, 900 for Kobe and Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Mrs. Robertson and child, Mrs. Goerby and 1 child, Mr. and Mrs Pomeroy, A. H. Groom, W. Peacock, Bernard, Yamaguchi, 4 Europeans, and 73 Japanese in the steerage. For America: Mrs. A. Walker, J. M. A. Selmer, and 1 in the steerage.

Per P.M.S.S. *City of Tokio* from San Francisco.—For Yokohama—G V. Culbertson, Mrs J. M. Lambeth and servant, Rev. A. P. Parker, Mrs S. Eldridge and 2 children, Mrs M. M. Eldridge, R. Tirada, Miss F. Lord, J. D. Batcock, Comdr. R. S. McCook, Revd E. T. Doane, Revd D. Learned and wife, Miss F. A. Stevens, Miss J. E. Wheeler, E. Hildebrand. For Shanghai—W. B. Woodson and wife, E. C. Lord, Mrs E. H. Dantow and Daughter. For Hongkong—Mrs M. Loning, Mrs J. Manry Mrs W. E. Wise, D. B. Bradley, and 138 in the steerage.

Per *Alaska* from Hongkong.—For San Francisco: R. H. Burkitt, Mrs Partridge. For New York: Mrs H. Martin. For Montreal: J. G. B. Dillon. Steerage, H. Weetle and K Fallenins, 374 Chinese for San Francisco, and 4 do. for Portland, Oregon.

Per *Nevada*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr and Mrs Hoffman, Mrs Lambert and child, Mr and Mrs Learned, Mrs and Miss Denton, Miss Weeler, Miss Stevens, Miss Lord, Messrs Lord, Popp, Endicott, Yoshida, Koomagai, Oto, Tsumimoto, Merimoto, Mrs Wise, Messrs A. Parker, A. H. Groom, Kasano, Shimamoto, J. Duus, Passavant, Revd. J. Doano, and 2 Europeans, 7 Chinese, and 106 Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Revd. R. Denning, Messrs S. Vissa, Taylor, E. C. Kirby, Nakamura, F. von Fisher, Baron von Holleben and servant, and 144½ Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Alaska* for San Francisco.—Messrs. H. M. Whitehead. F. G. Gynne, C. B. Templar, Captain and Mrs Coy, Mr and Mrs Milford, and child, Captain and Mrs Harris, Mrs Laugfeldt, A. M. Walter, F. W. Wise, Col. J. Bassel, J. A. Fowle, H. A. Bellows, Jno Bellows, Captain Lewis, R. Lewis, Fukin, Dr. and Mrs Müller.

Per *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Morong, Mrs. Skelding, Mr. Plummer, Mr. Macfarlane, 24 Japanese, 2 Foreigners, 1 Chinese, in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure for Yokohama	$853,007.50.
Per *Volga* for Hongkong.—	
Silk for Marseilles	...489 bales.
London	...150 „
	639 bales.
Waste silk	...126 bales.
Silk-worm's eggs,—	
France	... 85 cases.
Italy	... 60 „
Hongkong	... 1 „
	146 cases.
Per S. S. *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—	
Treasure	... $1,500.00

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(The following report appeared in our mail issue of the 25th inst. The few changes of importance in quotations which have occurred in the interval are noted below.)

IMPORTS.

Cotton.—During the earlier portion of the past fortnight a moderate demand existed for *Grey Shirtings* and *Yarns*; latterly however a very dull tone prevails in the market and prices are generally lower. The only exceptions are 28/32 good Water Twist and good makes of 7 lb. Shirtings, which are readily saleable at a slight advance.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce....	$1.97½	to $2.20	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce....	2.20	to	2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. ,, ...	2.20	to 2.55	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb...	0.75	to	1.05
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,, 39 in. ,, ...	2.25	to 2.55	Black Velvets	8.50	to	9.50
9 lbs.	38½ ,, 44 in. ,, ...	2.60	to 3 00	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in....	3.25	to	3.35
				Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in....	2.50	to	2.60

Yarns.

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul...	$30.50	to	34.25	No. 38 to 42... ... ...per picul...	$42.00	to	45.00
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul...	$36.00	to	40.50	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... ,, ...	—		

Woollens.—The market continues inanimate notwithstanding the disposition of holders to make concessions to the trade.

Plain Orleans ... ... 40—42 yds. 32 in....	6.25	to	7.80	Figured Mousseline de Laine...30 yds. 30 in...	0.25	to	0.28
Figured Orleans ... ... 29—30 yds. 31 in....	4.75	to	5.25	Multicolored ,, ...30 yds. 30 in...	0.35	to	0.40
Chimagoro ... ... 30 yds. 30 in....	5.25	to	5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..48 in. to 52 in...	0.80	to	1.20
Italian Cloth ... ... —30 yds. 32 in....	0.25	to	0.33	Presidents ... ...54 in. to 56 in...	0.65	to	0.75
Camlet Cords ... ... 29—30 yds. 32 in....	6.25	to	7 25	Pilots ... ...54 in. to 56 in...	0.42½	to	0.50
Camlets Asstd. ... ... 56—58 yds. 31 in....18	50	to	19.00	Union ... ...54 in. to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.70
Lastings, Japan... ... ... 22—30 yds. 32 in....13.00		to	14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....per lb...	0.40	to	0.42½
Plain Mousseline de Laine —30 yds. 30 in,...	0.18½	to	0.20				

Sugar.—Business in all classes of Sugars is extremely dull, and market rates are declining. We quote:

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul....	3.65	to	3.80	China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul...	4.40	to	4.90
in Basket ... ... ,, ...	3.55	to	3.65	,, No. 6 E-pak ... ... ,, ...	4.00	to	4.10
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... ,, ...	7.90	to	8.00	Swatow... .. .. ,, ...	3.00	to	3.10
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... ,, ...	6.80	to	7.20	Daitong... ... ... ,, ...	3.20	to	3.30
,, No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... ,, ...	6.00	to	6 50	Japan Rice ... ... ,, ...	3.25	to	3.30
,, No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... ,, ...	5.20	to	5 70	Kerosine Oil... ... ...per case...	2.60		

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Under the pressure of unfavorable tidings from the European markets, prices which we reported on the 11th inst. as tending downwards have receded $10 to $20 since that date. Settlements are 750 bales of Hanks and 150 of Oshiu leaving a stock of 1,400 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight are 929 bales making the total export since 1st July 8,005 bales against 5,878 last year for the corresponding period.

Silk-worm's eggs.—Total arrivals since the beginning of the season are 812,000 cards, and total settlements about 700,000 cards against 1,300,000 last year at the same date. Prices have been falling steadily; annual Greens are now offered at $0.05.

		At Exchange 4s. 1¼ in London.	*At Exchange 5.22 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		*At Exchange 4s. 1¼ in London.*	*At Exchange 5.22 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks—				Oshiu—Best ...	...$515 to 535	19s. 3d. to 19s.11d. frs. 53 to 55
Extra	No. 1			,, Good	...$485 to 510	18s. 2d. to 19s. 2d. frs. 50 to 52
Best	No. 1 to 2	$450 to 470	16s. 11d. to 17s. 8d. frs. 47 to 49	H'matski, Best to Com.	$430 to 470	16s. 3d. to 17s. 8d. frs. 45 to 49
Good	No. 2	...$430 to 440	16s. 3d. to 16s. 7d. frs. 45 to 46			
Medium	No. 2½	...$410 to 425	15s. 6d. to 16s. 2d. frs. 43 to 44	Kakeda, Good to Extra	...$530 to 600	19s. 8d. to 22s. 2d. frs. 55 to 61
Common	No. 3	$390 to 400	14s. 10d. to 15s. 2d. frs. 41 to 42			
Inferior	No. 4 & 5	$360 to 380	13s. 10d. to 14s. 6d. frs. 38 to 40			

Tea.—For the past fortnight business in this produce has been dull and spiritless; operations being chiefly confined to two or three buyers. Prices have ruled very irregularly, "good medium" ranging from $27 to $30 per picul, but no really desirable standard parcels are obtainable under $29. Fine grades have also shewn weakness and "Finest" and "Choice" are also lower, and it is likely that fuller supplies of these latter grades will be forced on the market in the ensuing month.

Settlements for the fortnight amount to 3,500 piculs and arrivals to about 4,700 piculs. Stocks here are tolerably ample and likely soon to be further augmented.

Our report for the season from this and Kobe, including the cargo of the *Jessie Jamieson*, (ready for sea) amounts to 19,200,000 lbs. to which the cargo of the Mail strs. *Alaska*, and the *Fleetwing*, expected from Kobe to fill up here, will add at least 800,000 lbs. so that by an early date in December, we shall have at least 20,000,000 lbs. Tea afloat for the United States.

Freight for New York is nominally £1.15.

Common	$16.00	to	19.00	Fine	$31.00	to	34.00
Good Common	20.00	to	23 00	Finest	$36.00	to	38.00
Medium	24.00	to	26.00	Choice	$40 .00	upwards	
Good Medium	27.00	to	30.00			[nominal.	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the past fortnight has been again dull with drooping rates and ready buyers for the few Private Bills offering; the demand for Bank Paper has also been smaller than usual.

Gold Yen have remained pretty firm at about par.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1d.	ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	par.
,, Bank Bills on demand.....	4s. 0d.	,, Private 10 days' sight.....	½ per cent disct.
,, Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1 1/16d. to ⅛	ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	98
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.17	,, 30d. sight Private	par.
,, Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.22	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
On SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	72½	,, 30 days sight Private	par.
,, Private 10 days sight	72¾	Gold Yen.....	par.
		Kinsatz.....	404

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to

WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any pos t own in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

ASTHMA AND

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 49.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 4, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DEATHS.

At the Imperial College of Engineering, Yedo, on the 26th inst., JOHN DUNCAN FERGUSON, the beloved son of Henry and Marie Dyer, aged 4 months and 14 days.

Notes of the Week.

There are some rather disturbing rumours abroad, of which, however, it is very difficult to estimate the true value. One of our translations hints somewhat darkly at disaffection in the interior, and speaks more definitely of numerously attended meetings of the *kadzoku* to discuss the policy of the Government—doubtless that part of it which affects their incomes. Of course this is the real question of the day, nor can its gravity possibly be overrated. The expenditure of the country has for some years gone on at a greater rate than the national strength can bear, and a determined effort is being made to reduce it in every direction. The aggregate of the small economies is something, but not very much—it is astonishing in how many directions reductions must be made before a million of dollars can be saved—and it is obvious that some great organic measure must be passed which will cut off at one stroke many millions of expenditure. Everything points towards the incomes of the *samurai* as the spot on which the blow will fall, and it is not unnatural that they should be extremely anxious, if not discontented, at the prospect. But they have had a long innings, and nothing can be more clear than that the immense burden they have been to the country has made and kept it miserably poor. Of course there are certain claims which cannot possibly be repudiated, and the obligations to those who surrendered their lands at the time of the Restoration, on the faith of promises that a certain proportion of the revenues arising from those lands should be reserved for them, are of a very binding and sacred nature. But there is a vast idle class whose claims are of a far more equivocal nature, and whose support, if transferred from the labour of others to their own labour, would have the effect of converting so much *minus* into so much *plus* quantity and putting it on to the other side of the equation. No foreigner can touch this question without a strong feeling of diffidence, or seeing that there is here a divided duty; on the one hand, the recognition of claims possessing some undoubtedly solid foundation, and, on the other, a conviction that the welfare of the whole country is more or less involved in placing those claims on an altogether new footing, or even denying some of them *in toto*, on the general ground of *salus populi suprema lex.* Other nations have at times been forced into measures of this nature, and the Japanese must prepare themselves to encounter individual sacrifices which the preservation of the country may render necessary. Few foreigners, meanwhile, are aware of the vast number of the sons of the gentry of this country who are now earning their livelihood by menial employments, and this is an extremely hard fate, both for parents and children. Nothing, too, is more remarkable than the cheerfulness with which, as a general rule, these severe trials are borne. Poverty is hard enough to those who have been accustomed to ease, if not to superfluity. But it is far harder to face a decline in social status, to peddle for small wares behind a very humble counter of their own or another's, to brush the foreigner's coat or black his boots. Yet much of all this has been borne, and is still being borne, by thousands, from a conviction that the revolution which necessitated it was for the good of the country, and there is much of true heroism in the spirit with which the trial has been faced. Nor can it be doubted that an ardent, unquenchable desire for knowledge, if not always for its own sake, still for the sake of the power which it brings, lies at the root of many of the sacrifices now being made by Japanese youths. To be with the foreigner, to learn his language and his ways, to read his books, and to extract the secrets of that power which he wields, is the ambition of many a youth and the cause of his present position, whose father ten years ago would almost sooner have killed his boy than seen him so circumstanced.

It is but last week that we drew attention to the recently issued first calendar of the Tokio University, and it is now our pleasing duty to record another event, even more interesting, connected with the educational movement in the country. On Monday last the Empress, attended by the Minister of the Interior and various members of the Household, presided over the opening of the Tokiô Normal School for girls. An account of the ceremony will be found elsewhere in our columns, translated from one of the native papers, as well as one from a foreign hand, and we venture to think that though there may have been occasions during the present reign characterized by more imposing ceremonial, nothing of happier augury or of greater interest has occurred since the Restoration. Most admirable in its language and spirit is the congratulatory address of the Superintendent of the School, Mr. Nakamura Masanawo. It alludes to the past condition of women in this country in terms equally free from unnecessary depreciation and unwarranted satisfaction, and concludes with an expression of hope so earnest and excellent that we cannot refrain from transcribing the terms in which it is couched.

"Our earnest desire," he said, "is that those who may in after time complete their education here may become virtuous women, and so assist their husbands; virtuous mothers, and so instruct their children; and that by giving birth to and rearing up a worthy population our country may become a prosperous and tranquil land."

And if, leaving our accustomed office of censors, we turn courtiers for once, the occasion may surely be pleaded to justify us. We bow with all due respect to the illustrious lady who has made this important work specially her own—last year by her munificence, this year by her presence. The Empress may be assured that the account of the simple and unostentatious, yet impressive, ceremony of last Monday will be read with singular interest both in Europe and America, and that her gracious words will find an echo in

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the hearts of many who must ever remain strangers to herself and her people, yet who regard the progress of this Empire with an interest as unceasing as it is friendly. We trust that as Her Majesty has constituted herself the Patroness and moving spirit of this institution, she will be long preserved to maintain a lively and watchful interest in its welfare, and may have the gratification of seeing it send out both teachers and pupils worthy of this inauguratory effort to give new and higher life to the women of Japan.

We seem to have been strangely misunderstood by the writer in the *Herald* on whose article, speculating upon the probability of Russia swallowing up Japan, we made a note in our issue of last week. There really is no trace in our note of the probability in Russia of any such revolution as he imagines we hope for or apprehend. We certainly said that were the Rusian Press freed for a single day, a burst of discontent and other destructive forces would issue from it which would surprise many Russians, and we still have no doubt whatever of the truth of this. But we are perfectly well aware of the strength of the vessel which contains these forces, and are certain that they are wholly inedequate to produce revolution in the Empire. If the writer who forces so strangely upon our words a meaning which never existed in our mind while writing them, will turn to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 15th October, which came into our hands after our note of last week had appeared in print, he will see, in an article entitled The Social Condition of Russia, this whole question shortly but very ably treated, and full reasons given why the communistic principles to which we chiefly referred as destructive agencies, are so common in Russia, springing, as they have done, from the terms on which the former serfs held their lands. They were actually peasant proprietors massed in villages, their holdings being owned and cultivated in common by large bodies of men, no one of whom could become much richer than the others because his farm was part of a tract which was periodically re-divided. It is no wonder that communistic principles should be very strong among men brought up on customs of this nature. They are now, too, largely emancipated from the control of the aristocracy, and some time back they were allowed a large amount of liberty to express themselves freely through the press. But, as in other countries we could name, the Government has been forced to restrict this liberty, not because it had anything to fear for its own safety, but because the licence of the Press complicated the relations of Russia with other Governments, and even forced it unwillingly into severe measures, as regards part of its own dominions, which but for this licence would have been unnecessary. The nihilistic doctrines, too, of so many of the educated or half educated Russian middle classes are disintegrating forces, especially to the foundations of an arbitrary form of government. Whatever may be their origin or nature, the tendency of these doctrines is certainly to loosen the cement of authority, and it is unquestionable that the governing class in Russia regards them with anxiety and displeasure. We are also persuaded that Russia is more or less in danger from such an immense diffusion of her forces of government as these Central Asian conquests demand, and all these things seem to us to combine with other causes to render Japan perfectly safe from any danger of absorption by Russia. But we never dreamed of Russian revolution, and quite grant that it is about as probable as that the Fenians should dethrone the Queen and take possession of the Houses of Parliament. We shall frankly acknowledge, however, that we write without any strong convictions upon the whole subject. It is one on which Englishmen generally are more ignorant than they ought to be, and we do not profess to know more of it than our neighbours.

The Corean question seems to have revived in Tokio, and there is not so much assurance in the public mind as there was a fortnight back that some steps of a serious nature are not contemplated in that direction. One of the native papers says rather mysteriously that "one of the *Sanghi* towards whom public attention has been but little directed of late," is to be chosen as an Envoy to Corea, and leaves its readers to guess who this may be. It is easy to name the men who obviously cannot be spared at this moment, so that the field of enquiry is narrowed down to two or three at the outside available for the mission. One of our translations this week deals with the whole question, though in a somewhat unsatisfactory manner, and what with the writer's emotions of one kind or the other, it is not easy to gather much from his words, except, indeed, that he is a somewhat impulsive character who hops alternately on the two legs of his regrets and his fears.

On Thursday last Mr. Dickins, Counsel for the Prosecutor, intimated his intention to retire from the case of Ito Hachibei *versus* Walsh Hall & Co., now *sub judice* in the United States Consular Court. The impossibility of compelling the attendance of an essential witness had, Mr. Dickins said, decided him to take this step with which his client had been made duly acquainted. On the representation of the Consul-General that his retirement at the present advanced stage of the suit would greatly inconvenience all who were concerned, Mr. Dickins consented to reconsider his decision and to make his intention known to the Court on Monday morning next.

We learn that a large importation of cartridges on Government account was made by the last Pacific Mail steamer.

The *Hochi Shimbun* of this day revives the rumour of the intended purchase of the Yokohama and Yedo Railway by a number of noblemen. Uwajima, Inshu and seventeen or eighteen others are named by report, and the sum to be paid is stated at three millions of *yen*. How the Railway can be sold so long as its revenues are pledged to the foreign bond-holders we are not informed.

Just as we go to press we hear, on the authority of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, that Mr. Hirotz, who has several times been to Corea, is again to be despatched thither. It is said that the object of his mission is to announce that a Special Envoy will be shortly sent to make a treaty of amity and commerce in order to avoid all causes of future disturbance. It is also said that a high official will start for Corea in the middle of this month, accompanied by two or three vessels of war, a certain number of Imperial guards, and the troops now stationed at Kumamoto.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

On Saturday evening, and at the close of an entertainment which presented the usual features, Mr. Dave Carson explained the mysteries of the cabinet and box trick to a very full house. As Mr. Carson requested that in his interest the secret should remain with the initiated we abstain from comment or explanation.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Agent of the P. & O. Company for the following information regarding the *Sunda* which returned to Hongkong under steam on the 16th instant at noon and went into dock.

Her injuries prove on examination to be more extensive than were anticipated, the lower part of her fore compartment having been carried away, while several of the plates on her starboard side and underneath are more or less injured. It is obvious, indeed, that had her construction been less solid, especially in her water-tight compartments, she could not have been saved.

As all the wood work will require renewal, and a considerable number of new iron plates must be inserted in her bottom, some three months must elapse before she can be expected to resume running.

Since the past summer the *Genro-In* has remained closed, with the view, it is said, of introducing various reforms necessary to its smoother working. It is now rumoured, the *Hochi Shimbun* informs us, that it will be shortly reopened.

The proprietors of the *Hiogo News* have received a letter from Mr. A. Duncan, barrister-at-law, in Kobe, requesting

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them to offer a full apology for having published libellous matter reflecting upon his character as a barrister, in the letter inserted in its columns and signed "Frank Fisher." Mr. Duncan's request has been at once complied with.

The following casualties are reported by the *Hochi Shimbun*:—

On the 26th instant, a severe fire at Yejiri on the Tokaido which commenced at 10 p.m., and consumed two hundred houses before its course could be stayed.

On the 27th instant, a slight fire at Senji, Yedo.

On the 26th instant, six persons committed suicide by drowning, and two by hanging themselves.

The *Choya Shimbun* notices the punishment by a fine of 3 *yen* of a police official in Yedo who had subjected an innocent person to torture.

A telegram has been received stating that a naval attack upon three stockades at Perak has been entirely successful, all three being captured without the loss of a man. Rocket-boats were, we believe, chiefly employed to clear the way for the landing party.

We learn that Captain Innes, R. E., was not killed at Perak, as at first reported. Fortunately he was only wounded: Captain Elliot of the 10th was unfortunately the officer killed.

The *Japan Herald* publishes the following statistics :—

EXPORTS OF TREASURE FROM YOKOHAMA.

	Value in Gold Yen—Sen.
1872	3,606,309.97
1873	2,680,370.84
1874	9,147,991.40
1875—up to date, Nov. 26	12,690,643.93
OTHER PORTS.	
1873	601,702.20
1874	4,180,800.20
1875—up to 1st day of July	1,706,173.99
Total	34,617,993.23

The above returns, it adds, include all kinds of native coin, viz., gold and silver *yen*, *nibu kin*, *ichibu-gin*, *ishiu-gin*, &c., as well as uncoined gold and silver. The exports of treasure from Yokohama previous to 1872, from other ports previous to 1873, and subsequent to 1st July, 1875, cannot be given with certainty, but the latter will be given when procurable.

Referring to a paragraph in our yesterday's issue on the subject of the telegraphic lines, the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company writes to us as follows:

"As the intimation may be and has been misunderstood I beg you to state that although the Penang-Madras cable and the Wladiwostock lines are interrupted, the other lines (viz. to Shanghai, Amoy, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Java, Australia, &c.) are working and have been working all the time. The s.s. *H. C. Orsted*, our repairing steamer, is at work and was this afternoon in communication with Nagasaki; if the weather continues favorable the line viâ Wladiswostock will soon be working."

The European heads of Japanese Government Offices have been requested to intimate to their subordinates the emphatic wish of the Government that they should abstain from the pursuit of game pending the settlement of the question with their respective representatives.

According to the *Globe* the Admiralty has granted authority to an officer of the Imperial Japanese Navy to serve on board H. M. S. *Audacious* now in these waters.

If we may rely upon a statement in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* the proprietors of the cremation grounds of Yedo show a considerable share of enterprise in pushing business. They distribute attractive circulars throughout the metropolis, which contain full information as to the details and charges of their dismal trade, and conclude with the sterotyped though, in this case, somewhat inappropriate terms, that they "hope they may secure many customers." Their *clientèle* may be excused for not sharing their aspiration.

The *Hochi Shimbun* comments on a new mania which the people of Kiôto appear to be attacked with. Forgetting the severe lessons taught them by the former pig and rabbit bubbles they are now investing large sums in choice roses.

The *Choya Shimbun* has reason to believe that the augmentation of the fares by the Mitsu Bishi Company has had the effect of increasing the number of passengers on the Tôkaido.

The *Nichi Nichi* gives the report that a canal to connect the Biwako Lake with Kiôto is in contemplation.

Mr. Carson's final appearance on Tuesday night was made before a crowded house. He was assisted by several amateurs, more or less experienced in the mysteries which burnt cork and black wigs are held to cover and excuse, and his entertainment passed off with unusually good effect.

A party of native Roman Catholics, some 30 or 40 in number, living in Tsukidji, Yedo, purpose to petition the Government to remove all impediments to the free and open exercise of Christianity in this country.

The *Choya Shimbun* relates a bold and successful robbery effected in the port of Yedo. Two masked robbers, armed with swords and dressed in the fashion of the *samurai* in former times, boarded a junk that was lying off Hamagoten and demanded a sum of money for the purpose, they alleged, of enabling them to go to Corea. Either disinclined to dispute with them, or from patriotic motives, the people of the junk gave them forty dollars with which they escaped.

The native newspapers report that the Editor of the *Hioron Shimbun* is in trouble. On the other hand, the Editor of the *Nisshin Shinjisshi*, who for some time past has been viewed with suspicion, if not absolutely under *surveillance*, has been dismissed without punishment.

At a Meeting of Scotsmen, held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, steps were taken to lay the foundation of a charitable organisation for the assistance of distressed members of that nationality. While it is questionable whether it is altogether wise to consider the limitations of nationality in extending aid to the needy, and to our mind still more doubtful as to its special necessity in the case of the thriftiest and most industrious branch of the British family, as was suggested by Mr. Macpherson, we wish the newly launched charity a long and useful career.

Yamagata, Minister of War, has paid a preparatory visit to the new Military College at Toyama, in view of the approaching inspection of the Institution by H.M. the Mikado.

The *Hochi Shimbun* reports the following cases of fire: On the night of the 30th instant three at Osaka and one at Hiroshima.

The *Chôya Shimbun* writes; On the 28th of November the Senators *(gi-ku'an)* Mutsu Munémitsu and Kono Toshikama, *Shô-go-i*, were appointed *kanji* of the *Genrôin* and the Senator Katô Hiroyuki was relieved of his office, upon his petition. On the 3rd of September, Fusen Oyakata was appointed *San-shi-ku'an* of the Liukiu *Han*. On the 28th of November the Senator Katsu Awa was, upon his petition, relieved of his office.

A rumour was current yesterday evening among the Japanese that Kiôto had been burnt down by incendiaries and that Shimadzu Saburô had fallen by the hand of an assassin. The rumour, which so far as we can learn rests upon no foundation, expresses the exaggerated fear inspired by apprehensions of an out-break of *samurai*.

The Messageries Maritimes s.s. *Volga* will be despatched from Hongkong to-day, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., with the English Mails viâ Marseilles of the 22nd October.

Messrs Bourne & Co. sold the Swamp Lot 190B and buildings by auction yesterday for $2,000.

The *Hochi Shimbun* notices the arrival in Yedo of Mr. Mori Arinori who recently set out for Peking. The steamer on which he had embarked broke down off Akashi, and he has been compelled to return to the capital.

Sanjô and Iwakura inspected the *Okurasho* yesterday.

Another fire is reported from Ôsaka, in which seven houses perished.

A fire which broke out in Nakanomura in Yedo on the 2nd instant destroyed seventeen dwellings.

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An accident which might have met with more serious consequences is reported by the *Choya Shimbun*. A person named Tsuda, residing in the 7th Ward in Yedo, was engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder, when, through some unexplained carelessness in the process, the material ignited and a serious explosion followed. The roof was blown off and the house greatly shattered, but though one of the assistants was severely wounded no one was killed.

The Editor of the *Hioron Shimbun*, and a correspondent of that journal were invited to attend at their *Saibansho* on the 2nd instant.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 28th November, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,255.94
Merchandise, &c.	$ 538.26
Total.	$7,794.20

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,152.27
Merchandise, &c.	$ 609.86
	$7,762.13

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 21st November, 1875.

Passengers.....17,705.	Amount...Yen	3,799·12.
Luggage, Parcels,.....	„	137·13.
Goods, ...	„	228·07.
Total.....Yen		4,164·32.
Corresponding period last year... ..... Yen		4,507·80.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Patients under treatment during November, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained Oct. 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Nov. 30th	Total Treated.
1st.....	1	2	1	—	2	3
2nd.....	1	1	1	—	1	2
3rd.....	11	7	11	—	7	18
4th.....	1	—	1	—	—	1
Charity.....	3	4	1	1	5	7
Total.....	17	14	15	1	15	31

E. Massais, D.M.P.,
Surgeon in Charge.

We learn from Manila that the excitement consequent on the suspension of Messrs. Russell and Sturgis is subsiding, though all business is at a standstill. Their actual liabilities are not stated at over Two millions, nearly all of them being due in the Philippines. Hopes are entertained that they will shortly resume.—*China Mail.*

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* proposes in the columns of that journal the formation of an Association in England, to be styled the "China and Japan Association" for the purpose of representing at home the far eastern settlements. The project, which is not new, failed to attract support formerly. The larger and growing interests of English trade in these countries may now perhaps obtain for it a greater share of attention.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at the Harbour Master's Office at Hongkong on the 23rd ultimo to investigate the cause of the loss of the P. & O. Company's steamer *Sunda*. The evidence of Captain Edmonds and Mr. Scott, chief officer, was taken and the Court adjourned until the 25th instant when the enquiry will be resumed.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE St. Andrew's Dinner went off very well, and if we use this plain language in speaking of it, we do so from a desire to treat the occasion from as realistic a point of view as possible. Men have a strong tendency when they meet in unaccustomed numbers to whip themselves up into a kind of artificial excitement, and under the influence of this they say a great many things which if spoken in the atmosphere of every day life and thought, would be justly deemed very absurd. We do not say that this is without either justification or usefulness. It is perhaps well that the ideal side of all institutions or countries, and the best qualities of individual men, should be held up at times for our admiration, as correctives to the destructive kind of criticism in which they are discussed in smaller or less partial circles or under ordinary circumstances. It is well perhaps that only the best side of things should be sometimes rubbed up and powdered and polished and shewn as giving a true representation of them, however little it may present the whole truth concerning them. The Platonic idea, as it were, should sometimes be shewn as the thing itself which is the concrete embodiment of that idea, or which is, at all events, the best thing we have achieved in trying to realize it. If, in this mood, we speak of our Monarchy, to which we are all very loyal because, on the whole, we are persuaded that it works very well, and because we are intensely devoted to the person of our Queen, we do not tell humorous anecdotes tending to place kings in a ludicrous light. The majority of kings, indeed, are no wiser or better than average men, and any reader of the Greville Memoirs or Thackeray's Four Georges who has cherished any illusions on this subject, must have found them seriously damaged after the perusal of these entertaining volumes. It is, for instance, infinitely amusing to read that at William the Fourth's first Council, almost the only words he uttered had a sailor-like bluntness in them sadly disturbing to our idea of the divinity which doth hedge a king. "This is a —— bad pen you have given me," he exclaimed, when called upon to sign the Council records, as the instrument sputtered the ink over the page. But this anecdote, though legitimate enough elsewhere, would be sadly out of place in the mouth of a chairman proposing the health of a reigning monarch. Similarly, when the Church is toasted, we should deem any allusions to the average sermon as highly unbecoming, and prefer that the orator should rather dilate upon the learning, virtue and piety of which the Church in no age has been without examples and witnesses. When the Bench and the Bar come in for their turn of compliment, we do not wish to hear of Lord Braxfield's "Checkmated you at last, Jamie"—though he was a Scotchman, by the way—or the anecdote of the counsel who made an eloquent speech on the opposite side to that for which he was retained, and, being nudged by his junior and informed that he was on the other side, said, "These, my Lord, are the base and baseless arguments which might be, doubtless will be, adduced in support of the monstrous pretensions of the defendant." While we have never heard that the Scotch are a particularly virtuous, it is certain that they are a very religious, people, and they thus very prudently pardon Burns for "The Holy Fair" or "Holy Willie's Prayer" in consideration of the "Cotter's Saturday Night";—at all events they keep the two former poems well in the back-ground, and expatiate with a just pride upon the genius, if not upon the piety, of their greatest poet. Coming to an institution in which—

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for our sins—we ourselves are more immediately interested, and of the importance and value of which, regarded in its quiddity, we have as lofty an idea as any one, the Press, we should consider any allusions to the baser manifestations of it as highly out of place. It is naturally preferable that the proposer of the toast should dilate—as indeed he did—upon its ability, its high conscientiousness, its power and importance as a factor in constitutional government. It was well, too, that, in reply to these flattering tributes, some plea should be urged for its occasional, if not habitual, local barrenness, and that proper stress should be laid upon its vast usefulness and the obligations it imposes on all sections of society. And this was done.

In this very important point of view, the dinner of Tuesday evening was a great success, and though wit is not generally supposed to be among the endowments of the Scotch race, there was one instance of it which, though it has escaped the reporters, we think should not be lost to the world, and which therefore we will endeavour to embalm, for such period at least as our spices may have any preservative power. In returning thanks for the Bench and Bar, Mr. NESS, representing the latter, was singularly happy. The proposer of the toast dwelt in gracious terms upon the fact that their efforts to secure justice not only entitled barristers to the prospect of elevation to the Bench, but afforded them legitimate hopes and expectation of some subsequent promotion, after shuffling off their mortal coil, which almost provokes us to enquire whether their shoulder-blades have not some anatomical evidence of rudimentary wings. Now, among the consolations of the unwigged and ungowned portion of humanity, there is perhaps none more cherished than the conviction that, enviable as are the material blessings showered on lawyers in this world, neither hope nor charity can, or need, blink their inevitable fate in the next. As King David says of the wicked, "They come not into misfortune, neither are they plagued like other men." Where all is barren, they alone spread their sumptuous table. Their wine is mixed with no water; their gold is debased by no dross. They feast on quails which remind them of no wrath, and though they gather their manna on the very sabbath, it does not turn sour. They have their portion in this life, and must remember by and by that they received their good things here. It was doubtless, therefore, with a sense of exquisite enjoyment, such as really few men ever experience, that Mr. NESS playfully and with great neatness replied to Mr. KESWICK'S remarks. He said that it was indeed grateful to him and his brethren to find that their efforts to procure justice for their fellow-men were recognized. Their object in this country could be one and only one, viz, to assist others in obtaining this inestimable blessing of justice, and they found their highest and only reward—and here he smiled—in the consciousness that they effected this object and that the world appreciated their efforts in this direction. If this is not humour, we are ignorant of the meaning of the word. Mr. NESS has overcome SYDNEY SMITH. There must be no more talk about surgical operations, and "wut" must be evermore ranked as among the endowments of the Scotch, however little mankind may alter its views upon the ultimate destinies of lawyers. The first Lord MINTO endured the Great Frederick's insults for years, but paid him off at last so well in a celebrated retort that he always afterwards regarded the moment of its delivery as the most exquisite of his life, and as affording ample amends for the too patiently borne annoyances of years. Mr. NESS must have felt something of the same pleasure in delievering this excellent sally.

To turn, however, from all this to a practical matter which originated with the Dinner, we find that a suggestion, which dropped from one of the guests, seems to have fallen on good ground, though something of the same kind met with a less fortunate fate at the Dinner of last year. It was proposed that a St. Andrews Society should be formed for the relief of distressed Scotchmen in this port, and a meeting of Scotchmen was actually held on Thursday last to organize it. All doubts regarding the necessity for some such institution were set at rest by Mr. HENDERSON, than whom there is no better authority, and who said that many of the applicants for the bounty of the Temperance Hall were Scotchmen. We somewhat doubt the wisdom of these societies which have their origin in the artificial excitement of public dinners. If it be well to have a fund for the relief of distressed Scotchmen, a similar fund should exist for Englishman, Irishmen, Americans and Germans, and all the nationalities who are numerously represented here. Is each nationality to raise and dispense such a fund? The Scotch may say "Do as you like, gentlemen, we have our fund for our own people. Raise one, if you like, for yours." Is this wise? Would not the same machinery do more work? Would it not and should it not embrace at least the Englishmen and Irishmen, and is it desirable to make these distinctions of nationality so far away from home and where a charitable organization is concerned? We fear that it would be impossible to bring the Englishmen and Irishmen into a St. Andrew's Society, nor would it be right that an institution supported by members of the three nationalities should bear a distinctively Scottish name. What then will the exclusive nature of the name and the effort do? It will exclude the larger part of the community from joining in what, if a duty, should be done by all, and will limit the range of the Society's sphere of action to one nationality. We must be pardoned for thinking the whole thing a mistake, and a bad mistake, originating in impulses which should always be brought down to a normal temperature before being acted upon. A benevolent fund, however small, is a good thing, though a man's charities should be confined as much as possible to his own almonry, and the idea of getting together a machinery to dispense a few hundreds of dollars yearly seems to us ridiculous. These small machineries are a mistake, diminishing rather than increasing the bounties of individuals, and inducing the belief that an annual payment to a Society squares demands which should rather be met as they arise than trimmed to suit the proportions of an exclusive and narrow fund. Nor do its promoters appear to have duly weighed the difficulties which surround the dispensation of their bounty, the impostures which they have not the skill to detect and which the administration of inexperienced officers will but encourage and increase. There are many other obvious objections to the scheme, which we venture to oppose, not because it has not a good purpose, but because that purpose might be served on a far wider scale by an organization based on larger foundations. The question "Who is my neighbour?" was answered by a parable, the most striking feature of which is, that the nationality of the relieved sufferer was not that of his benefactor.

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CHRIST CHURCH.

WE feel that we should be omitting to discharge a serious duty, and shirking a somewhat unpleasant one, if we failed to say a few words at this moment upon our local Church affairs. Whether of set purpose, or for better or worse reasons, these affairs have rarely been made the subject of public comment, and we are a little disposed to fear that this is attributable to a want of general interest in them. There are many reasons why this should be so, nor does the search for them demand much labour or ingenuity. We fear, too, that this want of interest, although capable of some correction by congenial personal influence, is a condition inseparable from eastern settlements, composed, as they are, of persons of many different nationalities, between whom there is a mental interaction somewhat unfavourable to the maintenance of that circle of ideas which confines men of one faith, one nationality and one localized habit of thought as at home. Those who are accustomed to assemble in a church which they have attended from childhood, where perhaps their fathers worshipped before them, where they were themselves initiated into the rites of religion, where, in later years, their children have been baptized, or the neighbourhood of which has been sorrowfully consecrated in their minds by events which are not the less mourned that they belong to the common fate of man, become attached to that church and moved by all the associations inseparable from it, as men never can be who come to an eastern settlement in the hope that their stay in it will be as short as possible. There is not in such a settlement that homogeneity of thought and conviction which characterises the ordinary parish of England, and, though less so perhaps, of America. Wide as is the intellectual range of the English mind, or indeed the mind of any European nation, as measured by its literature, or those written manifestations of it which can hardly aspire to be ranked as literature, this range belongs to it collectively rather than locally. No one who has passed many years in the East can fail to be struck, on his return home, with the extreme narrowness of view which characterises what may be called the mind of his old parish. While he has been familiarizing himself with the manifestations of strange forms of faith, possibly with their tenets and their comparative history, and while his experiences have brought him into contact both with thoughts and phenomena, with musings of heart and mysteries of life and mind of which he had previously dreamed nothing, those whom he left behind him have continued in their old routine of daily thought as of daily work, and it is in vain that he seeks a congenial or even intelligent reception of his views, or of those guesses at truth, possibly those glimpses of it, which have replaced in his mind some of the chimeras which constituted a part of his most certain and most cherished convictions. He finds his old stand-point still occupied by those whom he has rejoined after years of separation; but though he sees the same sun and the same heavens as they, it is with eyes opening on to a transformed mind, and though he opens the same books, and his heart warms over the passages he had been taught and has ever continued to love, he interprets them from the truer cosmical stand-point to which his larger excursions of thought and experience have carried him. Much that he held in virtue of hereditary transmission, he still holds in all calm faith, persuaded of instead of merely endowed with it. But many a lovely vision has dissolved with the daylight, and the strains of an imagined music have died away before sounds, of greater reality indeed, yet incapable of ever being combined into the simpler harmonies of other days. In vain, however, did the Ptolemaists anathematize or burn the Copernicans. The helioocentric theory was true, and the fate of "Galileo with his starry woes" will illustrate for ever the folly of that presumption which seeks to pass off man's ignorance as GOD's truth, and to close the ample page of knowledge to him who would study it.

But apart from those intellectual difficulties which pursue the path of the teacher of religion here, there are many of other kinds which he must solve if he would be successful in the discharge of his duty,—if he would win men to and hold them by his doctrine. Perhaps no good purpose will be served by enumerating these, and they may appear and prove more or less formidable according to the class of mind to which they present themselves. There is a story told in one of the apocryphal gospels of a man who was found digging on the Sabbath day, and to whom CHRIST said, "Blessed art thou, O man, if thou knowest what thou dost, but cursed art thou if thou knowest not;" and though the Russian archimandrite was probably right in saying to one who asked him whether it was true, "No, the LORD cursed no man," still there is a profound lesson in the narrative. It teaches this at least, that before we presume to judge of actions not in themselves unlawful, we must make ourselves acquainted with the antecedent conditions of mind which dictated or permitted them. And if this be true of actions, much more must it be so of men's thoughts. We shall not dwell therefore on difficulties which each man will find and must grapple with for himself. Rather let us turn to such sources of assistance as a young clergyman may expect here, and to the surroundings amid which he must pursue his labour. He will find a condition of society presenting many of the features to which he has been accustomed at home,—at least as much intelligence, relatively to its size, at least as much liberality and generosity of disposition, presenting perhaps more varied types than he has been accustomed to, though visibly moulded by certain special dominant conditions which, so far as our experience goes, give a peculiar and different shape and colour to all the European settlements in the East. He will find a community instinctively ready to pay him the respect due to his office, to appreciate very highly a hearty discharge of its duties, and to overlook errors which only betray unfamiliarity with the special conditions of life and thought which he comes here to preserve, or to improve and elevate, as the case may be. If the bent of his disposition is to be all things to all men, it must be with the same object as that of the Apostle who set the example. Whatever may be the value of popularity—and a sensible person will as little underrate as overrate it—there is only one legitimate means by which a clergyman can attain it and still preserve the respect of his people, viz, by an enlightened and faithful discharge of his duty. But it must really be the one as well as the other. Personally we cannot sympathize with the elder MILL, who, as his son tells us, would not allow a good motive to be pleaded as a set-off to an indiscreet and erroneous course of action. Human reason seems to us too fallible and liable to too much perplexity, arising out of the very nature of things, to warrant very harsh judgments upon mistaken courses conscientiously pursued. But not the less does it behove men to be quite certain that they do not mistake their prejudices and antipathies for impulses of duty, and even their malevolence for the promptings of virtue. History shows us plainly enough that the ferocity with which zealots have persecuted those who differed from them in theological opinion has always had its rise in ignorance and in a wholly unchristian temper and spirit. This bad spirit has fully

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as much life in it as ever, though it is now chained, and, in spite of occasional outbreaks, kept in its place by the vigour and more humane nature of civil and secular thought. Allowance will always be made for the sturdy expression of opinion; but the pulpit, above all places, has its proprieties and obligations, and he who violates them not only does so at grievous expense to himself and his office, but, by the very act, proclaims himself unworthy to occupy it.

A young clergyman coming to this place, too, cannot be too careful to avoid controversial divinity or theology, at least until he knows the mind of his congregation well and all those various confluent circumstances which have moulded it. On ninety-nine persons out of a hundred such sermons are utterly thrown away. Those who side with the preacher do not require them. Those who hold other views have probably considered the points at issue with a carefulness and fulness which no single sermon can embody, and have arrived at their conclusions as the only tenable ones after years of anxious thought and study. The former conclusions will not be greatly confirmed, and the latter certainly can never be disposed of, by a discourse of twenty minutes or half an hour's duration, and all religious controversy is objectionable as such. The great truths taught by the Bible carry with them their own recommendation both to man's heart and his intellect. We have no sacred apostrophe for the excellence of vehemence and anger in the cause of religion, but there is an eternal grace and sweetness about the words, "How beautiful "upon the mountains are the feet of them that preach the "gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things." No sermons are so acceptable at the time of their delivery, or so enduring in their effects, as those which embody the spirit of CHRIST'S teaching, which enforce his doctrines and example, and which illustrate his life and work. Men here are not to be frightened or bribed into virtue or scolded into belief, and it is well to know the idiosyncracy of a patient before making any attempt to treat him. In theology there is no beauty; men cannot be won by it, and the chances of their being brought to study it are incalculably small, even if the study should avail them anything. But their affections may be warmed, their lives purified and elevated, and their minds roused and stimulated, by those simple admonitions which flow so easily from the lessons of the Old and New Testament, and if a clergyman is intent on doing good, and not on enforcing a mere set of opinions, he will make these lessons the staple of his teaching and illustrate them by his life and work.

The above few words have been written in the sincere hope that they may be of service to the coming incumbent of Christ Church, and are published now instead of a fortnight later for reasons which others as well as himself, we trust, may find obvious and sufficient. He will find himself in a new and strange sphere, the exact measure of which it will take him some time to arrive at. If he is wise and industrious he will form his own opinions of men and things, and, if hearing, will still heed not what may be said against any one. His course will not be an easy one, but its difficulties will be seriously increased by unnecessary indiscretions at starting, while, on the other hand they may be wonderfully lessened by an exhibition of prudence and a hearty desire to identify himself thoroughly with the interests of his people. The extent of his pastoral work and influence will only find limits in the benevolence, earnestness and acceptability of his disposition and manner. There is a large class here which will at once attract his attention, and which requires his assistance all the more that they will never think of claiming it, and we are sure that if he will take his parishioners, both English and American, into his confidence, he will always find a generous and liberal spirit to appeal to, warm-hearted and sensible men to confer with him, and experienced men to guide him. The condition of the parish, if we may venture to call it so, has suffered much of late for many reasons, and its recovery from this condition cannot be achieved in a day or a month. But it may be wonderfully improved by care and by the infusion of a new spirit into it, and we trust that this desirable result may be brought about through the instrumentality of the new incumbent.

THE OPENING OF THE TOKIO NORMAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT YEDO.

On Monday, the 30th instant, Her Majesty the Empress, attended by Okubo, Minister for Home Affairs, Madénokôji Vice-Minister of the Household, and Sugi, Assistant Vice-Minister of the Household, went at 9 a.m. to be present at the ceremony of opening the Tôkiô Normal School for girls. At the outer gate were displayed foreign decorations, with the chrysanthemum flower; at the front entrance a purple curtain was hung and the national flag displayed, while the Principal of the School, the teachers and scholars, the Vice-Minister for Education and others went out to meet Her Majesty. In the waiting room the Empress took her seat upon a throne divided off by screens, on which were portrayed maple trees and deer, and snow-laden pinetrees with bears, and adorned with two flower vases containing chrysanthemums and Landinas. The Superintendent of the School, Nakamura Masanawo, together with the teachers, educational officials, and Foreign Representatives then paid their respects, after which the Empress went out into the large hall, all the company attending her. Here the Superintendent of the School, read a congratulatory address upon the ceremony of opening the school, as follows:—

"We humbly venture to think that the enlightenment "of a country depends upon the excellence of its Govern- "ment and that the excellence of its Government "depends upon the perfect nature of the regulations "of families. Now the perfect nature of household regu- "lations depends upon the integrity of thought, advance "of intelligence, and chaste and upright action of women. "Our land affords from olden days down to the present "time numberless instances of virtuous women, but still "if we regard the matter in respect to the whole of our "country, it must be allowed that the regulations for the "education of women are exceedingly defective. At the "present moment reform in enlightenment has gradually "progressed, and it is a source of rejoicing to the myriads "of our people that the Tôkiô Normal School for girls "has been established, and that by Her Majesty's attend- "ance to-day the ceremony of opening the school is favor- "ably carried out. Our earnest desire is that those who "may in after time complete their education here may "become virtuous women, and so assist their husbands; "virtuous mothers, and so instruct their children; and "that by their giving birth to and rearing up a worthy "population our country may become a prosperous and "tranquil land."

After this the Lists and the keys were deliverd by the Vice Minister for Education to the Principal, who then presented the School Regulations.

Her Majesty the Empress replied:—

"Upon hearing last year that this School was about to "be established in order to foster the growth of educa- "tion for girls, I was unable to contain my joy. Its con- "struction has now been completed, and the ceremony of "its opening has been performed. My earnest desire is "that this School may henceforth be prosperous, and that "I may eventually see the beautiful fruit of female educa- "tion appear in profusion throughout the whole of the "land."

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The Vice-Minister for Education next offered a congratulatory address ;—

"The construction of the Tôkiô Normal School for "girls having been completed we have now come to the "time for the commencement of its operations. We can- "not but rejoice and offer congratulations with respect to "this. How much the more, then, when our good and "gracious Empress has been pleased to attend here, should "we rejoice over and over again at the brilliant glory of "this school! If we consider well the words of the "western proverb, that 'girls are the mothers of educa- "tion,' we sum up in a few words the reason why female "education is so weighty a matter, and leave nought "unsaid. From these words the idea is clearly apparent, "and easy of perception. Why should we attempt any "superfluous explanation thereof? I content myself "with merely making this one observation."

Nomura *Chiu-toku-gaku,** Hatakéyama *Chiu-toku-gaku,** and the 4th class *Kundô** Tanahashi Aya delivered congratulatory speeches. The 5th class *Kiyôyu* Asaöka Hajimé and three of the pupils delivered addresses, while Aöyama Chiyo, Yoshikawa Wakana, Furu'chi Raku and others composed verses. Amongst these were the following :—

"The place of learning to-day founded shall, like the "young pine-tree, flourish and exist for a thousand "years." And again "My father and mother will bedew "their sleeves with tears on hearing of the joyful fact of "my appearance to-day before the Empress."

After this Her Majesty inspected the school-rooms, visiting first the Philosophical Room ; then the Arithmetical Room ;—and lastly, the writing room, and then going over the whole of the premises. Returning to her former throne she bestowed upon each of the three pupils who had given addresses an instrument for ruling lines, and offered tea and sweetmeats to all the company. She returned to the Imperial Palace at about 12 o'clock. The general public were then admitted to view the school, and a very large number availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect it minutely.—*Hochi Shimbun.*

Another Account.

(Communicated.)

On Monday, November 29th, a very interesting ceremony took place in a remarkably unostentatious manner, considering that the event was the opening of the First Normal School for Girls, and that the presiding personage was the Empress herself.

It is understood that some months since, after visiting several of the Female Schools already established, Her Majesty was so much interested that she gave 5,000 *rios* for the furtherance of the cause of education ; and this sum has been applied, by the Mombusho, to the erection of the new building, which occupies an admirable site on the road running past the old Confucian Temple, not far from *Megami Bashi.*

One cannot fail to be struck with the neatness of this building and all its appointments, and it was indeed a pleasant sight to witness the arrival of the Empress, in a carriage and pair with a suitable mounted escort, her four maids-of-honour following in another carriage.

They were received by about one hundred of the pupils, ranged in line by the carriage-way, and soon proceeded to the large room where Her Majesty took the raised seat, and listened to the several addresses which were read successively by the Minister of Education, the Director of the Imperial University and the Superintendent of the School. The brief reply which the Empress made was read by her in a very clear and pleasant voice, and a copy handed to the Minister of Education. It is to be hoped that all the addresses will be translated, for they cannot fail to be interesting, considering the peculiarity of the occasion and the momentous subject to which they refer, that of female education in Japan.

One of the native female teachers also read a rather long address, and a discourse (much too protracted) was delivered by a Japanese gentleman who was very fluent and self-possessed.

Three of the female scholars read from their school books and made translations.

The Prime Minister was present as also the Minister of the Home Department and several others, including many foreign ladies and gentlemen ; but it was evidently intended that the occasion should be made as simple and unceremonious as the circumstances would permit. Nothing could exceed the patience and affability with which the Empress performed her part—not only giving close attention to the numerous addresses, but afterwards proceeding from room to room and hearing the the several classes go through their ordinary exercises. Unlike as the circumstances were in many respects, one could not help thinking of Henry the Seventh's mother—that "Lady Margaret" who did so much for the cause of sound education, founding among other things the very first Professorship in the University of Oxford.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Corea.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun of Nov. 24. 1875.)

Street rumours are statements which though unworthy of absolute credence still contain truth, and, though worthy of belief still cannot be trusted. There are at present rumours to the effect that it would appear as if the Government were gradually deciding upon measures regarding a Corean expedition. That the fact of our sending to China at this unseasonable time of year an envoy, in a vessel of the Naval Department, to break through the solid ice at Tientsin, is, although he be styled outwardly a minister proceeding to his post, a subject of doubt to all persons of learning, who think that at no distant period there may be sent an official to visit Corea. And though this should bear the outward appellation of a "mission to investigate offences," our loyal gentlemen would still set their teeth in expectation thereat. Can it be a fact that in a short while an ill-omened cloud will throw into darkness the bright beams of the sun of the Eastern Ocean?—Can these reports be worthy of belief? We can then do nothing else than gaze up towards the skies and make to Heaven our tearful protest. Are these reports, however, unworthy of credence?—If so, it will cause us, with our country's flag in the right hand and a large winecup in the left, to wish our land and our homes years and years of prosperity. Are these rumours, then, to be credited or distrusted?

Upon carefully considering at the present moment the origin of the question of a Corean expedition, we find that the evils caused to our land and our homes by such an expedition are exceedingly great. May it not have been on account of their adherence to this question that the high officials Saigô Takamori, Soyéjima, Itagaki, Gotô, and Étô, who were the mainstays of our public and private policy, suddenly left the Cabinet at the end of 1873? It was after this that the disturbances at Saga took place, that two illustrious *samurai* who had once held the honorable post of *Sangi* and another high appointment were killed, that punishments were awarded to men of genius who might have been useful in after time—for Yamanaka, Asakura, and others of the Saga faction were tolerably intelligent men,—and that the innocent population of that neighbourhood endured the miseries of fire and sword. Hardly had the Saga disturbance been quieted, before there came to pass the Formosa expedition, whereby several millions of our national money were expended, and hitherto unknown evils were occasioned to our soldiery in the midst of noxious vapours and rain, while many of them also met their death. Next to this there arose the complications in the North of China, in consequence of which relations between the two countries were well-nigh broken off. Were not all these things brought about by the force of the question at issue? If, then, we consider the matter in view of the above, we find that the question of a Corean expedition is the knotted root and gnarled trunk from which spring evils to our country and our homes, and that thus our Government, in their endeavours to avoid those evils, are continually falling into unforeseen difficulties. In our opinion, whenever we reflect upon these several events that have actually taken place, our enlightened Government has

* Different titles of educational rank.

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always adhered to the view that Corea should not be attacked. For, if it were not so, would the five high officials who advocated the expedition have been dismissed from office at the end of 1873? If it were not so, would the Government, after the Saga disturbances, have turned in the direction of Formosa the agitation regarding a Corean expedition, in order to quiet that agitation? We are ourselves perfectly convinced of this, and, reposing trust in our exceedingly wise and intelligent Government, we are positive that the question of a Corean expedition will not be carried into execution by the present Government. But should the street rumours now current be really worthy of credence, then we cannot but feel intense regret and shame at having placed too much belief in our present Government.

Should the matter really stand as the rumours have it, it would appear as if our Government were gradually deciding upon the measure of a Corean expedition. And even though the intentions of the Government be not fixed directly upon the expedition, still upon a careful consideration of their apparent design not to allow Corea's offences to pass unquestioned, the public will yet have some right on their side when asserting that the measure of a Corean expedition is determined. And should the Government have already determined upon such a measure, they will certainly not adopt views in opposition to the expedition. Alas! when we reflect that already, on account of the Corean question, five high officials have been dismissed from office, a former *Sangi* put to death, suffering caused to our troops in a foreign land, and tens of thousands of our money squandered in a distant locality, we cannot even look back at our own shadow without feeling shame. Some persons, again, observe;—"If as stated in the rumours our Government despatches an "official to investigate the matter, and is compelled by the "terms of Corea's reply to send forth an expedition against "her, such a state of affairs will indeed be 'unavoid-"able'." This remark is certainly correct, but nevertheless we cannot upon hearing this at once display a white flag from the summit of our argumentative citadel. Our reason is as follows:—

With regard to the question of the profit or loss, advantage or injury, in case of a Corean expedition taking place, a great deal of discussion has been published already in the editorials of our own *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and those of the two other journals the *Ilochi* and the *Chôya*, and it has been carefully argued that a Corean expedition "*is* avoidable." We will now advance a step further, and discuss the source from which arises the assertion that it is "unavoidable." Did the affair derive its first origin from Japan, or did it arise spontaneously? Should it be a fact that it was first started by Japan, then no matter how cunning the men who may endeavour by the expression "unavoidable circumstances" to deceive a later age, there cannot but arrive in length of time and during the change of affairs and seasons a day when their vulpine nature will be brought to light.

At this point our pen is carried away by irresistible force, and we cannot refrain from publishing, contrary to our usual custom, a street rumour, and soliciting the public to set right the unfounded nature of that rumour. The report is to the effect that by the affair at Kôk'wa Corea cast an insult on our national flag, which is the reason that the people now talk of a Corean expedition; but that nevertheless it cannot be taken for granted that the public do not entertain some slight doubts as to the circumstances which brought about that affair &c. &c., although it is certain that such a report as the above is but an empty assertion and vague rumour fabricated by lovers of hoaxing.

We have also heard the following rumour,—that when ———gave permission for the two men of war, the "*Unyôkan*" and the "*Teibôkan*," to cruize in the western seas, a former———violently opposed this, saying that if the vessels were sent to Corea it was certain that some unforeseen occurrence would take place, and asking whether in such case there existed sufficient power (in Japan) to make war in consequence thereof. We are fully convinced that this assertion, too, is utterly devoid of foundation, but upon regarding it from different points of observation we think that the fact of the public not rejecting at once these rumours, even when such are fabricated by lovers of a hoax, is but in conformity with the spirit of the times.

Alas! from what did the affair at Kok'wa derive its origin? We cannot bear to state the reason in plain language. We cannot, nay, are utterly unable, to do otherwise than forbear. Should the origin of that affair at Kôk'wa ever come to light, then the question of whether Corea should or should not be attacked will easily be reduced to its actual worth, and we should be enabled to decide whether it be avoidable or unavoidable. We are filled with anxiety lest in a coming age there may appear a day when regret shall be felt for the Saga rebel Etô Shimpei.

(Signed) HIRAZUMI.

THE PRESS.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

There are at this moment many causes for anxiety in the country, such as the Corean affair, the question whether or not Loochoo is to remain tributary to us, whether the pensions of the *Kuadzoku* and *Shidzoku* are to continue or to cease, the change of the land-tax, and whether the revenue is sufficient to meet the expenditure, the means by which the foreign debt should be defrayed, the continual drain of gold from the country, the excess of the imports over the exports. These are among the sources of anxiety to those who reflect upon the condition of the country. It is difficult to say which is most important of these, but we rather think that the Corean question is, and for this reason, the public have expressed their views upon it and have discussed it fully in the newspapers, so that it now only remains for the Government to pronounce a decision in accordance with the mind of the people and to act upon this.

The question, however, which takes precedence over all others in our mind is, whether the newspaper and book-press laws as they now stand are or are not good for the country. When the new Press-laws were issued, the Editors and men of learning brought forward examples and arguments to prove that a free press was beneficial for the country, and the newspapers were filled with illustrations of these points. But none of these writers have ever shewn the injuries produced by repressive laws, and these can only be appreciated after due reflection.

It is obvious that the press has enormous power. In Europe the inventions of gunpowder and printing were nearly contemporaneous, and both created revolutions in human affairs. The power of gunpowder may be seen by simply firing it, but the power of the press is upon the minds of men and is not appreciable by the senses. But if attempts are made to oppress it, something of good or evil will assuredly arise out of them. The newspapers form a section of the Press, and the Japanese Government has made very severe laws to control them, what the result of these may be, I know not, and would beg for enlightenment on the question from some learned man. At the same time, as the question cannot be left alone I will here state my views. A knowledge of the past enables as to some extent to make a forecast of the future, and I will therefore shortly sketch the history of newspapers in this country.

Before the outbreak of the late civil war there existed such newspapers as the *Chugai Shimbun* the *Moshiqasa* and others. But they merely contained items of local news, and occasionally, perhaps, intelligence from abroad. There were, however, no discussions in them, and as the period at which they were issued was by no means a quiet one, they were far from regular in the dates of their issue, and were published very intermittently. They also neither increased in numbers nor in circulation, and this period may be termed the Local-News Period. When the civil war was ended and quiet was restored, the Shintô priests came into power, and they established newspapers with a view of diffusing Shintô doctrines and promulgating the decrees of the Kiobusho (Department of Public Worship) and the like. This may be called the Second or Shintô Period.

Then evidences of external civilization began to make their appearance, and discussions appeared in the newspapers about steamers on the seas and railways on the

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land, coaches, *jinrikishas*, telegraphs and iron bridges, and whenever any one wrote in the papers the words "civilization" and "enlightenment" dropped from his pen. This may be called the Third or Period of External Civilization.

At the beginning of last year certain ex-Sanghi and other prominent men presented a memorial to the Throne urging that representative institutions should be established, and at the same time the people began to plead for their rights, and these questions became the subject of lively debate. Before a year had elapsed a visible change had come over the minds of the people, who began to turn their attention to political affairs. Some expressed a desire for the establishment of a limited monarchy while others expressed a wish for a republic. They pleaded that at all events the people ought to have a share in the management of their affairs, and in the autumn of last year one of the Editors, Tachibana by name, argued strongly to this effect, and many people expressed their agreement with his views. The consequence was that the people ceased to view the Government in the light of a god, and began to feel that they were not obliged to act precisely in any manner which might be prescribed by it. Their view was that both the country and the Government belonged to the people, and that whenever a law was issued by the Government which was not in accordance with the will of the people they should begin to work against it, and that whenever the officials did what they ought not to do, they were to be rebuked by the people, This was the Fourth Period.

Then the newspapers began to criticize the foreign Residents in Japan, and this very nearly constituted a Fifth Period. But in June last a new newspaper law was issued which was vehemently opposed by many writers, who were punished by fines and imprisonment, and the discussions in the newspapers lost force and consistency and became such stuff as dreams are made of, though all who are endowed with common sense can understand them, and thus they continue at the present time.

From this brief sketch it will be seen that when the minds of men are allowed to move freely, they discuss question after question in succession, and these discussions form periods, so to speak.

As we previously stated, the Press and gunpowder may fairly be compared together and are very similar in their power and effects, and we can well see that a hundred pounds of powder thrown into a five would produce a startling disturbance. Now if the newspapers are oppressed, we are led to suppose that something of the same kind may happen. But whether this would produce an effect causing grief or demanding congratulation, I am wholly unable to predict.

Asiatic Politics.

(*Choya Shimbun.*)

Asia is the grand division of the world in which Japan is situate, and any movement which takes place in it cannot be without importance for this country. Now, two great powers have commenced a competition in Asia which we do not think will cease until one of them yields to the other.

Both England and Russia are trying to extend their influence in Central Asia. It is a long time since Russia commenced this eastern movement. But it was merely one from West to due East, and this was finally completed by her acquisition of Saghalin. She now seeks to extend it towards the South-east. She has already overthrown Khiva with the intention of taking hold on Turkestan, and in conjunction with Persia, she will make a railway thither which is ostensibly for the purpose of extending commercial intercourse. But this may be doubted, Our own belief is that she wishes to send troops to the East of Turkey, to Affghanistan, or to the Western side of the English dominions in India. Now this dominion is a very rich one, on account of its great trade and its varied productions, so much so that it is called the Treasury of the British Government, and thus England is compelled to maintain a great force there in order to hold it. But latterly England has become anxious in view of the extension of the Russian Power eastward, and it may prove that a war with Russia is ultimately inevitable. When the Russians sent an Expedition to Khiva, the English feared that it might cause disturbances in Northern India; Envoys were sent to and fro, and it seemed as if war would break out between England and Russia. But the late English Premier Gladstone laboured hard for peace, and preserved it. Now the making of the railway referred to would embarrass and perplex England more than the Khivan Expedition, and as it is said that Mr. Disraeli, the present Premier, is a man of bolder disposition than his predecessor, the rivalry between the two nations promises now to be more formidable than formerly. It is also said that as Kashgar cannot withstand the power of China, she has nominally submitted herself to the yoke of Turkey for the purpose of ultimately making war upon the Chinese. The Russian Expedition to Khokand is not yet terminated and Russia is now making the old attacks on her caravans an excuse for forcing her way into China. The Yunnan affair between England and China will probably be peaceably settled, but, apart from this, the causes of trouble in Central Asia are as we have stated them.

Although Japan is separated by the sea from the mainland, we must keep a careful watch upon what takes place on the continent. If the Russians extend their territory we may have trouble in the North, and were China to awake from the foolish dream of her pride, she might be a source of embarrassment to us.

Disquiet.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

There are rumours abroad that in the middle of last month about fifty robbers entered the Arsenal at Yokosuka, and that although one of them was shot down by the guard, the rest succeeded in escaping and carried off fifteen cases of gunpowder and some shot, nor have they been discovered up to this moment. Previously to this, some thieves had stolen a quantity of similar material from the Government powder-depot at Sendagaya, Tokio, and had even carried off cannon from the Tokio arsenal and from Tempousan at Osaka. We are ignorant of the cause of such proceedings, but think they must be due to those who intend to take a part in any disturbance which may arise. Again, we have heard that a body of a thousand *samurai* are assembled at a temple called Honganji in Ikegami. Whether these men are kept there in anticipation of any disturbance which may arise—the world not being over quiet at this moment—or whether they belong to a party which is desirous of making trouble, it is impossible to say. But, in either case, the fact that there is such a body of men about in the country, has a dangerous aspect, and, this being the case, the Government should pay good heed to the direction in which minds of the people are turned at this moment, and try to convert them from an excited to a more peaceful condition, as, in default of this, unimaginable troubles may befall the country. Should the Government use its almost endeavours to preserve tranquillity, no disturbance could arise, even though there may be many discontented persons about. The people are apt to say just now that there are many proceedings which they wholly fail to understand, and in this we agree with them. For instance, some cannon have been secretly conveyed to a police station at Fujisawa on the Tokaidô. Whether this has been done in apprehension of some trouble at or near Fujisawa, or whether troops are to be massed there and sent in to Tokio in case of necessity, we cannot very well understand.

There is one thing which we are desirous of saying to the officials, viz, that whenever disturbances have arisen here, they have originated in the failure of the Government to understand the mind of the people, who thus have been further excited instead of pacified by the action of the Government, and this action has been handed down to the scorn of future ages. This has occurred because the disturbance alone was regarded and not the origin of it. The enquiry ought to be directed to the origin, which, before all other matters, must be discovered first. We vainly flatter ourselves if we imagine that it suffices to have an iron gate and brave guards. The safety of our bodies is less a thing to be solicitous about than the origin of disquiet.

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A Choice of Evils.

(Choya Shimbun.)

The maintenance of standing armies is not only necessitated by the defence of a country against foreign enemies, but by the possibility of insurrection. But nothing involves a greater expense than keeping up a large standing army, and the money spent on guns and ships of war can only be called a vain expense, seeing that it tends rather to impoverish than enrich a country. It costs a hundred *yen* a year to keep one soldier, and therefore ten thousand *yen* for each hundred men, not including the pay of officers. This being the case, a standing army should be decreased when neither foreign invasions nor civil war are to be dreaded, so that the people may prosper and the country may be enriched. It is with this view that nations increase their armies in time of war and decrease them in times of peace.

The present Government, fully appreciating this, has abolished the *samurai* as a fighting class, and now draws its soldiers from all ranks and all quarters. Six localities were chosen as principal military stations, and the standing army, including cavalry, infantry and artillery, was fixed at thirty thousand men. Now the present annual cost of this army is over eight millions of *yen*, and the people are almost unable to bear so heavy a burden. The most severe economists say that the size of the army is out of proportion to the wealth of the country, and that it ought therefore to be reduced, and the money so saved spent on more useful purposes. But if we look to the actual condition of affairs in this country, it is impossible to say that there is no foreign power which regards us with a watchful eye, (though we do not think it has any immediate intention of invading us), and there are certainly some discontented *samurai* in the interior who might give us trouble. But the Government would really have no difficulty in dealing with these men, and meanwhile there seems no necessity for the continued purchase of guns and gunpowder. The people suffer more from the depletion of the treasury than they would from civil war or foreign invasion, and thus they plead that the army should be decreased.

We have heard a rumour that the Government, fearing that there are many persons in the interior who bear it no good will, are about to place more men under arms, nominally on account of the Corean question, but in reality to enable it to deal more easily with disaffection, nor can it be said that there have not been large assemblies of the *kuadzoku* for the purpose of discussing the policy of the Government. Thus it is not unnatural that the Government should be anxious. But if its policy is not in harmony with the national mind, even this increased force could not be depended on, and it would be impossible to calm the whole country by troops thus rendered disaffected. Although the East might be tranquillized, an outbreak might occur in the West, and finally both the people and the Government would become exhausted, and the country would lie at the mercy of some foreign power. History tells us that Governments acting in opposition to the mind of a nation and then attempting to tranquillize it with blood and troops, have been overthrown in consequence, and thus we believe that these rumours are false.

The Return of Mr. Mori.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," of December 4, 1875.)

We learn that Mr. Mori Arinori went on board the *Takaö-Maru* on the 24th ultimo, and set sail from the Shinagawa Roads at 1.30 on that day. That night there was a heavy storm of wind and rain, which caused them much inconvenience. The weather became a good deal calmer from noon next day, the 25th, and they arrived at Kôbé at 9 a.m. on the day after, the 26th. Mr. Mori here went ashore, while on board the ship coal was taken in and repairs of machinery executed until 12 o'clock on the night of the 28th. This being finished, she at once set sail, but at about 1.30, while in the Akashi Straits, a piece of machinery attached to the axle of the paddle wheels broke in consequence of which the vessel could not make way ahead or astern. There fortunately was not any wind or sea at the time, and the vessel anchored for the night. On the following day, the 29th, a man was put ashore at Akashi Straits and sent on to Kobe to fetch the *Teibôkan* which was then in port there. Being taken in tow by this vessel, they came into Kobe the same evening, just after which there suddenly arose a heavy storm of wind and rain. At 4 p.m. on the 30th Mr. Mori went on board the Mitsu-bishi boat *Hiroshima-maru*, and arrived at Yokohama at 5 a.m. on the day before yesterday, the 2nd instant. It was on account of the fact that some time would elapse even were he to exchange to another vessel, that he first returned to Yedo. We hear that he will proceed to Hiogo overland at about 12 o'clock to-day, the 4th, and on arrival there go on board of and set sail in the "*Gommu-maru*" of the *Kaitakushi*, which vessel is lying in that port.

A DAY AT A COUNTRY THEATRE.

One calm evening in the autumn now fast on the wane we found ourselves trudging up the long main street of Dorohashi. Dusty we were and shabby 'tis true, but our 'traps', always an evidence of respectability, had preceded us to the "Little Pine Tree," whither a youth, who might be the "boots," leads us from the outskirts of the town. Mine host, a sleek apple-cheeked old man, and his consort, a lady-like woman, are all smiles and sympathy, and we soon find ourselves housed for the night in a snug upper-chamber of a snug hostelry.

It is an annoying fact, but nevertheless true, that one must be business-like even in the country, and a well-earned meal disposed of we are deep in itineraries with our trusty couriers Gombei and Saisuke. Ha! ha! we've done a good stretch to-day, though;—11 *ri*, not a *chô* less, by the rood! Well, we've come out to walk, and walk we will, wet or dry, hot or cold. We have been cooped up time out of mind in a coast port, and have sighed for the fresh breezes of heaven any time these twelve months. What is the next decent halting-place? Yukiyama: distance 15 *ri!* Come, come, though; this is not quite what we meant when we started; hilly country too; and what's that fifty *chô* to the *ri*? Now we are moderately able-bodied and active, and ready to walk with any one, but we are out for amusement, and 15 *ri* of 50 *chô* in a day is, to say the least, a doubtful undertaking. Gombei doubts; Saisuke doubts; we doubt.

This is the situation for which Ofuku, our smart little maid in attendance, has been waiting. She attacks us in a trice. Surely the honorable guests did not think of starting the very next day. No one ever went on without giving a day at least to Dorohashi. Any thing to see? Why, of course there is! There's the water-fall at the other end of the village, the tea-gardens, and the two Buddhist temples where the bells alone are worth a visit. And then there's the castle, a *ri* off, from which one can return by boat down the stream. We waver, and here we are aware of another presence. It is the apple-cheeked host, who has made a noiseless flank movement, covering Ofuku's advance, and escape is impossible. Gombei and Saisuke are both half-hearted, in fact are evidently with the enemy; it wanted but one coup to complete our defeat, and Mine Host knew it.

There was a theatrical performance on the morrow.

Now from our pantomime days upwards, we must avow an inordinate weakness for that 'guilty sitting at the play' so much condemned by Mrs. Grundy, and, be it the "Gaiety," the "Français" or "Shimabara," give us but the time and money and we are there. So after a few more weak objections we are fairly bound over to stay the next night.

Next morning we are astir betimes. Breakfast once over no time is lost. The whole town is going to turn out to-day, so those who want good seats must not lie abed. Ah, truly a lovely morning! The past night's dew is fast disappearing before the still lusty rays of the sun, and the shop-boys are already busy, pail and ladle in hand, watering each their respective shop fronts—just as if any business were going to be done to-day! Dorohashi is already on the move, dressed in its best of course. New sun-shades, here and there a foreign silk umbrella, and none so poor but that he can produce a smart new kerchief wherewith to grace his freshly-shaven crown; while the sun glints, now on the lacquered clogs, and now on

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the head dress of Ojôsan as she trips along, her toes turned in, (let us be fashionable or die), a fashion about as excusable as the "Grecian Bend."

We turn off suddenly to the right, past the school-house and neighbouring temple whence comes that bee-like humming tone peculiar to the priests of the *Hokke* sect, then on through a grove of thick bamboos and we are at the ferry. We are across in what Mr. Jingle would call a "pig's whisper," and can now descry the roof of the theatre and hear the vigorous rataplan of the 'first drum.' There are no *Hikitejaya* (tea-houses where they take charge of one for the day) as in the capital, so we elbow our way in at the door like the rest.

The building is a large one, constructed entirely of boards and matting, but not uncomfortable withal. Dear me! tis wonderfully like the Yedo theatre. There is the pit, and the two tiers of boxes round about, and there the gallery with a place set apart with chairs for those members of "the force" who will doubtless make their appearance anon. We are soon boxed up in our stall—or pen shall we say—and now for a look about us. Ah! 'tis lucky we came so soon; this is the favourite quarter and we are already being hedged in on every side by whole families at a time. We have had the luck to get an attendant from our inn who is communicative, and we are evidently going to hear all about everybody.—There is the family of that large dry-goods shop we passed on the way, all in silks and satins, and that old man and woman are the local apothecaries. Oh, of course, the shop we saw with the 'Apothecary of Dorohashi' written over the door (good name for a tragedy that, by the way). That fat boy two seats in front of us—Gracious, yes, how corpulent!—is the son of Denzoyemon who used to be Mayor in the olden time.—Here there is a sudden arrival of a group of some six or seven singing girls who crowd into a couple of side boxes, making quite a sensation with their smart toilettes and chattering like a young rookery, while the patient Hakoya, their male attendant, answers half-a-dozen requests at a time. Who is that pleasant-looking old gentleman with the silvery locks, taking his seat on the carpeted receptacle which has been awaiting him? Oh that is the *Reisan* (a familiar country word for the more dignified *Kenrei*), and here come his wife and children, all smiling and happy. "Luck comes to the laughing house"—indeed a true saying.

But while we are looking about us the fresh arrivals are becoming confusingly numerous. The pit is packed like the hold of a slaver, with only just enough room for tobacco boxes, and the "deaf gallery," as they call it in Yedo, positively groans with the mass of school children who have monopolised that quarter. Books are tossed aside for to-day and there is the schoolmaster himself in a side box. Why, there are actually two priests in that end box over the way! Oh yes; those are Dôrakuji, whom we passed on the way, and that fat one is Mampukuji from the next post-town.

Click, click. There, they are waking-up on the stage now. There goes the signal for action and every body settles himself as comfortably as may be. Two members of the force seat themselves, there is silence in the pit and an expectant hush among the school children. The fat boy has left off munching biscuits, the priests have replenished their pipes, and the young miss who has been perched above every one else so long to be admired, has been put down by a surly man with a fur cap—one Kiusuke, a pawnbroker. Meanwhile the *Samba*, whom nobody notices, has withdrawn. Click go the two sticks again and a faint thrumming of guitars is audible. There goes the signal again, click—now at shorter intervals,—there is a gathering up of the folds of the curtain, and, away it runs while a hum of satisfaction is heard throughout the audience.

The contents of the playbills have 'ere this been carefully scanned and we have a treat in store. The play is a favourite one—"Umegawa Chiubei," one of the best of its kind and always a success.

To give a short sketch of the plot, which in its moral somewhat resembles "George Barnwell."—The hero,—if we may so call him, inasmuch [illegible] sympathy in his career is deeply excited throughout,—Chiubei, is the son of a well-to-do farmer called Dengoyemon living in Ni-no-kuchi mura, a small village in the province of Yamato. Though a fine young fellow he is inclined to be wild, so that at length his father parts with him and sends him to a friend of the family, a *réligieuse* of the name of Miyôkan living in Osaka, who adopts him as her son. Here unfortunately temptation again besets him. His business is that of postal agent to the government, and large sums of money—remittances to *daimios* resident in Ôsaka from their estates—constantly pass through his hands and he has bid fair to do well. But, sad to say, he still frequents tea-houses and the many haunts of vice in Naka no cho, and in an evil hour meets with Umegawa, the belle of Aburaya—a tea-house in that neighbourhood. Aware of his danger and that his means do not allow of his redeeming her from bondage and making her his wife, he struggles with his passion successfully for a time, until one evening he is tempted in passing to look through the bars of the door. He perceives the girl with the mistress of the house, dropping a hair pin on the mat and counting the straws from point to point—"he comes—he comes not—he comes." At that moment he holds in his possession a sum of 300 *riôs*, the property of a certain *Daimio* and bearing his seal (to break which was death) on each packet; this fact alone has restrained him until now from entering, but his vanity conquers his conscience and he goes in. Shortly after him comes another aspirant for Umegawa, a certain Hachiyemon, a merchant of some means. He enters the room with an ill-bred, savage air, and tossing a bag of coin to the master of the house intimates that it is the balance of the girl's ransom and that he has come to take her away. Now some time previous to this Chiubei, fearful that his heart's desire was about to be wrested from him, had, by hook or crook, contrived to pay an advance of 50 *rios* towards the same object, and it being a matter of rivalry as to who should first complete the purchase, Chiubei, backed by the entreaties of Umegawa, had prevailed upon Jizayemon to give the preference to him. And thus the new arrival is received with but scant civility and is invited to withdraw. Being, however, an ill-conditioned knave, he proceeds to descant upon Chiubei's poverty in terms which bring out our hero, in a perfect storm of indignation, from the back room where he has heard everything. Hachiyemon not believing for a moment that Chiubei has money on his person goads him on till he produces a packet of gold, and in his frantic excitement unwittingly breaks the seal. The situation is here highly dramatic and requires powerful acting. An ominous silence follows; then in a fit of despair and rage he dashes down packet after packet, scattering the golden contents broadcast on the floor. His rival, discomfited, takes his departure, but not without first securing a piece of the paper which has enveloped the money. From this he gathers the true state of the case and informs the authorities. The unhappy Chiubei flies with Umegawa to his home, Yamato, where he has an affecting interview with his father, and being hotly pressed by the officers of the law the hapless lovers throw themselves into the river and perish.

This is perhaps one of the most effective dramas played on the Japanese stage. The characters are not too numerous, there is nothing offensive from beginning to end, and a strong interest is maintained throughout. It is often given in the capital, and we recommend those who are interested in such entertainments to take the first opportunity they can obtain to witness its performance.

About sunset we return to the "Little Pine Tree," and, early next morning, bid an unwilling adieu to Dorohashi and its simple inhabitants.

A telegram, which has caused a little sensation, was received this morning from Shanghai. It states that a traveller from Yunnan reports having met Grosvenor's Expedition, and warned them that large bodies of troops were there ready to resist the investigation. The telegram does not state who the traveller is—whether Chinese or Foreign—and many people are inclined to think that the message amounts to nothing. Others again view it as pointing to a fulfilment of their prediction that Mr. Grosvenor would be turned back. We rather incline to the latter belief. But if so, what becomes of the "satisfactory arrangement?"—Original from

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ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

The celebration of the festival of St. Andrew brought together a goodly band of Scotchmen and many guests who had responded to their hospitable invitation, in the dining-hall of the Grand Hotel on Tuesday evening, to do honour to the occasion. Mr. Cargill took the Chair, and about seventy gentlemen sat down to dinner.

After doing ample justice to the repast, which embraced many Scotch dishes, the Chairman called on the company to drink the health of the Queen, which they did with all the loyal warmth of feeling invariable on such occasions. This toast was followed by that of the Prince of Wales as Duke of Rothsay, in giving which the Chairman alluded to the popularity of His Royal Highness, and the many advantages he had enjoyed in making himself acquainted with foreign lands. The toast of the "Army and Navy" which followed was coupled with the "Civil Service," for which Mr. H. Wilkinson returned thanks. "The pious memory of St. Andrew" was then called for by the Chairman and drunk in respectful and solemn silence. Mr. Keswick then proposed "The Land of Cakes" in language of loyal devotion to Scotland, and the toast was received and honoured with enthusiasm. Mr. Ness gave subsequently "The Bards and Authors of Scotland," many of whom he enumerated in rapid succession, glancing at their special gifts and characteristics. Mr. Thomson proposed the toast of "The Ladies" in terms which, however glowing, were fully warranted by the occasion, and Mr. Evan Fraser responded with equal ingenuity. This was followed by "The Bench and the Bar," given by Mr. Keswick and acknowledged with excellent humour by Mr. Ness. "Prosperity to Yokohama" was proposed by Mr. Macdonald and drunk by the whole assembled company with mingled feelings of desire, hope and despair. Mr. Hay proposed "The Press," to which Mr. Brooke responded in a good speech, setting forth the vast debt of gratitude the world is now under to newspapers and the pride with which the English race legitimately regard their periodical press. He also alluded to the Press-laws of Japan, which he thought calculated to do more harm than good. Mr. Leckie proposed the health of "The Guests," to which Mr. Howell responded.

Several songs were sung during the course of the evening—some of them by a bard whose performances—greatly missed at the last dinner—have very often lent a peculiar charm to occasions of this kind in Yokohama. In responding to the health of those who had enlivened and graced the evening by their music, Mr. Black took the opportunity of proposing the formation of a St. Andrew's Society, for the relief of poor Scotchmen who might require assistance in this country, and steps were accordingly taken to inaugurate such an institution. Mr. Wylie then proposed the health of the Committee and the Chairman, in a speech enlivened by his customary humour and anecdote, and an evening of good fellowship and kindly feeling was brought to a close with the time-honoured "Auld Lang Syne."

Law Report.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General;
and
F. R. WETMORE and C. DRAKE assessors.
Monday, 29th November, 1875.

ITO HACHIBEI *vs.* WALSH HALL & Co.

In this case the plaintiff claims a sum of $108,715.42, balance of account and interest connected with certain trading transactions he had had with defendants.

Defendants deny that they are indebted in the above amount, and claim that he (plaintiff) is indebted to them in the sums of $16,222.55, and $16,183.61, being balance of accounts between them and the plaintiff.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. G. P. Ness for defendants.

On re-assembling this morning, Mr. Ness called

W. C. Korthals, sworn: I am the representative of the Netherlands Trading Society in Japan at the present time. I produce the day books of the Society for 1871, showing [illegible] Netherlands Trading Society received two cheques on the 13th November, 1871, from Foo Kee. (Cheques 6 A and C produced.) I can trace the cheque 6 C. We received it on the 13th November, 1871, from Foo Kee. I can't say if we received cheque 6 A. on the 13th November; I could tell by examining the slip of the Oriental Bank Corporation. On this same day we received a sum of over $10,000 from the Fukaoka *Ken* which was paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation. (Slip of the Chartered Mercantile Bank put in, and marked 6 D.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: I was not here when these entries were made.

Lino de Sa, re-examined by Mr. Ness.

Witness: These entries in book D, dated Nov. 22nd, 1871, represent the balance of all the accounts between Ito and defendants up to date.

To Mr. Dickins: In bringing out these balances some profit and loss items were entered. There was no paper written at that time containing simply the profits and losses.

Sin Coy, cautioned: In 1871 I was defendants' compradore. In that year I had to do with purchases and sales of *niboos* and dollars. I do not know who had an interest in the transactions. From August till middle of October I made purchases. I did not make purchases after that date. I remember the French and Chartered Mercantile Banks made purchases for defendants. I found by the books that the French Bank's compradore had bought *niboos*. The *niboos* were brought to the office of defendants. I also remember the shroff of the Chartered Mercantile Bank bringing *niboos* to the office.

Mr. Dickins did not cross-examine.

Mr. Ness then called

J. G. Walsh, sworn: I am one of the defendants. I am a partner of Walsh, Hall & Co. I was a partner in 1871. I arrived from Europe about the 20th December, 1871. On my arrival I informed myself generally of the business that had been done in my absence. I acquainted myself of the relations between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. I ascertained that there had been a large business between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. in exchange, and that the business had been closed. I saw Ito shortly after my arrival, and again in 1872. Ito came to me about some trouble he was in at the Shosha about some rice transactions. He wanted to borrow $75,000, to make good his purchases at the Shosha: He came with Benzo, and told me of the trouble he was in, and that he wanted very much to have this money. He offered to pay any interest or commission that was demanded. He said that if he did not get it that it would cause him great trouble and loss. At first I declined to lend it, but at last agreed to lend it. Ito agreed to take our cheques in a sealed envelope, and leave them under the control of Iske. In case he was obliged to take delivery of the rice, he was to deliver it to us as security. The cheques were returned unused in the sealed envelope. Ito and Benzo expressed their thanks for the favour shown to them. We had no interest in the transaction whatever. It was done merely as a matter of friendship to save Ito from bankruptcy, loss, and disgrace. I had many other interviews with Ito and Benzo that year. I remember that Ito was trying to help us about the Yoshinden land. Ito spoke about it in a general way; he took a good deal of interest in it. I remember in the fall of 1872 that Ito applied to me for a loan of $25,000. Ito wanted this loan for some speculation. After some discussion I lent him the money; he was to pay interest and commission. On all the occasions when Ito applied for a loan, I asked him about getting the old accounts settled, and out of the way. I recollect in 1873 Ito's application for a loan of $10,000. I think he came with Benzo, Iske, and an interpreter. I know the old balance against Ito at this time was over $12,000. Ito knew it too. Early in 1874 Ito applied for a loan of $5,000. I asked Ito to settle the old balance he owed. I made a memorandum of the conversation at the time. The memorandum you show me I made at the time.

Mr. Ness offered to put it in.

Mr. Dickins objected.

His Honour ruled that it could not be put in.

Witness: I have often caused letters to be sent to Ito about the payment of this balance. I generally asked Futami from the beginning of 1873. Futami obtained replies several times. Futami showed me a letter purporting to come from Ito. It was an answer to a letter I sent to Ito, with accounts in it. It was sent in the summer of last year. I recollect the letter shown me. It is the longest one I ever received from him. It is the only letter in which Ito refers to his services in the land matter. I recognise book D. I first saw the book in the summer of last year. Futami came to me and asked if it could be given to Ito, who wanted it. I think he gave as a reason that

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he wanted it for the purpose of settling accounts with others who were interested in this business. I think Benzo came with him (Ito) on this occasion. I said to Futami, "Let Ito have book D." The thought that our accounts with him were unsettled never entered my mind. There was no dispute or discussion at that time. I think I put my initials on the cover of book D when I gave it to Ito, but I think the cover has been changed. (Exhibit 3 shown.) I have seen a translation of this before, or something very like it. That was last year. Ito and his agents were at that time talking about the $40,000 note they wanted returned. I finally declined to sign exhibit 3. I was told it came from Ito. On my examination of the business of our firm with Ito, I never discovered any rice transactions in which we were interested. This was on my return. We have had no joint rice transactions together since my return. Transactions in rice with Walsh, Hall & Co, since my return could not have existed without my knowledge. I first heard of this rice claim from Mr. Dickins in the spring of this year. Mr Dickins did not think much of it. Mr Dickins came to speak about the differences between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. From all Mr Dickins said, I did not think the rice claim serious. Mr Dickins at first proposed to leave it out. Part of the securities mentioned in the petition were deposited in 1872, and part in 1873, which were the proceeds of securities deposited in 1872. No securities were deposited in 1871, as stated in the petition. When Ito came to borrow money on the Hanabusa *Han* claim in October 1872, he deposited *Han* notes for over 100,000 *yen*. We also had the the Hanabusa *Han* note. It had been deposited with us for collection. We loaned Ito $25,000 on these securities, having first ascertained from the Finance Department in Yedo that we could safely accept them. Ito and Benzo came about this loan to me. Iske was also present. I told them we would have to get the money from the Bank, that they would have to pay the interest and commission. I made a full memorandum at the time.

The Court here adjourned till 2 p.m.

On re-assembling Mr Ness continued his examination of Mr J. G. Walsh.

Witness:—The securities were to be held at the disposition of the Bank. (List of securities shown). This list was made in 1873 from the securities themselves by Irwin's instructions. The money was obtained from the Deutsche Bank. The correspondence already put in passed between us and the Bank. We told Ito we had to demand strong security because the Bank demanded it. This loan to Ito was paid off about a year afterwards. An account was made up at the time of the collection of the Hanabusa *Han* claim. A small sum was put to his credit. The $104,425 worth of securities remained in our possession by Ito's knowledge and consent; I held them as security for the old balance. I made the next loan to Ito towards the end of 1873. It was an advance of $10,000. Ito applied for the advance, Benzo may have come first. I made this advance against the securities now in the Hongkong Bank. I made a memo. of this at the time. I think that money was obtained from the Hongkong Bank and the securities were deposited with the Bank. The securities were deposited at this time. I received them and there is no question that they were not deposited at this time. Ito knew that they were deposited with the Bank. It was part of the arrangement.

Ito was to pay us the same interest as we paid the Bank. He was also to pay us a commission (Letter from defendants to Hong Kong Bank produced and put in, marked "L. L."). There were several subsequent loans. At the time this $10,000 loan was made the $104,425 securities remained with the Deutsche Bank as security for the $25 000 loan which had not yet been repaid. Another sum of $10,000 was loaned to Ito soon afterwards; this was on December 10th 1873. Ito was to pay ¾ per cent per month and a commission of ½ %. This loan was made on bonds we had in our possession (list of bonds read). I got this money from the Deutsche Bank. (Letter to the Deutche Bank from Defendants put in and marked 'N') The next loan was made in the same month (Dec.) It was for 18,000 rios. I made the memo. you show me at that time. I lent Ito the 18,000 rios on the security of thesteamer *Hoan-Maru*, interect to be 2% per month. The loan was made for a month only and if not paid when due the steamer to be forfeited. Ito obtained the money for other parties. Out of this Ito paid off the $10,000 lent him in October. The $18,000 loan was paid by our taking over the steamer *Hoan-Maru*. Accounts were rendered showing this transaction to Ito.

We were paid by commissions on these loans (accounts of 18,000 rio loan given to Ito, produced, put in and marked N.N.) The letter you show me is a copy of a letter we sent to the Hongkong Bank in December, 1873, (put in and marked "O.O.") I made memoranda at the time of the $18,000 loan being made. No change was made by Ito at this time in the securities and they remained pledged to the banks. They remained so with Ito's knowledge and consent. The last loan was made to Ito about the end of 1874. It was made on the securities we then held. The value of all the securities was less than $60,000 I think. Ito wanted to leave the settlement of his accounts till Iske got out again. Iske was sick. No subsequent advances were made. Ito owes us some $33,000 or $34.000. First, the old balance of nearly $13,000; second, the two loans $5,000 and $10,00 making $15,000; third, accumulated interest on the three. This makes up the $33,000 or $34,000 due us. The Hongkong Bank's lien on the securities is about $17,000. The interest on the $15,000 is $3,000 or $4,000. Ito often asked to see the securities. They were shown to him. We used to get them from the Bank. Ito waited in Iske's or Benzo's house, and he knew we always sent to the Bank for them. The 104,425 securities had been sent to Yedo and exchanged for 500 New Government Bonds. This exchange was made with Ito's consent. His son went with our interpreter to make it. All the securities are still in possession of the Bank. Ito has never denied his liability for the balance. He has frequently admitted it. I have not used his securities for my own purposes. I am ready and willing to hand them over upon payment of the balances named in my answer. I ascertained on my return from Europe that there had been joint business in niboos between Ito and Sobae. I never heard of a partnership in which we and Ito were on one side and Sobae on the other. I first heard it in this case. I enquired about the termination of business with Sobae and my firm just as I enquired about the business done with Ito. I found both had been terminated. Sobae paid us what he owed us about July this year.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins:—When these securities were deposited with the Hong Kong Bank nothing was said about restricting the Bank from having a general lien on them. My firm is heavily indebted to the Hong Kong Bank at the present moment.

Question:—If the judgment goes against you in this cause as per petition will you be able to pay it?

Mr Ness objected to this question being answered.

His Honour said he would sustain the objection.

Mr Dickins took exception to this ruling and a note was made of it.

Witness: I do not remember any special agreement by which Irwin is to render me every assistance in this case. I had several interviews with Ito about the $75,000 advance in 1872. I think Ito wanted the money to complete some time purchases of rice. I do not know if the rice was delivered to Ito. I went to Kobe and Nagasaki a few days afterwards. We had no interest whatever in the matter. We lent Ito the money purely as a matter of friendship. The money was returned, and was not used. The cheques were put into a sealed envelope. Iske had charge of them. Ito merely wanted to show that he had the money. Ito borrowed $25,000 to speculate in dollars with. Ito told me himself what he wanted the money for. He was to pay interest and commission.

The Court here adjourned till 10 a.m. this morning.

Tuesday, 30th November, 1875.

Mr Dickins continued his cross-examination of Mr J. G. Walsh.

Witness: There was no special agreement in words that the lien of the bank upon the securities should be restricted to the loan upon them. The bank knew that the securities were the property of a third party. It was an understood thing. Immediately upon my arrival, or about that time, I was informed of the agreement between Ito and defendants. I was also told of the agreement with Sobae. I considered the agreement about Ito taking over the loss a fair one. The loss at that time was small,—from $5,000 to $10,000, I cannot remember the exact figures. Without any special circumstances, $7,000 is too much to charge for collecting $60,000. For collecting the Mito *Han* loan I would have charged more. Ito, if he had collected it, would have had to take bonds payable in fifty years. There was a good deal of trouble in collecting it. I think our house lost fully $13,000 in not charging interest on the advances to Ito. I calculated it a long time ago. I have not got the memo. now. The majority of the advances were made by cheques. When the Hanabusa *Han* note was made it was made in our name. We did not advance the money to the Hanabusa *Han*. Ito wanted us to collect the note. If he had collected the note he would have had to take 50 year bonds. The Hanabusa *Han* note was made several months before we lent Ito the $25,000. I never examined the note. It was a security. It was payable to us. I think Ito gave us his promissory note for $25,000 when we lent

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the $25,000. I know of instances in which other firms have collected money due from one Japanese to another. I first knew Ito was indebted to us in the sum of $12,000 odd in May, 1872. I remember seeing an account bringing out that balance in 1872. I sent memo. accounts to Ito many times containing the balance. I had no reason to do it; he never asked me for it. Ito always spoke of this balance as being due by him. Ito has many times admitted that he was responsible for the loss on the old business, and that he had taken it over. I have no reason to remember in what way he said it. Ito in a letter to us refers to his old indebtedness. Ito admits in the two letters now in Court that he is liable for the whole of the losses. About August or September last year, Ito threatened legal proceedings. I heard of the interview in which Ito asked for a loan of $1,000,000. The firm never had any rice transactions with Ito. I never took much notice of the accounts Ito sent to Futami. I did not notice if there was anything about rice in them. I came across nothing about rice transactions with Ito in our books. Irwin did not tell me there had been transactions in rice with Ito. I have not gone into the details of the accounts. [Exhibit "P" shown.] This was written in our office. Futami sent it to Ito by my orders. If a man came and asked for his account, it would be made up from the books and given to him. I have very little doubt that account "P" is in substance correct. All the entries in that account were taken in one form or another from our books. At the time of demanding the $40,000 note, they said they had repaid it. Altogether, the amount of securities deposited with us amounted to over $150,000. The Bank is willing to release the bonds that are deposited with it for the sum of $17,000. If we lose this case we can pay this sum. I did not say in conversation with you that the sum of $40,000 had been paid, but that I intended to hold the promissory note till everything was settled. You told me you had written proof of a partnership between us and Ito, both about rice and *niboos*. The paper you show me is in Arthur Brent's handwriting. (Put in, and marked "P P") (A Japanese document put in by Mr Dickins from Mito *Han* officers to Iske and Benzo, marked "Q Q." Another document, a receipt for interest, put in, and marked "R R").

The Court here adjourned till 10 a.m. this morning.

Wednesday, 1st Dec., 1875.

On re-assembling, Mr. Ness continued his re-examination of Mr. J. G. Walsh.

Witness: There is no agreement between me and Mr. Irwin that he shall help me in this case. Mr. Irwin only appeared as a partner to assist in the case. I know no interest was charged on the advances made to Ito in 1871.

Mr. Ness said this closed his case for defendants. He would afterwards call one witness in regard to the value of native seals.

Mr. Dickins then said he would call

Namekawa Ichiro, cautioned: About the end of last year, I was in the service of Mr. Ito. In December last year, I was in the service of Mr. Ito. In December last year, I remember going to No. 14 with Mr. Ito. At that interview Mr. Irwin, Ito and myself were only present. Ito went to request a correct account instead of the incorrect one that had been received from defendants. The reply made by Mr Irwin to this was that Mr. Lothrop and Mr. Sa had had charge in making those accounts; that they were absent in Kobe, and that they should be furnished on their return. I did not hear Ito offer to Irwin that he would give 30 per cent., &c., &c., of anything that he recovered. I did not hear an offer of any such kind. I did not hear Ito say he would be a "devil," &c., if Irwin did not help him, and made him his enemy. Irwin and Ito conversed in Japanese. At the end of the meeting I saw nothing that would signify that they were quarrelling. I do not know Mr Smith. I can't remember the conversation in Japanese. I was with Ito in the room at the time. I did not interpret at all. I can't remember all that was said in English. I had only been in Ito's service a short time, and I knew nothing about the business in question. I did not interpret any such offer as it is alleged that Ito made to Irwin. I have been to your office. I made a translation of Ito's case for you.

Mr Dickins wanted to produce this paper.

Mr Ness objected to this being allowed.

His Honor ruled that it could not be put in.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr Ness: I was at No. 14 on two occasions. I do not recollect very well what persons were in the room. At the first interview Mr Futami was there; he interpreted. I do not recollect how the desks are arranged in the room at No. 14.

Tanaka Zenski: I live in Yokohama. I know a man named Koske: he came with Shoski a short time since to my house. Koske came to my house, and said he wanted to see Shoski. I went for Shoski; he came. Koske and Shoski had a talk. (Conversation related.) Koske went to Walsh, Hall & Co. Two or three days afterwards I met Shoski, and asked him what Koske had said. Shoski replied that he came about the $40,000 matter. I said I had told Mr Walsh, and he had said that as the $40,000 had been once repaid, he had no use for Koske's services.

Mr Ness did not cross-examine.

Saito Koske called by Mr. Dickins.

Witness: I have made many writings for Iske. I made a memo. in my books of the writings I made. (Books offered to be produced, but ruled out by His Honour.) Exhibit 19 is one of the papers I wrote for Shoske. It is something about payments and receipts of dollars. (Witness reads documents, and some items translated by interpreter.) There is nothing in this document to show that I composed it. In 1871 Benzo was nothing to Ito. I was an employé of Benzo. Benzo was a high official of the *Shosha*, and "wore his 'little' sword." Benzo lent his name to both sides, for the transaction of business. Benzo's services were used by both parties. Benzo had no authority to settle accounts for Ito. Rikichi had Ito's seal.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: Benzo was not agent for both parties. Benzo acted for one party as much as he did for the other. Benzo acted as director in the rice and exchange business. I had nothing to do with the Mito loan. I am in Benzo's employment. Benzo would not settle an account unless all the parties were present, and he had received proper instructions in the affair. I wrote the paper (exhibit 19) at Shoski's dictation.

Mr Ness then put in two bank pass-books.

Witness: (Exhibit "I I" shown.) I put the date on this receipt. Shoski asked me to do it. It is a genuine document.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: I did not cut a piece off this receipt.

The Court here adjourned till 2 p.m.

On re-assembling, Mr. Dickins recalled Ito Hachibei.

Witness: I never agreed with Mr. Irwin to close the partnership about the middle of October, 1871. I never heard of it. I never told Benzo I had made such an agreement. I never gave Benzo any such order, or instructed him to do so. Benzo was only a buyer employed by both parties. At the time I had not made up my accounts last year, I acknowledge that I owed the sum of over $12,000 to defendants. I first heard of this claim of $12,000 and odd in the 7th month. Futami sent me an account. I never gave Benzo any authority to settle the accounts. I never heard from Benzo that he had agreed to the balance of $12,000 odd. In the latter part of the 4th year of Meiji I permitted the settlement of accounts to be put off. I helped Irwin in the Yoshinden land matter, because we were on friendly terms. I never heard defendants deny their liability for the losses incurred in the partnership; they requested that the settlement of accounts might be postponed. I never offered Irwin 30 per cent. of what I might recover to assist me in this question. At the interview at No. 14, in December last year, I, Irwin, and Namekawa only were present. I think I must have instructed somebody to write exhibit "14" because it bears my name.

Mr Ness did not cross-examine.

The Court here adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 2nd December, 1875.

On re-assembling this morning.

Mr Dickins announced his intention of withdrawing from the case as counsel for the plaintiff. He addressed the Court for about half an hour, and gave as his principal reasons for his withdrawal—First, That Ito apparently admitted the letter (exhibit "14." This letter is signed by Ito Hachibei, but strenuously denied by him, and admits the balance claimed by[defendants); though really he (Ito) intended to admit that it was in his name, and was *prima facie* to be taken as authorised by him. In order fully to explain the letter and its attendant circumstances, he (Mr Dickins) thought it necessary to have a certain witness produced, who was under the influence of Benzo, whom he believed had acted as a traitor to Ito in the case. Benzo, he was informed, declined to let him appear, and Ito, for some reason or other; could not influence Benzo so as to ensure his (the witness') production. That, secondly, without the explanation of the letter (exhibit "14") in question, to be afforded by this witness, he (Mr Dickins) could not usefully carry on the case for Ito; and, therefore, he had told Ito he must withdraw from it. Other witnesses that ought to have been forthcoming had not,

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and throughout the case he had had great difficulty to contend with in this respect. Mr Dickins further said that he hoped his withdrawal from the case would not in any way prejudice the plaintiff's case. Ito requested that time might be allowed him to find the means to explain the letter.

Mr Ness said a few words about Mr Dickins having exercised his undoubted right to withdraw from the case; but he objected to Mr. his having commented in any way on the evidence and the case generally, as Mr. Dickins had done, in giving the Court notice of his intention to withdraw.

His Honor asked Mr. Dickins why the Saibansho could not be applied to to order the witness under Benzo's influence to appear?

Mr. Dickins said he could not do it without the consent of his client.

His Honor asked Mr. Dickins what Ito intended to do about his case, as his counsel had withdrawn from it?

Mr. Dickins said he did not know.

His Honour said Mr. that Dickins would greatly embarrass the Court by withdrawing from the case at the present time. If a new counsel took up the case for Ito he would be strange to it and its facts, and would probably pursue a different mode of conducting it, and it might lead to the case being all gone over again, which would be most undesirable. He said Mr Dickins would greatly oblige the Court by continuing the case, and he (His Honour) would adjourn till Monday next, in order that time might be afforded him to learn whether Ito could not sufficiently influence Benzo to produce the witness, whose non-production was in great part the cause of his determination to withdraw.

Mr Dickins said he should be very sorry to place the Court in any difficulty. He would, on Monday morning next, announce whether he had given up the idea of withdrawing from the case, or whether he would continue it. Of course his action would almost entirely depend on his being able to get Ito to have the witness he wanted produced.

The Court adjourned till Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

Before Gen. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General.
Tuesday, Nov. 30th, 1875.

William Gannon was charged by E. Greensward with assault and battery.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Prosecutor (sworn) said he kept a drinking saloon called the "Rose and Crown" at No. 170. He refused on Sunday afternoon last to supply prisoner and another man named Davis with drinks, because prisoner had not paid for some he had had previously. On his refusing, prisoner used abusive language, and struck him across the mouth with his fist. He then closed with prisoner, and they fell. While down, Davis said to prisoner, "Kill him, — —, kill him." Davis then struck and kicked him. He then went out to get a policeman. No policeman could be found. He sent to the station for one. Prisoner and Davis locked themselves up in the house. Police Constable Mansbridge arrested prisoner and the man Davis.

F. W. Young, sworn: He saw prisoner and prosecutor clinch together, and lie fighting on the floor. Davis, who had a gun, said he would shoot prosecutor: He pushed away the gun that Davis had, and Davis struck him in the eye.

Police Constable Mansbridge, sworn, stated that he went to the house where the fight took place, and arrested the prisoner and Davis.

Prisoner, sworn, said he went into the saloon. Prosecutor struck Davis. Davis then thrashed him. Prosecutor caught hold of him (prisoner), and threw him, and they fought together.

Police Constable Mansbridge, re-called, said that the four men (prosecutor, prisoner, Davis, and Young) were all drunk.

His Honour dismissed the charge, saying it had been a drunken row. If all the parties concerned in it had been Americans he would have locked them all up. He cautioned the prisoner that if he went to the house again, and there should be any more trouble, he would punish him severely.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.
Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Consul.
Thursday, 2nd Dec., 1875.

Alexander Johnson, late chief officer of the *Parmenio*, was charged with stealing $50 from the person of Peter Cumming, late cook of the *Shalimar*, on the 9th November last.

Accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

Peter Cumming, sworn: I am a seaman, late cook of the *Shalimar*. (Witness here gave the same testimony as in the preliminary hearing of the same charge against Livingstone.)

To Accused: You were leaning over me, in the dining room, when Livingstone had his hand in my pocket. I told Livingstone in the other room that I had been robbed.

A seaman of the *Oscar Vidal* gave the same evidence as he had given in the charge against Livingstone.

To accused: Livingstone said he would blow your brains out between 9 and 10 o'clock that evening.

—Wallace, a seaman, repeated the evidence he gave in the charge against Livingstone.

To accused: It was between 9 and 10 o'clock when Livingstone threatened to shoot you. It was shortly after this that Livingstone tore your coat.

A seaman of the *Shalimar* gave similar evidence as before in the charge against Livingstone.

To Accused: It was a long time after dinner when Cumming left.

— Wallace, re-called: I saw Livingstone give accused some money. I saw this through the window of the "British Queen." I looked in because, after I had left, I heard two shots fired in the "British Queen."

To Accused: I only heard the shots. This was between 9 and 10 o'clock.

William Davis, seaman, sworn: My last ship was the *Cremona*. I was in the "British Queen" on the 9th, in the forenoon. I saw complainant come into the house with the boatswain and Livingstone. I had a drink with them. After that we went in and had some dinner. I do not remember if Johnson was there then. After dinner we went into the other room, and had some drinks. I went for a walk with the boatswain, and when we returned, at 4 o'clock, complainant told us he had been robbed of his money in the house. Johnson was there then. Complainant accused Johnson and Livingstone of stealing his money. Livingstone then swore at complainant. After the row was settled, I went into the other room, and Johnson came in. He was drunk. We all had drinks again. I asked Johnson if Livingstone had taken complainant's money. Johnson said, "shut up." I went and got dinner about 6 o'clock, and then went back to the "British Queen." I remained there till the shop was about to be shut up. About 10 o'clock I saw Livingstone and Johnson getting into a quarrel outside the bar. I was a little the worse for drink, and did not interfere till I saw Livingstone tearing Johnson's coat. I succeeded in separating them. Johnson took off his coat and slung it across the bar; he said, "That is no use to me now." Livingstone threw it back to him, and said, "D—n you, take it; I don't want it." Next morning I saw Johnson and asked him about his coat, and he showed me a new coat he had got from Livingstone. I asked Johnson if Livingstone had taken complainant's money, and he said, "Yes; but don't let on, as I owe Livingstone about $20 for drinks and cash." Johnson said he got a few dollars out of what Livingstone had stolen, and that Livingstone called it "square" about the $20.

To Accused; You have the coat on now. I saw you next morning with the coat on. You said you got it from Livingstone. You told me you got a few dollars from Livingstone and your account squared out of this.

Accused, having been duly cautioned in the usual form, said:—"I have nothing to say just now."

His Honor then committed the prisoner for trial.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT, KANAGAWA KEN.
Before ASAINO KANSUI, Vice President.
November 30, 1875.
COCKING & Co. *vs.* YATO SABURO.

This was an action for $125.67 for balance of account for goods sold and delivered.

Defendant denied his indebtedness, and claimed that plaintiffs were in his debt on a copper transaction, and that he had applied very often to be allowed to see plaintiffs' books.

The Court adjourned till the 5th December, when the books of both parties are to be examined.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY *vs.* YENOMOTO SEISKE.

This was a claim for $1,253.97, being balance due of a loan made by plaintiffs to defendant.

The Court adjourned *sine die*.

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A PARADOXICAL VIEW OF "PROGRESS."

(The Spectator.)

Mr. Forster, in his very interesting speech last week at Leeds, on the subject of University extension, said he supposed that a much higher amount of education would make Leeds richer, though he was not sure of this; that it would certainly make Leeds happier, since knowledge confers new enjoyments and new means of avoiding pain; but that it was quite uncertain, again, whether high education would make Leeds better or not, since knowledge, though it gives power over nature, does not at all necessarily imply increased power of self-denial and self-government. It is, to us, very satisfactory to hear from a popular statesman this sort of warning that the world's idea of progress is not a very sound one, and is quite consistent, at all events, with a certain amount of serious moral retrogression. Indeed, we think it might be safely said that the higher the intellectual culture of any mind becomes, so much the greater becomes also the complexity of the moral problems set it, and that therefore it is a proportionally much more difficult thing for such a mind to keep up even the same relative standard of self-forgetfulness and self-denial as that of a nature furnished with but a few simple elements of moral and intellectual experience. Of course, education may very much soften and, in a sense, civilise the type of selfishness. It may cause the brutal type of selfishness to be exchanged for a silkier type of selfishness, but it is quite certain that a thoroughly selfish man of the highest education is in a less hopeful moral condition, is less likely to be made ashamed and converted by any of the ordinary moral agencies of human society than a thoroughly selfish man who is totally illiterate. The mere fact that it is so much easier to plant the seed of all goodness, moral humility, in a mind which *must* feel one way or another the profound inferiority of its resources to those of other men, than it is in one which has tried all things, and found them 'all vanity and vexation of spirit,' suggests how many opportunities of surprise and shame, and how many motives for new endeavours there may be available to the ignorant bad man, which are not available to the accomplished bad man. We go further than Mr. Forster, and though we maintain that a fair degree of culture is a most valuble thing, which every good society ought to covet for *all* its members, we not only believe that such culture does not necessarily bring any moral advance with it,—except the mere advance out of coarse and brutal tastes,—but that it probably introduces more new motives and opportunities for self-seeking and moral epicureanism, than it does for self-denial and devotion to the interests of others. Education has not reached that point yet in the most educated of States; for there can hardly be anything but good in educating human beings out of the tastes and passions of brutes, even if we replace them by human tastes and passions still more susceptible of moral perversion than those in the circle of which they were imprisoned before. But the stage of decency once reached,—and education, no doubt, does good against which there is no set-off, in substituting the steady preference for decent modes of life for the preference for indecent and brutal modes of life,—the further progress of culture is not necessarily a moral progress at all, and may be an advance into the region of much greater moral dangers.

But Mr Forster's remark suggests a much wider criticism. "Progress" has for a long time meant the process of introducing men to a vastly greater range of experiences, and a larger number of spheres of experience, than were before open to them; and it has meant this quite rightly, since it is pretty clear that human nature, as we now know it, is, in the case of the great majority of all nations, confined to a sphere of experience far too narrow for its real capacities. But it does not at all follow that men may not make the mistake of supposing that there is no constant relation between the power of the average mind and the quantity and number of its interests; and that those interests, intellectual though they be, may not be so far multiplied as to be too numerous for the mind which has to deal with them, so that instead of being elevated and strengthened, it may be lowered and weakened by the effort to grasp them. This is, no doubt, what, in a very small way, people are already discerning to be the danger of too widely and thinly spread an education. It makes children, and the men who grow out of the children, 'smatterers' in their intellectual life, iustead of giving them firm and solid acquirements of a limited range. But what we refer to goes far beyond the range of what is called education. The whole idea of "progress" and "civilisation" is at present inextricably mixed up with the notion of crowding a much larger number of experiences into a shorter time than ever before. Now, is it not quite possible that that process may be so overdone,—in relation of course to the capacities of man,—that progress may come to future generations to mean the very opposite of this,—*i. e.*, may represent the effort steadily to limit the number of available human interests and enjoyments, so that they may not be too numerous and too disturbing for the character of the being who has to undergo them? At present, we think a great deal, and no doubt quite rightly, of any invention which enables men to live through in a day what it would have taken them a week or a month to live through in times gone by. The telegraph enables us to send fifty brief messages and get replies to them in a few minutes, where a few years ago none could have been obtained under many days, or even weeks. The railway enables us to travel from twenty to forty miles, work for many hours in a city, and then travel home again, when a few years ago it would have been simply impossible to combine the work done with the country enjoyments gained. So far there may be, perhaps, nothing but gain. But how about the future developments of this tendency? Is it not easily possible for men to be tempted to attack more work than they can do, and to be tempted to taste more pleasures than they can enjoy? And if so, could the remedy be really left simply to individual discretion? Would it not take a good deal of social co-operation to prevent the mischief spreading? May we not come to regard with as much concern and fear the access of new temptations to multiply the number of human tasks and pleasures, as we now regard it with satisfaction and hope? Railways have no doubt hitherto added infinitely to the real enjoyment and the real education of the great majority of mankind, though doubtless a few volatile persons have been injured instead of benefitted by the new facilities for change. But imagine a discovery which should enable human beings to travel safely with the rapidity of electricity, and a trifling cost. Would such a discovery, considering what human nature is, really improve or injure the average quality of human character? We suspect the latter. The temptation to see many things would come into such dangerous conflict with the resolve to understand adequately what you see, that the world might very well have, in a few generations, a poorer type of average human character as the result of such a discovery. And if it had, would not a conception of progress and civilisation spring up just the opposite of that which we now have? Would it not mean the organised effort of nations to keep their experience within the range at which that experience could be so far digested as to be useful? Would it not mean a steady attempt to confine instead of to multiply the accessible spheres of individual experience, to retard the pace of life, to devise artificial means of limiting the fields of study and enjoyment, so as to make them more microscopic, instead of more desultory?—a constant effort to stamp with disapproval what we now regard with admiration,—we mean the courage which attempts great feats of labour, and which is greedy of all kinds of experience?

It is clear that, in one sphere at least, the operation of the new distractions of life has already worked a greater change than men are at all aware of and that these distractions are capable of working very much greater changes yet. All moral and religious teaching assumes that an amount and a degree of attention is paid to the inward moral life, which it is hardly possible for anybody who is accessible to the full tide of modern interests, intellectual, social, and political, to pay at all. A great part of the growth of what is called "secularism" is not the growth of an opinion, but the inroad of a variety of distracting influences. The greatest sayings of all religions assume *time* for a brooding conscience. Mutltiply indefinitely the small vibrations of social and intellectual interest, and that time disappears. Look at the enormous drain on human time which the new sciences alone cause. They fill the mind with great and profitable speculations which, whether inconsistent with theological beliefs or not, are at all events in a totally different plane from those beliefs, and which yet absorb the vital force, the powers of reflection and reverie and imagination, which used to be available for the religious sphere. And yet the new sciences constitute but a department, and a very small department, of the new demands on men's curiosity and effort. It seems to us that the force which is almost as likely as any other to bring about the extinction of the human race, is the exhausting claim of the new intellectual interests placed, or likely soon to be placed within our reach. These may very easily become instruments too powerful for man, as he is, to wield; or rather too numerous to wield with that adequate grasp at which he is certain to aim when he sees how much depends on his pushing his partial knowledge in different directions. At all events, it is quite conceivable that "progress" may one day come to mean almost the opposite of what we now mean by it,—*i. e.*, not new opportunities of various experience, but new devices for economising

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and accumulating the reserve-force of human character, till it is equal to the task of mastering such experience as, whether men will or no, they *must* undergo.

THE MOLTKE NARRATIVE OF METZ AND STRASBURG.*

(The Saturday Review.)

When it was announced, not many months since, by the Berlin press that the first volume of the great History of the General Staff might be considered as closed with the capitulation of Sedan, the finishing stroke of the Second Empire, of fully treated in the Eighth Part, the remark was naturally made that, to complete this section of the war thoroughly, there should have been chapters added, bringing down to the same date events that occurred in other parts of the theatre of war. At Metz especially, there were forces brought into action twenty-four hours before the crowning conflict began round Sedan, numbered, had all of them been really used, by hundreds of thousands. And at Strasburg a struggle was begun some days previously, in which the old and the new types of siege, so strongly opposed in their characters, were for once to be brought together in the same series of operations. The new Part now published, the Ninth Section of the great volume which it extends to fifteen hundred pages, supplies the very gaps thus pointed out, and thoroughly completes the fall of Napoleon III. as a military narrative.

Just one-third of its contents are devoted to the details of the hard fighting before Metz on the 31st August, continued through the morning of the 1st September, and known as the battle of Noisseville. For hard fighting it was, whatever theory of Bazaine's conduct be adopted; being made necessarily so by the vast superiority of numbers which the French used against the point of the investing lines they attacked, and the determination with which their adversaries resisted the attempt to break through. Yet we are not at all disposed to admit that those who study these details closely will concur in the conclusions drawn by the Berlin writer (p.1482) in his judgment of this action, which, though guarded in tone, is not the less decided. According to his view, "the arrangements of the French Commander-in-Chief, and the conduct of his troops on the 31st of August, put it beyond all doubt that on the side of the enemy the firm determination prevailed, on this day at least, to break through the lines of the German army." The very wording of this paragraph seems to us to be rather begging the famous question of Bazaine's conduct, and in fact construing this in the sense most pleasant to German warlike pride. For if the theory which absolutely condemns the Marshal be true, he would still have fought this, his one important action after being inclosed, with just sufficient vigour to cover the ultimate object of staying at Metz under the apparent force of circumstances. His troops when thrown upon the 1st Corps of Steinmetz's army, at first but slenderly supported, could have had no insight into any such concealed design; and their conduct, which at the opening of the action was brave enough, cannot possibly affect the question of Bazaine's honesty of purpose, unless the historian succeeds in showing that the ex-Marshal left no possible effort afterwards untried to carry out the purpose of breaking through. Now the battle was kept up until noon of the 1st of September; and so the very caution expressed in the words already quoted, "on this day at least," seems to contradict a belief in Bazaine's thoroughness of purpose, or at the best to condemn his want of tenacity. And the paragraph above translated, which professes to decide the question of his honesty, is followed by one the opening of which, to most people reading it, throws the gravest suspicion on the whole proceeding, and marks the defeat of the French in their attempt seem but a part of the foregone conclusion in their leader's mind. Referring to the French Council of War held five days before, the Berlin writer goes on to observe (the italics being our own):—

> Marshal Bazaine had previously in his arrangements *given assent to the reasons urged by some of the generals for keeping the Army of the Rhine still at Metz.* But in the meantime, sooner or later, the consideration must have forced itself on him, whether it would not have been far more advantageous to leave at the great fortress of the Moselle nothing more than the garrison proper for its extent and the means of subsistence available, and with the mass of the army to gain the open field, in order once more to take a direct share in the defence of the country. The news received on the 26th August of the [intended] approach of the Army of Châlons pressed him imperiously to the last resolve.

So far, indeed, the argument, though a dubious one, apparently runs at its close in favour of Bazaine's having acted honestly, and may be taken by disinterested critics for what it is worth. But then follow words which take off much from the effect that these lines were evidently designed to produce:—

> Notwithstanding this the Marshal could not reckon, even if he succeeded in breaking through, on being able to unite with the army without any further trouble, and effecting by the superiority of the forces thus united an immediate and decisive change in the course of the war. Such a result was only to be thought of on the assumption, which it would be very difficult to justify, that the armies of the two German Crown Princes [those which were then actually uniting to enclose that of Châlons] were to allow the advance of Marshal MacMahon to the east a perfectly free course

Possibly the historian is here conscious that he has already counteracted the effect of what he has just before said in Bazaine's favour; for he takes pains to add the rather obvious reflection, that in any case the approach of the French forces intended to extricate him would, by dividing the attention of the investing army, profit that of Metz in its endeavour. But all the force of the argument as to a possible junction with the Army of Chalons is disposed of if we make the simple supposition that Bazaine did not choose (and indeed in this his judgment would have been perfectly right) to believe in MacMahon's approach to the Moselle until he should know something about it more tangible and trustworthy than the vague promises received from a comparatively distant part of France. If this were so indeed, which is most natural, and if Bazaine on the 31st of August still felt that he must decide for himself one way or the other independently, and with direct reference only to the forces which had been for some days investing him, then we are brought back to the simple test of the course of the action itself for any proof of the reality of his design.

And here we may at once say that the German account of what the Germans themselves did in the battle of Noisseville cannot help the judgment of the critic in the least. Attacked, as there is no question that they were, by a vastly superior force of French, the officers and men of which were animated with the hope of getting out of what all the more clear-sighted saw to be a very perilous and ignominious position, how could that part of the 1st Corps on which the brunt of the fighting fell on the 31st August possibly know the inner counsel which the enemy's commander kept in his own breast? It may readily be granted that, if the Germans had been so surprised, or in any way so demoralized as to have given way decidedly at the chief points of contact, the success of the French would no doubt have carried Bazaine forward with it, and the attempt to move on Thionville have become as real an operation as the Berlin history would make it. But this did not happen, and so the question still remains; Did Bazaine in this, which is now admitted to have been the only genuine sortie during the investment, use, or intend to use, the whole force at his command, and only fail either from want of means, or want of judgment as to the part which he selected? On this particular head we confess that we must prefer French evidence, notwithstanding its natural tendency to partisanship, to German, which though more critical in itself, is hardly less biassed, and is certainly based on a much more remote view of the French movements. And French evidence, as is well known, happens to be overwhelmingly on the side of those who insist that, although their commander at first threw a considerable part of his forces boldly forward on the enemy's lines, he did not follow up this step with the energetic action of one who felt the weight of the stake, which was in truth no less than the honour of his whole army, and the staying of the investment of Paris. Into the particulars which so many writers offer it is impossible to enter here. But it is hardly going too far to assert that Bazaine himself, of all the chief French writers on the scenes of the battle of Noisseville, is almost alone in pretending that the advantage obtained at the outset was sufficiently followed up. And when we take from the pages before us the clear statement (p. 1486) that "the arrangements of Marshal Bazaine which preluded the battle seem to show a certain hesitation in his resolve," and again, that in a later paragraph which distinctly ascribes the failure of the advance of the 31st August solely to "the energetic resistance of the 1st Infantry Division and the overpowering effect of the German artillery, which stopped in the decisive direction" the whole force that led the movement, it seems really necessary to add little more. The fact is that Court Wartensleben, or whoever here holds the pen for the Moltke bureau, has assumed for the time, unconsciously very possibly, but not less fatally to his historical duty, the character of an advocate. His countrymen, and above all his comrades, have always treated it as a sort of point of honour to believe that the vast capture which rewarded their endurance round Metz could not have been even indirectly owing to

* *Der deutsch-französische Krieg* 1870-71. Von der kriegsgeschichtlichen Abtheilung des Grossen Generalstabes. 1ter Theil, Heft 9. Mittler; Berlin. 1875.

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the disturbed state of French politics, but was a purely military achievement, unparalleled of its kind for magnitude in the world's history. It is a very natural view no doubt, but, if admitted into the judgment beforehand, it makes a fair weighing of the whole circumstances almost impossible; and in adopting it the Moltke writer has, as it seems to us, only added a new example of the dangers that beset those who write history in a merely national spirit. For this historian, who has such faith in the ex-Marshal's intentions on the 31st, is the same whom we have quoted as showing that he had five days earlier assented to the fatal view urged on him that to keep the army round the walls of Metz was to do the best service to the country; a view (as Bazaine's own work discloses) put forward with special force by the unhappy General against whom the country already had such heavy charges to lay, the ex-Minister of War, now commander of the IIIrd Corps, Marshal LeBœuf.

It is but too naturally in accordance with this lenient view that the narrative before us, interesting and accurate as the details individually are, is hardly trustworthy when the question arises of the number of troops that actually opposed Bazaine on the two days of Noisseville. The calculation is that the French Commander-in-Chief, all deductions made, disposed of 120,000 for his attack on the German lines; and, after details of the various troops brought up to check it, it is said "there were available on the German side, towards the end of the battle, over 69,000 men, with 290 guns." But, looking a little closely at these figures, and the hours of arrival, it seems that this total represents rather the mass of men disposable long after the action was over than those that really fought. Twenty thousand appears to be rather above the strength of the Ist Corps, which was actually in occupation of the part of the lines on which Bazaine moved; and half that number represents the effective force of the 1st Division of the corps, on which the real strain fell. In short, however well the French at first came on, and whatever the alleged design of Bazaine, the fact that their effort was decisively checked by a force of not more than one-twelfth their strength speaks for itself as an argument which no mere belief in any one's honest intentions can refute.

There is yet one more practical test of the two theories as to Bazaine's conduct. In applying this we are compelled to correct the assertion with which the Berlin writer prefaces his "Considerations" on the battle of Noisseville. "Whilst the Germans," he says, "in all the previous battles of this war had come forward as the assailants, they had now for the first time the opportunity of making the advantages of well-trained infantry and the superiority of their artillery tell in a defensive action." Surely he who wrote thus has forgotten the admirable account in his own pages, which we not long since reviewed, of the battle of Mars-la-Tour, and of the memorable defence there made by Prince Frederick Charles' IIIrd Corps against the superior force attempting to drive it from the all-important ground it had seized. Though Bazaine, owing to a tactical blunder, kept back much of his army from joining in, there is no question that, on that day at any rate, two of his corps did their very best to force their way through the line occupied by the Germans. And what was the cost of the effort heroically sustained by the latter? Sixteen thousand of their number were left upon the ground; the French, on their part, hardly suffering less. Now at Noisseville again we find one German corps bearing the brunt, and again the losses nearly equal. But this action, on the fierceness of which the narrative rests Bazaine's reputation for energy, cost the Germans just three thousand men in all, and the French a few hundreds more. Here are figures taken from the writer's own pages, and it is only necessary to state them as sufficient reason for contesting the opinion with which he has prefaced them.

We have dwelt purposely on this one episode of the action of the 31st August, because it seems from this volume that Bazaine's defence is ultimately to rest solely upon it; and, after all, the motives and action of the fallen Marshal must form for all time to come the most important historical element in the story of the defence of Metz. It is for this reason that we have challenged the version adopted at Berlin, and deliberately set forth in this new Part of the narrative. There are other portions of great interest; as that, above all, which surveys the strategical opportunities which remained to the French when first shut in. But it would be impossible to do them justice now, and we leave them, for the present, with the study offered us of the peculiarities of that siege of Strasburg, the conduct of which did so much to exhibit for Alsace against the Empire of which it now forms part.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28, *Tanais*, French steamer, Regnier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Nov. 20, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Nov. 28, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroome, 680, from Hakodate, Nov. 26, General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 29, *Cathaya*, British ship, Morgan, 790, from London, General, to J. D. Carroll & Co.

Dec. 1, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davis, 1,325, from Hongkong, Nov. 23, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Dec. 2, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Nov. 23, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Dec. 2, *Venice*, British steamer, Watson, 1,270, from London, via Hongkong, Sept. 24, General, to Van Oordt & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27, *Boyan*, Russian frigate, Captain Bogele, 1,800, for Kobe and Nagasaki.

Nov. 27, *Vsadnick*, Russian corvette, Captain Novosilsky, 900 for Kobe and Nagasaki.

Nov. 30, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,698, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Dec. 1, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 3, *Wm. Van Name*, American barque, Watts, 466, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Dec. 4, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullerton, 358, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Tanais* from Hongkong.—Messrs. De Livrom, Dr. Langgard and wife, Kahie and Kunnerman.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, for Hongkong:—Mr. Korthals and 2 Children, Mr. Peacock, 6 Europeans and 8 Natives.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai, &c.:—Messrs. P. V. Grant, E. Whittall, J. A. Fraser, Kong, Enada, E. H. M. Gower, O'Otska, Hirotsa, De Livron, Bernard, Howlden, Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Henri, Talbot, Miss Kushna, Miss O. Hana. In the Steerage.—145 Japanese, 3 Foreigners, and 1 Chinese.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* from Hongkong.—M. De la Camp, and two Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Miss E. Martin. Mayeshima, H. C. Fischmim, Miya, Koomie, Asaze, Kawaguchi. Ogatta, Mrs. Grigor and child, H. E. Mori, Mr. and Mrs. Minami. Otagiri, C. F. Croker, Dr. Hill R.N., Takao, Monbel, A. H. Groom, Subten, Ida, Seki and Mayeshi, 254 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per P. & O. steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong:—

Silk to England	...	206 Bales,
France	...	72 „
Italy	...	13 „
Total	...	293 Bales,

REPORTS.

The *Cathaya* from London, reports: On the 26th Oct., encountered a severe typhoon. 4 p.m., wind increasing from Northward, took in top-gallant sails and outer jib. 8 p.m., Gale increasing, stowed mainsail and close-reefed mizen topsail. 4 a.m., (27th) upper topsail, fore and main, split. Furled both. 8 a.m., Main lower topsail split. Furled same. Furled mizen topsail. 10 a.m, blowing complete hurricane with mountainous sea and thick weather; blew lower fore topsail away. Noon,—Furious squalls, and turbulent sea. Hove-to on port tack under main trysail; ship labouring fearfully and taking heavy water on board. 8 p.m. Weather unchanged. Midnight, same weather; increasing sea. 4 a.m., more moderate, wind veering to S.S.E. Noon,—moderating; set foresail. Wore ship to N.E, and set further canvass. Thence to Yokohama encountered strong N.E. gales.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco	... Oceanic...	O. & O. Co. ...	... 10th Dec.
Shanghai ...	... Hiroshima Maru...	M. B. Co.... ...	... 8th Dec.
Hongkong ...	... Tanais	M. M. Co. ...	... 7th Dec.
San Francisco	... City of Tokio ...	P. M. S. S. Co.	... 24th Dec.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—We have again to report a week of limited business with but little change in prices. 16/24 low mock, and 28/32 good quality of Yarns continue in favour, but other numbers and Cotton Fabrics in general, are difficult of sale.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in. per pce.	$1.97½ to $2.20	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in. nom. per pce.		2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in. „	2.20 to 2.55	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.		0.75 to 1.05
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in. „	2.25 to 2.55	Black Velvets			8.50 to 9.50
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in. „	2.60 to 3.00	English Drills 15 lb.	40 yds, 30 in.		3.25 to 3.35
				Taffachelaes	12 yds, 43 in.		2.50 to 2.60

Yarns.

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30.50 to 34.25	No. 38 to 42 ... per picul	$42.00 to 45.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$36.00 to 40.50	Reverse Twist 16-24 „	—

Woollens.—No material change has taken place in the position of this staple. Plain *Black Orleans*, as well as all fancy articles, are difficult to move even at low rates, but in *Cloth* there has been a more active demand, and fair transactions have resulted, holders meeting the market freely even at ruinous rates.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.80	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.75 to 5.25	Multicolored „	20 yds.	30 in.	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.65 to 0.75
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.42½ to 0.50
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18.50 to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.70
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.40 to 0.42½
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.18½ to 0.20				

Sugar.—The market continues exceedingly dull. In Formosa there has been a slight decline, but China descriptions are without alteration.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul		3.60 to 3.80	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul		4.40 to 4.90
in Basket	„		3.50 to 3.60	„ No. 6 E-pak	„		4.00 to 4.10
China No. 1 Ping fah	„		7.90 to 8.00	Swatow	„		3.00 to 3.10
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„		6.80 to 7.20	Daitong	„		3.20 to 3.30
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„		6.00 to 6.50	Japan Rice	„		3.25 to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„		5.20 to 5.70	Kerosine Oil	per case		2.45 to 2.55

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 15th ulto., business has been comparatively quiet, a state of things which has to a great extent to be ascribed to the interruption of telegraphic communication with Europe. As far as can be judged by the latest correspondence the prospects of prices at home were not cheering, but the endeavours of buyers here to bring the market down have been only partially successful. Some of the holders are withdrawing their silk from the market and prices are rather unsettled. We quote:

Hanks best No. 1 and 2, $430 to $460; No. 2½, $400 to $420; Common and Inferior, $360 to $390. Oshiu best, $500 to $520 nominal; Good, $470 to $490. Hamatski Medium to Common, $410 to $430. Native filatures $480 to $550. Arrivals are 420 bales, and deliveries 550 piculs, 50 only of which are Oshiu sorts.

Silk-worm's eggs.—We will give in our next the final result of the season.

Tea.—Business has been rather brisker, settlements for the closing week amounting to 3,400 piculs. The grades most in favor have been "Good Medium" at $26 to $29, and rather better parcels of "Fine to Fine" at $30 to $33.

Stocks are reported heavy, say, 11,000 to 12,000 piculs in this place and an equal if not greater amount in Yedo; the bulk of this consists of "Medium" to "Low Fine," the high grades seeming to be in very limited supply.

The market closes with a little firmer feeling, operations being confined to four or five purchasers.

To-day's rates rule as under.

Common	$16.00 to 20.00	Fine	$30.00 to 33.00
Good Common	21.00 to 22.00	Finest	$35.00 to 38.00
Medium	23.00 to 25.00	Choice	$40.00 upwards.
Good Medium	27.00 to 29.00		

The *Fleetwing*, is expected daily from Kobe to fill up for New York.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Rates have remained very steady throughout the week with scarcely anything doing.

Rates close as follows:—					
Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.	On Hongkong—Bank sight	par.
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0d.	„ Private 10 days' sight	¼ per cent dect.
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d. to ⅝	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	5.18	„ 30d. sight Private	par.
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.22 to 23	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72½	„ 30 days sight Private	par.
„ Private 10 days sight	72¾	Gold Yen	par.
		Kinsats	405

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INSURANCE.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.
GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class,	12	months	1½	per cent.
" " "	6	"	1	"
" " "	3	"	¾	"
" " "	1	"	½	"
" " "	10	days	3/16	"

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class,	P.A.	2½	per cent.
Second "	"	3	"

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class,	P.A.	1½	per cent.
Second and Third-class,	P.A.	2 to 3	"

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1872. 12ms.

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 78.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

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INSURANCE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 8, 1872.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL-TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52 ins.

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest, importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s., and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS in every in shade of colour and variety of price.
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.
All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount, or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.

LONDON: AND

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,

18, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E.C., & GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

May 22, 1875. 3ins. 1f.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

A CHEMICAL PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS, WITH THE VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS QUINIA, CYPRIPEDEN, XANTHOXYLIN, &c.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞ *CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.*

Wholesale Agents for—

BOMBAY.....D. S. KEMP & Co.
MADRAS.....BARRIE & Co.
COLOMBO.....O'HALLORAN BROS.

Export Agents.

NORTON WATNEY Co.,
107, Southwark Street, London, S. E.

Yokohama, September 11, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to

WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any pos town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,
LONDON,
INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.
Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns, sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. E. 24ws.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 50.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 11, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The rumours to which we made reference last week touching the Corean question have taken a more definite shape during the past few days, and it is more than probable that unless the Coreans make some reparation for their late conduct an expedition will be directed to the country to extort it. Apart from the financial considerations, Japan is in a better position than it was two years ago to make such an expedition, as it has the command of larger means o transport, the army is more efficient and there is enough war material at hand at least to make a fair beginning. Not the less, however, do we deplore the necessity for the expedition. The only thing which would reconcile us to it would be the union with the Japanese of the Foreign Powers interested in the question. From whatever causes their repugnance to such union might spring, three of them have grave cause of dissatisfaction against Corea, which has insulted and practically repelled them. We have grave doubts, however, whether they will take any joint action on the point, though there are at least as many arguments for doing as for not doing so. Meanwhile it is well to protest before starting against the vapouring, of which we have already had some symptoms, about justice being done to Japan by the foreign Powers and the foreign Press, neither of which, so far as we know have any desire to withhold entire justice from her. There is a ridiculous little knot of men here and in the neighbouring capital every one of whom is interested in some more or less direct manner in throwing dirt upon all who do not exactly side with their foolish and extravagant laudation of this country and its acts, and this settlement —for its sins—is cursed with a journal which is made the organ of their anthems. We utterly protest against this practice, which has of late become too common. Every column of this balderdash might be assessed at so much a line, and if the Government pays for it the humble copper with which efforts of this nature are rewarded at home, the writers are overpaid. It is monstrous to say in this unblushing way that justice cannot be expected from the Foreign powers and Press towards this Government. We call our readers to witness—we must speak for ourselves—that during the past six years the scales have been held as fairly by this journal as our knowledge permitted. A strong desire for the success of the experiment now being made in this country has always animated us, and we have fifty times urged patience and forbearance when many others have held different language. When we have thought the Government wrong, we have spoken in a manner as unequivocal as when we thought it was right. What do these men feel about justice more than we feel? Call it interested partisanship, and we know where we are, but the very name of justice is brought into ridicule by these people and their silly clamour.

The failure of the Foreign Ministers to come to an agreement with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs about the Shooting Regulations has led to a small mishap. An accident of a trifling nature occurred in the covers on Sunday last and led to the arrest of a gentleman, but as it will be made the subject of investigation next week, we shall say no more about it now thanthat the account of it which appeared in the *Hochi Shimbun* is most ridiculously exaggerated and untrue. But it is most undesirable in every way that the present condition of things should continue—most undesirable that foreigners should appear here as defying the authorities of the country in matters external to our settlements. Now we have got at last a wounded policeman—wounded, that is, to the extent of having three scattered and spent pellets under his epidermis, but who was so unconscious of the injury that at the only time at which it could have occurred he was unaware of it. Now don't let us "waste him." If we can't "kill a fiddler wid him," as was proposed on a memorable occasion too well known to justify further reference, let us make him the occasion of a sacrifice. Let the Foreign Ministers cut the whole knot by giving up the fines to the Japanese. The concession is not without argument in its favour. The offences contemplated in the Regulations are offences not against any Japanese subject, but against the Mikado as Lord Paramount of the soil, and it may thus be pleaded that the fines which represent the punishment and expiation of such offences should go to him as such. The point is really not greatly worth a contest, and the present condition of the question is intolerable. On no account should this policeman be "wasted."

The defendant in the case of Asada Koske *versus* F. Beato got off more cheaply than quite tallies with our own view of justice, be it worth more or less. The luxury of breaking a cook's head is one which may be compared to that of eating a calve's head, and it is rather hard on the cook that the one should cost less than the other. The assault was of rather an aggravated character, though of course the monarch of the kitchen made the most of his grievance. It is pretty clear, however, that he swooned away and was some time coming back to culinary consciousness. Now we shall not hesitate to express our deep sympathy with the defendant. The cook who sends up the same dish for dinner as for breakfast, and that dish not the one ordered by his master, must be a villain of the deepest dye. And we have always thought that, while dinner is being served, a cook should stand with a rope round his neck, like the proposer of a new law in one of the states of ancient Greece. Cases sometimes occur when immediate execution without shrift or benefit of clergy is the only proper penalty. Why should a man who sends up two truffled dishes running be allowed to survive the crime? What plea can be urged for the monster who takes the trail out of a woodcock, scallops oysters without cream, or over-roasts the coffee? What too bad can be done to the man who sends up a snipe like a chip, or your splendid sirloin purple?

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What is the use of anger if not for occasions of this kind? Of course you must not harbour a vindictive feeling against the cook; but the only way to avoid this is obviously by executing him on the spot. This at once allays all irritation, and makes malice—a very wrong thing—impossible.

In his defence of the Comic Dramatists of the Restoration, Charles Lamb pleads that they must not be tried by the standard of morality which exists, and ought to exist, in real life. Their world is a conventional world. Of right or wrong, of family ties, of paternity, sonship, gratitude, claim or duty, their characters know nothing, and Lamb urges that it would be absurd to try them by any such standards. We fear our own views of the equities of the kitchen could only be justified by something of the same argument, and, lest we should be misunderstood, we will at once frankly admit that we should not advance it. The cook has as good a right to an undislocated vertebra and a whole skin, as his master, and much as it may cost to acknowledge this, we fear there is no way out of it. We have admitted the exasperation, our sympathy with the defendant's anger—not with his act—, we feel deeply with and for him, and we trust we may never be so tempted. But had we been Sir John Fielding, or even Walker himself, who has said more good things about dining and cookery than all the Brillat-Savarins who ever wrote, the defendant, so sure as his name is what it is, should not have gone out of our Court without a twenty dollar fine. The heavens would have fallen, there would have been great joy in every kitchen in the settlement, great grief in every parlour. But our magisterial bosom's lord would have sat more lightly on his throne, and the gods themselves, seeing us over a bad dinner, the consequence of our inflexibility, would have greatly joyed. Mr. Beato got off too cheaply.

The arrival here of Miss Jenny Claus has been announced. The reputation of this lady as a violinist has long preceded her, and both the published and private accounts of her playing which we have received justify us in expecting that it will afford a great treat to all lovers of music. We say all lovers of music, and not of instrumental music, or of violin playing, merely because the great composers, certainly those who lived after the time when violin-playing had been carried to the pitch it has attained during the last hundred years, have lavished their finest thoughts upon their compositions for this instrument. Beethoven wrote two—or was it three?—*concertos* for the piano-forte, but only one for the violin, and Mendelssohn in the same way. Both works stand out as among the great masterpieces of creative art produced by the human mind. Into their quartets and quintets for stringed instruments Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Spohr, and many other writers only inferior to these, threw their choicest and profoundest thoughts, and before any approach can be made by a student of music to a just estimate of the genius of these great men, he must give ample attention to their works for the violin—an instrument perhaps more justificatory of wonder than any which has proceeded from the hands of man. In a very interesting and instructive lecture delivered some two years ago by Mr Gladstone, he contrasted the relative position, in the scale of the benefactors of humanity, of the man who had perfected the violin and him who had perfected the steam-engine, nor was he at all inclined to give precedence to the latter. He argued—and rightly, we venture to think—that the material progress to which the one conduces is but a poor thing if unadorned by the graces of art and unrefined by the surroundings it now derives from the thoughts and feelings of those higher types of mankind, which, in moods of a discontented, and, perhaps, unlawful, pessimism, it seems the only justification of our race to produce. By the side of these beautiful influences, how little do the luxuries of sense really count! Of course they are very agreeable. It is pleasant to move noiselessly on velvet carpets, to drink exquisite wine from as exquisite glass, to enjoy delicate cookery—(several turtles have just arrived from the Bonin Islands)—to dress well, to rest luxuriously, to drive at ease to [illegible] with all that this means. But what [illegible] on the library door, locks the [illegible] burns the idolized Stradivarius or Amati, your pencils, palette and brushes? No more Shakespeare, Göthe or Molière, to say nothing of the less familiar ancients, no more Händel, Beethoven, Mozart and Mendelssohn, no more Raffaelle and Titian, no more songs, no more pictures, no more poetry, history, philosophy or romance. Which would we sooner give up? Should we hesitate the smallest decimal of a second? We may rely on it that Mr. Gladstone was right, and, taking the violin as the representative for the time being of these higher influences, we must go and listen to Madlle. Claus, and see what new beauties and attractions we can find in this lovely art, how much deeper we can see into Nature and the human mind, how much in ourselves is yet unawakened, and how much more we can learn of what these heaven-born musicians have thought and felt. You think all this is nonsense? Think so in welcome; but remember what the greatest man that ever lived said:—

> Such harmony is in immortal souls,

and let us try at least whether we cannot hear something of it, even though

> This muddy vesture of decay
> Doth grossly close us in.

We do not know that it would be quite just to find fault with Mr. Morton because he took all the materials for his lecture on Sokratês from Grote. He could not go to a better authority, though he should certainly have acknowledged the fact that he had done so. Lectures are a more common form of evening entertainment in America than elsewhere, and the manufacture of them there has doubtless its own code of ethics. With ourselves, a lecturer is supposed to have made himself familiar with his subject by reading or personal experience, and to reduce this to writing or to the form of an extempore address. But he is not supposed to cut or carry his materials in blocks from other authors, and say nothing of the quarry or building whence they came. There are obvious reasons for this, but the only one to which we care at present to refer is the great injustice which such a practice does to the subject under demonstration. Grote devoted a whole chapter—some hundred pages of small print—to the subject of Sokratês, and it is evident that if a page of this is taken here and there, and thrown together in the disjointed form which cannot but result from such a process, there is not only an entire want of intellectual perspective in the result, but there is no clearness of definition in the principal object portrayed. If a lecturer wishes to do justice to a subject of this nature he should first make himself thoroughly acquainted with it and all its surroundings, and then throw them into a form which is the result of his own mental operations. He is [illegible]rectly right to go for his materials to the best sources, and these may be so numerous that the mention of them would only appear pedantic. But he should—if we may venture on a metaphor so vulgar in connection with such a subject—boil them down and afterwards present them in this reduced form to his audience, so that something at least of all the materials should be among the ingredients of his dish. It is not enough for him to take a subject which he likes, he must take one with which he is familiar, and had Mr. Morton been thus familiar with the subject he chose and its surroundings, he would certainly have spared us the first quarter of an hour of his address, which was as little Greek in its form and character as can possibly be imagined. During a pestilence of locusts the mandarins in China offer so much a bushel for and burn them, and if Mr. Morton had done something of this kind with his adjectives, he would have vastly improved his lecture.

We wish Mr. Morton had made more clear to his audience, by an illustration, the process adopted by Sokratês—not to teach men, indeed, for he always disclaimed this as his office—but to persuade them of their ignorance. There are many such illustrations extant, and a very instructive one would have been that in which he confuted the atheist Aristodemus the Little—or, as Macaulay calls him, the little atheist Aristodemus. As a dialectical process, that of Sokratês was as perfect as anything could be, and considering that he employed it for many years from the time, the [illegible] left his father's sculpture

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shop to the day of his trial,—it is no wonder that, except to his disciples, who regarded his wisdom, his virtues and his character as something almost divine, he was the most magnificently hated man in Athens. For there must have been thousands of men there whom he had made to feel, in the midst of a public which was surpassingly quick and humorous, that the knowledge they believed themselves to possess, and on which they most prided themselves, had no real foundation whatever, either objective or subjective; that is, that the order of their ideas had no true correspondence with the order of phenomena—the movement of their thought did not follow the movement of things—; and that even granting that their false premisses of fact were true, their inferences were untrue, and the processes by which they arrived at them were so incoherent and illogical that they had not a particle of justification for holding them. He wandered about the streets of Athens, or loitered on the market-place talking to every one who would enter into conversation with him, and at the time of his death there could hardly have been a considerable man in the city, possibly in the state and even the neighbouring states, who had not come into contact with him, and been made to feel the effects of his astonishing skill. He was, as Grote says, a religious missionary doing the work of philosophy, and, with an enthusiasm in his cause which has characterized all the greatest men of his type, he was utterly regardless of all but the barest necessaries of existence, and lived but for the object to which he devoted his whole life and his wonderful powers. He went bare-foot, his clothes and food were of the coarsest kind, and his house was of the humblest But he has left behind him an imperishable name, and is justly regarded as one of the truest, the bravest and wisest of the sons of men.

Mr. Morton did very well in insisting upon the claims of Sokratês as a religious teacher, conscious of a great mission, and inflexible in his discharge of it. There is sometimes a tendency in writers treating this subject, to underrate this special side of it. Had the religious antecedents of the Greeks been other than they were, it is impossible to say what honours might not have been paid to Sokratês after his death, or what myths might not have clustered round his name—as, indeed, to some extent they subsequently did round that of Plato. It must be remembered, however, that the purification of the intellect, as an indispensable preliminary to acquiring true knowledge, whether of religion, ethics or things, was the great object of his life, and in pursuing this as Grote says, "no man even combined in like manner the enthusiasm of a missionary, with the acuteness, the originality, the inventive resource, and the generalising comprehension of a philosopher."

A curious and deeply interesting subject of speculation would be opened up by the enquiry, What would have been the present condition of the European mind had the Sokratic method and teaching, pursued by means of his Elenchus, continued to this day? But this would lead us much further than it is now possible to go, even did we possess the requisite knowledge and ability to pursue the enquiry. In regard to physics, of which Sokratês thought man *could* know nothing—and no one can wonder at the view who remembers the unverified conclusions, deeply interesting and singularly acute as many of them are, of the philosophers of his age who dealt with these questions—it is certain that his followers would soon have used his method for investigating the processes of external nature. It is impossible that a method which was animated by "the truest spirit of positive science and formed an indispensable precursor to its attainment," should have confined itself long to the mere sphere of human relations and duties, though the former of these extended to the unseen world. The clearer views of real knowledge which were obtained by the Sokratic method would have gradually swept away the unverified conclusions of the Greek physicists, and supplanted them by the results of a true induction; and Europe might have been saved part at least of that long night of fifteen centuries through which she had to pass—a night during which the only lamp of science was held by the Moors and Arabians, while even this was in perpetual danger of being extinguished by the Church.

We wish Mr. Morton had given us a better, because truer, description of the Sophists, instead of following the common error of coupling them with the phrase "making the worse appear the better reason." Both Grote and Lewis would have given him ample materials for doing this, and his omission of all which is said on the subject by the former is the less excusable that he has taken so much from him. The omission, however, serves to illustrate one of our earlier observations. The simple truth, shortly stated, is that the much-abused Sophists taught an art, which, far from corrupting society, which it certainly would have done were Mr. Morton's account of them correct, was, again in Grote's own words, "an indispensable auxiliary to a just administration of law." They taught the art practised by every barrister at this day, that, namely, which places, or attempts to place, a client's case before a judge in the best possible manner. The moderns should long ere this have ceased—most writers indeed have already done so—to take the bitter caricatures of the Sophists by the Greeks as true pictures. Mr. Morton would also have done well to show how by insisting upon true definitions, Sokratês laid the foundation of an inductive system of reasoning—not precisely that of Bacon, the object and exact method of whose search differ from those of Sokratês—but one which made it a conscious method, and must have been a striking novelty. And why did Mr. Morton almost play into the hands of the spiritualists, and recall poor Dale Owen's fate and all the nauseous impostures of spiritualism by associating—though he did it only by very vague and distant inference—what the intense subjectivity of Sokratês and his profound trust in God, induced him to call the *dæmonic something, the sign, the voice, the divine sign, the divine voice,* with the idiotic gabble of a parcel of hysterical women, or designing and ignorant men? What would Sokratês have said to the idea of getting his deep monitions of right or duty out of the legs of a ricketty table, or from a *planchette* under the hand of a woman paid a guinea for astonishing a crowd of gaping fools! And why were we not given the speech—it is as grand and impressive as it is short—delivered by Sokratês at his trial? This is among the things which men remember all their lives, while it will be the object of some of the lecturer's audience to forget his peroration.

But we must pause. We have criticised Mr. Morton, though we hope, in no unbecoming spirit, but do not the less thank him for his lecture, if only because it has attracted our attention afresh to a subject of such surpassing importance and boundless interest.

H. M. S. *Curlew* returned on Tuesday last from a cruise to the Bonin Islands, having spent a week at the anchorage of Peel Island, the most considerable, or, at all events, most populated, of the group. The cruise was one of curious and remarkable interest, and introduced the visitors, among whom was Mr. Russell Robertson, H. M. Consul at Yokohama, to a condition of life and society remarkable alike for its positive and negative features. The whole population of these Islands amounts to sixty-four souls, some of the elders of whom are men of pure white blood, their wives being Kanaka women. The history of these people, the particulars of their life, their social, mental, and moral condition, are highly curious, and we have reason to hope that further information on the whole subject will before long be given to the public through the channel of the Asiatic Society.

A party of nine convicts effected their escape from the Japanese gaol at Nogeyama on Tuesday night with the connivance, it is thought, of a warder of the prison. Five of them have since been recaptured, and the police are said to be on the tracks of the others.

It is gratifying to see that The Young Men's Christian Association has announced a programme of lectures, which are to be delivered during the winter in aid of the objects for which the Society exists. The syllabus is devoted to subjects

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which are either strictly religious or have a religious bearing. Mr. Parson will deliver a lecture on Honest Scepticism; Mr. Cochran on An unchallenged evidence of the truth of Christianity; Dr. Faulds upon Darwinism; and Mr. McLaren upon the Evidences of the Christian Religion drawn from the presence of God among men, a title we cannot entirely understand. But this is good solid matter, and, if treated soundly, cannot fail to have an instructive and beneficial effect upon the audience it may attract.

The judgment given by the court of enquiry called to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the *Sunda*, seems to call for no special remark, but every one will be pleased to find that no blame was imputed to Captain Edmunds, who indeed was complimented upon his behaviour after the accident. It will be remembered that the *Sunda* struck on a sunken rock near Turnabout Island not marked on the last Admiralty Chart of that part of the China Seas.

Attention may properly be drawn to a translation from the *Hochi Shimbun* which will be found elsewhere headed "The Government Purchases of Rice." To suppose that any good can be done by our protest against it as a most cruel measure towards the farmers is absurd. But it may show foreigners who refuse to listen to legitimate criticism upon the acts of Government, how rudimentary are its notions of justice towards the people.

We publish on a sheet accompanying our present issue, the first of a series of meteorological observations taken at the Imperial Observatory in Yedo. The observations are summarised on every fifth day, and we hope to present them in due course to our readers henceforth.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

The *Hochi Shimbun* referring to the despatch of an envoy to Corea, to prepare for the important embassy which will shortly follow, adds that Hirotzu left the capital on his mission on the 1st instant.

His Majesty the Mikado visited the Prime Minister, Sanjo, at his residence on Saturday last on his return from the *Daijokuan*.

China like Japan has the year been blessed with an abundant rice harvest. So heavy has the yield been in the former that a correspondent of a Japanese newspaper talks of an intended export to this country.

The *Nisshin Shinjisshi* notices the intention of despatching an officer of the Imperial Navy to Vladiwostock.

We have received an intimation from the business manager of the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* to the effect that although from unavoidable circumstances its publication is suspended it will appear again in a few days.

A serious explosion of fire-damp is reported to have occurred at the Takasima Mine on Saturday last, the 4th instant, by which fifteen lives have been lost and as many more dangerously wounded. We await more exact particulars.

The *Hioron Shimbun* says that for the last three days and nights the workmen at the naval depot at Idzumishinden have been occupied in shipping gunpowder, but its destination is unknown.

The next exhibition in Kiôto will open on the 15th March 1876 and will remain open for one hundred days.

A slight increase in the price of rice has taken place in the Capital.

Mr. Mori Arinori, we learn from the *Hochi Shimbun*, proceeded to Kobé by the *Toshima Maru* on Saturday evening last to resume his journey thence to Peking.

The *Choya Shimbun* reports that, during a gale of unusual severity in the beginning of November, about one hundred and twenty houses were destroyed in the island of Hachiyo.

It is understood that the arrangements for the transfer of the Yedo line to a party of *kuadzoku* are already far advanced. The proceeds of the sale will be in all probability applied to the extension of the railway system in the southern provinces.

It was currently reported in Yedo yesterday that definite orders had been issued to certain Regiments to hold themselves in readiness to embark for foreign service.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* relates that certain *shidzoku* of Shirakawa have offered their services to the Government in event of an attack being made on Corea.

The same journal notices the acquital of the Editor of the *Hioron Shimbun* of a charge of violating the press regulations.

The *Hochi Shimbun* gives the following version of the recent shooting of a native constable. Three foreigners went out to shoot on the 5th instant at Ichi-nokura near Yedo, and by a mischance a policeman who happened to be at hand was wounded by one of the sportsmen. The wound was not fatal, but the foreigners ran away very fast to escape the consequences. They were, however, pursued, and were arrested at Shinagawa by the police constables stationed there.

We cannot allow this statement to pass without adding that it is absolutely at variance with that which is given by the foreigners in question.

A school, to be named Meitoku, which has been established at Matsukuracho in Yedo by certain *Kuadzoku*, will be formally opened to-day.

A Japanese newspaper gives a rumour that all the ships of war are to undergo examination, and if necessary repair, prior to the 1st January, 1876. This would seem to be preparatory to a demonstration which it is thought will take place during that month.

The *Hochi Shimbun* confirms the reported purchase by the Military Store Department of 30,000 stand of breech-loading rifles, together with the requisite ammunition.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship *Orissa*, with London mails *viâ* Brindisi to October 29th, left Hongkong for Yokohama at 5 A.M., on the 8th instant.

We hear that at Mikuni Togé, about 70 miles to the north of Yedo, snow has already fallen to a depth of six feet.

A Japanese newspaper hears that certain *Kadzoku* have entered largely of late into money-lending operations, tempted by the high interest obtainable at present for advances. It is to be hoped that they may not suffer from their inexperience. Another journal, the *Choya Shimbun*, tells us that in their distrust of present investments the nobility are hoarding their money, and that a rise in gold invariably occurs when their pensions, which they receive in paper, are paid.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 21st November, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,377.21
Merchandise, &c	$ 703.12
Total	$8,080.33

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,883.77
Marchandise, &c	$ 780.34
Total	$8,664.11

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 28th November, 1875.

Passengers, 17,550¾.	Amount	Yen 4,033·00
Luggage and Parcels	,,	118.385
Goods	,,	269.544
Total Amount		Yen 4,420·929
Corresponding period last year		Yen 4,025·547

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THE CENSUS.

THE publication of a new Census, taken, it is said, by a new and improved method, tends to confirm the views we have from time to time expressed, at least during the last three years, of the population of this Empire. Before that time, the doubts thrown upon the ordinarily received figures and invariable Japanese assertions, seemed to us founded on such good grounds, that it was impossible not to be moved by them. European travellers had crossed the country in all directions, and had invariably been impressed with the sparseness of its population, except along certain great high-roads. The extent of uncultivated country, too, its mountainous and often barren character, the paucity of cities or even great towns, the known tendency to exaggeration which belongs to estimates of population, all combined to justify a very decided scepticism in regard to the correctness of the received figures, viz, thirty-five millions. Nothing can be more certain than that the old estimates made of the population of the great Chinese cities were enormously exaggerated. Huc says that Hankow, Hanyang and Woochang, which in reality form but one city, though the Yang Tze Kiang and one of its tributaries divide them, contained, at the time of his visit there, between seven and eight millions of souls. Canton was always set down at eighteen hundred thousand, Hang Chow for over two millions, and Soochow for a million and a-half. All these figures have been brought down to more reasonable limits—without reference, of course, to their prodigious diminution by the Taeping rebellion—and it was thought that the old estimates of the population of Japan demanded similar treatment. All the *à priori* argument was against the current estimates, and even in the face of the two last censuses, many very shrewd and sound judges will consider that the grounds for believing them to be incorrect are greater than those which can be urged for accepting them. They have formed their opinions after very careful thought and much experience of the country, and will refuse to make more than a trifling modification of them. This may seem very perverse to those who imagine that "figures cannot lie," as is sometimes said; but nothing is ever gained by deriding the opinions of intelligent men. Their conclusions are more likely to be true than those of the multitude; but whether false or true, the opinions on which they are grounded are always valuable.

Our own view is entirely in favour of the accuracy of the ordinary estimate, and the results of the census, within a moderate error, say five, or, at the outside, ten per cent. And our chief reason for this conclusion is the almost perfect machinery possessed by this Government for ascertaining the facts, the omnipresence of its eye and hand, and the strict record it keeps of the coming and going of its people. Within a very small error, it can ascertain the whereabouts of every soul in this Empire on any given day or night, and the fact is not altered by the inference that, if so, the Japanese are in no sense a race of free men. The minuteness with which these records are kept is astonishing, and the punishment for neglecting to give the Authorities such information as the requisite accuracy demands, is quite heavy enough to produce the intended results. This being the case, better grounds must be shewn than any we have ever yet heard advanced, for doubting the conclusions of the Census. Within an error, as we have said, of five or ten per cent—the probability being that this error is rather in the direction of under than over the figures given—the population of this Empire may be pretty safely stated as between thirty-three and thirty-four millions of people, or a trifle over that of the British Islands.

The last time we had occasion to write on this subject we pointed out the "undesigned coincidences" apparent in the table, which may be regarded as strong internal evidence of its general accuracy. Having only the summarised figures before us now, in place of the extended tables published in our issue of the 17th January, 1874 (*Japan Mail*, 23rd January), we cannot make any lengthened analysis of these figures to show how far they tally with laws of population known to European statisticians, but certainly unknown in this country to any such extent as could permit of their influencing the summary before us or the tables of last year. It is clear, however, that there are certain discrepancies in this summary which, though not invalidating the grounds for accepting it, still demand notice. For instance, the proportion between the total male and female inhabitants of the Empire, excluding nobles, bonzes and nuns—'the common people of Japan,' as they are called in the summary—is as 157 of the former to 153 of the latter. Now this only makes the excess of males over females 261 per cent. But the births in 1873 bore a relation of 290 males to 271 females or an excess of 4.32 per cent. Then if we take the increase of population in 1873, we find that 955 males were born to 942 females, or an excess of only 1.38 per cent. These figures certainly do not tally as they should. The variations in the proportion of male and female births during any two given years must be fractionally small, and it is impossible to suppose that there can be any such difference between the proportions of the sexes in their aggregate and those born in any given year, as is stated in this summary. Of course there should be an excess of males, for this is a law of population to which no exception has ever yet been discovered. The proportion varies in different nations, falling as low among some as two and a half per cent, and rising as high as fourteen and a half among the Jews of Southern Russia or Poland—the highest known. It is obvious that certain social conditions are calculated to affect these proportions, and, as a matter of fact, they do so to a certain extent. We are by no means satisfied that the Japanese cannot improve the method on which they take their census, and once suggested that they should apply to the European nations for some suggestions on this point. But they are so profoundly self-satisfied, and ignorant of the real position they occupy relatively to the European nations—a fact of which we should not remind them if they were a little more modest—that it is hopeless to expect any improvement in these matters. One of these days it may dawn upon them that, considering the admirable machinery they possess for taking a census, such discrepancies as we have pointed out are attributable solely to a method which must be faulty. When a foreign critic of their figures is forced to admit that an error, which ought to be no more than a decimal, amounts to five or ten per cent, the admission is somewhat discrediting to them, and yet with the figures before us we are compelled to make some such admission. Not the less, however, do we think that those who have contended stoutly for twenty-two or twenty-five millions as the total population of these islands, must admit that they are in error.

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FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

AFTER all that has been said and written on this subject and of the benefits it has conferred upon Japan, it may be well to take a retrospective view of its action from the opening of the country up to the present time. This influence has been of a negative as well as of a positive character. It has broken up the crust of Feudal institutions, emancipating the mass of the people from physical and mental thraldom, and it has introduced knowledge and enlightenment as well as the other benefits of an advanced civilization and of intercourse with the rest of mankind—no small benefit to any people. In these respects Japan has from circumstances been more fortunate than any other Eastern State, and it must be admitted that her people have done their best to profit thereby. She has not been made the victim of Foreign conquest or military occupation. She has not been subjected to a prolonged civil strife. Little blood has been shed in the revolution which radically changed her form of government and released so many of her people from the condition of serfs to that of free men, and she has now before her every prospect of rapid improvement and of admission on equal terms to the comity of nations.

The first Treaties made with Japan, like those last made with China, introduced a new principle. Unlike the arrangement of old times for exclusive commercial rights towards the Foreign Powers demanding such rights, unrestricted freedom of trade was expressly conceded—a concession promptly availed of by all the nations of Europe, thus giving Japan every advantage of many councillors, and of relief from the evils of any possible foreign and commercial monopoly. From the several nations brought into direct communication with her, her people have sought for and obtained such advice as each has best been able to afford, according to their respective peculiarities. France, for example, has imparted instruction concerning the organization of the army, and with Italy has assisted to improve and develop sericulture. Germany has aided in the introduction of learned and scientific pursuits; Holland in hydrographical engineering; England in maritime and commercial advancement and in works of solid practical improvement, whilst Americans have taken chiefly to secular and religious teaching.

On the whole, although the Japanese after their long past sleep have perhaps been somewhat muddled by the diversity of their advisers, their natural quickness of perception and imitative aptitude have stood them in some stead, and they have made more real and apparent progress during the few years of their connection with foreign nations then the Chinese have made in half a century. It was not to be expected that this foreign intercourse could be free from occasional drawbacks. The Japanese have in many instances been brought into contact with individuals whose tendencies have not been calculated to raise their moral tone, and whose dealings and example have proved very injurious, but, notwithstanding this drawback, the general effect has been beneficial and bids fair in the course of time to raise the country to a higher level in the scale of nations. Education and knowledge make great strides. Private assassination, once so common, has almost ceased. Personal decency is more respected. Ships and steamers are fast displacing junks; better buildings, better roads, wheeled carriages, railroads, telegraphs and lighthouses are becoming familiar, and a foreign commerce to a large extent has sprung into existence. Doubts are sometimes expressed whether all these changes have not been too rapid, and it has been to some extent felt that over-confidence prevails among many of the officials, especially the younger members who have acquired a smattering of accomplishments. This has already led the country into more than one false position, and has lowered the prestige of the Government in more instances than one; but it is to be hoped that experience will cure this evil as its mischievous results become apparent.

We have alluded to the specialties of foreign influences. This leads to the consideration of the personal intercourse between Japanese and Foreigners, an intercourse which has been more intimate in proportion to the amount of commerce with each Foreign State, and to the numerous foreign improvements sought for by the Japanese. The great preponderance of English-speaking residents, arising from such causes, is thus accounted for, and the prevalence of the English language bids fair to become a marked feature among the educated classes throughout Japan. Allusion has also been made to an evil influence transmitted through persons of indifferent antecedents, who have from time to time found their way into familiar intercourse with the people. This is incidental to all occasions when races of a higher and a lower civilization are first brought into contact, and will in time cure itself. But there has been another phase of injurious influence, not under the same category, although none the less mischievous and affecting only the policy of the Government.

Finding a lack of practical knowledge in the Public Departments, a proposal was made that experienced foreign advisers should be attached to some of the leading branches of the administration. This idea seems to have been specially encouraged by the politicians of Washington and San Francisco, among whom the idea of influence in Japan has no higher meaning than the promotion of exclusively American interests. Used-up or disappointed minor office-holders needed appointments. Where could they do better than in serving the Japanese? There they could not only be comfortably provided for, but they could at the same time develop American ideas and urge the vast superiority of American produce over that of other countries. Much inconvenience has arisen from this system; false ideas have been inculcated and serious extravagance has ensued. But, on the other hand, America may exert and has exerted in a larger sense a most beneficial influence on the future of Japan, nor is this surprising when we consider such an influence must command the hearty support of all reasonable men, and it is to be hoped that the progress of the Japanese people will prove as rapid under its effect as their well-wishers could desire. Wealth, liberality of feeling, and the spirit of enterprise animate the American people, and the proximity of that great continent renders personal intercourse with Japan more easy than in the case of Europe, and no other external field for the spread of knowledge is so accessible to American philanthropists. The scientific bodies and those engaged in literary and philanthropic pursuit are rivalling those of the other civilized nations, and the spirit of Christianity is no less developed in all its branches. From these sources spring influences most humanizing, redounding to the honour of the country and to the benefit of those who are brought under them.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Press.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

It is said that the higher officials and many of our learned men are greatly disturbed to find that the newspapers incessantly discuss matters connected with the administration of the Government, and rarely touch on questions of trade or science and there is no denying the fact, for eight out of ten articles in the papers are on the subject of the administration. But this could not be the case without some good reason for it, and if we investigate the causes of the fact, we find that the fault, if fault there be, does not lie at the doors of those who thus write, but in the condition of affairs which compels them to do so.

We will now place ourselves in the position of those who write thus, and try to explain why their criticisms are directed towards the administration.

From the ancient times downwards our Government has been an arbitrary one, not only withholding from the people all connection with public affairs, but even the right of criticising them. Moreover, the people were prohibited from reading any works on politics, and were only permitted to read books on medicine, astronomy, natural philosophy and the like. But all this has been reformed by the revolution, and although the people have as yet no actual part in the management of their affairs, they are permitted to criticize them, and they act like men who have escaped from chains by which they had been previously bound. Now it is in the nature of the human mind to pay great attention to anything which is new to it, and thus the administration of affairs attracts attention; nor will this cease until the people have a share in it, their ardour being such at this moment as to appear unquenchable and wholly beyond any power to diminish it.

It being but a short time since this Government was constituted, many changes have become necessary, both in connection with internal and external affairs, and so soon as one question is settled, another equally inconvenient arises, and thus the duties of the Government are indeed onerous. This being the case, whatever may be the wisdom of the officials, mistakes must occur, and, the mind of the people being now awake to political affairs and to the acts of the Government, they call attention to what seems to them amiss and to demand correction; and if there appears danger of detriment or trouble, they argue with all the more ardour against the steps out of which it seems likely to arise. These are the two reasons principally answerable for the fact that men turn so much of their attention upon the administration.

But in addition to these there is a cause which lies deep in the nature of the human mind, and that is, that what you are forbidden to say or do, the desire to say or do becomes strengthened; and if anything is hidden from you, you endeavour by all manner of contrivances to have a peep at it. This being the case, when the Government forbids the people to discuss the laws passed by the administration, the desire to do so becomes stronger than if they were permitted to discuss them freely, and as the Government does all it can to hide its doings from the people, so that it may act as it pleases, the desire of the people to pierce through this concealment becomes all the stronger. Now that the Government has prohibited the people from discussing laws which have been once enacted and the acts of the administration, the people appear all the more bent on discussing both. To illustrate this;—compare the newspapers of this very day with those issued previous to the passing of the late Press-laws. It may be true, indeed, that even previous to the passing of those laws, there were numerous discussions upon the acts of the Government, but it is equally certain that the minds of the public writers were turned in many other directions. As soon, however, as these laws were promulgated, a general change took place and all the newspapers argued against them. It is true that the manner in which they did this was covert and disguised in allegories, and to a superficial eye it might seem that the arguments were weaker than before. But the real fact is that they were strengthened, and as the custom of doing things in secret is still persevered in by the Government, the inquisitiveness of the people has increased, and they are never satisfied. When anything, therefore, becomes known, they say that they heard such and such a thing, or they gathered it in the railway, or from a foreigner, or that they dreamed it. But they never speak out openly. And this is the change that has taken place.

If we look at the newspapers of England or America, and then turn to those of France, all this becomes still clearer. We hear that the Press in England and and America is more free than in any other part of the world, and that the people of those countries have the most direct share in the management of their affairs and discuss them in the freest manner imaginable. Now three-fourths of the articles in the newspapers in those countries treat of affairs of trade or science, while the remaining quarter are devoted to general news of all sorts and criticisms on the administration, so that the latter really amount to but a small number. But, in a French newspaper nearly one half the matter consists in criticisms on the administration, and not a day passes with one of them in which there is not some sharp attack on the Government. It is possible indeed that the form of Government not being wholly settled may be to some extent the cause of this fact, but in our opinion it arises far more from the fact that the Press is not free.

Thus it appears to us that if the criticisms of the newspapers are irritating, there is nothing so calculated to improve this position as to permit them to express their views with entire freedom, and let them know whatever they may be desirous of finding out, rather than act in a manner directly contrary to this. It is said that the newspapers are a great impediment to the Government in the conduct of its business. But is not the Government itself, and not those who discuss its acts, the cause of such impediment? If the Government is so much disturbed by the criticisms of the people upon its acts, there is but one remedy for it in our opinion, and that is, freeing the Press.

The Government Purchases of Rice.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

On the 5th instant we published a rumour to the effect that the Government had sent orders to the Authorities of such of the *Ken* as had this year experienced an abundant harvest to purchase 30,000 *koku* of rice, since which orders the price of grain has sensibly augmented. Whether these orders really emanated from the Finance Department or not we are hardly in a position to say, but we can have no hesitation in declaring that their publication is owing to the intrigues of speculators for their own purposes.

Let us consider now whether the overt act of the Government or the secret machinations of officials in making purchases of this kind are the most likely to occasion misery. Let the government enter into business operations openly and we have not a word to say, but when these operations involve hardship and loss to the people it is far otherwise, and impossible for us to preserve silence.

During the hot summer months of July and August our hardy farmers toil in the grain fields, exposed either to the scorching rays of the sun or to torrents of rain. They tend their rice as we should watch by the couch of a sick parent or child, careless of wind, drought or deluge, and a crop so painfully wrung from the soil should not be the portion of the idle. Of so precious a grain a third part is used by those who have done nothing to produce it, and had the rice power of utterance it would surely weep for the farmers. But the farmers dare not say a word against their fate.

If the rumour that the *Ken* have received orders to purchase rice on Government account be trustworthy, a a grave misfortune to the farmers is indeed to be apprehended. The purchase is made, we may infer, either for the intended Corean expedition or for the purpose of re-sale when a more favourable moment shall have arrived. But in either case the farmers must suffer as we shall endeavour to show.

We have recently learnt that the agricultural taxation of the present year would be decided upon the average price of rice between the 1st and 15th days of the present month, from which it follows that a low average

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price of rice would involve a low rate of taxation to the farmer. But should the Government order the purchase of 30,000 *koku* by thirty different *Ken*, each, the price would rise enormously and the Government would secure a much larger revenue from the tax. The farmers, however, would not be likely to participate in this advantage, seeing that the larger portion of them have already sold all the grain that they are in a position to take to market, but the Government, being enabled to hold it until a favourable moment for sale has arrived, will derive a double profit by the operation, while the unlucky farmer makes a double loss.

It may be alleged that the farmer is not obliged to sell but may keep his grain until its value has increased. But farmers are men of slender means, and at least eight-tenths of this class must endure the threatened misfortune.

We cannot vouch for the truth of this rumour, but if true a deplorable misfortune has indeed occurred to our agriculturists.

Education.

(Saifû Shimbun.)

One of the most important engines in promoting the growth of civilisation in a country is education, which education cannot be extended to its inhabitants without schools and other advanced institutions for the encouragement of learning. In our country schools, it is true, have been established to a certain extent, but they are inadequate to effect all the good that may be hoped for from them and very much therefore still remains to be done. With the view of giving what I consider cogent reasons for their increase I purpose to glance back retrospectively in the history of our country for a few years.

Since the regulations for schools were first promulgated by the *Mombusho* the officials of that Department have devoted considerable attention to the advancement of education in this country. But being, unfortunately, inexperienced in the organisation of these establishments, they strove rather to increase them in number than to improve the quality and plan of the instruction imparted to the pupils. Under this system, therefore, the schools grew in number to a noteworthy extent, and a goodly list of new institutions swelled the records of the *Mombusho*. But these schools had little vitality; they soon fell off in number, and, at the present moment, not one-half of them remain to attest the steadfastness of the movement or the judgment of its promoters.

Now this is altogether the result of bad management. The greater part of the schools which now remain are primary schools for the instruction of children of ages between six and thirteen, and, as it will be some time before their scholars emerge from childhood, it seems to me highly necessary to make provision for the education of a class of young men to whom the future care of these schools should be entrusted. Besides this, there are so few people in the provinces who are able to read the Government notifications that many of them are interpreted in a sense directly the opposite of that intended. This, in itself, proves the necessity of extending the advantages of education.

As many of the pupils of the proposed schools will be young men, I would suggest that they should be instructed in the Japanese vernacular, so that no time should be lost in the acquisition of foreign languages.

There are no such schools in the Interior, but there are many who would desire to avail themselves of instruction, and have not the means to allow of their going to the large cities to obtain it. And, independently of this, the country people allege that most of those who have left the Interior, to gain education in the schools of the large cities, have acquired extravagant habits and but little else. This, also, is to a large extent the experience of the writer of these reflections.

The necessity for increased Industry.

(Nishin Shinjishi.)

It must not be supposed that the wealth and strength of a nation depend solely upon the administration of its Government. They are dependent also upon the industry of the people. The Chinese Government adheres to its old form of administration, and does not reform it in any way. The people are apparently content with it, and therefore it is that whenever the Japanese speak of China, they always laugh at the conservatism of its Government and people. We should not however forget that we are behind the Chinese in industry and perseverance. They emigrate to foreign countries and after doing years of humble work there, they come with their pockets filled with money. The Chinese who are to be found among the finely dressed Americans on the other side of the Pacific, pay no heed to their own poor clothing, and fear neither rain nor wind, and their industry surprises even the Americans. We understand too that there are numbers of them in Australia not less industrious. When we hear that they are thus industrious in foreign countries, we can understand all their industry at home. Yet the Government perseveres in the vain courses of former times. The Emperor now on the throne is young and without wisdom, a number of women conduct the administration, and the officials seem as if they cared for nothing but bribes and paying as little attention as possible to their duties. The operation of the laws being uncertain, robberies and such like enormities are committed in great numbers, but as the people are unceasingly industrious, trade flourishes, and even Europeans extol their cleverness. But Japan presents an entire contrast to this. We have a wise Emperor on the throne and wise officials under him, and we are gradually advancing in civilization. But our productions and manufactures do not improve, trade seems to decrease, and money runs away from the country. What then is the cause of this? It is that we talk about civilization, but are not industrious. The Japanese who go abroad do so in order to gain knowledge, or to see foreign countries, and they spend a great deal of money there. But they bring no money home. Knowledge is an important and valuable thing, but not worth much without money. A true civilization is not to be acquired by sight-seeing, but by work. No civilization in this world ever sprung out of indolence. We hope therefore that both the Government and the people will spend less and work harder. If they do not, we may one of these days be laughed at by those at whom we are now laughing.

On Despotic Rule.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

Being prevented by sleeplessness from taking my usual rest, I have devoted the hours of the night to the perusal of a book called the *Nihon Gaishi*. Having been struck with the writing I have selected for reproduction the paragraphs which follow, to which I have added a few observations which occur to me.

While the *Daijo Daijin* Kiyomori was yet living at Rokuhara, Kiôto, he held in his hand power of life and death throughout the Empire of Japan. He caused, it is said, a number of children to be dressed in an unusual manner and sent them to different parts of the Empire, instructing them to report to him all who censured his rule in their hearing. All such persons were afterwards condemned to death. Now if we analyse the character of this minister we shall discover that he was not possessed by a patriotic love of country in this policy, but that his motives for condemning so many to a severe punishment were simply those of personal ambition and desire of self-aggrandisement; since, had he loved his country, he would have reformed his conduct and thus given no cause for discontent or blame. He wished to shut the mouths of the people while conscious that he was doing wrong.

Now what was the result of this tyranny? The family of the Genji came with their forces from the east and destroyed Kiyomori and his family. This shows that the people could no longer endure the oppression they had been subjected to, and, like a stream dammed up, had at length gathered force to overthrow and destroy the obstacle to their freedom. And, more than this, it proves to us that not only was Kiyomori obnoxious to the Genji, since the large army of the former was conquered by the comparatively small force of his adversary, but that the whole nation joined in execrating his tyranny and had resolved to bring it to a term. So also with the Toku-

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gawa. For years this family had tortured and oppressed, ruthlessly, throughout the land, all who ventured to oppose its policy, until at length, at the battle of Fushimi, its persecutions were ended by the victory of those whom it had made its enemies, and who destroyed its *prestige* for ever.

If we exercise pressure upon air or water these elements possess a power of rebound which is proportionate to the amount of pressure given, and if this be overstrained the vessel which contains them must burst. And so with men. Tyranny may be pushed too far, and the recoil, when it comes, will be as powerful as the oppression which it has exercised.

The Pensions of *Kadzoku* and *Shidzoku*.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Those who oppose the pensions of the *Kadzoku* and *Shidzoku* say that they are eating up the Treasury, and should be abolished, as they are nothing but an unnecessary burden on the country, while others say that these pensions are of the nature of personal property and should therefore be preserved. We will leave these two points untouched, and rather indicate one which seems to plead strongly for the abolition of these pensions, viz., the enormous impediment they offer to the circulation of money in the country. This is effected to a great extent by the few *Kadzoku*, and, to a smaller extent, by the numerous *Shidzoku* and even the lower *Kadzoku*, so that though the agents are not numerous the evil is very great and is felt throughout the whole country. The obstruction caused to the circulation of money makes business dull, and every merchant who opens his mouth to speak complains of the dull times. Anxious statesmen are compelled to own that if this continues the country must decay, while economists ask what is the cause of all this. And be these things as they may, we must point out the evil which these nobles are doing. The pensions of the lower ranks of *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* only enable them to purchase their daily food and necessary clothing, and they have then but little, if anything, over. But with the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* of the higher ranks, although they may spend their money freely, they save much, and though they occasionally give sums of money towards schools and the like, these form but a very small percentage of their incomes. If they enter into business they invariably fail, and if they lend their money out at interest they rarely get it back again because there are so many bankruptcies now-a-days. It is therefore not often that they lend their money, preferring to keep it in their safes, and this it is which impedes the circulation of money. We are not acquainted with the wealth of the *kadzoku*, but we can easily prove that they do hoard money, for whenever they receive their pensions—which are paid to them in paper—gold immediately rises. Can it be regarded otherwise than a great evil that men should do nothing but sit and watch their money and prevent its healthy circulation throughout the country?

The Bonin Islands.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

The following letter was sent by Amano, one of the party despatched to the Bonin Islands on the 4th instant, from Port Roid to Kishida by the British man-of-war *Curlew*:—

We left Yokohama on the afternoon of the 19th of last month in the *Meiji Maru*, and after a voyage of moderate weather arrived at the Bonin Islands on the night of the 23rd. As it was dark we did not enter the harbour for fear of the reefs and rocks, but anchored in deep water. Early next morning we entered the harbour of the Father Island, called by foreigners Port Roid. The climate is mild, like our spring. The thermometer stood at about 75°. There are many precipitous cliffs, but no high mountains, and the vegetation is not striking. The largest of the trees is called by the islanders *Shi tsu mana*, but they do not make lumber, and the wood is unfit for building material. The island is covered with cocoa-nut trees, and in my walks I came upon many lemon-trees bearing fruit, which on tasting I found to be very sour. There are also *mikan* trees, which must have been taken over from Japan. These are the only trees which bear fruit. Vegetables are scarce, though most of the people raise potatoes. Their food principally consists of potatoes, beef, fowls and ducks. The huts in which they dwell are mostly rude and low, roofed with cocoa-nut leaves, the supports consisting of cocoa-nut trees and *shi tsu mana* wood. These houses resemble the habitations of savages, not only because the materials of which they are made are so inferior, but because there are no carpenters and blacksmiths. There are sixty people on the Islands, consisting of English, Americans, French, Spanish, Oceanic islanders, Negroes, Chinese half-breeds and Japanese, but only two of the latter, both of whom are women and very ignorant though one of them understands a few letters. The islanders are all very indolent, and only raise potatoes or or go out fishing in a strange kind of canoe. Whenever whalers appear, there is a grand rush on board for food and clothing, the latter of which is kept with excessive care. As they have no intercourse with the rest of the world they are indifferent about their appearance, and as they neither buy nor sell they appear not to understand the use of money. They have no care but for their daily food, and this explains their excessive indolence. They seem to resemble the *Sennin*.* The domestic animals consist of cattle, dogs, cats, fowls, pigs and ducks, but all these differ somewhat from our own. The climate being warm, the grass and trees were still green. The sugar-cane, sweet potatoe, pumpkin and water-melon grow wild. We may infer from this that the soil is rich and productive, but such trees as the pine, cedar and the bamboo are not seen here. Should the *kadzuoku*, Kaitakushi or some wealthy merchants form a company and colonise these islands, we think that a flourishing colony may soon be added to our country. There is some level ground near the shore, but during violent storms it would be devastated; so that it is comparatively of little use. There are some fields in the valleys, watered by rivulets, and these seem adapted for cultivation. The above is all that I have seen since my arrival. Matzuzaki is daily busy taking photographs, and on my return I will give you more minute particulars.

December 3, 1875.

A Dilemma.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

It is rumoured that a warm argument has been carried on between the *Sanghi* Kido and Okubo. Kido avers that the country is at this moment neither in a contented nor a tranquil state, that the people have no confidence in the Government, and that it is important to tranquillize them and inspire them with confidence. For these reasons the Press and Libel laws should be repealed.

Okubo, on the other hand, admitting the fact, urges that as the Government is not regarded with confidence, the repeal of these laws would place more strength in the hands of the people, and that this would be absurd. He urges the abolition of the *Gen-ro-in* as soon as possible, in order that all the power may be concentrated in the Cabinet, and that the only way to tranquillize the people is to make the Press-Laws still more strict.

The remainder of the argument is not known.

THE CENSUS.

The following is the summary of population referred to in our article on this subject.

DAI-JO-KUAN NOTIFICATION No. 205.

To the *Shi*, *Fu*, *and Ken*:

The Government gives notice that the census of the Empire, commenced on the 1st January of the 6th year of Meiji (1873), has been brought to a conclusion.

The bureau of official statistics, charged with this important work, has deposited at the *Dai-jo-kuan* the following papers.

2nd December, 8th year Meiji.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo Daijin.

Preliminary Explanations.

The enumerntion of the population of the *Shi*, *Fu*, and *Ken* commenced on the 1st January, 1873, and of that of the Liou Kiou Islands in the month of February of the same year.

The necessary arrangements for the census of those who were living in other provinces or in foreign countries not being yet completed, the enumeration of those persons has been made, not in the province in which they are living, but in that in which they were born.

The increase of 189,850 inhabitants has been proved by means of the

* Angels (!)

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registers of inscription, which are kept much more regularly than in the preceding years.

BUREAU OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

June, 8th year of Meiji.

STATISTICS AND ENUMERATION.

The five imperial palaces of Tokio are inhabited by the present Mikado, aged 20 years and two months; by Hayako, the Empress, Dowager, aged 39 years; and by Yosiko, the reigning Empress, aged 22 years and eight months.

The members of the Imperial family, that is to say, their relatives, amount to 28 persons, who reside in 17 palaces, which makes the entire Imperial family consist of 31 persons.

The total population of the Empire, including the Mikado and his family, amounts to 33,300,675 souls, of whom 16,891,729 are men, and 16,408,946 women.

Of the men, 4,754,931 are under 14 years of age; 2,029,520 above 15; 5,001,301 above 21; 3,663,290 above 40; 1,401,550 above 60; 71,184 above 80; of 768 the age could not be proved, and of the inhabitants of Saghalien, the age of 1,155 is unknown.

Of the women, 4,530,041 are under 14 years; 6,623,900 are above 15; 5,041,972 above 40; 110,870 above 80; and of 2,163 the age could not be ascertained.

During the 6th year of Meiji 290,836 men and 278,198 women were born, and during the same year the deaths of 108,292 men and 197,312 women took place.

Compared with the 5th Meiji (1872), there was an increase of 189,850 inhabitants, of whom 95,571 are men and 94,279 women.

The class of *kuadzoku* (nobles) is composed of 2,829 persons, of whom 1,387 are men, and 1,442 are women.

The *samurai* amount to 1,548,568 persons, of whom 777,171 are men, and 781,797 are women.

The class of *sotsu samurai* (*samurai* of the 2nd rank) consists of 343,881 persons, of whom 173,654 are men, and 170,227 women.

The class of *djishis* (*samurai* of the 3rd rank) consists of 3,380 persons, of whom 1,742 are men, and 1,638 are women.

Priests, including *bonzes* of the 2nd rank, amount to 207,669, of whom 148,807 are men, and 58,862 women.

The ancient Shinto priests amount to 76,119, of whom 38,720 are men, and 37,399 are women.

The number of priestesses is 9,326.

The common people of Japan number 31,106,514, of whom 15,758,479 are men, and 15,348,035 are women.

The inhabitants of Saghalien amount to 2,358 Persons, 1,155 being men, and 1,203 women.—*Japan Herald.*

Correspondence.

THE ST. ANDREW'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 11th December, 1875.

SIR,—I notice that at the last St. Andrew's Dinner a proposition was made, which has resulted in the formation of a Society, called the St. Andrew's Society, the professed object of which is to afford succour to distressed Scotchmen in Japan, and since *expressum facit cessare tacitum* to none but Scotchmen. Surely, Sir, this is carrying what I may term sectarian nationalism to an absurd and harmful extent. The foreign residents in the treaty ports exclusive of Chinese and sailors, hardly number I believe a couple of thousand distributed among twelve or thirteen nationalities. It would, I venture to think, be better that for purposes of a charitable nature, in the carrying out of which we have all an equal interest, the principle of nationality should rather be lost sight of than fostered, that we should as far as possible consider ourselves as one people, for benevolent objects at all events, and husband our resources by affirming the principle of solidarity rather than waste them by promoting division in our action. As an Englishman I dare to doubt whether any useful purpose whatever is served by the annual swallowing of haggis and cockaleikie—dishes which I never once saw on a Scotch table though I have a pretty wide familiarity with the inexhaustible hospitality of the Land o' Cakes—in honour of St. Andrew, who was a Jew, and to the glorification of our long-headed brethren who rejoice to dub themselves with the national name of their former enemies just as the Chinese take pride in the tail imposed upon them by their Tartar masters. The student of history who should stand by the Chair at one of these prandial sacrifices would be strongly stirred to whisper into the ear of his neighbour what Punch supposes the great Conservative leader to breathe in a stage undertone to his terribly-in-earnest rival. He would know that probably three-fourths of the votaries present were endeavouring to obtain the intercession of the Saint upon false pretences. For three-fourths of the population of Scotland are resident South of the Friths of Clyde and Forth, and are the descendants of the brethren of the forefathers of the present English with less Norman and Danish blood probably in their veins than the latter themselves possess. And although it is true that the western half of Scotland south of the Clyde was some twelve centuries since peopled by Celts, these were British, not Scot or Pictish, Celts and were at a comparatively early period expelled by their more firm-fronted and persevering neighbours.

In the 6th century the North and East of Scotland North of the Forth was peopled by the Picts, about whom we hardly know more than that they were in all probability a branch of the British Celts. Argyllshire and the Isles were in the possession of the Scots, an Irish tribe that had lately conquered that district and expelled the original inhabitants; and to this day the careful observer will not fail to perceive notable differences between the Gaels of the Western and those of the Eastern Highlands while Celtic scholars know that the languages they spoke were distinguished by more than mere dialectic differences.

South of the Forth, the Eastern half of Scotland, the district of Lothian, was peopled by Angles, or to use the name these people commonly called themselves by, by Englisc while the Western half South of the Clyde formed part of the British Kingdom of Strathclyde which included Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Wales and part of the midland counties. Lothian with Northumberland Durham and great part of Yorkshire formed a separate Kingdom of the Englisc, the northern half of which, north of the Tweed was termed Bernicia and the Southern half Deira. This latter Kingdom was in all probability on anything but friendly terms with the Scots (in which name that of the Picts became soon merged for reasons which still remain obscure to the historian) and the interests of the people of Lothian were in the 6th century and for many centuries after identical with those of their English brethren of the South.

Between A.D. 922-924, the English King Edward the Elder was recognised as lord of all Britain and the "Princes of Wales, Northumberland, Strathclyde and Scotland all submitted to him by a voluntary act—they chose him to father and to lord" (Freeman.) This act is commonly known as the commendation of Scotland and although its real nature has been much disputed, the views of Freeman seem most in accordance with the undoubted facts. The Scotland so commended, it must be recollected, was the Scotland North of the Forth, and that Scotland had long previously recognised the supremacy of Bernicia and Deira as well as that of the great Frank Emperor as the successor of the Imperators of Rome.

At this time Edinburgh (Eadwinesburh) was the frontier fortress not of any Scottish King but of the Northumbrian Bretwalda against the Scottish King at Dunfermline.

During the 10th century the Scots began to cross the Forth and occupy Lothian, peacefully it would seem and without opposition on the part of the King of the Englisc.

In A.D. 954 Edred appears to have granted Edinburgh to the Scots with whom he was on friendly terms and who cheerfully acknowledged him as overlord. The gift was probably a reward for the assistance Edred had received from the Scots in his wars with his rebellious Northumbrian vassals.

Towards the close of the 10th century Lothian, probably little valued as an outlying portion of the Northumbrian kingdom, was granted in fief by Edgar with the consent of the Witan to his faithful vassal Kenneth, King of Scots, who went to London to do homage for it. The grant was made upon the condition that the English language, laws and customs should be retained, a condition which the history of Scotland shows to have been faithfully observed. The tenure was that each year "on the great feasts when the King (of the Englisc) wore his crown the King of Scots should come to his court with the other princes of his realm" (Freeman). Mansions were assigned to the Scottish King as resting places on his journey South for this purpose, which were so used down to the time of Henry the Second.

There is no doubt an opposite theory, that of Mr. Robertson (Scotland under Early Kings) namely, that the cession of Lothian was a forced one obtained by Malcolm after the battle of Carham A.D. 1018. The whole matter is thoroughly gone into by Freeman who, to my mind, has decidedly the best of the argument.

The Kingdom of Cumberland including Southwestern Scotland had previously been granted in fief to Malcolm

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by Edmund in A.D. 945 as a reward for his faithful service in the wars against the Strathclyde British.

Thus by the close of the 10th century all Scotland (with the exception of a portion of Caithness and the Isles then in the hands of the Norwegians), and part of the present England, were ruled by the King of Scots, but as to Lothian and Cumberland (including Southwestern Scotland) only as vassal of the English King who was also overlord of the Scots King in respect of the country north of the Forth. The overlordship and claim of feudal superiority were never entirely abandoned by the English Kings, and there can be little doubt that as a matter of strict right the English Edwards were justified in their pretensions to regulate the affairs of Scotland,

From all this it is clear that the Scotland of the present day is an artificial not a natural division. It is equally clear that the vast majority of Scotchmen of the present day are the descendants not of Scots nor even of Picts, but simply of the English inhabitants of Bernicia and that they are, if Lowland Scotch be any test, even more purely English in descent than the English themselves. Of pure Scots, indeed, there can be but very few, the majority of the existing Celts of Scotland being descended from Pictish ancestors who, as I have shown, were identical or nearly so with the British Celts of the 6th century.

In fine, therefore, taking into consideration the English and Celtic elements in the populations South of the Tweed and between the Tweed and the Clyde and Forth, our northern neighbours are nearer in blood to the inhabitants of South Britain from the 6th to the 11th centuries than we ourselves are, the Norman, Jute, Saxon and Danish elements in us existing to a much less extent north of the Tweed.

Three Scotchmen then out of every four at least are by race and history neither more nor less than northern Englishmen, more purely English than their southern brethren, and it would be more proper to institute an Isle of Thanet Society for the relief of distressed Thanetmen upon the ground of Thanetmen being distinct in race and nationality from ordinary Englishmen (which, in truth, they are in a far greater degree than Scotchmen) than a Scotch Society for the relief of persons who in three cases out of four have no title to the term Scot other than what may be implied in the fact that their forefathers were ruled by Scotch Kings, descendants of the chiefs of an Irish conquering tribe that landed in Argyllshire somewhere about the fifth or sixth century.

I am &c.

TADA YEIJIN.

Yokohama, Dec., 10th 1875.

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Wednesday, 9th December, 1876.

Felix Beato was charged with assaulting, on the 11th October past one, Asada Kôske. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Asada Kôske:—I am Mr Beato's cook. I had been a month and four days in his employ when this occurred. On the 11th October about 7 p.m. I had prepared the dishes for dinner and sent them up in the usual way, but some mistake was made in the name of one of the dishes. Mr Beato was very irate at this and sent for me into the dining room. He spoke angrily to me, and struck me twice on the neck and kicked me twice on the loin. Then he said "piggy" and I withdrew, when Mr Beato followed me out of the dining room and smashed a plate over my head, and flung the fragments at me, one of which struck me in the back.

It made no mark but hurt me severely and I fainted when I returned to the cook's room, and have never been the same man since. There were witnesses to the assault. Mr Beato sent orders for me to be put out of the house at once. I was not able to leave, and remained three days in the room, unable to move in consequence of the assault. Two foreign doctors who live at Noge yama came to see me. I do not know their names. A Japanese doctor saw me afterwards on the 12th, the day after the assault. Another foreign doctor saw me afterwards at Mr Beato's request, but did not give me any medicine. I have not yet paid the Japanese doctor's fees, nor for the medicine he gave me. I have continually purchased medicine since, but I have not calculated the expense.

To the Court: I think I have bought about 10 *yen's* worth of medicine, but I have not as yet paid either doctor's fees nor medicines. The medicines were brought by my friends. I had to take opiates. I do not smoke opium.

To defendants:—A Japanese friend of mine brought the two foreign doctors from Noge yama; I do not remember the Japanese friend's name as I had lost my senses. I was only told that these two doctors saw me.

Okuba Tamaro:—I was Mr. Beato's boy at 7 p.m. on the 11th October, when the dishes were put on the table. One was put on as rolled beef. Mr. Beato said "this is not rolled beef" and told me to call the cook. I did so and he came. Mr. Beato said that it was not rolled beef and struck him twice, and told him to get away as he was no good and could not cook. As he was going away Mr. Beato kicked him. I no not know whether he kicked him again outside the room. Then Mr. Beato took up the large dish in which the beef had been and chased the cook with it and I saw him fling it at the cook. I do not know whether it struck him or or not. That was all I saw. For a day or two afterwards the cook was very sick. A pupil of Dr Simmons was sent for but could do no good and the following morning Dr Simmons came himself. Another doctor, who is now present, also came and saw him about eleven o'clock. The cook was very ill while he remained at the house, and then the offlcial doctor of the Kanagawa Ken was called in. The cook was confined to his bed for about a week.

To defendant: I left Mr Beato's employ on the 30th. of last month.

Mura.—I am the cook's wife. The cook was called out from the kitchen; I heard a great noise and followed. I heard a noise inside the room. The cook came rushing out of the room with his head bleeding, and immediately he reached the kitchen fell down and swooned. He fell on the door step of the kitchen. His head was bleeding; there was blood upon his shirt. He was all dirty from falling.

Defendant then called

Mr. E. Wallace, sworn:—I was dining with Mr. Beato on the 11th October when a certain dish came on the table; Mr. Beato complained as to this dish being brought on, having told his cook he did not like it. He sent for the cook, and while he was standing in the doorway Mr. Beato said that he had told him not to bring this dish. The cook said that it was not rolled beef. After some other words Mr. Beato told him to come and see it and subsequently slapped him on the face. The cook then went to the door and said something which seemed impertinent. Mr. Beato seized the dish in question and ran after the cook who ran away, that was all I saw. The blow given was not a serious one. Mr. Beato did not kick him in the room. I cannot tell whether he threw the dish at the cook. I do not remember whether he came back without it. I heard a sound as of a man falling. I think the man must have fallen in running away. I do not think that Mr Beato could have struck him.

Dr. E. Buckle sworn:—I am a physician. On Oct. 12th I went to Mr Beato's house to see the cook. I went on account of Mr Beato. I found the cook lying on the bed. I examined him and found a slight incised wound on the head. I could find no other injury. He also complained of feeling sore about the chest, but I could find no perceptible injury. He did not call attention to any other part of his body. He also seemed to be suffering from a nervous shock, but I was unable to say how much was real for it seemed to me that he was making the most of his case. I visited him again on the 14th and was confirmed in that opinion. The wound on his head would produce blood. It was produced by a blow from the back. It was a slight wound. He was sensible when I saw him. I have a fair experience of Japanese. They are very susceptible to any little injury, and a wound with them would be more serious than with Europeans. I heard that Dr. Simmons was attending him and had prescribed a lotion. I went to see the cook at the request of Mr Beato. I did not prescribe for him because Dr. Simmons had already done so, but I told Mr Woollett he might have some stimulant. The cook is an elderly man.

Okubo, re-called: I saw the dish a minute or two afterwards: one half of it was smashed into small fragments.

To defendant: It was in fragments after I came out from the dining room and I saw you in the act of flinging it and I heard the clatter and the cook's screams. I was standing near the door when you followed the cook.

Defendant said that the cook served up a beefsteak which had been sent away from tiffin as rolled beef. When he sent for him about it, he gave him great "cheek" and said it was rolled beef. I took

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the dish and followed him to the pantry to put it to his nose to show him that it was not rolled beef, when he gave it a blow with his hands and the dish fell down and broke. The cook then ran away, and I heard him fall down. Next morning I told the boy to send the cook away, but he said that he was ill. I then sent for Doctor Buckle to see if he was really sick.

His Honour said that he thought the assault had been proved, as defendant's own witness had testified to it, and Dr. Buckle proved that there was a wound on his head. It was no doubt exasperating to have the same dishes served up both for dinner and breakfast, but allowance should be made for an old man like this. He must condemn defendant to pay the sum claimed as damages by the plaintiff viz, 88 *sen* and he would be further fined $1.

George Becker was charged with assaulting the chief officer of the *Cathaya*.

Francis Leet, sworn.—I am chief officer of the *Cathaya*. Yesterday, this man, the cook, was drunk and I told him to go away and not interupt the work. He would not do so. Afterwards a gentleman came on board with a message from the Captain, and prisoner came on the quarter-deck and threw down his apron and jumped on it, cursing and swearing before the gentleman. Afterwards when I was discharging cargo he caught hold of me by my whiskers and dragged me on the deck, and I had to get some of the men to take him away. Shortly afterwards when I was in the cabin he followed me down there and I had to send for a Japanese policeman to take him out of the ship. He was drunk, but knew what he was doing.

W. H. Collis, an apprentice, sworn: I saw prisoner pulling the chief-officer out and afterwards I saw them on the deck together. Prisoner was drunk. He followed the chief officer round the deck annoying him. There was no provocation given for the assult. I found the capsules of some beer bottles in the galley this morning.

G. Jenkins, apprentice sworn. I saw prisoner taking hold of the chief officer by his coat. The chief officer asked him several times to let go; he would not do so but caught him by the hair and whiskers and threw him down on the deck. After a struggle the chief officer sung out for some hands to assist him and some seamen came and took the cook away. I afterwards saw prisoner go aft on the poop with his coat off, and he went down into the cabin, and when the chief officer told him to go on deck, he refused to go. After leaving Anjer defendant had acted as cook and steward.

Defendant, in reply, said that as cook of the ship it was his business to go sometimes to the cabin for stores. He had nothing to say about the assault.

His Honour sentenced the prisoner to one week's imprisonment.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Consul.

Monday, 6th December, 1875.

Naomi Daisuke sued Messrs. Cobb & Co., livery stable keepers, for an alleged balance of account of $262. The defendants disputed the amount claimed. The claim was for horse feed supplied. From the evidence, the dispute appeared to be as to the amount of horse feed supplied, and the prices charged for it at different times during 1874 and this year.

His Honour finally ordered that an account should be taken between the parties, to be ready by Thursday next.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General;

and

F. R. WETMORE and C. DRAKE assessors.

Monday, 6th December, 1875.

ITO HACHIBEI *vs.* WALSH, HALL & Co.

In this case the plaintiff claims a sum of $108,715.42, balance of account and interest connected with certain trading transactions he had had with defendants.

Defendants deny that they are indebted in the above amount, and claim that he (plaintiff) is indebted to them in the sums of $16,222.55, and $16,483.61, being balance of accounts between them and the plaintiff.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. G. P. Ness for defendants.

On the re-assembling of the Court, Mr Dickins announced that he would continue the case for the plaintiff; he had got the witnesses he required.

Oseki Yaichimon, cautioned: In the 3rd year Meiji I was financial governor of the Mito *Han*. In the 3rd year Meiji I remember a borrowing transaction with defendants to the amount of $56,000. Two sums were borrowed—one of $30,000 and one of $26,000. A bond was given to defendants, and the money borrowed upon it. A bond was given for each sum that was borrowed. These bonds are in the possession of Mr Walsh. The paper you show me is a copy of the $30,000 bond.

Question: What seals were upon the bonds?

Mr Ness objected to this being put, and was sustained by the Court. A note was made of Mr Dickins' exception to this ruling.

Witness: I received the $56,000. I made arrangements with Iske about the loan. I handed in the bonds, and received the money from Mr Walsh. It was Mr T. Walsh, not Mr Walsh now in court. I borrowed the money from Mr Walsh, These two sums were not borrowed from Ito.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: Benzo and Iske actually secured the loan. Ito said he would get Benzo and Iske to ask for the loan. This was all Ito had to do with it. We first applied to Ito, and he referred us to Benzo. Benzo was not Ito's agent. Benzo and Ito were friendly together. Previous to this the Mito *Han* had no transactions with Ito. I was financial agent of the Mito *Han*.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins: The seal on exhibit "q q" is mine.

Shojiro Shu, cautioned: In the 3rd Meiji I was a financial officer of the Mito *Han*. I remember these two loans. The bonds were dated on the 10th and 20th of the first month of that year. The moneys were received on those dates. The money was borrowed from Mr. Walsh. I was present when the money was received. No sum of 26,000 rios was borrowed from Ito. The money was borrowed to make improvements in the Island of Yesso. Defendants could not fail to know this, because it was contained in the bound.

Okamura Tada Oki, cautioned: That letter (exhibit 14) was written by me. In the 7th month last year I was in the employ of Benzo. That letter was written during the middle of the 7th month last year. I wrote that letter in Benzo's office. I wrote it in the afternoon of the day it is dated. A messenger came from Ito, and on his arrival the letter was made out. The messenger came in the afternoon. A man named Kobayashi Motojiro was the messenger who came. He said that Ito had intented to go to the defendants, but his business prevented him, and he said Ito told him to come down and get a letter written to that effect. There had been repeated demands from the defendants to plaintiff for the $15,000, and that was to form one of the topics in the letter. There were several reasons for the demands for the $15,000. Ito had seen Irwin, and talked the matter over with him. Losses had been sustained in a coal transaction by Ito. Ito had used great exertions in the Yoshida land matter; therefore Ito requested that favour would be shown to him in the $15,000 matter. Ito wanted to arrange the matter by discovering a profitable business, and paying out of the profits. These were some of the topics that were to be put in the letter. Certain accounts had to be made up which was impossible till Rikichi had returned. I did not show Ito this letter; he was in Yedo. I never told Ito I wrote this letter.

Mr Ness objected to a question, and was overruled.

Witness: I read the letter to Kobaishi. He read it also.

Mr Dickins said the translation of No. 14 was very incorrect.

Mr Ness objected to witness explaining any portion of the letter, and was overruled. A note was made of his objection.

Witness explained some sentences of the letter.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: I have been in Benzo's employ from the 9th month 5th Meiji. I know nothing about the accounts between Ito and Walsh, Hall & Co. In writing that letter, I merely wrote what the messenger said. The messenger was to go to Walsh, Hall & Co.'s, but had other business to do, so asked me to write that letter. I have written letters for Ito. Wrote letters in Benzo's office. I don't know if Ito knows my writing. I came here to explain this letter. I came though the agency of Ito. I never refused to come and give evidence. Ito, Kobaiashi and I talked this matter over. I did not know this letter had been produced here. I said it was my duty to come and explain the letter. It was arranged that I should come on the 6th. Ito requested me to come. I was not to receive a fee for coming as witness. I never saw a promissory note given by Ito to Benzo for giving evidence in this case. I do not know that Benzo has received $2,000 from Ito since this case commenced. I do not know if Rikichi has had his salary increased $25 to $100 per month since this case commenced, and has had a house given to him. Benzo has seen me write frequently. I do not recollect if I kept

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Ito's accounts for three months last year. Benzo at present is a general broker.

To Court: I have talked with Benzo about this letter.

The Court here adjourned till 2 p.m.

The Court re-assembled at 2 p.m.

Mr Dickins recalled Rimbei.

Witness: I remember paying back to defendants, in the 4th Meiji, the sum of $90,000. This was in connection with the Sobae transaction. I received the $481,000 in the names of Sobae and Ito in one day.

Mr Ness did not cross-examine.

Kobaiashi Motojiro, cautioned: I am a rice merchant at present. I know Ito Hachibei. I have lived in the house of a relative of Ito for the past eleven years. I know the letter you show me. I requested Okamura to write it. I should have gone to defendants about the matters in the letter but I was too busy, so I asked Okamura to write it, and I returned to Yedo. Ito asked me to go to defendants; I said I would. Ito said defendants were pressing to pay $15,000 that he (Ito) had borrowed. Ito said the accounts were still open, and could not be settled till Rikichi returned from Joshiu. Ito requested me to explain this to Walsh, Hall & Co. Ito told me he had lost 100,000 yen, and that was one reason why he wanted to get the settlement of accounts put off. Ito told me he had spoken to Irwin about all these matters, and that he hoped I would go to Walsh, Hall & Co. and get the $15,000 matter made easy.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: I did not know anything about this business before Ito got me to go to defendants. I did not tell Ito I had had this letter written to defendants.

To Court: I did not tell Ito anything about what I had done. I did not speak to anybody about this letter till a few days ago when Ito sent for me. The letter was all right as far as it went. The letter contains all the items, but they are not in order.

Ito Hachibei, recalled: I sent for Kobaiashi to see him about the letter No. 14. I thought he might have made some mistake in delivering the message I gave him in the 7th month last year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I do not know Okamura's handwriting. He did not make my accounts out for three months.

Mr. Dickins announced that this closed his case.

The Court then adjourned till 10 a.m. to-day.

Tuesday, December 7, 1875.

On the re-assembling of the Court this morning, Mr. Ness commenced his summing up for the defendants. He said plaintiff had clearly failed to prove that defendants owed him the sum he claimed in the petition. The story of the plaintiff and his witnesses was utterly incredible. That a man, a money lender, whose whole stock-in-trade consisted of his money, should go on for years borrowing small sums from defendants, if they really owed him over $100,000, was monstrous. The defendants came into Court with clean hands, and plaintiff did not. Ito had attempted to purchase evidence at any price. He considered the whole of plaintiff's evidence worthless. There could be no doubt but that the settlement of accounts, which plaintiff denied, really did take place on the 22nd November, 1871, and that the balances then arrived at were correct ones. There could not be any doubt but that Benzo on that occasion, and on many others, acted as the agent of Ito. Benzo agreed to the balances then arrived at, and he had said in his evidence that he never exceeded the authority given to him by Ito. The plea of fraud that had been raised by Ito in regard to these balances, which had been called false ones by Ito, was an Eastern idea. Ito could not be allowed to come into Court and plead fraud on his own side. Mr Ness then went into the question of the seals on the books that had been produced, at great length. The plaintiff's ideas and statements regarding the seals were simple nonsense, as well as false, as he had ascertained from the Saibansho the value that was placed on half and whole seals in cases before the Japanese Court. The settlement of accounts that took placed in Nov., 1871, which had been fully proved by defendants' witnesses, could not be upset by the monstrous plea of fraud raised by plaintiff. It was nonsensee to think that one partner (Mr Irwin) should have got false entries made in these Japanese account books to deceive the other partners, when the whole thing must very soon have been discovered; or that Benzo, acting as he did for Ito, should have allowed them to be made in his presence, and stamped as being correct. The partnership between plaintiff and defendants in regard to exchange business terminated by mutual consent on the 5th October, 1871, when it was agreed that Ito was to bear all losses up to the date,—about $10,000. In consideration ofthis defendants were not to charge him interest on the above sum; they were to make him advances of money without charging interest, as he (Ito) still desired to continue the speculation in dollars and niboos, and furthermore, defendants were to collect, free of charge, a certain loan that Ito had made. It was in consideration of all this that Ito agreed to take over the whole loss that had been sustained during the partnership, which amounted to the sum of about $10,000, which had already been mentioned. He thought the evidence was on this point as clear as it could possibly be, and that there not the slightest doubt that this arrangement had been agreed to by both parties. In fact, the subsequent transactions that took place showed also that this arrangement must have been made. As to the rice partnership which Ito alleged and wanted to prove between himself and defendants, there was no evidence of any kind, either documentary or oral, to prove it, on the part of Ito; whilst defendants had given the strongest possible testimony that the so-called rice partnership never existed in any shape or form, and had offered their books, papers, and vouchers to show that no such transactions as were alleged by plaintiff had taken place.

The Court here adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the re-assembling of the Court

Mr Ness continued his summing up. He said that the letter (exhibit "14") admitted the balance claimed by his clients. This letter had evidently been written by Ito, or by his orders, and the explanation afterwards concocted and given of it was false. This letter ("14") was one that was written in answer to a letter written by Futami (an interpreter of defendants), asking Ito to pay the balance. He alluded to Mr Dickins' withdrawal, and again taking up the case for plaintiff; that this drove Ito to make the explanation he did of the letter. The explanation was a false one. He strongly commented on the character of plaintiff's witnesses and their evidence, and the bribery, he said, that had been committed in some instances, and attempted in other instances, by plaintiff. In conclusion, he thought that the Court could only come to a decision favourable to his clients.

December 8, 1875.

On the re-assembling of the Court this morning, Mr Dickins commenced his summing up for the plaintiff. He went over the whole of the plaintiff's story, and denied that any bribery had been done or attempted by Ito. He thought Ito had a very good case. He narrated defendants' version of the case, and compared it with Ito's, and pointed out many things that he said were highly improbable on the part of defendants. He went over every interview, comparing the evidence of all the witnesses, and pointing out the probabilities and improbabilities of everything that was said to have been said and done. He said there was very strong written evidence for Ito as to the partnership between him and defendants. This evidence consisted of books "F and C," especially "F." There was not a mark or entry in this book to show when the partnership terminated. He went very fully into the evidence about the partnership, as to when it terminated, etc. Mr Dickins compared many of the accounts, and reviewed the evidence given in the trial at great length.

On the Court re-assembling, in the afternoon Mr Dickins continued his arguments, summing up for plaintiff, reviewing the whole of the evidence at great length, and commenting on it. At quarter past 4 o'clock the Court rose, and will re-assemble to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when Mr Dickins will conclude his speech.

Thursday, 9th Dec., 1875.

Mr Dickins this morning concluded his summing up for the plaintiff.

His Honour congratulated the Counsel who had conducted the case upon the termination of their labours. His labours were only about to commence; he would have to go over the very voluminous evidence, which, with his other duties, would take a considerable time. He would adjourn the Court, and notice would be given to the parties concerned when the judgment would be rendered.

Tuesday, 7th Dec, 1875.

George Miller, seaman of the U. S. S. *Saco* was charged with assaulting Police Constable Mansbridge, resisting whilst being arrested, and with violent conduct in the jail.

Prisoner said he had no doubt the charge was correct, but that he was drunk, and did not know what he was doing. He had never

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assaulted an officer before, and had nothing against the Constable or the jailer.

It appeared from the evidence that the police on the 2nd inst. had a warrant to arrest the man, that he assaulted them violently, and resisted greatly being taken to the Consular gaol, and had to be put in a cell by force by the police. After being put in the cell he was very violent, and broke a bucket all to pieces. The deputy marshall had to get policemen to assist him with the prisoner, and he (prisoner) again assaulted the police with part of the iron work of the bucket.

His Honour sentenced prisoner to 30 days' confinement (one week to be on bread and water), and to pay a fine of $10. If the fine of $10 was not paid prisoner was to be incarcerated for a further term of 30 days.

SCRUTIN DE LISTE AND SCRUTIN D'ARRONDISSEMENT.

(Saturday Review.)

Some of the Republican journals in Paris have lately asserted that M. Buffet has persuaded his colleagues to treat the adoption of the *scrutin d'arrondissement* as a question of confidence, and further from Marshal MacMahon an assurance that, if the *scrutin de liste* is retained, and the Ministry resigns, he will not favour an immediate dissolution. The rumour has been denied by other newspapers, though not by any which are supposed to be specially in the secrets of the Government, and it is rendered improbable by the fact that the Ministers have of late been scattered over the country, and that so important a decision would hardly be taken except when all of them were in Paris. Still, the hostility of M. Buffet to the *scrutin de liste* is well known, and the contents of the electoral law can hardly be left an open question in the Cabinet. M. Dufaure was formerly a partisan of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and though M. Thiers and the Left Centre have since changed their minds on the point, the Ministers who are supposed to represent this section of the Assembly have been more under Conservative influences, and may not have followed the movement of their former companions. The aspect in which the subject will present itself is one under which they have already had to make more than one decision. The present Cabinet is understood to be the most Liberal that the PRESIDENT will consent to work with. If M. BUFFET resigns, Marshal MACMAHON will disregard Parliamentary conventionalities, and govern by Ministers who do not pretend to command a majority in the Assembly. Is it not better therefore to keep the present Ministry together at any sacrifice until after the dissolution, rather than suffer the elections to be held under the reactionary guidance of the Duke of BROGLIE? There was a time when this argument might have convinced the entire Left Centre; but now, if it convinces Mr. Dufaure and M. Léon Say, it will probably be all that it will do. The experience that the Left Centre has had of M. Buffet may naturally have suggested a doubt whether, after all, he is so much more liberal than the Duke of Broglie as to make him worth retaining at any very high price. It is true that he has taken an active part in the establishment of the Republican Constitution, but then the Duke of Broglie now seems to have abandoned all thoughts of a Restoration, and to be as loyal a servant of the Republic as M. Buffet himself. If there has ceased to be much difference between the principles of the two politicians, there never has been any in their administration. The Duke of Broglie filled the Civil Service with Bonapartists, and M. Buffet has kept them all in their place. The *satte* of siege has been everywhere maintained. The same discriminating favour has been shown to Bonapartist journals. The same undiscriminating severity has been dealt out to Republican journals which thought that they might presume on the impunity accorded to the avowed enemies of the Constitution. Reflections of this kind would greatly soften the blow of M. Buffet's resignation; and when it is remembered that the cause of the Prime Minister's dislike to the *scrutin de liste* is supposed to be his belief that it would give too much strength to the Republican party, it is not strange if the Left Centre think that M. Buffet armed with the *scrutin d' arrondissement* may prove a more formidable adversary than the Duke of Broglie armed with no better weapon than the *scrutin de liste*.

If the choice between the two methods of framing the constituencies had to be made simply on the merits of the case, a great deal might unquestionably be said for the *scrutin d' arrondissement*. There is something exceedingly unsatisfactory in the idea of the electors of a whole department voting for a long string of candidates supplied to them by a Committee sitting in Paris, and securing the entire representation of all the *arrondissements* by virtue perhaps of a bare majority in two or three of them. There are two objections, however, to the substitution of the *scrutin d'arrondissement* under the particular circumstances in which it is proposed to effect it. One is, that it is not pretended that the change is to be made in order to represent the electors more thoroughly. The avowed motive for it is that it would give the anti-Republican party more power in the next Legislature. The expiring Assembly is to employ its closing hours in so cooking the constituencies as to ensure that the policy which it can no longer promote itself shall, if possible, be promoted by its successor. The success of such a measure would certainly be only temporary, while it would serve as a standing invitation to the opposite party to resort to the same tactics as soon as they found themselves in a position to do so. Few prospects can be more melancholy than that of a series of Reform Bills, each aiming at disfranchising as many as possible of the opposite party. The second objection is that, in so far as the *scrutin d' arrondissement* answers the purpose of its authors, it will tend to keep France in a condion of political uncertainty from which it is of the utmost moment that she should escape. It is generally believed that, under the present distribution of voting power, the Republicans will have a decisive majority in the new Chamber of Deputies. The result of the proposed change in the present distribution of voting power could scarcely be so marked as to give a decisive majority to any other party. The most that M. Buffet hopes from the *scrutin d' arrondissement* is, probably, that it will leave parties almost equally balanced. Most persons who look at French political contests from the outside will admit that, under present circumstances, France needs more than anything else to have an unmistakable check given to the intrigues of all who desire the overthrow of the existing Government. Before such a check can be effectually administered, the country must give an unmistakable assent to a Government of some kind. If under the *scrutin de liste* this assent will be secured for the Republic, whereas under the *scrutin d' arrondissement* only a doubtful or wavering judgment will be pronounced, that constitutes an excellent reason for the maintenance of the *scrutin de liste*. If it seemed likely that, under the *scrutin d'arrondissment*, an assent of the same kind would be secured for some other form of government, whereas under the *scrutin de liste* only a doubtful or wavering judgment would be pronounced, that would constitute an excellent reason for the adoption of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Supposing that by some change in the distribution of seats in England it had been possible at the last election to balance parties so equally that the transfer of two or three votes would at any time leave Ministers in a minority no reasonable Liberal would have preferred such a result to the result which was actually obtained. If permanent political uncertainty is bad even for a country in which political differences are almost imperceptible, how much worse must it not be for a country in which political differences extend to the whole fabric of the Government.

Among the first newspapers to give circulation to the report about the intentions of the Cabinet was M. Gambetta's organ, the *République Française*, but no shadow of coming events seems to sadden M. Gambetta himself. He has been interviewed at Vienna by a newspaper Correspondents, and has again asserted his conviction that everything is going on well, that Marshal MacMahon is entirely above party interests, that M. Buffet is not nearly so Bonapartist as he is painted, that the divisions of the Republican party are of no importance, that there is no need to be excited about the elections, since they are not likely to happen before the spring, and that in the interval France will probably be like a woman who must be left quiet when she desires it. Utterances of this kind have not, and are not intended to have, any real political significance. If M. Gambetta had said nothing to the Correspondent of the *Press*, every newspaper in France would have set to work to put an interpretation on his silence. One set of meanings would probably have pretty well cancelled another, but M. Gambetta is no doubt aware of the use to which ingenious persons can turn the absence of a contradiction, and he wisely preferred to give his critics harmless employment in the shape of a string of commonplaces. The dissolution cannot be delayed very much longer, even if it should be true that Marshal MacMahon will try to make it dependent on the substitution of small constituencies for large ones; and, until the dissolution comes, the least said either in or out of the Assembly will probably prove to be the soonest mended on the hustings.

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GERMANY.

(Saurday Review.)

The German Government has just issued a warning to the effect that the opinions lately offered by the German press on the Eastern Question were not in any way inspired, and did not represent the secret thoughts of the Government itself. It was not so much that these opinions or suggestions were ill conceived as that there was no opening for them at all. The official mind of Germany, it appears, is a perfect blank as to all that concerns Turkey. It is interested not in Turks or Slavs, but in the preservation of the great alliance of the Three Powers; and to think at all about Turkey, except in unison with Russia and Austria, seems quite unofficial and wrong. As it is difficult even for German editors to treat the only subject of present political interest day after day without saying a word about it, the press was kindly allowed for a short time to trespass beyond the limits of sheer vacuity; but it has had its little holiday, and must now settle down to sober work, and say nothing about everything with its accustomed expertness and docility. Some of the papers to which this warning was addressed used to be considered as not only semi-official, but as having a still more sacred character, and being as nearly official as possible. But now they too are treated as outsiders, and their utterances are proclaimed to be as worthless as those of the rest of the world. Under the system of journalism which used to prevail under the Second Empire and which is now triumphant in Germany, no one can pretend to say for a moment what the Government means by allowing any opinion or set of opinions to be expressed. What is written may be meant to stimulate Germany or to terrify Europe, but it can always be disavowed at the last moment. When, last May, the German papers began to thunder against France, it was difficult to believe that the real JUPITER was not the great Prince BISMARCK himself. At any rate these shifts of the German press, its sudden animations and its sudden collapses, are quite in keeping with the character of Prince BISMARCK, as it is being gradually revealed to his contemporaries. Keenly conscious of the greatness of his ability, and of the eminence he has won, violent by nature, a bitter hater, indifferent to the claims of friends or dependents, contemptuous of the rules by which ordinary people restrain mind and body, and haunted by the thought that assassination or disease may cut short an astonishing career, he leads, and loves to lead, a tempestuous life. He has always a thousand schemes on hand, a thousand irons in the fire. He longs to use for great purposes the enormous machinery at his disposal, and finds in the quiet routine of German politics insufficient room for its action. Like ALEXANDER, he does not feel quite himself unless he has a new world to conquer. On the other hand, he has a singular width of political grasp. He sees European politics as a whole, and forbears from ruining great combinations in order to gratify temporary and trivial freaks. He has also a curious readiness to accept compromises, and is perfectly willing to get what he can rather than get nothing. When he is beaten, he does not trouble himself. He merely sets himself to work at something else. He has only taken one of his thousand irons out of the fire and found it colder than he expected. Last May he thought the iron of a new French war was hot; but he found he was mistaken, and put it back again. He has too much confidence in himself not to believe that the next time he tries an iron he may be more lucky. It is not surprising that a press which has to reflect the changing sentiments and projects of such a mind should be a somewhat hazy, speckled, and uncomfortable sort of mirror.

Since the close of the French war Germany has been going on in some respects well, and in some respects not so well. Its military power has been much increased and consolidated. Its strength, as compared with that of Austria or France, is far greater than in 1866 or 1870. It has done what its former rivals merely propose to do. Enormous sums and unrivalled military skill have been freely expended on the perfecting of fortresses. Metz, Strasburg, and Ulm bristle with new works on the most magnificent and extensive scale. The German artillery is now as much superior to the German artillery of 1870 as the German artillery of that date was superior to the artillery of France. The reserves of the army have been largely augmented and made more easily available, and the army is really popular with the people. The army and the people are said to be one, and the men present at the Silesian manœuvres have been treated as the guests, not the encumbrances, of those on whom they were quartered. Great progress, too, has been made in the extinction of separatist feeling. An election in Wurtemburg in the last few days has shown that, there at least, a candidate to be successful must be national. Even in Bavaria, which of all parts of Germany is least within the national fold, there is a growing feeling that it is no use to think of resisting Germany and BISMARCK, and that the lot which has fallen to Bavaria must be accepted. In Alsace itself time and despair are working for Germany. The population is rapidly getting over the pang of separation from France. It is acquiescing in the necessity of being German, and to retain French sympathies is beginning to be regarded by the mass of the people as one of the luxurious fancies of the rich. Lastly, the Church question has not produced so much internal discord as might have been expected. It has, no doubt, excited much painful feeling. In some districts the power of the priests is unbroken; and many Germans who approve of the general tenor of the ecclesiastical laws think that they have been shaped and executed with needless and imprudent rigour. But, on the whole, the German notion of the State, and the passion for a united Germany, have stronger control over the general mind than ecclesiastical sympathies. The Germans of the present day have not, indeed, many of the qualities which make ecclesiastical martyrs. They think it as unnatural to resist the State as a Red Indian would think it to wear evening clothes. They have been tutored into acquiescence from their cradles, and what the law orders and the police enforce, that they accept.

On the other hand, there are points as to which it may be said that Germany has not been going on lately very happily. The complaint is general that the country of the milliards is poorer now than it was before it had its money from France. Everything costs more; rent and food are dearer; workmen want more wages and do less work. The sudden influx of money led to over-speculation, and over-speculation led to collapse; and the introduction of a specie currency has, either necessarily or through bad management, caused some financial difficulties. But there is perhaps too great a disposition among some Germans who feel pinched at present to think that it was the war and the milliards that made them poor. Of course a nation which loses two hundred thousand men in a short war, and permanently takes away hundreds of thousands of men from industrial occupations to make soldiers of them, diminishes its power of producing wealth. But what has happened in Germany has been going on all over Europe. Exactly the same complaints of the impossibility of making two ends meet are heard in Vienna, and the Austrians, of all people, have in recent days been safest from having their arrangements interfered with by the influx of the spoils of conquest. All that can be said is that, whether from causes special to Germany or from causes operating through Europe, many Germans with small fixed incomes—and there are very many Germans with very small fixed incomes—are having at present an unpleasant time. A much more serious matter is the deterioration of the national character which is generally recognized as observable. Very great allowance, indeed, ought to be made for a people which has found itself raised to greatness very quickly; and some of the imperfections of Germans which strike critics now are not so much new as brought newly into prominence by the national success, just as many of the faults of the French are now non-existent to the eyes of those who sympathize with France in her misfortunes. Still the testimonies of many accordant observers cannot be wholly at fault, and there is a general concurrence of opinion that since the war there has been not only a great increase of arrogance and of what is expressed in French by chauvinism, but a general lowering of the tone of feeling, a coarser way of regarding and treating women, more of brutality and cynicism in the search for material enjoyment. Certainly, if literature is to be taken as a test, the creative intellect of Germany may be said to be fast asleep. Fertile and exhaustive as ever in research, the German mind is now creating nothing of the slightest value, with the one exception, perhaps, of the operas of Wagner. In one respect the deterioration of Germany is indisputable, and can be distinctly traced to the war and to the influence of Prussia. All freedom and life have been stamped out of the press, and the tyranny of espionage has been pushed to an extreme which is almost incredible to Englishmen. Everybody in Germany is occupied in watching everybody. Everything is thought worthy of being noted, booked, and transcribed. Servants furnish the police with journals of the lives of their employers, and the confidences of a dinner-table are passed on by those who win confidence by smiles and bows. Naturally most of the information thus collected is wholly useless. The entire population cannot be taken up and imprisoned by itself. But the tyranny of the system makes itself felt, and corruption goes necessarily with tyranny. The friends of Germany, those who know and admire the many great qualities of the nation, and have a due sense of the debt of Europe to the

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German intellect, may hope that the present state of things will pass away, and that Germans, when their political safety is secured, will listen to the voices of liberty and self-respect But, as things are now, there are many things in Germany which the truest friends of Germany will be the most ready to deplore.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7, *Curlew*, British gun-boat, Captain Church, 660, from Bonin Islands, Dec 7.

Dec. 8, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 2,349, from Hongkong, Dec. 1, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Dec. 9. *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Dec. 1, Mails and General, to M. B. M. Co.

Dec. 9, *Sylvia*, British gun-boat, Captain St. John, 694, from Kobe.

Dec. 11, *Fleetwing*, American ship, Guest, 829, from Kobe, Dec. 5, Tea, to Smith, Baker & Co.

Dec. 11, *Wm. Mudgett*, American barque, Dickey, 885, from Nasaki, Dec. 1, Coal, to Order.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Dec. 8, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports. Mails and General, despatched by M B. Co.

Dec. 9. *Robert Kelly*, American barque, Kingman, 823, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by China and Japan Trading Company.

Dec. 10, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,650, for San Francisco, Mail and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Baron R. Rosen, J. Reckel, W. Reikara, F. dos Remedios, C. J. Melhuish, R. S. Russell, O. Benecke, Miss Jenny Claus, and Miss S. Turner. For American: C. A. Gibson, Mrs. Reid, S. S. Hinkly, S. Brown, C. H. Farrell, A. Homason, W. H E. Mosser, U.S.N, E. A. Merriman, U.S.N., W. H. Nostrand, U.S.N. and Wm. Lee.

Per *Oceanic* for San Francisco.—Baron von Holleben, Mr. and Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Martin, Messrs. Mosser, E. H. Burkett, Gillon, S. Brown, S S. Hinkley, Leon Metchnikoff, R. H. Richard, E. A. Merriman, W. H. Nostrand, J. A. Lindo, E. S. Seed, O. Bennecke and P. Donaghue.

CARGOES.

Per S. S. *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$1,500.00

Per M. M. str. *Tanais*, for Hongkong.—

Silk for Marseilles	337 Bales.
for London	225 ,,
Total	562 Bales.

Per *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$12,000.

Per *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Treasure $720.88.

REPORTS.

H. B. M. gun-vessel *Curlew* reports having left Yokohama on Monday, the 22nd November, and after a rough passage of 96 hours arriving at Port Lloyd, Peel Island, Bonin Islands. The Japanese Government steamer *Meiji Maru* was here, having left Yokohama on November 28th with several Japanese officials to take notes on the group of islands. Consul Robertson took a passage and was engaged in investigations of an official nature.

The *Curlew* left again on Friday, 3rd December, and experiencing North Westerly winds and a heavy sea arrived in Yokohama after a successful passage, considering the time of the year, in 98 hours. Turtle abound in the Bonin Islands and a large number were brought here by the officers.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	City of Tokio ...	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	24th Dec.
Shanghai	Genkai Maru ...	M. B. Co....	15th Dec.
Hongkong	Bombay	P. & O. Co.	14th Dec.
New York	Ukraine...	Smith, Baker & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glenroy" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke"; "Flying Spur;" "Albuera"; "Western Chief;" "Ullock"; "Montgomeryshire" s. s.

FROM MONTH VIDRO FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Airola."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Kashgar."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariante."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichua."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary". For Hiogo.—"Richd. Lattley"; "Hafrofjan"; "Hope."; "Nightingale"; "Regulus;" "Nettie Merryman."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian".

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Lochleven Castle."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Ajax" s.s.; "Deucalion" "Sarpedon."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Bengal" "Burmese" ss.; "Tamesa."

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Bombay	...	Davis	...Hongkong.
Genkai Maru	...	Connor	..Shanghai.
Massilia	...	Raud	...
Naruto	...	DuBois	...
Niigata Maru	...	Walker	...
Sea Gull	...	Acfort	...
Takasago Maru		... ...	...
Venice	...	Watson	Kobe, N'saki. & H'kong

SAILING SHIPS.

Cathaya	...	790	Morgan	...	...Kobe.
Formosa	...	445	Ulderup... ...	...	...At Yokoska.
Fleetwing... ...	...	829	Guest	...	...
Gaucho	...	370	Crighton ...	...	...
Mary Jane ...	...	165		...	...
Parmenio	...	369	Abbott	...	...
Rona...	...	638	Trunks	...	...
Shalimar	...	1596	Walker... ...	...	...
Ukraine	...	682	Melcher... ...	...	...New York.
Wm. Mudgett ...	...	885	Dickey	...	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C.S. McDougal.
Russian frigate	...Askold ...	...Captain Tartoff.
H. S. R. M. corvette	...Haydamak	...Captain Tirtoff, (at Yokoska.)
German frigate ...	...Hertha ...	.. Captain Knoor.
British gun-boat	...Curlew ...	...Captain Church.
British gun-boat	...Sylvia ...	...Captain St. John.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,,	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

NOTICE.

IN consequence of Mr. JOHN A. FRASER'S departure from Japan he relinquishes the Signature of our firm.

HEARD & Co.

Yokohama, December 2, 1875. 1w.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(The following report was printed in the "Japan Mail" of December 10th. We reprint it with such corrections in market rates as may be necessary.)

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—The market for these goods has been exceedingly quiet during the past fortnight, the demand for certain classes of *Shirtings* and *Yarns*, which existed more or less on the publication of our last report, having since subsided. A general dulness now prevails, and we have to quote a lower range of prices which still tend downwards.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.95 to $2.20		60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. ,,	2.20 to 2.55		Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75 to 1.05
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,, 39 in. ,,	2.25 to 2.55		Black Velvets	8.50 to 9.50
9 lbs.	38½ ,, 44 in. ,,	2.60 to 3.00		English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.25 to 3.35
				Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in.	2.50 to 2.60

Yarns.

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30.50 to 34.25	No. 38 to 42 per picul $42.00 to 45.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$35 50 to 40.50	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, —

Woollens.—No material change has taken place in the position of this staple. Plain *Black Orleans*, as well as all fancy articles, are difficult to move even at low rates, but in *Cloth* there has been a more active demand, and fair transactions have resulted, holders meeting the market freely even at ruinous rates.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.80		Figured Mousseline de Laine.. 30 yds. 30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.75 to 5.25		Multicolored ,, 30 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in.	5.25 to 5.75		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy.. 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.33		Presidents 54 in. to 56 in.	0.65 to 0.75
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7 25		Pilots 54 in. to 56 in.	0.42½ to 0.50
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in	18 50 to 19.00		Union 54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.70
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to 14.50		Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.40 to 0.42½
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in,	0.18½ to 0.20			

Iron and Metals.—Heavy arrivals of assorted iron have occurred since the publication of our last report and a decline in *Nail-rod* may be noted. Business has been small.

Iron flat and round	per picul	$3.50 to $4.00		Iron hoop	per picul	$4.10 to 4.50
,, nail rod assorted	,,	3 75		,, pig	,,	1.50 to 2.00
,, small size	,,	3.80 to 4.35				

Sugar.—During the past fortnight the Sugar market has been dull with prices declining, and transactions have only been for immediate wants. We make no change in quotations. The new Formosa crop is believed to be larger than ever hitherto known and may be expected to come to market early.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	3.60 to 3.80		China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.40 to 4.90
in Basket	,,	3.50 to 3.60		,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	4.00 to 4.10
China No. 1 Ping fah	,,	7.90 to 8 00		Swatow	,,	3.00 to 3.10
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	6.80 to 7.20		Daitong	,,	3.20 to 3.30
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	6.00 to 6 50		Japan Rice	,,	3.25 to 3.30
,, No. 4 Kook-fah	,,	5.20 to 5 70		Kerosine Oil	per case	2.45 to 2.55

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our fortnightly report dated 10th inst., was to the following effect :

In the absence of telegraphic communication with Europe during the past fortnight buyers, guided by mail advices which were any thing but cheering, have been cautious, and we have to report a further decline in prices of about $10 all round.

Settlements since the 25th ulto., are 775 bales of Hanks and 75 of Oshiu, leaving a stock of 1,200 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight have been 859 bales, making the total export since 1st July 8,864 bales against 5,936 last year for the corresponding period.

		At Exchange 4s. 1¼ in London.	*At Exchange 5.22 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures			
Other do. (Kikai) 1st to 2nd order	$500 to 550	18s. 8d. to 20s.	5d. frs. 52 to 57
Do. Do. (Kikai) 2nd to 3rd order	$450 to 500	17s. 0d. to 18s,	8d. frs. 47 to 52
Hanks—			
Best No. 1 to 2	$440 to 460	16s. 7d. to 17s. 4d.	frs. 46 to 48
Good No. 2	$420 to 430	15s. 11d. to 16s. 3d	frs. 44 to 45
Medium No. 2½	$400 to 415	15s. 2d. to 15s. 8d.	frs. 42 to 43

		At Exchange 4s. 1¼ in London.	*At Exchange 5.22 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Common No. 3	$380 to 390	14s. 6d. to 14s. 10d.	frs. 40 to 41
Inferior No. 4 & 5	$350 to 370	13s. 6d. to 14s. 2d.	frs. 37 to 39
Oshiu—Best	$510 to 530	19s. 1d. to 19s. 9d.	frs. 53 to 55
,, Good	$480 to 500	18s. 0d. to 18s. 8d.	frs. 50 to 52
H'matski, Best to Com.	$415 to 460	15s. 8d. to 17s. 4d.	frs. 43 to 48
Kakeda, Good to Extra	$530 to 600	19s. 9d. to 22s. 2d.	frs. 55 to 62

Since the above was written, arrivals have been 105 bales, and deliveries 294 piculs. Telegraphic correspondence has been resumed, advising a further fall in prices at home.—The Japanese, however, are unwilling to submit to lower rates ; many withdraw their Silk from the market altogether and every thing seems to point to a limited business till after the New Year's festivities are over.

A sale is reported of a few bales of "steam filature" at $600.

Silk-worm's eggs.—The total export of this season has been 727,000 cards against 1,300,000 in 1874 and 1,425,000 in 1873.

Shipments viâ Suez are 552,000 cards and 175,000 viâ San Francisco. According to the returns of the Custom House they have been declared as follows :

For Italy	501,000
,, France	170,000
,, United States and Other Countries	56,000
Total cards	727,000

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Tea.—A more active business has been done during the fortnight elapsed. Since the departure of the last American Mail, holders of "Good Medium" and lower grades, having in a measure met the ideas of houses now purchasing, a decline of $1 to $1.50 has been established in these classes, and settlements for the period amount to 6,300 piculs, comprising mostly teas classing "Good Medium."

"Finest" and "Choice" parcels are rather firmer, and great difficulty exists in obtaining a really desirable line. The supply of these classes has been very light this season, and either they have not been prepared in any great quantity or are only dribbled on the market: we incline to the first supposition.

Our export goes on steadily both from this and Kobe, and from present data we expect to see an export from Yokohama for the current season to 31st December of at least sixteen millions of pounds, while Kobe may fairly be credited with five million pounds for a like period.

The *Fleetwing* is daily expected here from Kobe to complete her loading for New York. At present there is no other sailing craft on the berth.

Common	$15.00 to 18.00	Fine	$31.00 to 34.00
Good Common	19.00 to 21.00	Finest	$35.00 to 38.00
Medium	23.00 to 25.00	Choice	$40.00 upwards.
Good Medium	26.00 to 29.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.	On Hongkong—Bank sight	par.
" Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0d.	" Private 10 days' sight	½ per cent disct.
" Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d. to ⅜	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	5.17	" 30d. sight Private	par.
" Private 6 ms. sight	5.22	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72½	" 30 days sight Private	par.
" Private 10 days sight	72¾	Gold Yen	par. to ½ °/₀ pm.
		Kinsatz	405

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March,* 1864*).*

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

INSURANCE.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 3, 1872.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Handyside & Co

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRONWORK,

Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS, MARKETS.

Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.

See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.

Railings, Balcony Panels,	Columns, Column Capitals,
Gates, Street Posts,	Brackets, Gratings,
Lamp-pillars, Lamp-brackets,	Windows, Casements,
Balusters, Newels,	Fountains, drinking Fountains,
Crestings, Terminals,	Vases, Pedestals,
Conservatories,	Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES,

12 Shapes and Sizes.

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Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,

LONDON.

August 20th, 1875. 26ins.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

° Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52 ins.

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.
The most approved REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London.
Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to

WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any pos town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.
Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy,
Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; while their finish & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our present active mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

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No. 1.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 2ND TO 6TH DECEMBER 1875.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Th..	2	30.175	41.80	39.20	2.60	35.98	.214	808	...	...	.	30.006	45.00	41.60	3.40	37.66	.225	756	...	...	...	29.903	42.80	41.80	1.00	40.60	.254	920	...	...	...
F....	3	29.683	43.20	42.30	0.90	41.22	.259	948	...	...	...	29.547	51.70	49.00	3.70	46.27	.317	818	...	...	...	29.769	40.02	35.60	4.42	29.86	.165	665	...	...	...
Sa..	4	29.796	48.00	40.50	7.50	32.25	.181	545	...	...	...	29.808	49.60	42.00	7.60	33.86	.195	546	...	...	...	29.879	37.35	34.20	3.15	29.78	.166	745	...	...	...
Su..	5	29.952	43.40	37.40	6.00	30.22	.168	594	...	...	...	30.084	42.60	35.00	7.60	55.80	.140	510	...	...	..	30.254	31.90	28.20	3.70	19.52	.105	695	...	...	...
M...	6	30.337	36.36	31.10	5.26	23.25	.126	579	...	...	...	30.286	43.00	38.00	5.00	32.00	.181	650	...	...	...	30.317	32.20	30.00	2.20	25.15	.135	738	...	..	...
Sums.....		149.943	212.76	190.50	22.26	162.92	.948	3474	...	...	...	149.731	231.90	205.60	36.30	175.59	1.058	3280	...	...	...	150.122	184.27	169.80	14.47	144.90	.825	3763	...	...	...
Means....		29.989	42.55	38.10	4.45	32.58	.190	695	...	...	...	29.946	46.38	41.12	5.26	32.12	.212	656	...	...	...	30.024	36.95	33.96	2.89	28.98	.165	753	...	...	...
No.ofCol.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 30 A.M. (L.T.)				OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.)									GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in	Clouds		Ozone	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.							Clouds.		
						IN AIR.						In Vacuo			
		Inches.	0 to 10	Form	0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	Max S.R.	0 to 10	Form	
Th..	2	0.190	10	Cum-s.	...	47.10	34.70	40.90	12.40	60 45	23.00	90 50	10	Cum. S. and Rolls. ...	Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D. P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S R (Solar radiation). T. R. (Terrestrial Radiation). Barometer readings are in inches. Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.
F ...	3	0.000	10	Cum. and cir-c. ...	...	52.10	38.20	45.15	13.90	61.20	30.00	97.00	6	Cum. and Small-c. ...	Few drops of rain at 10 a.m. Very heavy cumulus passed over very low at 4 p.m.
Sa ..	4	0.000	0		...	56.00	28 41	42.20	27.59	72.20	14.50	111 50	1	Cum. and Str.	
Su ..	5	0 000	6	Cum. S. & Cum-c...	...	50 10	29.92	40.01	20.18	65.70	7.00	110.00	0		
M...	6	0.000	0		...	48.10	26.14	37 12	21.95	63.70	10.00	105.00	0		Morning hazy.
Sums		0.190	26	.....	...	253 40	157.37	205.38	96.03	323 25	94.50	514.00	17	.....	
Means ...		0.038	5.2	.....	...	56.68	31.47	41.07	19.21	64.65	18.90	102.80	34	.....	
No.ofCol.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 6th, from 10 to 11 a m., 30 315 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 3rd, at 2.30 p.m., 29 550 Inches.

Range 0 765 Inches.

Greatest Velocity of Wind was on.....at .....Miles per hr.
Least Velocity of Wind was on.....at .....Miles per hr.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 4th & 5th, 7.60° Column No.
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 3rd..... 0.90° Column No.

Range,..... 6.70°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 4th, 56.00°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 6th,..... 21.14°

Range,..... 34.86°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) C. A. McVEAN,—*Surveyor-in-Chief.*

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DEATH.

Suddenly, on the 16th instant, at the residence of Capt. J. C. Hubbard, No. 237, Bluff, J. C. HAWES, Esq., U. S. Consul at Hakodate.

Notes of the Week.

The rumours which have for some time been rife regarding the sale of the section of railway between Tokio and Yokohama to certain of the nobles, have taken the form of a definite announcement to that effect. The measure, it can hardly be doubted, had its rise in financial considerations on the side of the Government, who, we imagine, will pay so much less annually to the purchasers by way of pensions, crediting them with the amount thus unpaid as so much towards the purchase of the line, which will not be wholly transferred to them for seven years. The administration of the railway meantime remains in the hands of the Government, and, for all practical purposes, the bondholders in Europe, who hold the scrip of the first loan, are in the same position as before the arrangements now referred to were completed. The amount of the purchase money is said to be £600,000, but we have no certainty regarding these figures.

The Yoshiwara of Yedo was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday last, 12th instant. At about 11.30 a.m., one of the tea-houses took fire, and so rapidly did the flames extend that at 3 in the afternoon only a few buildings remained unconsumed, about one-half of the fire-proof godowns escaping. The area of closely packed buildings may be estimated at nearly twenty-five acres. This conflagration points to the necessity for a more efficient machinery for the extinction of fire, the untrained natives being not alone unable to deal with it, but needlessly destroying in their ignorance buildings which are not threatened. The only plea for the continuance of the latter system is that it creates 'work' at a season when work is frequently scarce.

We would call the attention of those who disagreed with us on the subject of the Press-Laws to the following letter which appears in one of the issues of the *Times* received by last mail. It will be said that two blacks do not make a white. Of course not. But what we have always maintained is, that entire freedom cannot be given at once to a people in one department of the national life when it does not exist in other departments at all. To inaugurate the dawn of freedom with a wholly uncontrolled press seems to us sheer madness.

THE GERMAN PRESS LAWS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Times*.)

Sir,—I received a letter from my friend the Rev. Carl Büddinghause, proprietor of a newspaper called the *Westphalian Mercury*, published at Münster, in Prussia, from which I make the following extract, and beg you will so far aid the cause of the freedom of the Press as to give insertion in your columns to this note and my friend's remarks:—

"Münster, Oct. 15, 1875.

"My dear——,—I write to you again from prison. Yesterday, at noon, they suddenly took me off to prison, as you perhaps saw in the *Mercury*. They wanted to know the name of the author or authors of three articles, and as I refused to mention his or their name, they imprisoned me without first imposing a fine, which the law requires, and which they did the last time I was imprisoned. For how long I am imprisoned I know not, but apparently till I reveal the names."

I need add nothing to this statement but that I pledge my word for its accuracy, and that my friend will most certainly not betray the trust reposed in him, but, as before, endure the suffering and annoyance of a protracted imprisonment rather than do so.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. L. P.

October 20.

A dinner is to be given to-morrow by his friends to Herr Zappe, the German Consul, previous to his intended early departure for Europe—a compliment to which his just popularity, not only among his nationals, but among all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance, justly entitles him.

Among the passengers by the last English mail we observe the name of the Revd. W. F. Garratt, who has come out to undertake the duties of what was formerly the Consular Chaplaincy, but is now the disestablished, or perhaps rather, disendowed Episcopal Church of this settlement. We shall hardly do wrong in bidding him cordially welcome in the collective name of those among whom he has been called to minister, and in wishing him a happy residence and a useful and successful course of duty in Yokohama.

The age of Chivalry is indeed past: the customs of Feudalism have lost their flavour! A member of the highest Japanese class, well known to foreigners by his speculative enterprise, finding himself recently in financial perplexity, bethought him of the compromise offered by an old custom—

(What Cato did, and Addison approved, cannot be wrong.)

—but having some unsatisfied business engagements in this world he proposed that the long journey to the next should be undertaken vicariously by a near and attached friend. Fifty years since and how greedily would that friend have disregarded any "canon 'gainst self murther" and rushed into eternal honour and reputation to save the character of his fellow! But now? Well, *now*, it must be admitted, "civilization" claims him, and, with many excuses to his friend, he declined the proffered sacrifice and "concluded" ——to live.

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A Concert was given on Wednesday evening last in the large room of the Machigaisho, courteously placed at her disposal for the purpose by the Governor of Kanagawa, by Miss Jenny Claus, a violinist who has abready gained high distinction in Europe.

Miss Claus opened the concert with the Kreutzer Sonata —the greatest work of the kind ever written. Its title has a curious history. Beethoven wrote the work with the intention of dedicating it to a young Englishman named Bridgetower, with whom he was then living in Vienna. But a quarrel arose between the two friends—there was, of course, a lady in the case—they parted, and the composer dedicated the Sonata instead to Kreutzer, a great violinist of his day, the auther of the Violin Studies which bear his name, and much other excellent, though now forgotten, music. Spohr also dedicated a set of violin duets —three of the celebrated twelve—to the same artist.

The first movement of the Sonata was omitted, perhaps wisely, in view of the great length of the entire work. It must also be confessed that the vast scale on which the movement is planned, the weight and bulk of the materials of which it is constructed, the various phases of emotion or thought whence it springs and to which appeals, unfit it for the reception of a miscellaneous audience. It demands careful study and repeated hearing before its merits can be appreciated, or even its plan understood. It occupies a wide area, like a vast temple, and its style of architecture is so original and peculiar, that, impressive as is the whole structure, none but a student can do justice to the design or the designer. The *Andante con variazione*, however, with which Miss Claus opened the concert, demands no such previous preparation. It consists of a melody of extreme simplicity and beauty, the variations upon which embellish and enrich, but never obscure, its outline. In the first, the air is given to the piano with a triplet accompaniment, the treble part of which is ornamented with the most graceful fancy, the violin merely throwing in a few notes here and there, as if in contented sympathy with the admiration which the beauties of its partner cannot but extort. In the second variation, however, the solo instrument springs at once into prominence, and the accompaniment, resigning all claim to do more than reciprocate the homage previously done to itself, is content in its turn merely to support its associate. The melody is perfectly heard though the shower of bright rapid drops in which it falls. The beauty of the form is made more attractive by the apparel in which it is clothed, and lovely as is the outline of the unadorned melody itself, its graces are enhanced by the art which covers, but does not conceal, it—an art worthy of the form and subordinated to it by a master hand. The third variation, which is thrown into the minor key, the two instruments going through it hand in hand from the opening to the close, makes a beautiful shadow, as it were, to the previous movement, and prepares the way for the fourth, which is decorated with a luxuriant fancy far surpassing even that employed on the second. This again is followed by an *adagio*, in which the melody disappears gradually, like the retreat of a picture in a dissolving view, and then the *presto finale* begins—a movement full of fun and frolic, a dance of fairies—not the fairies of Mendelssohn or Weber, or even those of Shakspeare, but those of Fuseli, whose illustrations of A Midsumme Night's Dream are vividly recalled by this wonderfulr outpouring of high animal spirits and exuberant fancy. The melody is tossed from key to key and from instrument to instrument, with a rapidity, audacity and brilliant effect which are truly dazzling, and which the retarded and *adagio* bars, skilfully placed here and there, serve only to throw into greater prominence. Miss Claus did well to open her concert with these movements of this great work, which demand the possession and exhibition of powers only attained by those who have mastered the difficulties of an instrument as intractable as it is beautiful. Of course there is no finality in violin-playing, which has its hierarchy above hierarchy *ad infinitum*. But Miss Claus has won a position which only very few achieve, and she moved and breathed as easily on the lofty heights of the Kreutzer as less gifted mortals do at the level of the simplest music. Something of the more rapid passages in which the piano-forte has the melody of the *presto*, while the violin takes the accompaniment, were lost owing to the acoustical defects of the room. But by her opening performance Miss Claus at once proved herself an artist of rare powers, and left no doubt in the mind of any one of her audience of her right to the position which is claimed for her.

This rich treat was followed by a song from one of Händel's operas, *Si trai Ceppi*, which was so admirably sung by a gentleman amateur as well known to all here for his accomplishments as for the generous use he makes of them in the service of the public, that we venture to think he does himself more justice in this great school of music than in any other. Often as we have had the advantage of hearing him, he took all by surprise on Wednesday evening and revealed powers which he was hardly suspected of possessing. This was followed by Beethoven's Sonata for piano-forte in F major, (No. 2 of Op. 10, and VI of Moscheles' Stuttgart Edition) played by M. Reckel in the broad and solid manner which marks the piano-forte player of the best European schools. It is a fine work, though we can afford no time to give an analysis of it. The first part of the concert was closed by Miss Claus's performance of a Gavotte of Bach's as a violin solo. Those who are accustomed to associate musical performances of a high class with the idea of instruc tion, will have found an enjoyment in this work which it may not have afforded to every one. It is a specimen of a school the study of which cannot be omitted by any one who desires to gain an acquaintance with the history of the development of musical art, and of which Bach, the Michael Angelo of music, was the true founder. It was played with great precision by Miss Claus, but those only who know the difficulties of execution which it involves can appreciate the fact that all traces of them disappeared under her hand. But, like all Bach's music, it is the music of the Reason, in which the emotions play no part, and is as incapable of touching the heart as a problem of Euclid.

The second part opened with Vieuxtemps' Grand Fantasia on airs from Gounod's Faust. We cannot side with those who place music of this class below the position it claims to hold. It certainly serves to exhibit the wonderful resources of the violin, and the mastery over the instrument which may be attained by toil and study. If it dazzles rather than arouses the deeper emotions, it is still always the work of great writers for the instrument, and has solid claims on our attention. We shall not affect to compare it with the music of the great masters, specially written to express their thoughts and feelings, and to reflect these, or arouse something corresponding to them, in the minds or emotions of their listeners. But not the less is such music to be regarded as valuable for certain purposes, and these were fulfilled by Miss Claus's performance of a work which none but a player of a very high order dare attempt. Nor should we be indisposed to have the reminiscences and associations of such an opera as Gounod's Faust awakened by a process extremely beautiful in itself, and calculated to display at once the powers of a wonderful instrument and the talent requisite to exhibit them. It is easy to be so severe in taste that nothing which does not come up to a certain standard is regarded as tolerable. But so long as there is nothing degrading, vulgar or meretricious in the class of writing of which we speak, a large catholicity of feeling will accept it with pleasure and gratitude. Why reproach a garland because it is not an oak? There is nothing for which we may be more grateful than the wonderful diversity of the mind of man. Let us enjoy this as we enjoy the like variety in Nature, who displays her boundless resources in infinite forms of beauty.

M. Reckel then performed a very cleverly written Tarantelle of his own compostion, which Miss Claus followed up with a "Transcription" of Auld Robin Gray--very touching, and played with admirable pathos. A song followed this, and the concert was brought to a close with Joachim's version

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of one of the Ungarische Tänze of Brahms, played by Miss Claus with so much power and spirit that it was encored.

We have tresspassed unduly on the patience of our readers. But the performances of a true artist, such as is Miss Claus, must awaken strong feelings in all who give to art its proper place in the economy of life, and if we sometimes strain the proportions of what we may write on this subject, it is in the hope of awakening in others a sense from which all who have cultivated it derive pleasures of the highest order. The passion for art is perhaps the purest known to our nature, as it is the only one the pursuit of which is threatened with no punishment; and such poor offerings as any of us can bestow on those who, like Miss Claus, place its fruit before us, return to us a thousand fold in choicest forms, the attractions of which it is our purpose to exhibit.

Miss Claus proposes to give a Second Concert on the evening of Thursday next (not Wednesday, as erroneously stated in the *Daily Advertiser* of this morning). If we have any credit on these subjects with our readers, they will hardly, for their own sakes, miss the last opportunity they will have of listening to so fine a performance as that which is promised on this occasion.

We cannot leave this subject without a few words upon one cognate with it, which is really not without importance from an educational and social point of view. How is it that the education of young girls so rarely comprises the playing upon stringed instruments? They are all taught the piano, and in virtue of one of the most singular superstitions which ever dominated and pained society, English girls are all taught to sing without the slightest reference to the question whether or not they possess voices. And as, of course, nineteen out of twenty have no such endowment, drawing-room music in England is, for the most part, a social calamity of serious magnitude. Here we have the spectacle of a world so full of misery that we are compelled to resort, as Dean Mansel was, to some hypothesis in order to explain it, which strikes at the root of theological morality, and yet we deliberately set to work to make matters worse by teaching all our young girls to sing! Can anything be more inscrutable? We do not construct ships or fire-places out of paper, we do not make cannon out of wood, or write with milk, or build houses with straw. And why? Solely because such materials are obviously unsuited to the required purposes. Then why, in the name of all that is rational, teach girls to sing who have no voices, and thus help to swell this wave of social calamity? Does it give them any insight into good music? Certainly not. Does it make them more agreeable to society? Wholly the reverse. Does it aid their prospects in life? We greatly doubt it, as not many men can be found who, like Sokratês, marry for the very purpose of being tried. Is there any value in singing lessons as educational instruments by means of which the mental faculties can be developed in harmonious relation to each other? None, surely, which could not be attained by other means reflecting less painfully upon others. Why, then, is the superstition kept alive? There is but one reply: Because it is a superstition. But cannot this Baal-worship be overthrown? We believe that it can, and this with the most delightful and beneficial results. Our cure for it is the placing of stringed instruments in the hands of a certain proportion at least of the daughters of every family. First, what would be the effect of this? It would stop the unvoiced songstresses, and therefore an immense deal of the bad singing. Next, it would enable the members of a family to combine for the purposes of concerted music, and thus open up to them a source of pleasure of which few men and far fewer women have now any conception. There is far more reason for every girl being taught to play than being taught to sing. In the former case the instrument, being made by man, can be ensured as good. There are no pianos or violins evolved by natural or supernatural processes upon which men and women are bound to play, whether good or bad. But as many, most, indeed, voices are bad, if every one is taught to sing, a vast number of bad instruments are set in motion, and this can only result in much bad music. No trouble of this kind is to be feared when good instruments, as in the case we advocate, are within every one's reach. How many girls or women know anything about good music, about the great works of the great masters? How many know even what a quartett is? We do not mean to say men usually know more; but men are not usually taught music. All girls are. Do they, as a matter of fact know much about it or care much about it? Most emphatically, no. The great works are practically unknown to them—the great works of an art over which they spend a very large proportion of the time devoted to their education, and, subsequently, of their lives. What should we say if any one learned painting and had no idea that there was such a picture as Raffaelle's Transfiguration, or Rubens' Descent from the Cross, or Titian's Assumption, or the Madonna di San Sisto or the Soult Murillo—or a thousand fine works which we all know, even though a picture, unlike music, can only be in one place at one time? Yet thus it is with most women. Surely there must be something wrong about a method which produces such results. And we English are the very people who ought to lead the reform. There never was a nation which contained so many large families, and when we reflect that the members of these immense households are divided after dinner into two sections, the one—we speak with all respect—singing badly in the drawing-room, the other playing at billiards with about equal skill in some neighbouring or more distant haunt, there surely is some food for reflection. How vastly is the pleasure derived from the contemplation of works of art increased by acquaintance with them and their authors, and who does not enjoy Hamlet, the Messiah or the Elijah better for knowing Shakspeare, Händel and Mendelssohn well? If girls were taught stringed instruments, they would acquire this knowledge.

Next, why should not girls play stringed instruments? It cannot be said so much that there is a prejudice against it, as that it has been little thought of. Those who say that it is ungraceful can have no idea of what beauty in motion is. The position of the hand on the bow is one of singular beauty, the movement of the bow arm may be as full of grace as any movement of which we have any knowledge, nor is there a single posture involved in the holding of the instrument which need be otherwise than entirely graceful. The attitude of a woman playing the violin is far more picturesque than of one playing the piano, where the hands appear at right angles to the body. Considerations of this nature are not altogether to be neglected, but women may be assured that if they appear ungraceful in playing the violin, it is not the fault of the instrument. We could easily illustrate this by an appeal which which would entirely bear us out, but we might hardly be forgiven for trespassing beyond the conventional limits of criticism. Persons urging this argument of alleged ungracefulness in ordinary conversation think it funny to put their head on one side and saw with their shoulders, arms and elbows in a manner which no more represents a well taught violin player than the antics of a clown represent the graces of a finished dancer. If we look all the commonplaces on this subject well in the face, they disappear. They are all more or less "idols of the market-place." The movements and attitude of the violin player may be made in the highest degree graceful, while the delicate organization of women, the predominance in them of the emotions, instead of the reason, as in ourselves, and the superior delicacy of their hands, combine to render them far more fitted than men for becoming fine stringed-instrument players. How can lads who row, and play at fives, and cricket, and fifty other games which tend to make the hand coarse, expect to retain that exquisite nervous sensibility in it which violin playing demands? People are apt to forget, too, that the form of the violin is one of extraordinary beauty. The human body itself—that consummation of all beautiful forms—hardly presents a greater number of lines of beauty than the violin. The convolutions of the scroll, the fall of the neck, the graceful swell of the shoulders, the elegance of the curves in the waist, and the rich rounded outline of the lower part of the instrument, are marvels of beauty to those who have learned how to appreciate such lines—we are speaking, of course, of the finest models. And a beautiful line is a very beautiful

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object. Some of our readers may recollect a story which has come down to us from the Greeks, telling how a great Athenian sculptor, visiting a fellow artist and finding him absent, chalked a line on his wall—one of the lines of the human form—in token of his visit. On his return, the absent man knew that there was but one hand in Athens which could produce such a line, and he, in his turn, visiting his friend, whom he also found absent, drew the line which naturally follows that previously drawn, and each recognized the other by a touch which, in all arts, marks the master hand.

This subject is one which it is obviously impossible to treat otherwise than most superficially within the space—already too large, we fear, for the patience of our readers—we can afford for it, even were it not far more suitable for the columns of a magazine than for those of a newspaper. But it is one in which we are all more or less directly interested, and upon which many of us may be called on to take some action one of these days in the education of others.

The subject treated by Mr. Parson in his lecture of Friday evening at the Temperance Hall, viz., Honest Scepticism, opens such a wide field for reflection that we can only glance at one or two of the points to which he referred. As our remarks will presuppose the presence of the reader at the lecture, they will not be followed by very many, for the audience was small, and it is wholly impossible for us at this period of the week to give a perfect epitome of the lecturer's arguments or reflections.

In speaking of J. S. Mill's views on Nature or Natural Theology, it would have been well had Mr. Parson given the whole of them—or, perhaps rather, the complement to the side of them which he exhibited. This side, taken by itself, would have justified Mr. Parson in speaking of the "malevolent" character of the power or machinery—call it as we may—which he said Mill saw in nature. He quoted, if we remember rightly, from two of Mill's posthumous essays, from one entitled Nature, and from one entitled Attributes which constitutes Part II of the essays on Theism. The passage from the first, the truth of which he did not dispute, exhibits what Mill calls "the perfect and absolute recklessness" of the cosmic forces in their relation to man. The second, upon which he expressed no opinion, deals with the difficulty, in view of the results which we see under our own eyes, of believing that the happiness of sentient beings was the motive of the Deity in creating them. But, had Mr. Parson turned over the page which contains this last passage he would have found the following: —"These, then, are the net results of Natural Theology on the question of the divine attributes. A Being of great but limited power, how or by what limited we cannot even conjecture; of great, and perhaps unlimited intelligence, but perhaps also, more narrowly limited than his power: *who desires and pays some regard to, the happiness of his creatures*, but who seems to have other motives of action which he cares more for, and who can hardly be supposed to have created the universe for that purpose alone. Such is the Deity which Natural Religion points to, and any idea of God more captivating than this comes only from human wishes, or from the teaching of either real or imaginary Revelation." In his preface to the fourth Edition of his Limits of Religious Thought, Dean Mansel has a passage which is a near parallel to this as regards the facts, (though a still nearer parallel to the passage from Mill's essay on Nature quoted by Mr. Parson) but which deals with the nature of that morality in the Deity which the facts reveal. To save the trouble of reference we will give the passage.

"It is a fact which experience forces upon us, and which it is useless, were it possible, to disguise, that the representation of God after the model of the highest human morality which we are capable of conceiving, is not sufficient to account for all the phenomena exhibited by the course of his natural Providence. The infliction of physical suffering, the permission of moral evil, the adversity of the good, the prosperity of the wicked, the crimes of the guilty involving the misery of the innocent, the tardy appearance and partial distribution of moral and religious knowledge in the world—these are facts which no doubt are reconcilable, we know not how, with the Infinite Goodness of God, but which certainly are not to be explained on the supposition that its sole and sufficient type is to be found in the finite goodness of man."

Now, as Mansel says, the fundamental property of our knowledge of God, however we may be assisted by revelation, is, that, owing to the constitution of our minds, we do not and cannot know him as he is in himself. It is obvious, therefore, that we must try to discover him as much as possible in his works. Mill made this attempt, and summed up his conclusions in the passage we have given. But the passage which Mr. Parson gave was only the summation of the figures on one side. Mill, however, struck the balance of the two sides, and pronounced his decision, in the passage which *we* have quoted. Why did not Mr. Parson give this passage? It is on the very next page to an extract which he read aloud, so that he must have known of its existence. Now, we shall not say one word with regard to his motive for suppressing this passage, because we are entirely convinced from his manner yesterday evening, and from much that he said, that he is wholly incapable of any *conscious* dishonesty in argument. We would simply ask him why he did so.

After reading these passages, and admitting the truth of the first, Mr. Parson said that Christianity was in no way chargeable with these mysterious and dreadful facts. Most assuredly it is not. The difficulty, so great to earnest-minded men, is to reconcile this cold, cruel, inexorable Nature with the beautiful character of a loving father. This is the real trial of faith. This it is which makes strong men cry out like children. But Mr. Parson entirely missed or passed it by.

When Mr. Parson came to Descartes, he did him far less than justice. Instead of representing him as a man so justly dissatisfied with the then general condition of knowledge, or what men esteemed such, that he set himself to work to extirpate from his mind every thing he could not verify, in order to raise a structure of true knowledge, he represented him as a man who did this almost in wanton scepticism. Did Mr. Parson reflect on the age in which Descartes lived? Bacon is a kind of intellectual contemporary of Descartes, making due allowance for the fact that the great intellectual tidal wave which swept over Europe in the 17th century, visited England and produced its effects there fully thirty years earlier than it affected France. And in what frame of mind did Bacon return from Cambridge, even at sixteen years of age, after a residence there of three years? He brought with him "a profound contempt for the course of study pursued there, a fixed conviction that the system of academic education in England was radically vicious, a just scorn for the trifles on which the followers of Aristotle had wasted their powers, and no great reverence for Aristotle himself." If Descartes was the 'prince of sceptics,' he not only had every right to be so in such an age, but ought to be held in highest reverence as such. He fell into great errors, but it would be as just to blame him for them as to blame Columbus for thinking that he had arrived in India when he made the West Indies. Yet what impression about Descartes is left on the mind of Mr. Parson's listeners?

Mr. Parson was not a whit more really just to Darwin than to the two great men to whom we have referred. We do not say he did not wish to be so. He could not withhold homage from the man,—for Darwin is the Newton of Natural History—but he put the whole question between Darwin and the school which he has displaced, upon a very insufficient issue. That issue is one between the theory of special creation and that of evolution:—the question of the descent of man is a mere corollary of the main proposition, enormous as are the results which flow from it. Mr. Parson showed himself far above any desire to raise the stupid conventional laugh by the equally stupid conventional process of referring to man's humble ancestry with the profound ignorance of Darwin's reasoning, or even conclusions, which ordinarily attends it. But he was manifestly unable to look Darwin's position fairly in the face, and left on the mind of those of his audience who did not know better, a kind of warning against accepting Darwin's views, rather than an encouragement to enlarge the sphere of their knowledge by at all events mastering them. Thousands of people take Darwin's name in their mouth

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the greater part to abuse him and show their ignorance of his works. But very few have mastered them, and of course there is meanwhile the same outcry about them as there was against the Copernican and Newtonian philosophy. The cases are precisely similar, as are the reasons for the outcry.

We have made these few remarks upon Mr. Parson's lecture, because there was much of excellent matter in it, and his sincerity and earnestness of purpose were manifest throughout every line of it. If we were to refer to all in which we agreed with him, we should have troubled our readers to twice the extent.

We find the following in an American newspaper.

Washington society is stirred to its depths because the Japanese Minister's wife has a little margin of exquisite native embroidary about one of her dresses that cannot be duplicated for money. She cannot understand the bitter words spoken by the other ladies, but she sees their envy in their looks, and is made just as happy.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

The *Akebono Shimbun* has heard that the engagements of foreigners connected with the Railway Department will not be renewed at their termination.

Kuroda, *sangi* and Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Army, was appointed Ambassador-Plenipotentiary to Corea on the 9th instant.

A walking match took place yesterday morning on the Tokaido for a prize of $55 which created some little excitement in the locality selected. Some fifteen athletes competed, the start being made from Yedo (Railway Station) at 11 a.m. under most favourable circumstances. We are unable to distinguish the winner at this moment as victory is claimed by the friends of Messrs. Hohnholz and C. Esdale, who arrived at the "Railway House" Yokohama, almost simultaneously, in 2 h. 55½ m. It is probable, we learn, that the match will be repeated. (Mr. Esdale has since been declared winner.)

The *Hôchi Shimbun* publishes a translation of a paragraph having reference to the recent case of shooting a policeman, which appeared in the *Herald* on the 9th untant and adds a translation of the following letter from one of the gentlemen indicated by it. "The reference in the columns "of your paper to the occurrence of last Sunday contains so "many mis-statements that I write to tell you they are "untrue, and send you with my letter a Japanese translation. "I trust you will see the propriety of retracting your false "report; but, if you should decline to do so, I shall feel com- "pelled to bring an action against you for the vindication of "my character."

The *Hôchi Shimbun* promises to publish a more minute description of the incident in its next issue.

Coarsely executed photographs of their Imperial Majesties are now on sale in Yokohama and Yedo at a low price, the business being carried on, ostensibly at least, by a Chinaman. The likeness is reasonably good in that of the Mikado, but the pleasing features of his graceful consort have met with, but scant justice at the hands of the artist. There may be State reasons for withholding from a people the portrait of their Sovereign, but as curiosity on this point is peremptory something will surely be attempted to satisfy it. The photographer has in this case taken his revenge.

Arrangements for renewing mining at Takashima have been made, and we believe that the gangs were set to work on Friday morning last.

The Riogoku Bridge, says the *Choya Shimbun*, having been repaired was opened on Saturday for traffic. The cost of its rebuilding is said to be 5,300 *yen*.

The *Hochi Shimbun* tells us that Kuroda, the special envoy to Corea, will leave the Capital on his mission on or about the 18th instant. Another newspaper says he has already left.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* expresses its surprise at learning that fifty of the officials of the *Genro-in* should have received their *congé* although the buildings for this Assembly so closely approach completion.

We learn from a Japanese newspaper that it is intended to extend the telegraph lines to each *Kencho* in Japan. This is to be done with all possible despatch.

A meeting of the nobility is reported by the *Hochi Shimbun* to have taken place at their Club (the "*Kuadzoku Kuaikuan*") on Saturday morning. It is presumed that the expediency of a Corean expedition formed the subject of their discussion.

A telegram from London received on Tuesday announces the death of Mr. Charles Stewart, whose long association with the Oriental Bank, latterly as its Managing Director, is a fact familiarly known to all residents in the East of the last and present generation. Mr. Stewart died at Bahia, whither he had gone to avoid the severity of the winter months in England.

An entertainment was given on Monday night at the Gaiety Theatre by Mr. J. R. Black, part of the proceeds of which will be devoted to the newly formed St. Andrew's Society of Japan. It consisted of a narrative of the adventures of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" in the Rising of 1745, illustrated by Jacobite songs. This entertainment is new to the greater part of the present generation of the residents of this place, and derives its chief charm from the admirable manner in which Mr. Black enters into the spirit of the Stuart cause and times, and in which he declaims and sings the Scotch music associated with them. Nor can it be doubted that this music has great merit. It came from and went to the hearts of the Scotch people, and added to the romantic interest of a cause not the less attractive to its partisans that it was a cause of rebellion and unconstitutional government.

The house was not so well filled as must have been desired, but this had no effect upon the spirit with which Mr. Black approached and discharged his task. His singing retains much of the charm which it has always possessed, and to which we have often paid warm and sincere tributes, and he stirred many varied emotions in his audience as he passed from the songs inspired by the early hopes of the Stuart partisans to those which record the abandonment of those hopes. The narrative part of the entertainment might perhaps be lightened with some advantage, but those who found it somewhat heavy may fairly be reminded that the enterprise which Mr. Black undertakes in this musical lecture is intended to be, and certainly is, instructive as well as entertaining. Viewed in either light it cannot but possess attractions for all who are fond of romantic history, and those beautiful efforts of the imagination by which its movement is illustrated.

It is rumoured that Kuroda *Sanghi*, who has been appointed envoy to Corea, will start thither about the 20th inst.—(*Hochi Shimbun.*)

Great activity, we hear, is exhibited in the sail and rigging departments of the *Kaigunsho*, in making preparations for the fitting-out of ships for sea.

Yamagata, Ôyama, Migoshi and a few others were entertained at dinner by His Majesty at the Kunaisho on the 12th instant.

The *Hochi Shimbun* of Wednesday gives its promised version of the shooting incident. The party of sportsmen, it relates, was accosted on the day in question by a police constable, who demanded their shooting permit. Obtaining no reply from them he concluded that they did not possess one, and warned them against shooting. They appeared to understand him, and were, as he thought, about to return when one of them fired. Three policemen then interposed and intimated that at the risk of their lives they would prevent further shots. The sportsmen proceeded to Shimasa hara in the neighbourhood, where a shot, discharged in the direction of the constables, struck one of them, wounding him in two places. The sportsmen then essayed to escape, but being followed by a large body of police were overtaken at the Shinagawa Station,

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Here they admitted their offence and the circumstance was communicated to the higher officials. The written statement of the foreigners alleges that they possessed authority to shoot from Kido and Itagaki. But their attempt to do so is clearly a violation of our laws, and we are informed that if the Government permits it to pass without punishment the police-officers will resign their office.

The foregoing is a relation of the incident by our correspondent. If it be true—and it is corroborated by the report printed in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on the 10th instant—we cannot be deemed guilty of slander. The slander rests with others.

The fires in Yedo on Sunday night were, we are told by the *Hôchi Shimbun*, unusually numerous,. The number of houses burnt in the Yoshiwarra district is now known to be about 600. Several policemen and firemen were wounded, but none, happily, are reported missing. A slight fire occurred in the residence of a foreign lady in the Kobusho but was soon extinguished.

At the yearly assemblage of poets to be held on the 18th January next year, the subject chosen for treatment is "The View of a Mountain in the New Year." The prize poem will be presented the Emperor.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says that its Assistant-editor was summoned for examination to the Saibansho on the 14th instant.

It is rumoured that the officials who are to accompany Kuroda to Corea were nominated on the 13th instant.

The hearing of the case of Captain Roper against the Mitsu Bishi Company, has been again postponed. It will be resumed on Wednesday next, 22nd, instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that a "Free Speech Society" has been organised in Yedo by a Dr. Ford, the first meeting of which was fixed to take place yesterday evening at Tzukiji. The meeting was to have been held under the presidency of the Honourable Mr. Bingham, American Minister. Future meetings will be held on each Thursday.

We announce with regret the decease of Mr. J. C. Hawes, late Consul for the United States at Hakodate, of chest disease. Mr. Hawes (who leaves behind him many friends to deplore his loss), arrived in Yokohama a few weeks since in the hope of escaping the consequences of the extreme winter climate of Yeso.

A building which belonged to the Army Department at Honjo, Yedo was destroyed by fire on the 15th instant.

The following Notification has been issued by the Minister of the Interior.

To *Kuchô* and *Kochô*, of the various Divisions (of this *Fu*) both in town and country.

An order having been received from the Office of the Imperial Household to the effect that in the matter of admission to the Gardens of Fukiagé and Hamagoten, these gardens will be closed to the public on the 23rd and 25th instant, and during the whole of the 1st month of the ensuing year, you will notify this without exception to all Government officials and nobles in the various Divisions.

(Signed) Ôkubô Ichiwô,
Chiji of Tôkiô Fu.

December 14th, 1875.

The brother of the King of the Loo-choo Islands and several of his *suite* were entertained at dinner by His Majesty the Mikado at the garden of Fukiage on the 16th instant.

The *Akebono Shimbun* tells us that Shimadzu Saburô had the honour of taking wine with the Mikado on the 15th instant.

By the fire which occurred at Honjio, Yedo, on Thursday night, one hundred and thirty dwelling houses and shops were burnt to the ground.—*Hochi Shimbun.*

Six large breech-loading guns have been recently purchased on Government account and arrived simultaneously with the 30,000 stand of arms already referred to. They are understood to be of Krupp's manufacture.

COREA.

IT may be doubted whether the Japanese Government, in sending a small squadron to Corea, is animated exclusively by the idea of exacting reparation for the late outrage perpetrated by the Coreans upon the *Unyokan*. Of course, this is the proximate cause of the expedition, though the outrage was promptly purnished, and the insult avenged upon those who offered it. The gibes, too, of the Coreans, which seem to have been blown across the water from time to time during the past four years, have produced a strong feeling of irritation among the Satsuma men, who, though practical enough to see that no substantial advantage can be gained by a Corean war, are yet impatient of insults which they have hitherto been accustomed to chastize with their swords. Their loyalty to the Empire has always been proverbial, the part they took in bringing about the Restoration has always been gratefully acknowledged, and they are in no humour to pass over impertinencies offered to their Imperial Master by a people whose civilization, pretensions and prowess they regard with something of disdain. The rumoured, if not notorious, discontent among the *samurai* may also have its share in a project which will occupy their attention and perhaps demand their services. Their menaced pensions or hereditary allowances, the difficulty of finding congenial, or, indeed, any employment in the ranks of the middle classes, the poverty of the country and the dulness of trade, all combine to make them restless and anxious, and prompt them to seek in foreign service, possibly in the occupation of foreign territory, a subsistence which is threatened from so many quarters.

Yet, behind these various motives for sending an expedition to Corea, the Government is said to be impelled by one which, though possibly mixed in its character, has a side to it calculated to enlist the sympathy of foreigners. It is said that Japan desires to represent to Corea the vast advantages she herself has derived from foreign intercourse, and to warn her of the dangers attaching to a policy which will eventually be disastrous in exact proportion to the length of time it is persevered in. Nor are the Japanese unfitting missionaries of such a cause. They have vividly in their minds the troubles and misfortunes which came upon them in consequence of doing very much what the Coreans are now doing. It is perhaps no cause of fair reproach to them that they did not see the inevitable and meet it in time. But they are excellent representatives of the misfortunes which attend a short-sighted policy at a time when great changes are at hand, and of the long protraction of troubles which sound statesmanship at the critical time might have greatly reduced both in extent and duration. They may fairly claim, too, to have derived great benefits from foreign intercourse. True, it has brought upon them perplexities which certainly do not diminish as their connexion with us becomes more intimate, and dark as matters have looked any time during the past three years, they look darker now. Trade is in a terrible condition, the treasury is low, the *samurai* are discontented, the farmers and peasants grievously overtaxed, and the very enterprise itself which is to carry these warnings to Corea promises to lead the Government into certain expense and to possible dangers more formidable still. Yet the Japanese have surely been benefited on the whole by their foreign intercourse. They have assumed a position in the world, and if it is more humble relatively to the European nations than they would gladly have found it, it is far more real than the visionary one in which they were taught to exult in former days. They

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no longer consist of fragments of population easily stirred against each other, absorbed by local interests, dominated by local tyrants, and animated by local ambitions. They form a united and fairly compact people, interested in everything done by the Central Government, and even in what transpires in the larger world external to the Empire. The horizon of their knowledge has been greatly extended. In one capacity or another their children, at all events those of the middle classes, have far more prospect of advancement than formerly. The superior education given to them will, whatever its immediate drawbacks—and these are greater than is commonly imagined—force them into prominence some time hence. As civil engineers, secretaries or consuls abroad, officers of the navy or army, authors or translators, the whole scope and potentiality of their careers has been enlarged. Whatever may have been the cost of the contact with foreign nations—and it has been heavy—the balance is greatly in favour of Japan, and she knows it.

It is said that she desires to make representations to this effect to Corea, and to warn her of the danger of trying to maintain her old attitude towards the rest of the world. Of course, this, if effectual, would place her in the position of a new missionary of progress, bent on introducing the faith to which she herself has only been recently converted. It would indeed be a curious incident in the world's history should the attempt prove successful—the last made convert becoming the leading propagandist. But the experience of Japan is fresh and real on these points, no bashfulness will stand in her way, and it is far from impossible that her representations may have some effect in the desired direction. The Government, which ought be fairly informed through its agents at Tsushima, is said to be confident that there will be no war, though the movement in the arsenals seems to show that preparations are being made for any demonstration of force which may unexpectedly be necessary. It is possible that the Coreans will listen to Japan where they would not listen to Europeans, and that they may accept assurances, both with regard to the nature of European intercourse and the benefits derivable from it, which they would not for a moment regard as sincere from those whom they think too much interested to tell the truth. The position is a curious one. No safe forecast can be made of its issue, but we have good reasons for thinking that the Japanese at least have no apprehension whatever that the steps they are taking will lead them into war.

PATENT LAW IN JAPAN.

WE casually learn from a home-letter, that an attempt is about to be made by an association of inventors and patentees to establish the principle of International Patent Law throughout the world, and that in one of its privately-circulated prospectuses, Japan is specially indicated as a country whence danger to the manufacturing interests of Europe is to be apprehended. The inventors and patentees complain that, not content with the preparation of factitious drugs and articles of daily consumption, its natives unscrupulously appropriate the pet offspring of more ingenious brains, and imitate them more or less successfully to such a degree as to exclude the real article from all chance of sale; but also that by reason of the cheapness of material in this country, the low price of labour, the absence of any royalty, and the cheapness of freight to other markets, it is not only possible, but extremely probable that such wares may compete disastrously with the genuine in China and elsewhere. The same arguments have been instanced frequently in the cases of Belgium and Frankfort wares, and although as yet the vast resources and machinery of British manufacturers have maintained their position both on the European continent and in trans-oceanic markets so far as to show moderately fair returns, yet, day by day, as continental competition increases, and the home struggle between the relative claims of imperilled Capital and exacting Labour waxes fiercer, very trivial circumstances will so influence the commercial equation as to convert its *plus* into *minus*—especially where manufacturers have expended fortunes in acquiring patent rights, and subsequently discover the anticipated profit which was to have reimbursed the payment to the inventor to have utterly vanished, in consequence of infringement or piracy by others.

From her peculiar position with regard to the mercantile world, which had indulged fond but delusive hope of remunerative traffic with her inhabitants, Japan has become a moderately important unit in its calculations, and the serious losses of exporting firms naturally cause them to look with distrust and disquiet on aspects which seem to threaten further absorption of floating capital and possible sacrifices of speculative ventures. Tardy as Japan has been in her concessions, and unyielding as is the dead weight her officials oppose to the endeavours of Foreign Ministers to obtain what are only reasonable requirements by their countrymen, it may be well to state the question from a native stand-point.

The position taken by the Japanese to whom we have put the matter appears to be this:—"Our government "should take care of the interests of its own subjects, grant- "ing to them sundry privileges and protection, and receiv- "ing of them in return their services or various direct or "indirect contributions towards its support. Foreigners "resident in its Treaty Ports contribute neither, and but "grudgingly pay the duties and rents agreed on by their "Ministers. Why should we grant them privileges when "doing so entails disadvantages on our people, for whose "benefit and not for that of foreigners, we aim to legis- "late? If we can compete with foreigners, so much "the better for our country. If there is moral dishonesty "in doing so, how is it that Englishmen superintend our "engineering works at the 'Kogakurio,' and teach our "people what is worth imitating in Europe and America "and how to imitate it?"

The same arguments will apply to every country in the world; but the number of Western Powers which has refused to grant reasonable rights to inventors has become small and is rapidly becoming less. It is reasonable that there should be limitations of time in which an inventor shall enjoy the fruits of his thought and labour, so that he shall not aggrandize himself at the cost of national prosperity; but is it reasonable or just that his skill and genius shall go unrewarded and unhonoured? Mr. MacFie and others of the capitalists have sought in vain to establish this absurdity in England: and in countries where Brain-Slave-trade is legalised by the absence of Patent Law, the spirit of improvement appears to die out slowly; for those who can best develop the riches of their native soil, or add to the wealth and comfort of their countrymen, seek other shores wherein they may obtain the rewards they earn, but which at home are ungratefully refused to them. In England, only recently, a patent has been obtained for an article of Japanese invention, from which its originator will receive a fractional profit from the English manufacturer. Under present circumstances, no foreigner whose skill is pirated by Japanese can obtain a cent; and hence, more than one idea of the greatest utility to the people of this nation, is suffered to lie dormant by its possessor. If, at the revision of the treaties, His Majesty's Government provides for the protection of foreign and domestic inventors by the enactment of some such law as that which ensures literary copyright, facile of attainment, liberal in principle and yet of such a nature as to hinder monopoly, the satisfaction of the foreign element might induce concessions of a nature extremely gratifying to Japan. In liberally dealing with this subject in advance of external representation, the Mikado's Government would gain respect for itself, whilst, under present circumstances, it would be, in no inconsiderable degree, the richer for the fees paid into its Treasury. If needs be, let it regulate the limit of time, and the limit of profit or amount of royalty to be paid for both native and foreign inventions, and it may depend that not only will it be

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acting a wise part in the premises alone, but that such action will have the effect of attracting to this country far-sighted enterprising men, prepared with the capital she needs to develop her industrial resources, ready to employ profitably her redundant population, and, affording them increased happiness and comfort, spread contentment throughout this Empire, by means of the Arts of Peace. The foreign capitalist would find in this end of Earth good use for his wealth; and, bringing with him skilled artisans, lighten the home labour market. Knowledge creating demand, and demand requiring supply, constantly extended by use, the Ruler of this country may, if he so will, see attracted hither the class of men solicited, yet sought for in vain, by other young and enterprising lands. All that is required is judicious and reasonable concession to effect this.

"WEREID SPECIFICA."

(From a Yedo Correspondent.)

POPULAR as this sign appears to be with native druggists both in town and country, its recurrence irresistibly recalls to one's mind the story of the man who had acquired so strong a habit of lying as only to tell the truth by accident. Prone as more civilized nations are to quack themselves, the Japanese have long possessed ample opportunity to that end, in their Pill of Long Life, Golden Remedies, and the other choice preparations prescribed in their traditional Pharmacopœia, referred to in the dainty sketches of *Our Neighbourhood* which have graced these columns. But with the Deluge which succeeded the Shogun, came pouring on the land a fresh tide of charlatanry; one wave of which, under pretence of washing away false custom and bearing on the healing art, has inquestionably been the cause of harm and hurt to thousands. Deadly drugs, exhibited in pleasant vehicles, have been popularised; Aconite, mingled with chloroform and rose-water, sends people to their graves under the guise of "Neuraline," whilst the homely peppermint masks the prussic acid which constitutes the potency of "Chlorodyne." But as in every depth there is a lower depth still, so the danger already incurred by putting dangerous medicinal preparations in the hands of inexperienced persons, is frightfully enhanced when local imitations of those medicines are vamped up by unscrupulous imitators, and Forgery lends its aid to dupe the ignorant and aggrandize the thief.

The large sale of such patent medicines may fairly be regarded as indicating appreciation of the merits of the genuine preparations and the existence of a demand only to be legitimately satisfied under the conditions that they be properly and judiciously resorted to; and that their chief virtues, beneficial within certain limits, but pernicious and dangerous if taken in excess, be not tampered with. But in Tokio we find that they are; and that the Japanese authorities profess themselves powerless to stop the fraudulent practice, or to hinder the forgery of the very Government stamp which gives the fabricated compound its fictitious value. A pretty howl would go up from the native press if I chose to return the compliment and produce *Kinsats* and Postal Stamps on my own account. Mr. Rogers, who had trouble some time back at the U.S. Consulate anent some experiments in the former art, may reasonably complain of non-reciprocity, so long as the Tokei Engraving Company is allowed to forge English Revenue Stamps unpunished.

I recently have had certain specimens of drugs procured in Yedo examined, with the following result:—that out of twenty—one alone was genuine, and even that solitary instance was open to doubt. Of three samples of Creosote all were spurious; being coloured carbolic acid; laudanum was represented in one sample by Tincture of Cardamoms, and in six others by Tincture of Rhubarb —(I wonder whether for Rhei: Tinct: Co: the soporific could have been substituted—I shouldn't be surprised) —Santonine, was found to contain 17 per cent of lime— (nice stuff to put into a baby's stomach). Iodide of Potassium, wherewith the Japanese doctors have astonished themselves in virulent syphilitic cases, is represented by doctored Bromide, and as to the sheet anchor in fever cases —Quinine, so many wretched preparations of the Cinchona Bark crop up, that it is almost hopeless to attempt to obtain a pure article of a native vendor; and indeed, I learn that one Yedo physician has given up the attempt to get prescriptions made up in the capital. I have more than once called attention to this, especially upon the 14th August last, and now would again urge the government to take steps to repress this nefarious practice of using adulterated drugs, and refuse to sanction the appointment of Death as a Dispenser.

The commercial effects of this importation and preparation of spurious drugs cannot easily be described. "It is impossible to sell genuine articles," say merchants and chemists who have for years carried on honourably the business of importing them. Goods imported direct from such houses as Howard; Evans, Lescher and Evans; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.; G. Curling; Drew, and Barron; Morson; Davenport, of London, or Redington & Co. of San Francisco Coffin or Aspinwall of New York, cumber their godowns. The Japanese do not import such wares themselves; but as they don't buy them, and yet apparently possess them for sale, the only remaining inference is that they are either stolen—or manufactured. Four huge glass jars of Keating's Anthelmintic Bonbons decorate the shelves of a worthy near Mita Shinagawa, and similar medicinal confections with labels bearing the name of that noted cough-curer have actually been hawked round for sale to Yokohama chemists by enterprising aborigines. How did they come by them? It is hardly reasonable to suppose that the losses submitted to by druggists in the commercial centres of the country enable Japanese to resell to importers.

It thus happens that at present consumers in Japan possess no guarantee that goods bearing any well known British trade mark are the real productions of the maker from whom they purport to emanate. It matters very little to Europeans that the last vile alcoholic concoction produced for sale as Champagne bears a facsimile of the signature of T. J. Waters, in humble imitation of the Jules Mumm *etiquette*, that the choicest productions of the happily defunct Hongkong Distillery are now replaced by abominations of viler character bearing its name on smartly coloured labels; but it does affect them seriously when they are called upon to run the chance of being sickened by factitious quinine, bearing the name of Howard, but really consisting of preparations of salacine, cinchoidine, or in some cases compounded of unknown ingredients resembling it only in appearance, which, I regret to say, have been largely imported from various parts of the continent. The difference between eighteen pence and eight shillings a pound is considerable, so that the enterprising imitators who trade on suffering, and in a price list before me not only proffer Pickpurse and Cully's Imitation Quinine, but in a following page undertake to "furnish "labels and capsules to any required design" have doubtless been the means of affording good profits to their local correspondents, although Japanese admirers follow so closely on the track of their exemplars as to materially interfere with their gains of late.

Concerning quinine; an excellent article for illustration consists of a specimen which bears a medal having upon it the profile of Napoleon the Third, with a figure on the reverse showering garlands, professedly bestowed by a Société d'Encouragement. This is one of the Produits Chimiques, issuing from the Fabrication de Sulfate de Quinine, Paris. It is "fabricated," to all intents and purposes. Analytical examination shows it not to contain the faintest trace either of quinine, quinida, cinchonia, or cinchonidia. It is not salicine or caffein. What it is, baffles the analyst. It is a vegetable substance, which leaves on burning 12 per cent of siliceous ash insoluble in aqua regia. The identical substance also appears in bottles bearing the name of Howard and Sons, of Stratford, whose reputation affords the amplest opportunity for profitable rascality. Thus it happens, that now in Japan markets the genuine Howard Quinine is practically unsaleable, worthless wares having been palmed off under cover of the excellence of theirs, until a renowned brand has unjustly acquired an undeserved reputation for inferiority of quality, and the genuine article has positively been condemned by an ignorant inspector.

Another subject of adulteration, which I have noticed is Copaiba. This is eked out by adding nine parts Castor oil to one part of the genuine Balsam, for which a brisk demand

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exists. I have no doubt that Messrs. Geo. Curling & Co. sold the articles separately, though the Japanese don't. Certainly, it is unlikely, too, that other firms mix bromide of potassium—value 2/ per lb.—with iodide—value 12/—before exporting it.

It is difficult to suggest what should be done under these circumstances. In view of the fact that Germany and France are adepts in the manufacture and exportation of such wares—the proposal of an association of German physicians, affiliated to a dispensary exclusively furnished with German drugs, which shall sedulously analyze all other wares except its own which may hereafter come to this market has rather too much about it of the air of Satan reproving sin. As for the appointment of analytical inspectors by Government:—since that body has been deaf as the adder to Mr. Consul Robertson's suggestion of Health Inspectors for the prevention of selling unwholesome food in the public markets, it is little to be hoped that they would incur the expense of appointing properly qualified men to fulfil the delicate duties of such posts. They have indeed so-called analysts; and if these were really honest, there would be a chance of livelihood for fair traders, instead of their having to mourn the presence of $30,000 or $40,000 worth of medicines in one godown—to say nothing of dyes and drugs used in the arts. But the working of the new system, which began in October, two months after our last article on this subject, is shewn by the answer of a Japanese chemist to the enquiry as to what he would do if the native examining official determined that his goods were bad, and he found he would suffer a loss—"I should give him a small fee, and it would be *all right*."

In the natural order of things Incompetency gets wedded to Rascality. It would be interesting to know in how many instances at the Custom House spurious articles have been declared genuine, and been taken over by the Japanese Government at one hundred times their value: whether Bromide of potassium, for instance, worth 3/ a pound, was impounded at 25/; whether any fictitious quinine has been purchased in like manner, with a few dozens of (cider) champagne to wash it down with: how the Custom House unloaded itself of these articles, and if, after their sale, an ukase appeared forbidding the unfortunate purchasers to retail them? It would also be desirable to know if so-called analysis is compulsory at the *Seisha*, and a nice little levy of two per cent on the value of the goods purchased then made upon the purchaser; to know how often ignorant and arbitrary decisions have condemned perfectly pure articles, and thus entailed needless and aggravating law-suits? Knowing these things thoroughly, one would be able to estimate accurately the worth of native analytical research.

If it be determined to employ foreign chemical aid, let it not be sought from any person connected with the business—ostensibly or secretly—who shall have a power of condemning other's goods, to the exclusion of drugs not imported by his firm. If Adulteration's artful aid is to detected by a Government analyst of foreign birth and education, let care be taken that he be sworn to discharge his duty faithfully, according to the shining example of Letheby & Hassall, and that confiscation not only fall upon the importer of worthless drugs, but punishment on the mercenary wretches who instigate their importation and imperil their countrymen's health and life for the sake a little extra gain. It is they who are to blame: and also the astute native chemists, who, lowering and admixing standard drugs, in accordance with their newly learned Alligation, pit their cunning against popular ignorance—and win.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 5th December, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c	$6,289.01
Merchandise, &c	$ 449.11
Total	$6,738.12

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c	$7,025.63
Marchandise, &c	$ 720.35
Total	$7,765.98

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

(THE COREAN EXPEDITION.)

(Hochi Shimbun.)

We do not deem it necessary to discuss further the *pros* and *cons* of a Corean expedition. Our business is now to watch the proceedings of the Government, and Mr. Kuroda who has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Corea. The Japanese have been led astray for a long time by a devil in the form of a Corean expedition, so much so that they cannot detect his likeness in the mirror of Economy,* and therefore it behoves us to look well to the future. But some will say that it does not follow that we shall make war upon Corea simply because Kuroda is appointed Envoy Extraordinary. This may be true, but Moriyama's mission would have done all that could be done by an Enyoy, and unless there is some special virtue in the words Envoy Extraordinary, we really cannot see the necessity for sending one.

We must confess that we have long expected that our imcomparable Government was about to do some incomparable thing in Corea. As regards the attack on our gun-boat at Kokua, we cannot pretend to distinguish, at this distance of some hundreds of miles, and with our dim eyes, whether we first fired on the Coreans or they on us, and we can neither tell what machinery is setting things in motion behind the curtain, what actors are to come forward, nor what kind of dance they will perform.

Now that our incomparable Government is about to send an incomparable Envoy to Corea, we are wholly unable to foretell whether, it will perform on this incomparable stage the piece entitled Jungo Koga's † Corean Expedition, or the Expedition of Toyotomi Taiko. All we know is that the incomparable Japanese Government is going to send an incomparable hostile expedition to a foreign country with the incomparable money of an incomparable treasury; that by means of it our nation will be weakened and our treasury exhausted, that all the gold of Sado will be turned into Corean smoke, and the only thing that will remain will be the paper of Yetchizen‡ Yet, no! We mean the paper of Frankfort, which will be piled up as high as Fusiyama. We only hope that nothing like the prætorians of Rome, or Boishiru (? Robespierre) who appeared during the French Revolution and wrote a poem entitled Mad People, and who was afterwards beheaded, will appear in this country to disturb the public peace, or bring upon Japan any such scenes as were witnessed in past times in Europe.

Both the Saga insurrection and the Formosan expedition had their origin in the Corean question. The only Corean expedition urged by the Saga men proved to be the insurrection of Saga in which Eto Shimpei perished and acquired a dishonoured name. The Corean expedition which was urged by * * * * turned out to be a Formosan expedition, and brought unmeasured glory on the head of Okubo. But the objections brought by a powerless people against the Corean expedition have had no effect. The powerful clamour *for* a Corean expedition has had abundant effect, such as sending to Corea an Envoy Extraordinary and such like. The difference between the powerful and the powerless is indeed great.

Hot though the climate of Formosa is, we began our campaign against it in the hot season, we finished it in the cool season, and returned with five hundred thousand taels. Kuroda will start in the cold season, every thing will be settled by the hot season, he will return with millions of compensation with which we shall be able to defray all the expenses of the expedition, and it is as clear as day that our glory will resound throughout all lands. Then will the name of Kuroda shine like as though the sun should appear at midnight, though the glory will not be solely his own, as he is a Satsuma man, and the glory of the Satsuma troops will be such as to illuminate the whole of Japan.

As the Government has not enough money to enter

* A Chinese allusion.

† A famous Empress who went over to Corea about A.D. 200, conquered it, and made it tributary to Japan.

‡ The province where the bulk of the paper money was formerly made.

upon war at once, it has decided to send an envoy to make a claim first. Between such an envoy and a Commander-in-chief there is a very close relationship, and time alone will prove whether Kuroda will be the one or the other. We cannot tell whether all this will bring happiness or misery on the people. Yet it is not alone this Corean affair which causes anxiety to the national mind. Even though we beat the Coreans this time, and bring back ample indemnity to defray all the cost of the expedition, yet will the cause which may cost us hundreds of Saga insurrections and Formosa expeditions still remain, and drive away the happiness of the Japanese nation into the sea. And should any one ask us by what means all this could be averted, we reply, "*By an Assembly of the People.*"

The "Genro-in."

(Akebono Shimbun.)

The nation has now long and anxiously awaited the expected reforms of the regulations of the *Genro-in* and its return to the discharge of its supposed functions. But recent rumours have made us somewhat apprehensive. We are told that officials of the same rank and with similar functions are to receive salaries of different amount, and that in place of the laws of the Empire being framed by a majority of the Assembly, this office will be performed by the Cabinet who will afterwards acquaint the *Genro-in* with their decision. We learn with some surprise that officers of equal rank and duties are to be remunerated differently and find no precedent for this course in France. But we are not bound to follow the example of foreigners in all things.

The Emperor confided to the *Genro-in* one of the three great powers, that of enacting and reforming the laws. Now we cannot believe that the Cabinet intends to strengthen itself by acting in opposition to the Imperial will, and feel therefore that the alteration proposed in the regulations of the Assembly are only for the purpose of adding what is necessary for their completeness, and dispensing with such as may appear to be unnecessary.

The rumour which prevailed in July last has doubtless caused much suspicion. It is said, that at the instigation of His Majesty, Sanjio privately despatched Yanigiwara to Shimadzu Saburo to offer him the presidency of the *Genro-in*. The latter replied—so runs the rumour—that he would prefer the office of Vice-President, suggesting further that the higher office should be offered to the Prince Arisugawa. Yanigiwara, we are told, deprecated this proposal, and added that he presumed Shimadzu would not refuse the Presidency if it were His Majesty's wish that he should accept it, to which Sanjio returned that this was of course true. Yanigiwara made known the result of his conference to Sanjio, who then apprised him that His Majesty indeed desired to make Shimadzu President, and charged him to carry him this message. Subsequently, at Yanigiwara's suggestion, the message was put in writing and conveyed to him and he consented to serve. But when on the following day he repaired to his office he discovered, much to his surprise, that the intention had been already abandoned!

Such is the rumour. The people believe that the Cabinet feared Shimadzu's influence too much to entrust him with the presidency of the *Genro-in*, which, they foresaw, might thus become more powerful.

Now as we cannot see any just reasons for the popular notion that the Cabinet is desirous of curtailing the powers of the *Genro-in*, we have—although, we confess, unfortified by any powerful argument to the contrary—taken up our pen since we are bound to confide in the patriotic intentions of our Ministers.

The *Genro-in* having received its legislative powers by an Imperial decree, cannot be constitutionally deprived of those powers so long as the decree remains unrepealed. Its regulations may, as alleged, have been in some respects modified, but it is incredible that the Cabinet should assume to itself the exclusive right to legislate upon all questions of moment, while it leaves to the *Genro-in* the discussion only of unimportant trifles, putting its members on a par with the old fogies of the *Yoroin*.* It is incredible, we say, that our Government can contemplate this course of action, and we suspend our judgment on the subject for the present. Some will tell us, What matter the rules of the *Genro-in* so long as our country is governed by a Cabinet composed of wise and honourable men? But how shall we know what men shall succeed these honourable men? They may be bad men, who, finding the *Genro-in* weak, will seize the power of legislating and act as it may please them. Nor can we understand this: Two most eloquent and intelligent *Gikuan*, Kono and Mutz, have been recently appointed to the office of *Kanji*, and people say 'We cannot comprehend the motives of the Government in making this appointment.' It is absurd, it seems to us, to doubt the wisdom of the selection. But there are some among us who, like the ancient Greek, find only pleasure in holding up their Government to scorn.

* An asylum for aged and indigent men.

Fashion.

(Choya Shimbun.)

The black, white, red or spotted things which the people called good, and paid a thousand dollars for when they were rabbits or pigs; and the crimson or yellow things for which they paid a hundred dollars were roses when in *their* turn they came into fashion. Such fashions change in this country with surprising rapidity. The article which was very precious yesterday, and for which large sums of money were paid, is to-day cast aside as worthless. Truly, the fashion of the world is a curious thing, when that which was of no value yesterday is precious to-day, and worthless again to-morrow! For it is not the thing itself which changes, but the minds of men.

When, after the Revolution, the Government made appointments to official positions almost exclusively from among those who knew something of western science, the people thought that the acquisition of this was a bounden necessity, and would not even cast a glance upon their old Chinese works which they once thought so precious. When they caught any one reading a Chinese book, they called him fool, and said that the Chinese sages and their saws were valueless. Chinese books were accounted as but waste paper, and men would part with a hundred volumes of Chinese prose or poetry for a small foreign vocabulary. This was not only the feeling in the large towns, but in the country, and finally it was proposed to abolish the Chinese characters entirely. This mood lasted for about four years, say from 1871 to 1875. But, from the beginning of this year, the ardour for foreign learning has sensibly cooled. Once on a time, men who could master a foreign treatise of history or philosophy could command a hundred dollars a month, but now they cannot get half that sum,* and the sales of foreign books have fallen to about one or two-tenths of what they were formerly. Translators are now unable to get the sums they once received, and those who were pursuing foreign studies are taking up again with Chinese books. The newspapers have begun to adopt more of the Chinese style of writing, while the teachers of western knowledge have begun to study Chinese, as indeed all students have, fearing that without a knowledge of Chinese, they cannot get their living or become officials. If we look back at the past and try to forecast the future, we must acknowledge that the condition of affairs is very lamentable. Why does fashion change in this manner? Science and literature are honourable pursuits, and the absence of them is incompatible with an advance of civilization. Ought they to go into and come out of fashion like roses and rabbits? The people have made a sudden change from European to Chinese learning. But without a knowledge of western science and learning there can be no advance for us in wealth and strength, and to abandon the pursuit of these is most absurd. Chinese literature has prevailed for many years in this country, is much used in daily life, the memorials to the Government are written in it, and all serious writing is composed in the same character. We hope, however, that the people will show more earnestness of purpose in their studies, and not suddenly commence

* May this not be that there are more of them?—[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

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the pursuit of something because it is in fashion, and abandon it when it ceases to be so. We advise them to pursue both European and Chinese literature, for both are necessary, besides which they will have the laugh against the rose and rabbit fanciers.

Modes of Writing.

(Choya Shimbun.)

The mode of writing adopted by men and by women in this country has differed for many centuries, but I have recently discovered a mode which will unite the two.

On the 29th of last month the opening of the Normal School for Girls took place in the presence of Her Majesty the Empress. The address presented on that occasion, which has already been published in several of the newspapers, I find to be mostly composed of Chinese characters, the grammar being that of our own language. It is the same mode as that in which the Imperial decrees, the Government proclamations, and the articles in the newspapers are written, and it may be called the high language of us Japanese. Both their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, write in this style, and this seems to prove, without any need of our saying so, that it is well for men and women to write in one style. Now as it is in the habit of the Japanese to imitate what is done by the higher classes of their countrymen, doubtless many will adopt this style of writing, and if the two modes, now different, are united into one, great benefits will flow from the change. Still we should bear in mind that this style has come to us from China, and that the difference between this and the pure Chinese style simply consists in the insertion of a few *katakana* characters and the transposition of some of the Chinese characters. Should any one attempt to write in this style without having previously acquired a thorough knowledge of Chinese literature, his writing may resemble that of the artist whose canvass displayed a cat when he would fain have depicted a tiger. In dread of this many arguments have been urged for abolishing the Chinese characters altogether. But appearances are rather in favour of supposing that the Chinese mode will again prevail, and that the address of the Empress will add a stimulus to this tendency. We therefore advise all who have children to bring them up in the study of the same style as that used by the Empress.

ON THE WINDS AND CURRENTS OF JAPAN.

By Captain Scott.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 15th December, 1875.

The following remarks on the weather on the coast of Japan being noted from memory, an allowance must be made for any inaccuracies which may be observed, as it is rather difficult to remember such things sufficiently well to be altogether positive, but I think they will be on the whole pretty correct.

I may state that my experience extends from 1860 to 1870; in the autumn of which year my vessel was lost in Odawara Bay during a typhoon that passed over here October 13th of that year.

In the Japan Sea, from the Straits of Korea to the head of the Gulf of Tartary, the winds prevail, from July until April from West to N. E., blowing the hardest between West and N.W. and easing always after it veers to the Northward. N.E. winds generally bringing fine weather, the wind often blows steadily from that quarter for a week or more on a stretch, after which a change is likely to come on, by the wind hauling to the East and S. E. with rain, the breeze freshening as it inclines to the South, and often blowing very heavily between S.S.E. and S.W. although not often lasting more than twenty-four hours. The wind after hauling beyond S.W. brings clear weather and sets in for a gale from the W.N.W., which may continue for a day or two, then to follow the same course as before. I give this as the general run of winds for the nine months before noted, although there are occasional exceptions—when heavy squalls will come on (suddenly at times) from East and S.E. to S.W. and West—so rapidly as not to give a vessel time to shorten sail then. It is advisable to keep away before it, provided there is sufficient room to allow of that being done, otherwise sails are likely to be blown away as has often happened to short-handed vessels.

During the months of April, May and June Southerly and Southwesterly winds prevail, with generally fine pleasant weather, the strength of the wind seldom exceeding 5, and averaging 2 to 3, reckoning 10 a severe gale; but even in those months sudden squalls are met with, causing the wind to shift suddenly to the westward, although sufficient warning is generally given to prepare for their approach from the appearance of the sky during the day; or, if at night, by lightning in the quarter from which the wind is likely to come, and by the barometer, if closely watched. Southerly winds, as a rule, blow very light during the aforesaid three months, whereas in the other nine months of the year it often blows with extreme violence, and in April, May and June may be considered as a faint ending of the S. W. monsoon of the China Sea.

Local causes. however, sufficiently exist to make a great difference in the strength and direction of the wind, and in the kind of weather met with on the coast, as for instance all along from the Gotto Islands to Cape Chichakoff, a severe gale from the North will continue to blow for several days on a stretch, while it is blowing from W. N. W. in the Japan Sea and the Straits of Korea; and I have had rainy weather for two days coming along the West Coast, with the wind between N. N. W. and N. N. E. while it is almost certain that at the same time it was blowing from E. S. E. on the Eastern Coast.

From my own experience, rainy winds are from East to S. W. and clear weather sets in with the wind from West to N. E.; heavy gales often blowing at the same time and fine weather with the wind between North and East.

In the vicinity of Yokohama, when a typhoon comes on, the heaviest part of it is generally with the wind at South, but on the west coast the same will be found nearly harmless, probably owing to the mountains which intervene having shaken its strength. I have not at any time, felt any very severe storm in the Japan Sea, although I have felt the storm wave inside of the Straits of Korea, when a typhoon has been passing along the China Sea.

In the straits of Tsugar, which divide Nipon and Yesso, strong winds invariably blow right through in either direction, that is to say from W. N. W. or E. S. E., the land winds from either North or South, being in general light and baffling, and never to be depended on. Through these straits the current runs very strongly, sometimes at a rate little short of five miles an hour.

On the Pacific side of the Japan islands the wind takes pretty much the same course as it does in the Japan Sea, but squalls are more frequent and of greater violence, more especially in the vicinity of ports where the currents curve or meet; such as off Cape King, where the current striking the land, sets out to the E. S. E.; on the Nambu coast where the cold Arctic current meets the warm stream from the South; and between the Loo-choo islands, and Cape Idsu, where the direct flow of the current is interfered with by a cold stream off the land, and sometimes by winds from the S. E. during the summer months.

The quarter from which the squalls commence is not always the same, but I generally found them commencing to blow from E. S. E. to South, after a track of fine weather, although I have occasionally, met them coming out from N. W. on the northern coast, and in the Japan Sea; but warning of their approach is generally given by lightning, in that quarter from which the wind may be expected.

Fogs prevail in the Spring months during the season, in which the winds are light, say April, May and June, but the Japan coast being pretty free of danger no great inconvenience is caused, as the fogs never last for any great length of time.

The rainy season may be said to extend from May till the end of July, but is earlier or later in different years.

Currents.

The "Kuro Siwo" or Japan stream, whether having its origin in the Gulf of Tonquin or in the Gulf of Siam

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keeps on its course as far North as the Straits of La Pérouse in the Gulf of Tartary, and on the Pacific side of Japan up to 41° North latitude in the summer, and to 38° in the depth of winter.

This stream is generally strongest between the Southern end of Formosa, and the East coast of Japan as far as the islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Yedo, but its strength varies according as the S.W. or N.E. monsoon prevails.

During the S.W. monsoon, extending from May to September, the current has been known to run at the rate of nearly three miles per hour in the open sea, along the eastern coast of Japan, and sometimes at four miles per hour through the Straits of Tsugar, where I believe it runs stronger than in any part of its course.

My experience leads me to think that the current has its origin in the Gulf of Siam, because I have felt it running strongly to the northward along the coast of Luzon during the N.E. monsoon, whilst in the open sea a strong counter-current was setting to the southward, and it is never felt in the Formosa Channel.

The general run of this current is to the N.E. and premising that it commences at the South end of Formosa (the main stream) running through the Bashees, to the North of the Miacosima group, and thence through the the Loo Choo islands towards the entrance of the gulf of Yedo, it strikes the coast of Japan about Cape King where it converges to the eastward, that is to say the strength of it runs off to the E.S.E. while a portion keeps on along the coast to the northward as far as the Nambu shore where it is met by a cold current from the North, and is turned off to the Eastward, and finally loses itself in the Pacific.

This is the main portion of the warm stream; but after leaving the coast of Formosa, a portion of it runs more to the northward towards the Straits of Korea, through which it flows with considerable rapidity, (and generally stronger on the north side of the island of Quelpart than it does on its southern side) and keeping on its course to the northward through the Japan Sea, one portion of it passes through the Straits of Tsugar by Hakodadi, the other through the Strait sof La Pérouse, and is finally lost in the Arctic Current which it meets—on entering the Pacific in the one instance, and amongst the Kurile islands in the other.

As regards the individuality of the Japanese stream, I think it is as closely defined as the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic, and having been in the habit of trying the temperature of it whilst at sea, five times during the twenty-four hours for several years, I may state that if I had not lost my memoranda a good chart of the stream could have been made with their assistance.

I am also of opinion that it is of a higher temperature than the Gulf Stream; having found it as high as 87° in the strait of Korea, in July, the (surface water I mean), and I think, it is also of a more regular temperature; the above temperature being nearly as high as it is generally found in the southern part of the China Sea.

In the Straits of Tsugar I have noted the temperature as high as 72° in the summer months, and in La Pérouse Straits at 56°, and the difference between the cold water close to the shore and the warm is often as much as 12°

In the Japan Sea on getting to the northward towards the Coast of Manchuria, I have known the thermometer to drop 12° to 14° in less than an hour; and have experienced the same thing off the Coast of Sendai, when it meets the Arctic stream from the North; and it is here that sudden squalls may be expected as I noted in my remarks about the winds.

I am aware that some persons think that the cold Arctic Current forces its way into the Japan Sea through the Straits of Tsugar and La Pérouse, but I am inclined to differ from them. In the La Pérouse Straits there is a regular tide close to the shore, and I found the temperature of the water much the same with both ebb and flood. In the Straits of Tsugar the tides are scarcely perceptible unless in still weather, and with strong westerly winds the current extends from shore to shore between Cape Blount and O-o sima and invariably runs to the eastward.

I am inclined to think, that the Arctic Current on approaching the Nambu shore runs off to the eastward and is lost by mingling with the warm stream in the Pacific.

I certainly never felt the temperature to fall enough while near the Coast of Japan to cause me to think that the Arctic current was forcing itself through into the Japan Sea, and, as I have before said, being in the habit of testing the temperature of the surface water five times during each twenty-four hours, am pretty certain I should have detected any decrease in the temperature such as would have been shown between the warm and the cold stream.

In the Japan Sea, the influence of the warm stream is not so decided as it is on the Pacific side of the island, probably owing to its being confined by land on both sides, whereas it has the open sea on the Pacific Coast on one side.

It is certain that the weather on the Pacific Coast of Japan is much more variable than it is on the other side of the Island; and I am inclined to think that the difference is caused by the current alone, it not having so much to impede its course on the one side as it has on the other.

Finally, I think the warm stream has a great effect on the temperature of Yokohama, as residents can verify by noticing the difference between a northerly and a southerly wind, this being at least 15°; and I am of opinion that the climate of the western coast is much more regular than that of Yokohama.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association took place on Thursday afternoon at the Grand Hotel. Mr. Dodds was voted to the chair. The following statement of accounts was then presented to the meeting:—

THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF YOKOHAMA IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HONORARY TREASURER.

1875.			Dr.
To Prizes given by the Association:—			
Spring Meeting	$265.61		
Autumn do.	251.02		
			$516.62
To Stop-watch	$35.00		
,, Cricket Balls	3.00		
,, Vaulting Pole and Fittings	3.00		
,, Set of Single Stick Gear	20.00		
			61.00
,, Printing and Advertising			201.00
,, Cumshaw, Refreshments, and Jinrikisha Hire for Band, Autumn and Spring Meeting			69.45
,, Gatekeeper, ditto			16.00
,, Momban's wages, cinders, coolie hire, rolling path, and incidental expenses			172.35
			$1,036.42
,, Balance brought down			21.43
Dependency to debit:—			
Ground Rent for 1874 and 1875.			$95.00
1875.			Cr.
By Balance from 1874			$110.49
,, Members' Subscriptions, viz.:—			
9, at $10.00	$ 90.00		
2, ,, 7.00	14 00		
44, ,, 6 00	264 00		
27, ,, 5.00	135.00		
1, ,, 2.50	2.50		
			505.50
83 Members.			
By Entrance Fees from Competitors:—			
Spring Meeting	$ 46.00		
Autumn do.	109.00		
			155.00
By Entrance to enclosure and sale of programmes:—			
Spring Meeting	$108.50		
Autumn do.	135 50		
			244.00
By Balance carried down			21 43
			1,036,42

E. & O. E.

JOHN P. REID,
Hon. Treasurer.

Yokohama, 16th Dec., 1875.

On the motion of Mr. Kilby, seconded by Mr. J. J. Dare, the accounts were passed.

The election of a committee for the ensuing year then took place, when the following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. Dodds, Hamilton, A. H. Dare, F. Walker and E. F. Kilby.

Mr. J. J. Dare was elected but declined to accept office.

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A vote of thanks to Mr. J. P. Reid, for his services as Hon. Treasurer during the past two years, was carried unanimously.

A long discussion then took place as to the insufficiency of Rule 13, and a suggestion was made that any member rendering himself generally obnoxious should be liable to expulsion by a vote of a majority of three-quarters of the members present at a general meeting called for that purpose. No notice having however been given of the proposed change, the amendment fell through.

The question of increasing the annual subscription in view of the want of funds, as shown by the accounts submitted to the meeting, was also ventilated, but was referred to the incoming committee for consideration. Mr. Walker proposed and Mr. Cook seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Tripp, for his long and able services both on the general and handicapping committees, that gentleman being obliged to dissolve his connection with the Association in consequence of his approaching departure for Europe. This was passed unanimously.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Correspondence.

ILL-TIMED APPLAUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

December 16, 1875.

SIR,—Permit me to draw attention through the medium of your columns to the grievous effect produced by the well-meant, but ill-timed applause which too often destroyed the current of Miss Claus's playing on Wednesday evening—or certainly the enjoyment of those who were listening to it. I submit that applause—which is the legitimate meed of the artist, and the natural expression of the sense of pleasure derived by an audience from his or her performances—should never interfere with the impressions music is calculated and intended to produce. If reserved until the end of a great movement, or, still better, of a work in its entirety, applause is grateful and encouraging to the performer, and perfectly irreproachable as from the audience. But when it is thrown in at a mere pause in the music, it is unfair to the performer and to those who desire to listen to it in undisturbed enjoyment.

I cannot doubt your agreement with me in this view.

I am, Sir
Your obedient Servant,
A.

[We are entirely with our correspondent, though we cannot insert his letter without the admission of occasional guilt in the matter in question.—ED. *J. W. M.*]

"STANDS SCOTLAND WHERE IT DID?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—Your Correspondent "Tada Yeijin" alludes very briefly to the Scots as an aboriginal Irish tribe, but tells us little as to their characteristics prior to emigration. Let me supplement his remarks. They were obviously a very hungry race and satisfied their natural appetites in primitive times by asking themselves out to dinner, on mutton, and carrying off the sheepskins in memory of the giver of the feast. They are also said to have been "long-armed," and it is possible, on Darwin's theory, that their well-known habit of trying to get to the bottom of each others' pockets (and you had to travel pretty deep then as now to find anything in an Irish pocket), may have developed these members abnormally. They were as poor as a dis-established church mouse and as proud as Peter Paul McSwiney when he repudiates "Home Rule." As we had no National Schools in those days their education was slightly neglected, and they made so many mistakes in "construing" *meum* and *tuum* that the other tribes near them resolved to get rid of them. So one fine morning they raised the "Faugh a Ballagh" and drove them to the sea. I am glad to find from your correspondent's letter that they were doing so well when last heard of.

I have no wish to be unfriendly; but I shall feel obliged to him if, having proved that there are no Scotchmen because they are all Irish, he will abstain from showing that there are no Irishmen because we emigrated from Carthage in disgust with Queen Dido's *faux pas* ages ago. (You may prove anything by etymology: the Good Templars complain that "Sligo" shows that we are addicted to contraband nips of whisky, while the Band of Hope points triumphantly to "Cork" as evidence that we have stopped the bottle.) It would not be wise to go too closely into each other's origin—nor good manners either, for a breach of good manners in Ireland often means a consultation of surgeons over an interesting gun-shot wound, or heavy mourning in a respectable family.

Yours faithfully,
DONNYBROOK.

P.S.—I am truly sorry for the Scotch. But surely a nation that can make itself at home in every other country under the sun does not want an island all to itself? They make migration a fine art there, I believe. One great institution, they tell me, has a nursery for its young men in one of the shires and a home for the old ones in a better world.

YOKOHAMA, December 13th 1875.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT, YEDO.

Before M. DOHMEN, ESQ., *Vice-Consul.*

W. H. DOYLE *v.* THOS. BOTTOMLEY.

This was an action for breach of contract. Damages were laid at $2,000.

Mr M. Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiff: Mr G. P. Ness defended.

Mr Kirkwood enquired if the Vice-Consul had power to hear the case without assessors. He did not object to His Honour's doing so; but asked for information.

His Honour replied that he had been unable to obtain assessors, those whom he had asked having refused to attend, and being in the employ of the Japanese Government, he had no power to compel them to do so. Under those circumstances he had power to hear the case.

Mr Kirkwood in opening the proceedings stated that in 1873 Mr W H. Doyle arrived here from America having previously engaged the services of defendant to assist him in the manufacture of pulp for paper for a company in Yedo. Defendants' term of service expired in April 1874. Subsequently, and after several conversations with respect to renewing the contract, a rough draft of a renewed contract was submitted to defendant on behalf of the paper-mill, and after he had kept it two or three days he returned it with his signature. The only point was, if this was an agreement. He contended it was a perfect one, and that being the case, the only question for His Honour would be that of specific damages. It might be objected that the contract might be defeasible, and non-mutuality might be alleged, but no parole evidence could be admitted as was clearly laid down by "Taylor on Evidence."

Plaintiff deposed that he resided in Tokio, in which he arrived in April, 1873. Defendant was engaged by him for one year from the date of his arrival in Japan. This expired in April 1874. He was paid his wages in full,—a large part to his wife. After that date negotiations went on for a re-engagement. Witness offered him one in writing; he read it though cursorily and retained it in his possession for about three days. It was then in the form produced with the exception of one addition, made at defendant's suggestion. It offered to retain him for three years as foreman and instructor in the art of papermaking from the 1st June, at the salary of $2500 yen for the first; 3000 yen for the second, and 3500 yen for the third year, subject to be cancelled at six month's notice by defendant, or payment of three months' wages by the plaintiff, or in the event o continued absence. Defendant returned the agreement to plaintiff and said he consented to the terms of the contract. Plaintiff was busy; and defendant, at his request, accepted the substance of the contract in writing. He never entered into plaintiff's service subsequently; but into that of others. Witness obtained a substitute from America.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: The further conversation which took place at the time was—

Mr Kirkwood objected to parole evidence.

Mr Ness argued that he could give it. He did not design to alter the terms of the agreement but to shew that none even existed. That document was never intended to be an agreement.

Mr Kirkwood replied that to do so there would be evidence of a

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condition which was to vary the agreement; such would be parole evidence. To be of value it must be in writing.

Mr Ness quoted a rule, in which it was laid down by Erle, C. J. that it was open to the defendant to prove circumstances under which the signature was affixed. He had six other cases in support of this point,—that defendant does not agree as alleged.

Mr Kirkwood stated that the case referred to was not a case within the scope of the Statute of Frauds, under which the agreement between the parties in the present case came. Parole testimony could not be received to add, to alter, or subtract from its provisions.

Mr Ness returned that these cases did come under the Statute, and instanced one of a sale of land as well as the above quoted case, which related to a transfer of share certificates.

"It was reasonably to be supposed that in a written instrument "all the conditions had been introduced, and the written evidence "was to be preferred to the testimony of a slippery memory," had been distinctly laid down, and the rejection of parole evidence was strongly insisted upon.

Mr Ness admitted this; but insisted that evidence was admissible to show at the time a written paper was signed by the parties there was a statement it was not to take place except on certain conditions, and that the written paper did not contain the whole of an intended contract.

Mr Kirkwood: Yes, but a written paper may not be a contract within the Statute of Frauds. It may be a letter engaging a labourer for a week. If you admit any parole evidence whatever, you do exactly what the statute tells you not to.

Mr Ness repeated that there was an agreement that this should not be an agreement.

Mr Kirkwood: Then that ought to be put in writing.

His Honour ruled that he would accept the parole evidence, and noted Mr Kirkwood's objection to evidence of conversations which took place at the time of signing the agreement.

Cross-examination continued: (Mr Kirkwood objected to the question "tell me all the conversation which took place atl the time this agreement was handed to you?" on the ground that it tended to add a condition to the agreement.) Mr Bottomley remarked in a smiling, off-hand way that he thought the contract should date from the first of May, not from the first of June. I answered that the best terms we could offer had been agreed upon between my Japanese partners and myself, and it was not in my power to alter them; neither would I do so. There was something remarked by me as to referring to my Japanese partners about ascertaining the date of the month, but not in those words exactly. My remark to them was not to the effect I should refer to them before altering it. It was this:—Afterwards if the thing goes along satisfactorily, the Japanese will probably make this intervening month good to you, and I will use my personal influence with them to do so. There were other conversations and some passages in writing about his taking a certain percentage and setting aside this agreement altogether. An arrangement was made that he and I should go together to Yokohama on a subsequent day, to attest that contract in duplicate before the American Consul for his protection.

Mr Ness here called for the production of this fair contract.

Mr Kirkwood objected to the whole of this evidence.

Witness: A triplicate of this was forwarded by me to New York.

Mr Ness: Does Document B differ from Document A?

Mr Kirkwood objected.

Mr Ness stated he was going to base a series of questions on the difference between the two Documents.

Witness: I do know the documents differ as to the date of acknowledgment of attestation, otherwise I believe that they are similar. I do not know if they differ in other respects. There was a clause inserted as to the mode of payment of salary in the body of document B, which is inserted at the foot of Exhibit A. It is a question of difference of phraseology and geography of the clause.

Q: Do you call payment of wages to be monthly in arrear a clause and does it occur in document A? Is it not a fact it is only noted in one; whilst in the other it is inserted in the body—a mere memorandum in one and a final clause in the other?—A. That is so. It appears at the bottom in my handwriting over the signature of the defendant It was agreed upon by us at the time. He wanted his salary in advance and I refused it.

Q.—Was it written before or after the signature? A. It was written before—one in pencil and one in ink.

Q.—Will you swear that signature was made in your office? A. I will, by the defendant in person, on my desk.

Q.—At that time was it agreed these agreements should be prepared? A. I proposed after he had signed Exhibit A. I proposed the agreement B. should be written out and taken down to the American Consulate for attestation. Defendant said he was a British subject, and I informed him I wanted the attestation for his protection. No duplicate of the original agreement was ever signed by me or by any of my partners. Duplicates were placed in his hands at the Consulate, and he read them over carefully. He has no copy of it in his possession, that I am aware of, of Exhibit A. When we were in the U. S. Consulate Mr Bottomley read over the copies (B) I gave him. Each was to retain a copy. I did not consider it necessary for my own sake. It was the usual form, I considered; when he read them he said they were all right and he assented to them. We waited there the whole morning till tiffin for the Consul to return, and nothing more was said that morning. When we came back after tiffin he objected to the agreement, unless I paid him for the month he had lost. On the first occasion, he wanted it inserted in the contract by dating it from the 1st of May. At the Consulate, he requested I should pay the wages for the month of May. In the forenoon he assented to the contract, we retired to tiffin and all that time he did not make a word of objection; then, in the afternoon he asked for some compromise for the month he had lost, saying, he did not think he should bear all the loss. I refused to accede to his request and he refused to sign the agreement. We retired from the Consulate, and I consulted with H. B. M.'s Consul to try to settle the matter amicably, and asked his advice. Mr Robertson told me to send Mr Bottomley to him if possible. I took steps to discover what had become of Mr Bottomley, and I found out that he had engaged himself to a Japanese Company and that his engagement dated from the very day on which we were at the U. S. Consulate. I took steps to inform the parties that I had a contract with him. I took no legal steps to compel his performance of my contract till four months ago or so—thirteen months afterwards. I never paid him any wages during the interval; I have seen him on two occasions between May 1874, and August 1875; but did not speak to him. One was at a public auction where I was a bidder, and the other in a *jinrikisha*. I have not written to him on the subject of his breach of contract, as he was employed, and working for, another Company. No authority has been filed in this Court or authority from my Japanese partners shewing I have power to bring this action. I can do so. They are aware of this action and partially paid the money here. I am still a partner, so far as I can be by Japanese law, with them. The agreement in New York was signed, sealed and attested in duplicate. In my experience some such course is usually adopted as to endorse a rough informal document somewhat in this way—

"I accept the substance of the above"

"T. BOTTOMLEY."

His doing this, instead of simply signing it, was at my request, till clean copies of the same agreement were signed in duplicate, and because I was too busy at that time to prepare another copy. No facsimile of exhibit A. was ever presented for his signature, but one as nearly exact as possible. I do not refuse to admit that no exact copy of the wording of the first agreement was ever presented him for his signature.

Re-examined: Copy B was the only one I afterwards asked the defendant to sign in duplicate.

The Court here adjourned.

At the afternoon session of the Court, Mr. Doyle's re-examination was resumed by Mr Kirkwood.

Witness.—When defendant brought back Exhibit A: he simply smilingly suggested that the money for the last month should be paid him. I said, as I have already testified, that I thought the terms sufficiently liberal, and could offer him no others unless things went on satisfactorily when I would exert my influence on his behalf. He never, except as I have said, asked me to alter the date. He saw me make the addendum that payment of wages was to be monthly in arrear. It was immaterial to us how the wages were to be paid. I said in arrear was our regular course. He asked me where he should sign it. I said "Right down here," and he took my pen and signed it. At that time I had not mentioned any further agreement—except subject to the signing of the fairly written contract. I told him we would make the copies, and he would have one. It was my suggestion. We went to Yokohama together, and I paid his fare. We were at the Consulate from about half-past ten till past twelve,—about one hour and a-half. I handed both copies to defendant immediately on getting to the Consulate and he read them carefully inside and said it was "all right" and signed them with the marshal's gold pen. He did not express any dissent to the terms. We went away to tiffin, when he promised to return. When he did so, we had not waited long,

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before he suggested he ought not to lose the whole of the time for that month—he ought to have some compensation for it. He did not think it was altogether right. He had done no work whatever in that month. I took no legal steps sooner for several reasons. His action had greatly embarrassed me. I could get no skilled help at that time. I mean by "embarrassed" that it caused misunderstanding and suspicion between my partners towards myself, as to my ability to go on with the work without his assistance. I volunteered to do his work as well as my own till a substitute could be obtained from America. I did so to their satisfaction, and it occupied my whole time, which was the reason I could not come here before. Another reason was the lack of ready funds at that time. I have never intimated in any way that I considered defendant justified in not entering into my service.

This concluded Plaintiff's case.

For the defence

Thomas Bottomley testified:—(examined by Mr Ness) I am defendant in this action. I first saw Exhibit A. about the 20th. May 1874. When my first year's contract was nearly expired, at Mr Doyle's request I considered over arrangements for a new contract. Mr Doyle gave me this document in the office about the 27th April, saying. "We made out a rough sketch of an agreement here, and I "wish you to take it home and consider it over as we wish to come "to some agreement as to a new contract." I looked it over, and as far as I remember, I signed it in my own room at the Yedo Hotel. I then took it back to the office, and handed it to Mr Doyle, telling him I should expect the agreement to date from the first of May. He replied "Well I will see my Japanese partners about it, and will try to arrange it with them." The day was then arranged on which we should go to Yokohama, and it was two on three after, when I should go to the office and go with Mr Doyle to Yokohama. Nothing more was said except copies were to be made and we were to go to Yokohama. This document was to last till we went to Yokohama and signed the other. That was made out as a copy for me to look over, then we were to go to Yokohama and sign the proper contract before the Consul. This was a rough agreement made out for me to look over. I said "This is not what I want, Mr Doyle; It must commence from the first of May; otherwise I shall not sign any other document." Nothing more was said at the time that I recollect, except that he would see his Japanese partners and arrange to go to Yokohama. The document that was to be produced at the U.S. Consulate was to be the final document. This was stated and understood. Exhibit A. was not to be an agreement till the other was signed. I never agreed to enter into a contract in which I was to receive wages only from the first of June. I did not sign my name, but simply said "accept the substance of the above" to indicate I would not accept it unless the date was altered from June to May. This was clearly and unequivocally stated at the time. I never entered into the agreement at all; because that clause was not altered. We went to the Consulate together. Mr. Doyle handed me the papers. I said "This is not what I requested of you Mr Doyle," as soon as I had glanced over them; and, after waiting some time, we went to tiffin in the hope of being able to arrange it. When we came back, the Consul was in, and on being handed the papers again, looking them over more carefully, I refused to sign them, unless the alteration were made from 1st June to the 1st May. He replied,—"You won't?" I said "No I won't!" He said "We can't afford to pay you a month's wages for nothing; I said "I can't afford to lose a month." We stood talking whether he should pay me something or not. He peremptorily refused and I left him there. I never heard more of the matter, till I got a lawyer's letter fourteen months afterwards. It was distinctly stated that the document to be signed at the Consulate was to be the agreement between me and Mr Doyle. So that really there was none.

Cross-examined by Mr Kirkwood: I was not in Mr Doyle's service when he gave me this agreement to look at. I was staying at the Yedo Hotel. I went there on 29th April, and left there 1st June when I went to Kama Bashi where the First National Bank is. I was in their employ, assisting to find a site for a paper mill. I did not give any notice, till probably a day or two before, to Mrs Thompson that I was going to leave. I don't recollect the day of the week—it was Saturday—Sunday was the 31st. I kept document A at the Yedo Hotel perhaps two days: I don't think more. I read it over so that I understood the meaning of it. I think I signed it the second day I did not read it before I took it away. The paper now is not as it was when I signed it. I think he wrote upon it after I signed it. I believe he wrote that as far as I remember when I took it up to the office. When I sign a document of that kind perhaps I sign an inch below the last line. Perhaps I signed my name in the place you show me because it was at the bottom of the page. There was something said about payment of wages, but I do not remember that I did or did not ask for them in advance. I believe he wrote the paragraph about wages in arrear in my presence. I don't remember if there was any pencil writing upon the paper when it was given me. When I came into the office, I think, I gave the paper to Mr Doyle. He mentioned about going to the Consulate at the time this paper was first given to me. He mentioned it. I adhere to my statement that the agreement to be produced at the U. S. Consulate was to be *the* agreement. I did not see Mr Doyle at the time I signed the agreement. There was a clause in the agreement when I signed it that my wages should begin from the first of June, so I told him I should want that altered. I am certain I went from the Yedo station that morning. I did not go to visit a friend in Mito that morning. I did not meet Mr Doyle in a jinriksha that morning and get in another and go with him to Shinagawa station. I went from Shinbashi and he got into the carriage I was in at Shinagawa. I did not see Mr Doyle that day. I don't know if I had any tiffin at all or not that day. It is as probable I did not as otherwise. I probably had a glass of beer at the Brooklyn Hotel or some of those places. I don't recollect. I went to Walsh, Hall & Co., that day. I went to see Mr Thos. Walsh. I talked to him about an engagement with other people. This was after I left the Consulate in the afternoon. I swear I did n't go there during tiffin time. There was a heavy thundershower at the time when I left the Consulate for good. We went twice to the Consulate in the morning, if I recollect, the last time just before the Consul went to tiffin—not at all in the afternoon. We were away but a very short time. I think I left Shinbashi at 10 o'clock; but I won't be sure. Both times I was at the Consulate, Mr Doyle gave me the paper to read. We were away from the Consulate from half to three-quarters of an hour. I had seen Mr Walsh before; two or three days after I left Mr Doyle. Our conversation was with regard to the engagement which I have at the present time. I engaged the same day I left Mr Doyle—not before. He refused to come to my terms and I refused to sign an agreement. I think I returned to Yedo by the three o'clock train. I am prepared to swear I had not engaged myself in any way to my present employers until after one o'clock on that day. I swear that it was not between the times that I went from and came back to the Consulate I made the engagement I now hold.

Re-examined: I was prepared to enter into the agreement at the American Consulate if Mr Doyle had adhered to the terms agreed on at our first interview.

Mr Ness argued that the real point was this:—that no agreement ever existed; for that the first document exhibited no mutuality—no reciprocity between the parties. Mr Doyle owned that it was a mere sketch of a proposed agreement—a statement fully borne out by its absence of one party's signature and its imperfect form. Was this document a final agreement or not? He asserted it was not, and that the defendants approval of it in substance, clearly showed that this was so. If there was any agreement—there it was: that there was none, was proved by the amplification and rearrangment of the original draft. The evidence of both parties shewed there was no assent, no reciprocity, on the disputed point of the months' wages, that there was no mutual assent, and that the very expression "agreeing to the substance" proved its absence. Hence it became worthless, and confirmed the statement of Mr Bottomley in the most ample manner.

In reply, Mr Kirkwood commented on the fact that the endorsement on the draft A was in the same ink, and apparently with the same pen, as the signature of the plaintiff was written with, which proved the statement of the plaintiff that it was signed in his office after he had endorsed the condition upon the agreement; so that it was very improbable plaintiff could have signed it at the Yedo Hotel. If the agreement was to be conditional on one month's wages, there was not a single case which allowed the terms of an agreement to be varied, and if there was a condition, it should have been set forth in writing. The statute did not require a formal agreement, but only one to be signed by the party to be charged, that is, the defendant in the present action. Confusion had been set up between mutuality of agreement, and individuality of claim. He argued that there could be no doubt in His Honour's mind that between the two interviews at the Consulate, the defendant had made his bargain with the Oji paper mills, and that he had been carrying on negotiations for that purpose from the beginning of the month. He asked His Honour to decide that Exhibit A was a valid agreement, and if so would be prepared to argue the question of damages.

The Court reserved it decision.

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GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., President, and Messrs. J. MAMMELSDORF and H. FRANCKE, Assessors.

December 17, 1875.

Heinrich Willemsen was brought before the court, charged with complicity in a robbery of three bales of silk from the P.M.S.S. Co's steamer *Golden Age* on the 3rd or 4th day of September of this year.

The Clerk of the Court having read the bill of indictment, the President proceeded with the examination of the prisoner.

The prisoner stated: My name is Heinrich Willemsen. I am 33 years of age. I am a seaman, and at present in charge of the Japanese steamer *Augusta*. I am a Protestant, and have never yet incurred the displeasure of the law. It was, I think, on the night of the 10th September, that a man named Salantine, known as Barney, came on board of the *Augusta*, bringing a chest and two bags, and asked me to land them for him. He said they contained silk to be smuggled through the Custom House and asked me to take them and dispose of them for him, telling me, that he would reward me for my assistance. I did not ask how he became possessed of the silk. I knew it must have been stolen from the steamer *Golden Age*, and undertook to land and sell it. Salantine promised me one-third of the proceeds, and said he would keep one-third for himself, reserving the remainder for a person named George Clark, who was then quarter-master of the *Golden Age*. I think the latter was to receive one-third, for having assisted Salantine to steal the silk. [The accused here gave another version of the business, and with the permission of the Court amended his evidence as follows.] Salantine came on board on or about the 10th September. I was at the time asleep and in my bunk. He asked me to lend him a boat, from the *Augusta* and to join him in taking from the *Golden Age*, and subsequently landing, three bales of silk which he and Clark intended to steal. I was then intoxicated. I accepted his proposal, rose from my bed, dressed, and got into my boat, accompanied by Salantine. We rowed to the *Golden Age*. The hour was about midnight. On arriving at the steamer we boarded her on the starboard side, where a ladder had been placed. Salantine went on board, but I remained in the boat. After waiting about a quarter of an hour a port was opened, and Salantine came through it into my boat. I recognized Clark; he was engaged in rolling three bales of silk into the boat. One of them fell short and into the water, but was at once picked up. The port hole was then closed, and Salantine and I removed the covers from the bales, threw them overboard, and repacked the silk (there were, I think, 16 bundles in each bale) in two bags and one chest which I had brought with me from my ship. The packing was done on board. When it was finished Salantine left me, and I hired a Japanese boat to take the bales on shore. I landed with them in the Ikugawa Canal between 5 and 6 o'clock a.m. the next day, and, putting them into jinrikishas, had them conveyed to No. 68, where an Englishman named Eyton, with whom I am acquainted, resides. I wanted to see Mr Eyton, who came at 11 o'clock. I asked him if he would sell the silk for me. He told me to leave it, and he would see what could be done with it. He instructed his Japanese servant to take the chest and two bags into the godown, where the silk was inspected and put in two boxes. These Mr Eyton at once sent with a note, to Messrs Mitchell, Cope & Co.'s auction rooms. On leaving Mr Eyton, he requested me to return the same evening, when he would tell me what were the prospects of sale: but on seeing him again, I learned that he had then received no reply from Mitchell & Co. On my calling on him the following day I was shown a note from that firm to the effect that the silk had been stolen, and that he (Eyton) could have no more to do with matter. He told me that I should go to Mitchell & Co. to get back the goods. I went at once to the auctioneers, being joined by quartermaster Clark, who had waited in the street during my interview with Mr Eyton. We went to Mitchell & Co.'s where I saw Mr Mitchell and requested him to deliver the silk to Clark, as I was indisposed to concern myself further about it. He declined to give it up to Clark, who was drunk, and we left the auction room. I was afterwards pressed and menaced by Salantine and Clark to close the sale of the silk. I now call to mind that it was on Thursday, 9th September, that the silk was landed. On the Friday and Saturday following I tried to sell it to Mitchell & Co. On calling upon Mr Mitchell on the Monday morning following, he offered me $250 for it, and told me to return at noon for payment. On my return he informed me that he could not pay me $250, but would give me a cheque for $150 on the O. B. C., enjoining me, however, not to cash it before 2 p.m. on that day. He also asked me to give him an acknowledgment in writing that he had returned the silk to me. Being hard pressed, I accepted his offer and conditions. He gave me a cheque for $150, payable to my order, and I gave him an acknowledgment of the return of the bales of silk to me by Mitchell & Co. Having cashed the cheque, I deducted $15 for charges, and divided the balance into three equal shares, one each for Salantine, Clark and myself.

The president read a letter from Captain Coy of the steamer *Golden Age*, conveying a report of the robbery and addressed to Mr. Center, General Agent of the P. M. S. S. Co. in Yokohama. He enquired from the accused, if he had any observations to offer upon this letter and on being answered in the negative proceeded with the examination.

Mr John L. Eyton then deposed as follows: I formerly resided at No. 68, Yokohama, but now live at No. 87. A person unknown came and offered to sell me silk. I told him that it was not in my line of business. He said he had about 800 lbs. to dispose of. He left me a small bundle as muster. I asked him to return in the afternoon, and took the muster to Messrs. Mitchell, Cope & Co., and asked them if they could buy the silk, leaving the specimen bundle with them. On the following day Mr Mitchell told me that the silk inspector desired to see a larger muster. I communicated this to Willemsen when I saw him. On the following morning he told me that the required silk was at No. 68. I then obtained a muster from Willemsen, and instructed a boy to leave it in the godown at No. 68. I took it from thence to Messrs. Mitchell, Cope & Co. and left it in their hands. During the day I had a note from Mitchell, requesting that I would forward the bulk parcel to his store, as he had found a person who desired to buy it. I told Willemsen to take the silk to Mitchell & Co at No. 95, which he did. I think this was on Friday. On the following morning Mitchell wrote to inform me that Messrs. Kingdon & Co's. silk inspector pronounced the silk to be Chinese, and had expressed wonder at meeting with it here. He (Mitchell) thought it would be well to return it to Willemsen. I showed the latter Mitchell's note, and asked him to give me a guarantee. He declined to do so, alleging that it would give him too much trouble. I then told him that I washed my hands of the business, and recommended him to go to Mr Mitchell and claim the return of the silk. He left me, and I did not see him again. In the afternoon I heard from Mitchell, whom I met, that Willemsen had been with him, and that he (Mitchell) had given his Japanese office boy orders to return the silk. That is all I have to say upon the subject.

In reply to the President, who enquired if he had any questions to ask, the accused stated that on the day he took the silk to Mr. Eyton's godown he observed Mr Mitchell to enter it in company with the latter. They then inspected the silk, and Mr Mitchell took away a sample with him. Mr Mitchell did not on that occasion see the accused.

Mr Eyton: That is not true. Mr Mitchell was not there.

Alexander Center deposed: I am agent of the P. M. S. S. Co. The silk was stolen from the steamer *Golden Age*, the steamer being at that time the property of the P. M. S. S. Co. The silk was shipped by Russell & Co., Shanghai, and consigned to a firm in New York. It was to be transhipped to the steamer *Oceanic*. The freight clerk informed me of the robbery. The ship was searched, and nothing found. (A letter produced.) This report is the written one received from Captain Coy. From inquiries made by me, it was ascertained afterwards that the prisoner had landed a quantity of silk early one morning in the Okugawa Canal, and that this silk had been traced to the premises of Mr Eyton, of No. 68, and from there to Mitchell, Cope & Co.'s. Upon this I gave information to the U. S. Consulate, and to this Consulate. This is all I know about it.

In reply to the usual inquiry, defendant stated that he had no objections to the deposition of this witness.

William P. Mitchell, examined: I am in business in Yokohama as auctioneer and commission agent. I have seen this man before. Mr Eyton brought a bundle of silk to my store between the 12th and 13th of September, and asked if I would buy silk, or if I could sell it. I took the silk to ask the inspector of Kingdon, Schwabe & Co. Mr Kingdon requested me to bring a larger sample, and said that he wished to look at the silk. I made this request to Mr Eyton. I went to Mr Eyton's office for this purpose. I never went into Mr Eyton's godown. I came back to my office, and shortly afterwards this man brought the larger sample. He brought about 200 or 300 lbs. I asked him if this was the silk he wished to sell; he said it was, and I told him to leave it and call again on the next day. I sent the silk down to Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.'s, and next morning I went down to them, and saw Mr Scheidt and Mr Kingdon inspect the silk; they told me

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that it was Chinese silk, and remarked that it was very curious that it should be brought to this market. I told them that I did not know how it got into the market. Mr. Kingdon said that he required a guarantee. Upon this I wrote to Mr. Eyton to let me know the circumstances. Mr. Eyton told me that he could not get a guarantee, and that I had better have nothing to do with it. I wrote to Mr. Kingdon to return the silk, which he did. On the following day, Saturday, at 3 o'clock, I met Willemsen at the door of my compound, and told him that I could not sell the silk. I gave orders to my boy to return it. That is all I know of the matter.

In reply to the customary inquiry, the accused stated that this witness' deposition was untrue. He said that he had taken no muster to Mr. Mitchell.

Mr Mitchell: My *banto* purchased the silk for $150, and I gave him a cheque for that amount.

The accused adhered to the evidence given in this and in the former enquiry. He said that Mr Mitchell was the person who purchased the silk from him, and paid him $150 for it. He had never spoken to the *banto* on the subject.

The President then proceeded to read the evidence given by W. Parker at the preliminary enquiry. The facts elicited not being of much importance, he had not been summoned to attend. He then announced that the examination was closed. [To Accused:] Have you any statement to make to the Court?

Defendant: I have nothing more to say.

The Court here adjourned.

On resuming its sitting,

The President proceeded to pronounce its verdict. He said: Heinrich Willemsen, of Emmerich, you have been found guilty, under clauses 49 and 242 of the Penal Code of the German Empire, of having aided and abetted in the theft of three bales of silk from the steamer *Golden Age*. For this offence you are hereby condemned to imprisonment for three months, and also to pay the costs of the present proceedings.

M. THIERS' SPEECH.

(The Times.)

The accident which gave France on Sunday last a speech of M. Thiers and a speech of M. Rouher did no more than lend point to an antithesis which vibrates through all the fibres of French life M. Thiers had hardly the local advantages of M. Rouher, though he spoke in the Department of the Gironde, one of the strongholds since the days of Brissot and Vergniaud of French Republicanism. But among the scented pine-woods of Arcachon M. Thiers could scarcely have felt himself surrounded by associations as potent as those which supported and stimulated M. Rouher at Ajaccio. The Corsican capital has few interests and fewer traditions that are not bound up with what Republican France in our day calls, half scornfully, half credulously, "the Napoleonic legend." It would be idle to attempt to prove to a Corsican that the Bonapartes were Italians or Greeks; to the people of the little island which one of Hugo's Frenchmen says "made France great," history is filled with the brief and splendid tale of the two Empires. Is it astonishing that the islanders, who have much both of the simplicity and of the cunning of semi-civilized races, who were not only flattered but enriched by the profusion of the Great Napoleon and of his nephew, should be eager for a return of the golden age? But, setting aside the local and personal characteristics of Mr. Rouher's reception in Corsica, what do we gather from it to be the attitude of the Imperialist Party towards the popular will in France? This is the question which is thrown into prominence by the accidental contrast—if it were indeed accidental—of M. Thiers' political position as disclosed at Arcachon. As for M. Rouher, he makes no mystery about either his aims or his methods. He holds steadily by his faith in an "appeal to the people," and he argues that, in spite of an unnatural and evanescent alliance between Orleanists and Republicans, the new Constitution leaves a door open for the admission of the principle to which he anchors his hopes in the "revisionary clause." Whatever may be the technical significance of that clause, no one doubts that the will of France must ultimately determine her form of Government, unless military coercion, which cannot be permanently imposed, should interfere. Frenchmen, therefore, are brought to make a deliberate choice between the systems of Government which M. Thiers and M. Rouher lay before them. The issue to be decided is not a novel one; yet France has never since 1789 been able to make up her mind upon it, and, notwithstanding the evidence of all recent elections and Parliamentary proceedings, we cannot confidently affirm that M. Thiers is right in his forecast of the national judgment and that M. Rouher is wrong. M. Thiers' ideas naturally commend themselves to Englishmen, for they touch us with the sincerest flattery, the flattery of imitation; but for that reason the more we should be cautious in accepting the belief that those ideas will prevail in France. It is permissible to hope that they will, but, on the other hand, the ambitions to which M. Rouher gives a voice have a solid body of historical evidence in their favour.

The speech of M Thiers, as our Correspondent justly observes, "will be for some days the great event of France, and perhaps "even of other countries." It is in many respects, a remarkable oratorical effort. In the first place, it is an admirable defence of what is not attacked, of what even the ungenerous enemies of M. Thiers have ventured only to slur over with the feigned contempt of silence—his administration of the Executive Power in the years following the Peace, That Power, as M. Thiers says, he accepted "neither as Monarchy nor as Republic;" the trust he had recieved he was determined to keep until its surrender should be demanded, and then to give it back as it had been placed in his hands. To re-establish order, to reform the finances of the country, to reconstruct the Army, and, finally, to get rid of the German occupation by paying off the Indemnity—such M. Thiers understood to be the elements of his arduous task. He did not conceive that it was his business to "found" either the Republic or the Monarchy, to content either fanatical Republicans like M. Lonis Blanc or fanatical Monarchists like M. De Franclieu, at all events until the urgent problems enumerated above had been solved. The Commune he beat down with the relics of the armies which had been defeated or captured by the Germans; but M. Thiers affirms that with the forces then at his disposal he could not have held in subjection the great towns of France if he had been bold enough to assure them that France was fighting against the Republic. Pacification he saw was to be attained only by tranquillizing men's minds, and such tranquillity would have been impossible if the Chief of the Executive Power had identified himself with Monarchical propagandism. The attitude of neutrality which M. Thiers preserved quickly bore fruit; "a calm arose that astonished Europe," and with reviving order national prosperity lifted its head. M. Thiers was amazed at his own work. To liberate the territory, to restore France to herself, M. Thiers needed six milliards, he tells us; he asked for them, and the nation thrust forty upon him. While this task was in hand the Restoration was impossible; to have attempted it at Bordeaux would have been, M. Thiers says, nothing short of "criminal;" at Paris, even, "a 'sovereign imprudence;" for every such attempt would have been inconsistent with the policy of pacification which the President steadily pursued. To leave the determination of the form of Government to the country or its representatives was the only safe and honest course. Yet M. Thiers did not think it right to disguise his personal opinion that it had become impracticable to satisfy conflicting Parties, each of whom desired what the others detested. This view led M. Thiers to the conclusion that the Republic was the form of Government which "divided" France "the least," and, as the need of popular enlightenment on the impossibility of Monarchy was urgent, M. Thiers sacrificed his power, with this educational purpose, before the indocile "majority of the 24th of May." Such is M. Thiers' account of the events which led to his resignation two years and a half ago. He is satisfied, he affirms, with the fruits of his abnegation. His retirement, he is convinced, got rid of misinterpretations and threw "a bright and irresistible light" on the relations of Parties and the possibilities of politics.

The past, however, has not much abiding interest for French politicians, unless it illuminates the future. M. Thiers endeavours to apply the moral of his own career. His retirement, he says, left the scene open for the Monarchical Parties, and they hastened to demonstrate their impotence. Whether the blame be attributable to the inflexibility of the Comte de Chambord, or to the flexibiliy of his cousins of the House of Orleans, or to the intrigues of the Bonapartists, or to the indomitable factiousness of the Republicans, the fact remains that the Assembly, "preferring Monarchy, "but admitting its impossibility," reversed on the 25th of February last the vote by which it had overthrown M. Thiers nearly two years earlier. The Republic being thus voted, the plain duty of Frenchmen, M. Thiers urges, is to make it a success. Loyal co-operation is needed to give the experiment fair play, and any active movement of the opponents of the Republic would not now render Monarchy more feasible, but would make chaos possible. "The Republic is no longer a question of principle, but a question

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of application;" and the "men of the 24th of May," in whose hands the Government has been left—wisely, M. Thiers asserts, for thus an established pretext for disquietude has been got rid of—are bound loyally to apply the principle forced on them by the logic of events and the voice of France. M. Thiers' argument, it must be allowed, is complete and conclusive against all Parties except the only Party which is now formidable to the Republic. It does not take any ground from under M. Rouher's argument but confronts it squarely on the field of fact. M. Thiers throughout assumes, as Englishmen are in the habit of assuming, that France not only knows what form of Government she desires, but that when she has gained this she will labour to make her will felt in guiding and shaping the acts of her nominal rulers. M. Rouher's assumption is directly opposed to this; he argues as if France were only eager to throw off once for all the load of political responsibility. If he is right, there is much to be said for the Imperialist theory of Government. It is easier for a nation which does not choose to undergo the hardships of stumbling to sound conclusions through devious and obstructed paths to delegate its political functions to a single competent person than to an Assembly. But the fatal flaw of the Napoleonic idea has been laid bare to the French people by the disasters of recent years; it supplies no principle of continuity; the peculiar capacities of Emperor or Vice-Emperor—the strength of Napoleon, or the subtlety of Talleyrand—are certain to grow effete or to disappear. There is no permanent spring of new blood as in the Constitutional State. The question which, in all probability weighed most heavily on M. Thiers' mind, though he glided by it with confidence in his speech at Arcachon, is whether, after all, the French people do not hanker after the pleasant torpor of a system which relieves then of the labour and responsibility of thought and action in political affairs We cannot doubt that M. Thiers' energetic exhortation to the present Government and to its functionaries was inspired by the conviction that while the Government dares hardly pronounce its own name, "the Empire" clamours in the popular ear. "An uncertain, "harassed enigmatical Government" can scarcely hope to succeed in competition with an active intriguing Party like the Imperialists, whose central doctrine is a plain one which the simplest peasant can understand. M. Thiers has a right to impress upon the men in office who have accepted the Republic because they have been forced to acknowledge the impossibility of Monarchy that they must put their acceptance into a more intelligible form and abandon their inopportune tremors at the advance of Radicalism—which is not advancing—if they are to vanquish the Empire in the coming Elections. Of course, M. Thiers does not admit that the victory of the Empire is within the bounds of possibility; but his apprehensions are visible through his sharp admonitions to a Government which persistently looks in the wrong direction, and fixes its gaze on imaginary dangers while disregarding what are real and imminent. Such mistakes waste time, if nothing else, and, as M. Thiers warns his countrymen, no modern nation in the urgent competition of organized energies can afford to lose time.

THE MOLTKE NARRATIVE OF METZ AND STRASBURG.*

(Saturday Review. Second Notice.)

It has been already pointed out that if this Ninth Part of the Berlin Narrative be accepted for what it really is—namely, the final judgment of German critics on Marshal Bazaine—the proof of his honesty in the whole affair of Metz is thrown by them on his conduct of the first day's fighting of the battle of Noisseville; and reasons have been offered, in the interest of historical truth, for refusing absolutely to follow in this matter the view adopted in the bureau of Count Moltke. This view of the German Staff is not here first heard of. It was propounded publicly, and in an almost official tone, at the unveiling of a memorial a year since to those who fell before Metz, by Marshal Manteuffel, who personally commanded the Germans at Noisseville. But it has been shown that there are facts sufficient to contradict any such opinion founded on a view of the action as seen solely from his side; and as we then declined to admit this version to be more than such a salving over of the broken reputation of his opponent as would enhance the victory, so now we part from the subject with a stronger conviction than ever that a defence of Bazaine, whether by friend or enemy, is a hopeless task.

But all that has yet been said refers solely to the French commander's honesty and tenacity of purpose; for in order to prove him guiltless, the two must hang together. It would be a very different matter to condemn him for want of ability. However minded Bazaine might have been after the defeat of Mars-la-Tour or of Gravelotte, it is certain that no general in command of so large a force was ever in so difficult and painful a position. If he had only chosen the wrong point for issue when he attacked the Germans before Noisseville, small indeed would have been the discredit attaching to his name. Of course, on the Berlin supposition that he did his best, at any rate for a few hours, on the 31st August, to get out of the meshes of the investment, it might become an interesting inquiry whether the measures which he took, and the plan which he declares in his published narrative to have been in his mind, were well suited for the supposed object. To us, who have no such belief in his intentions, they seem not to be worth serious examination; and we content ourselves with quoting the cold observation of this lenient Berlin writer, who, after repeating what Bazaine has himself said of his design, adds:—"Apart from these partly contradictory reasons, it cannot possibly be questioned that the direction taken by the French commander offered manifold advantages." Perhaps it might have done so; but the Berlin writer has very definite notions of his own, differing widely from those he attributes to Bazaine, as to where the attempt should have been made. And when he quits the subject of Bazaine's personal conduct for that of the strategy at large, his language returns to its natural clearness; his views are expressed with the masterly force of one who has thoroughly weighed the question, after approaching it armed with the highest professional skill; and, having no purpose to serve but that of setting forth the true solution of a military problem of the very highest order, his arguments as to what should have been done by the invested army will carry weight with every disinterested reader. To us in this country, where the controversies as to Metz have excited hardly less interest than among the two nations directly concerned, this deliberate opinion, set forth to the world under Count Moltke's sanction, and showing that there were possibilities of escape open to the French had they been properly used, could not but win attention. But there is another reason why the English reader should make a special study of them. And this alone, when presently mentioned, will be seen to be more than sufficient justification for our quoting the following passage at full length:—

Far less were the difficulties which circumstances offered on the south of Metz. An advance directed on this side would have found in the ground that lay there, as it did on the north-east, a broad front for deploying on the two banks of Seille, along the three great roads towards Sologne, Nomény, and Cheminet. If the bulk of the Army of the Rhine had advanced along these roads with the clerity amounting to a surprise, whilst a flanking detachment of the left had been directed on Courcelles-Nied, and another, protected by the fire of the guns of the fortress, had taken up a position in the country about Frascaty, fronting towards Ars and Jouy, in order to keep the VII[th] and VIII[th] Prussian Corps from crossing the Moselle, the success of attempt to break through would have stood, having regard to the then position of the investing army, tolerably assured, and that without too severe a fight for it. No doubt the French leaders [here the personality of Bazaine, be it observed, is suddenly dropped for an imaginary plural] must, under the circumstances, have given up the possibility of carrying their trains with them, and even with this sacrifice would have been, sooner or later, threatened by corps from the investing army pressing after them in flank and rear. Nevertheless, Marshal Bazaine might here have hoped at least to find the line of march directly in his front open (at the most, he could but have had a part of the corps of investment at Strasburg to anticipate him) to break up in his passage across them the weakly held communications of the Germans, and, although not without serious difficulties of supply, to escape to the south with a large part of his army.

Now many English readers, and some abroad who study our military literature, have heard all this before. It was thought a bold thing when Colonel Hamley, in the last edition of his work on the Operations of War, undertook to treat this particular problem of the possibilities left to the French when apparently shut into Metz. Here was a mere theorist, it was said, a man who at the most knew war only in its Crimean aspect, laying down *ex cathedrâ* what ought to have been done under certain circumstances by an experienced Marshal at the head of an army led by tried generals, and declaring in no uncertain words, not merely that the attempt should have been made to break through, but that, if made at an early date in the investment, and in a given direction, it might have been not merely successful, but "a brilliant and decisive manœuvre." It should have been begun, he writes on the 17th of August, when the result of the battle of Mars-la-Tour "made the interception of the French complete, and they could only clear a road to Verdun by becoming

** Der deutsch-französische Krieg* 1870-71. Von der kriegsgeschichtlichen Abtheilung des Grossen Generalstabes. IIter Theil. Heft 9 Mittler: Berlin 1875.

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the assailants." The French were that day absolutely free to execute such a design. as is shown by the Germans marching even on the 18th in a wrong direction, in ignorance of what their enemy was doing. "In such cases," says Colonel Hamley, "the boldest course is the most likely to succeed"; and he goes on to examine in detail "what would have been the chances of an effort to break through by traversing the communications of the enemy." The considerations that follow are given in full detail, and cannot here be repeated; but the state of things on the afternoon of the 18th is shown to be that the French might easily have repassed the Moselle, and held its bridges, without the possiblity of interruption; and then—

Resuming the march, they would have found themselves at the close of it with their right on the Seille at Cheminot, their left at Hans-sur-Nied, having entirely traversed the German communications. On the 19th, Bazaine's cavalry would have been on the Nancy-Strasburg railway, his army near Château Salins, heading for Saarburg. Enormous captures of trains would have been made, the roads broken up between the Moselle and the Nied on the communications of the First and Second German Armies, and the railway on which the the Third Army relied damaged. Besides the supplies captured, the French on crossing the railway would obtain others by requisition in an untouched district. Directing their march on Strasburg, they would, by raising the siege, have inparted a victorious aspect to the movement; while the effect on the German armies may be inagined by students of military operations.

We may add that it may also be imagined by all readers of the vast newspaper military literature which has grown up of late with the growth of Germany in her repeated wars. It may safely be concluded, is Colonel Hamley's final observation, that "the Germans would have been much more solicitous to restore their communications than to follow Bazaine." That this view is not an over-bold one will surely not now be contested by any one who reads the curiously parallel passage previously quoted from the work of the Berlin bureau. The English writer must have the credit, however, of one who made these reflections not only first, but from means of study less complete. What he wrote in 1872, the German General Staff, aided by all the rich material gathered in their own archives, and the mass of publications connected with the Bazaine trial, now give as their deliberate opinion. The very words of Colonel Hamley seem almost to be reproduced by those whose study of the theatre of action and its conditions is the most complete and scientific possible. In fact, there is absolutely no difference discernible between the judgment of the British and that of the Prussian critic, save that our countryman is more definite as to the time for the march, and shows that that wasted on the Gravelotte heights should have been far differently spent in carrying the French back across the Moselle. English readers may dwell on this remarkable coincidence of opinion with the more satisfaction, not merely as evidence that military science of the highest order had its exponents in this country, but as proof beyond dispute that it is not absolutely necessary that a soldier should take a personal share in Continental campaigns in order to deliver a sound and decisive judgment on them.

The final siege of Strasburg, as begun on the 27th August, is reserved for a later part of this narrative. This, however, was, like most great sieges, a somewhat tedious business, and cannot under any treatment prove so interesting a subject as the bombardment that preceded it. There are two questions here which have long been discussed, one of them with much passion, and the volume before us would be of great value if it helped finally to settle them. Why did the severe measure which was so successful elsewhere fail to reduce the capital of Alsace? And, as it failed, who is to bear the grave responsibility of attempting a mode of warfare embittering in any case, since it confounds armed defenders and harmless citizens in a common fate, and is unwise in this particular instance, supposing it admitted that the Germans intended from the very first, if completely victorious in the war, to punish and weaken their hereditary foe by the loss of Alsace and the capital thus treated?

The bombardment was begun on the 23rd August, as we are told, under the pressure of instructions from General Moltke that the corps ordered to invest Strasburg was to get possession of the fortress as speedily as possible. Of some two hundred siege guns brought up, fifty-four were speedily distributed in thirteen batteries, and were aided in the work of destruction by more than a hundred field-guns. Three separate times the mass of projectiles was poured into the city unceasingly for many hours; but the garrison of General Uhrich, though made of poor stuff enough, as all the world knows, never lost heart, and were replying more briskly than at first when the attempt to reduce the city by this means was stayed early on the 26th by General Werder's orders. The cause of the cessation is thus simply stated:—

At the headquarters at Mundolsheim, the conviction had in the meantime been arrived at, from the course of the bombardment up to this point, that this mode of attack would lead to no result. Moreover, the Chief of Artillery, Lieutenant-General Decker, who had arrived a few days before, declared that the ammunition in hand, which it was impossible to reckon on having fully kept up to the demand within the necessary time, would, if thus continued to be vigorously expended, cease to be sufficient for a regular siege. Under these circumstances General Werder resolved to pass to a siege in form, keeping up only a moderate fire until the first parallel was opened. By this means he thought to preserve the advanced positions of his infantry, to prevent the garrison from repairing their damaged works, and to keep up the excitement of the population of the city.

In short, there is no special cause assigned for the failure but inadequate means; and consequently we may assume the imperfection of the original design as proved by its result. Those who carefully examined the interior of Strasburg after its surrender, where of course great additional damage had been done by the fire maintained from the actual siege batteries, not to mention that dropping shower of shells thoughtfully ordered by Werder "to keep up the excitement of the population," were one and all surprised at the moderate extent of suffering caused by the bombardment. The only sufficient explanation of this is the simplest—namely, the extent of the area covered by the city, which divided the action of the projectiles thrown in. Strasburg refused to yield to bombardment just for the same reason that Paris was unmoved by the milder one she subsequently endured. In fact, to put this form of pressure on a besieged place to advantage, it must be done in so complete and overpowering a manner as to bring the consequences of prolonged resistance home to every weak heart among those invested; and it follows that the greater the extent of the ground enclosed the larger must be the means employed. What was perfectly applicable to small crowded fortresses like Mezières and Thionville was altogether useless, and therefore objectionable, when employed at Strasburg. The only effect was a painful embitterment of feeling in the population, which suffered in this last case without being brought by the success of their opponents to the conviction that they were justified in what they did in a professional point of view. And this causes us naturally to ask the second question. Who is responsible for what was manifestly a blunder?

Perhaps this could hardly be distinctly answered in an official German account printed in the lifetime of the actors. It certainly is not so answered here. But, so far as the Narrative is precise, it fixes the responsibility of the commencement, as of the close, of the bombardment on General Werder himself; though this is covered by the statement that the course was decided on by him immediately after a discussion (or informal council of war) held on the arrival of Major-General Mertens, his Chief Engineer. The instructions of Court Moltke, like all his instructions to subordinates at a distance, if somewhat pressing, yet left a full local discretion; and he cannot be fairly charged, even indirectly, with the mistake. The most that can be said with certainty is that such a bombardment was then a novel experiment, and that it proved on this, its first trial, a very unfortunate one. And finally this work affords, it must be added in justice, no ground for the charge loosely made against the Prussian artillery, that the bombardment was the direct result of their anxiety to test the power of their new rifled siege guns.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 11, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, from Hongkong, Dec. 4, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Dec. 12, *Hi go Maru*, Japanese steamer, Froome, 685, from Hakodate, Dec 10, General, to M. B. Co.

Dec. 13, *Charybdis*, British corvette, Captain Smith, 1,506, from Kobe, Dec. 11.

Dec. 14, *Montgomeryshire*, British steamer, Sturwell, from London via Hongkong, Dec. 6. General, to E Fischer & Co.

Dec. 15, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemascheffsky, 496, from Kobe, Dec. 13, General, to Japanese.

Dec. 16, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, from Shanghai and ports, Dec. 9, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Dec. 16, *Orissa*, British steamer, Reeves, 1,119, from Hongkong, Dec. 8, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Dec. 16, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,650, from San Francisco, Nov. 16, Mails and General to O. & O. Co.

Dec 16, *Flying Spur*, British barque, Croot, 735, from London, July 7, General, to Wilkin, & Robison.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12, *Venice*, British steamer, Watson, 1,270, for Kobe, General, despatched by Van Oord & Co.

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Dec. 14, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davis, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Dec. 15, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 17, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,650, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Dec. 17, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 680, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 18, *Hertha*, German frigate, Captain Knoor, for the Caroline island.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Volga* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Nakashuya, Watanabe, and Kangmann.

Per *Bombay* for Hongkong.—Mrs. Korthals.

Per *Montgomeryshire* from London via Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Brindley and family.

Per *Courier* from Kobe.—75 Japanese and 2 Europeans.

Per *Genkai Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. de Ojeda, Messrs. J. R. McClatchie, E. C. Kirby, Gorman, Kusai, Iwakari, Tsunoda, Geekie and 1 Foreigner, 2 Chinise, and 53 Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Lady Parkes, Lady Avery, Baron de Overbeck, Dr. Riggs, U.S.N.; Mr. and Mrs. Cartman and family, Messrs. Scott, Smith, Hardie, Vale, Gubbins, Whittall, Kunst, Shimamura, Rapphard, and Winstanley, and 2 Europeans, 9 Chinese, and 117 Japanese in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Lieut. Lyons, U.S.N.

Per *Orissa* from Hongkong.—Revd. W. F. Garratt, Mr. Brandee, and 3 Chinese.

Per O. & O. Steamer *Belgic*, from San Francisco. For Yokohama,—Dr. H. B. Lesley, Col. E. D. Judd. For Shanghai—J. Morrison and Wife, R. F. Rennie, Fred. J. Jones. For Hongkong—Mrs Gibson, Dr. C. Wharry and Wife. Steerage, 1 Japanese for Yokohama, and 908 Chinese for Hongkong.

CARGOES.

Per *Bombay* for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	105 bales.
„ France	57 „
Total...	162 bales.

REPORTS.

The *Montgomeryshire* experienced moderate and favourable winds from Singapore to Hongkong, thence along the coast of China, a strong steady monsoon, and strong breeze from the N.W. up to this port.

The O. & O. Steamer *Belgic* left San Francisco November 16th at noon with strong S. to S.W. gales and high sea, 17th to 22nd occasional dirty weather. Nov. 23rd to December 5th hard gales in succession and very high seas. 6th to 9th, moderate fine weather. 9th to this port, strong gales from N.W. to W. with high confused seas. Passed Cape King, at 8 a.m, December 16th anchored Yokohama at 1 p.m.

The *Flying Spur* reports: Left St. Helens Roads July 13th. Crossed the Equator August 11th, and had to beat along the coast of Brazil. Passed Cape of Good Hope, September 11th, came round east of Australia, sighting New York Island, 24th of October. Had very light S E. and N.E. winds in the Pacific. Dec. 7th made Sagami light bearing North 12 miles, when the wind came out from the N. N. E. and blew a furious gale with heavy rain, the vessel driving down to Cape King, weather threatening and barometer very low and a mountainous sea from the S S. E. Kept ship away to get more sea room, had several gales from N.N.W. to W.N.W. off Fatzizen. Anchored in Kanida Bay on the evening of the 15th and in Yokohama evening of the 16th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glenroy" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Flying Spur"; "Albuera"; "Western Chief;" "Ullock"

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichua."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Richd. Lattley"; "Hafrsfjan"; "Hope."; "Nightingale"; "Regulus;" "Nettie Merryman"; "Surprise"; "Wallace."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian".

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Lochleven Castle."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Deucalion"; "Sarpedon" s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Bengal" s.s; "Burmese" s.s.; "Tamesa"; "Banda"; "Ziba"; "Penledie" s.s; "Genoa" s.s.

AT HAMBURG.—"Candare."

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	Despatch.
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. S. S. Co.	28th Dec.
Shanghai	Nagoya Maru	M. B. Co.	22nd Dec.
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	21st Dec.
New York	Ukraine	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York	Fleetwing	Smith, Baket & Co.	Early.
Hongkong	Orissa	P. & O. Co.	28th Dec.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Courier		Lemascheffsky	
Massilia		Raud	
Montgomeryshire		Sturrock	
Naruto		DuBois	
Niigata Maru		Walker	
Nagoya Maru		Eckstrand	...Shanghai.
Orissa		Reeves	...Hongkong.
Sea Gull		Acfort	
Takasago Maru			
Volga		Nondedeu	...Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS.

				Destination.
Cathaya		790	Morgan	...Kobe.
Formosa		445	Ulderup	
Flying Spur		735	Croot	
Fleetwing		829	Guest	...New York.
Gaucho		370	Crighton	
Mary Jane		165		
Parmenio		369	Abbott	
Rona		638	Trunks	
Shalimar		1596	Walker	
Ukraine		682	Melcher	...New York.
Wm. Mudgett		885	Dickey	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun boat	Saco	Comdr. C.S. McDougal.
Russian frigate	Askold	Captain Tartoff.
H. S. R. M. corvette	Haydamak	Captain Tirtoff, (at Yokoska.)
British gun-boat	Curlew	Captain Church.
British gun-boat	Sylvia	Captain St. John.
British corvette	Charybdis	Captain Smith.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—The general dulness continues and we have scarcely any transactions to report during the past week. Prices are wholly nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.95	to	$2.20
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,, ...	2.20	to	2 55
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,, ...	2.25	to	2.55
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,, ...	2.60	to	3 00

White Shirtings:—					
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.	per pce....	2.20	to	2.40	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb...	0.75	to	1.05	
Black Velvets		8.50	to	9.50	
English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in....		3.25	to	3.35	
Taffachelaes , 12 yds, 43 in....		2.50	to	2.60	

Yarns.

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$30.50	to	34.25	
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$35.50	to	40.50	
No. 38 to 42...	per picul...	$42.00	to	45.00	
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... ,, ...		—			

Woollens.—The demand for *common Cloth*, noticed in our past issue, has been to some extent maintained; some fair transactions have also taken place in *Blankets* at rates from 40 to 42½ per lb. for 8lbs. quality in anticipation of an eventual expedition to Corea. All other kinds of Woollens, including *Mousselines de laine*, are as inactive as before, and there seems no hope of an improvement during the present season.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in....	6.25	to	7.80	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in....	4 75	to	5.25	
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in....	5.25	to	5.75	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in....	0 25	to	0.33	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in....	6.25	to	7 25	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in ...	18 50	to	19.00	
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds. 32 in....	13.00	to	14.50	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in,...	0.18½	to	0.20	

Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.25	to	0.28	
Multicolored ,,	...30 yds. 30 in...	0.35	to	0.40	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...	0.80	to	1 20	
Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.65	to	0.75	
Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.42½	to	0.50	
Union	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.70	
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...	0.40	to	0.42½	

Sugar.—The market has been very inactive during the closing week, but there have been small sales at the rates which we quote below.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	...per picul....	3.60	to	3.85	
in Basket	,, ...	3.55	to	3.65	
China No. 1 Ping fah	,, ...	7.60	to	7 70	
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,, ...	6.70	to	7.20	
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,, ...	5.90	to	6 40	
,, No. 4 Kook-fah...	,, ...	5.10	to	5 60	

China No. 5 Kong-fun ...	...per picul....	4.30	to	4 80	
,, No. 6 E-pak	,, ...	4.00	to	4.10	
Swatow...	,, ...	2.70	to	3.20	
Daitong...	,, ...	3 00	to	3.20	
Japan Rice	,, ...	3.25	to	3.30	
Kerosine Oil.....	... per case...	2.45			

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The extremely unfavorable advices received from the home markets since the reopening of the telegraphic lines, and the unwillingness of most holders to submit, except in a few cases, to further reductions in price, have restricted the transactions of the past week to 170 piculs.

Since the 7th inst., arrivals are 393 bales, and settlements about 500 bales.

Tea.—Our market continues fairly active, wire advices from the United States reporting a better feeling on the Home market, added to which are premonitory symptoms of another "Ring Duty Excitement" being likely to afford another chance to enable the heavy operators of the season to come off with flying colors.

It is much to be deplored that this, as we may say "systematic scheme of rigging the Home market at the close of each season," is allowed to continue year after year. Better for all interests, say of shippers, jobbers, and consumers, that a moderate duty of 10 cents per lb. be at once levied and not repealed without at least one year's notice; this would tend greatly to steady prices in the east, and enforce a reasonable scale of opening rates early in the season.

Settlements for the week amount to 3,400 piculs, principally lower grades, and prices shew, if anything, rather an upward tendency. Arrivals are fairly average for the period of the season and stocks in first hands about 9,000 piculs.

The *Ukraine* has been laid on for New York at £1.15/ per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Common	...$15.00	to	18.00		
Good Common	... 19.00	to	22 00		
Medium	... 23.00	to	26.00		
Good Medium	... 27.00				

Fine	...$31.00	to	34.00		
Finest	...$35.00	to	38.00.		
Choice	...$40.00 upwards				

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates remain steady, with a very small business both in Bank Bills and Private Paper.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1d.	
,, Bank Bills on demand.....	4s. 0d.	
,, Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1⅛d.	to⅜
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.17	
,, Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.22	
On SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	72½	
,, Private 10 days sight	72¾	

ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	par.	
,, Private 10 days' sight.....	1	per cent disct.
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	98	
,, 30d. sight Private	par.	
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½	
,, 30 days sight Private	par.	
Gold Yen.....	par. to ¼	° ₀ pm.
Kinsatz.....	405	

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL,

MACHIGAISHO.

Thursday Evening, 23rd Inst.

LAST

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL

CONCERT,

By

Miss JENNY CLAUS,

The Celebrated Violinist,

Prior to her departure for San Francisco, kindly assisted by

GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

PIANIST.....M. J. REKEL.

Admission... ... ...$2.

Tickets may be had and Seats secured at MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and at the Door on the evening of Performance.

Doors open at Half-past Eight, to Commence at Nine o'clock.

The Performance will terminate in time for the last train to Tokio.

Yokohama, December 18, 1875.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

A CHEMICAL PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS, WITH THE VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS QUINIA, CYPRIPEDEN, XANTHOXYLIN, &c.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞ *CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.*

Wholesale Agents for—

BOMBAY.....D. S. KEMP & Co.
MADRAS.....BARRIE & Co.
COLOMBO.....O'HALLORAN BROS.

Export Agents.

NORTON WATNEY Co.,
107, Southwark Street, London, S. E.

Yokohama, September 11, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to

WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS

Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. *Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

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An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52 ins.

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No. 2.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 7TH TO 11TH DECEMBER 1875.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E.F.V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E.F.V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Tu..	7	30.286	36.36	31.80	4.56	25.14	.112	628	...	...	..	30.135	42.60	36.60	6.00	29.38	.164	606	...	...	...	30.063	39.62	35.60	4.02	30.34	.169	699	...	...	...
W..	8	29.564	42.60	42.40	0.20	42.16	.263	994	...	...	...	29.378	45.20	43.70	1.50	41.95	.267	887	...	...	...	29.457	47.30	42.00	5.30	36.10	.212	655	...	...	...
Th..	9	29.767	47.30	41.00	6.30	34.00	.195	595	...	...	...	29.788	49.10	40.70	8.40	30.87	.179	514	...	...	...	29.856	39.03	35.20	3.83	31.34	.176	764	...	...	...
Fr..	10	29.889	45.00	39.20	5.80	32.44	.184	612	...	...	...	29.846	47.00	39.00	8.00	30.00	.166	510	...	...	..	29.864	41.21	36.80	4.41	30.51	.176	680	...	...	...
Sa...	11	29.904	42.00	36.00	6.00	28.60	.159	600	...	...	...	29.852	45.00	37.50	7.50	28.80	.159	525	...	...	...	29.933	34.48	31.00	3.48	25.43	.140	720	...	..	...
Sums.....		149.410	213.26	190.40	22.86	162.34	.913	3429	...	...	...	148.999	228.90	197.50	31.40	161.00	.935	3042	...	...	...	149.173	201.64	180.60	21.04	153.72	.873	3518	...	...	...
Means....		29.882	42.65	38.08	4.57	32.47	.183	686	...	...	...	29.800	45.78	39.50	6.28	32.20	.187	608	...	...	...	29.835	40.33	36.12	4.21	30.74	.175	704	...	...	...
No.ofCol.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.)				OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.)									GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in	Clouds		Ozone	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.						Clouds.			
						IN AIR.					In Vacuo				
		Inches.	0 to 10	Form	0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	Max S.R.	0 to 10	Form	
Tu..	7	1.145	1	Cir. and cir-c.	...	43.70	25.63	34.66	18.07	58.70	13.50	101 00	9	Cum-c. Str. & Cum-s.	Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation). Barometer readings are in inches. Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.
W..	8	0.175	10	Nim.	...	46.35	34.30	40.32	12.05	51.20	26.50	76.12	10	Nim.	Rain commenced at 9 p.m.
Th..	9	0.000	0		...	54.10	34.20	44.15	19.90	66.20	19.25	111 50	0		*Earthquake at 9.49 p.m. Halo at 10.30 p.m.
Fr..	10	0.000	0		...	55.10	27.40	41.25	27.70	72.70	15.00	115.25	1	Cir.	Morning hazy.
Sa...	11	0.000	0		...	48.10	30.38	39.24	17.72	62.50	19.00	106.50	0		
Sums		1.320	11	.....	...	247.35	151.91	199.62	94.44	311 30	93.25	510.37	20	.....	
Means ...		0.264	2.2	.....	...	49.47	30.38	39.92	19.09	62.26	18.65	102.07	4	.....	*Greatest Strength of Shock was on W.N.W. & E.S.E. arm 10.5° Greatest Strength of Shock on 6th October 1875 was 32.5°
No.ofCol.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 7th, at 0.30 a m., 30.300 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 8th, at 4.15 p.m., 29.345 Inches.

Range 0 955 Inches.

Greatest Velocity of Wind was on.....at .....Miles per hr.
Least Velocity of Wind was on.....at .....Miles per hr.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 9th..... 8.40° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 8th..... 0.20° Column No. 4

Range,..... 8.20°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 10th, 55.10°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 7th, ... 25.63°

Range,..... 29.47°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) C. A. McVEAN,—*Surveyor-in-Chief.*

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.—No. 52.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 25, 1875. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

At Yokohama, on the 24th December, 1875, the wife of C. V. MARTINHO MARQUES, of a Son.

Notes of the Week.

The telegram announcing the purchase by England of the Khedive's interest in the Suez canal is important and startling. It must mean that the condition of Turkey is looked upon as hopeless, and that at least England and France agree in this view. The former naturally turns her attention at once to Egypt, the undisputed passage through which is necessary to her as the mistress of India, while the latter will not be displeased to find an additional guarantee for the commercial success of a project for which she found the bulk of the money, and the credit of which is due to her genius and enterprise. But it is clear that the present movement bodes some organic change, and possibly some reconstruction on a large scale. The hope that these may be made without war is commonplace enough, but it is impossible to restrain the expression of it. If the great Powers can agree in regard to the condition of Turkey, and the necessity for taking some active steps in regard to this, these steps may be hewn out by discussion, and war avoided. England, Russia and Austria are the Powers most deeply concerned in the question, and their interests or ambitions are sufficiently well known to each other and the rest of the world.

The *Yang Woo*, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Foochow viâ Southern ports, is one of seventeen vessels built in that Arsenal for the service of the Government of the Province of Fuhkien. She is a steam corvette of some 1,400 tons, and 250—working up to 750—horse-power, equipped with an armament of nine guns and manned by a crew, including engineers and stokers, of 190 men. The *Yang Woo* had already been some years in commission, and in charge of Chinese officers, when the Provincial Government of Fuhkien determined upon fitting her out specially as a training ship for the purpose of exercising the young men, who had been under theoretical instruction in the Arsenal, in practical seamanship with the view to their ultimate appointment to commands. With this intention she was committed to the experienced hands of Captain Tracy, R.N., assisted by two other officers of the British Navy, under whose direction, and in whose charge, she is making her present cruise of instruction. Her Chinese executive comprises Commander Cheong Shing and another officer of the same rank, 8 Lieutenants, 11 Sub-Lieutenants and 8 Midshipmen, and by these officers the duties of the ship and its navigation are performed under the general supervision of their European instructors. They are all conversant with English—which is indeed their official language—and appear to possess both skill in the scientific branches of their profession, and the energy and application which, under the well-directed efforts of their instructors, may be expected to turn them to good account.

The armament of the *Yang Woo* consists of eight seventy-cwt. Whitworth guns, throwing seventy-pound shot, and one seven and a-half ton gun throwing 160 pound shot, both guns with a range of 5,000 yards. Of the former, six are broadside guns and two are respectively bow and stern-chasers. We may add that the muzzle-loading principle is preferred in practice to that of breach-loaders. The small arms are of the Remington pattern.

We understand that the *Yany Woo* may be expected to remain a week or ten days in harbour before resuming her experimental cruise.

It may be presumed that there is some necessity and excuse for the fictions of the law, and on this view the charge against Mr. Middleton at the instance of the Japanese Government of having "assaulted a Japanese policeman, with intent to kill him," is intelligible; though why a charge of this kind should be made, involving, as it does, a statement perfectly well known to be utterly false, we do not exactly know. These fictions should at least be reduced to a minimum in practice, otherwise contempt is brought upon the law itself. The report of the case speaks for itself, though how the policeman got the shot into him it is not easy to see. We cannot quite acquit the sportsmen of a little careless shooting, as they knew they were followed. But there was not only a manifest absence of all intent to assault, the difficulty still is in believing that a man who had been hit should have been so long before he said anything about it.

Not the less, however, does this case prove the necessity for a speedy accommodation of the question. It is highly undesirable that foreigners should appear in this country as breaking laws to which they should, under proper conditions, be made amenable by their own authorities, and so strongly does this view seem to press, that any obstructions which our own course of judicial proceedings or regulations oppose to an agreement being arrived at between the Japanese and ourselves on the question, should, in our opinion, be removed as speedily as possible,

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It is impossible to refrain from expressing real satisfaction at the conviction of the men Livingstone and Johnstone on Tuesday last. Of their guilt no shadow of doubt could exist after the trial, and, of course, men of this class have pursued their trade for a long time. The chances are that they have drugged, robbed and threatened men by the score—indeed they largely keep themselves alive by manœuvres of this kind. They are among the worst curses of sea-port towns, and it is extremely gratifying to find them sometimes coming within the clutches of the law. We only hope the hard labour imposed is really such, because there is a very general impression abroad that this means very little more than what prisoners at home would call play. There is nothing which men of this class, who have been accustomed to get

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their livelihood by the easy process of robbing others, detest so much as hard regular work, and this wholesome bitter added to their existence is calculated to be of infinite service to them and to society.

Our readers will find elsewhere in our columns this week a translation of Dr. Müller's second paper upon Japanese Music referred to a few weeks back. Taken in conjunction with his first paper, it forms the most exhaustive account of the subject which has yet been given to European enquirers. It cost the author the labour of many months, in which he was assisted by one or two of his countrymen who understood the Japanese language better that himself, and it should also be said that he possessed great advantages in pursuing the study. He was very thorough and indefatigable, and possessed an excellent theoretical knowledge of music, as well as a good acquaintance with the physics of the art. He had easy access to the Palace in virtue of his position, and could thus interrogate without difficulty the musicians of the Mikado's band, whose position is an ample guarantee for their knowledge of their art. We believe he left behind him for future publication another paper on the same subject, to which, indeed he refers in the paper before us, and that he purposes to publish a book embodying all his experiences on his return to Gernany. It will be long before any one approaches the subject with equal advantages, personal and local, so that the translations we have given should have a special interest for English readers.

We have received a letter from Mr. Parson on the subject of our notice of his lecture on Honest Scepticism. The letter was not written with a view to publication, but in as much as he thinks that we have not done entire justice to his views, it is due to him to correct our shortcomings—if it should be judged that we made any—and certainly to give him the opportunity of making any comments on our remarks which they may have suggested to him.

He says—

1st. In reference to Mill, "I have no idea that it would be making Mill's statement any stronger to add that any other idea of God more captivating that this comes only from human wishes, or from the teaching of either real or imaginary revelation."

Our reply is: "Certainly not. The part of the passage of Mill's of which we regretted the omission was that which we gave in italics, viz., '*who desires and pays some regard to the happiness of his creatures*'—a passage which distinctly cuts away all justification from Mr. Parson for saying that Mill's idea of the Deity was that of a "malevolent" Being.

Mr. Parson adds, "Further I was only setting forth in Mill's language the difficulty which *all men have* who think. If Mr. Mill had written, beside the dark picture he drew, one strong fact or argument to mitigate our woes, I should not have omitted *that*."

But we plead that the passage we have just quoted above *does* supply this. And, be it remarked, this passage does not reflect Mill's summation of the figures on one side, but his estimate of the result obtained by subtracting the figures on one side from those on the other. And this balance clearly indicates the belief in benevolent desire and intention. Nor should it be forgotten that Mill's protest is directed rather against the ordinary view of the attributes of the Deity, than against the single attribute of Ideal Goodness. His plea is that it is wholly impossible to reconcile the absolute recklessness of the cosmic forces in relation to man, with a Being possessed *both* of Infinite Goodness and Infinite Power, and as he sees evidence that the desire of the Deity is for the good of his creatures, he prefers to imagine that his power is, in some way utterly unknown to us, limited or conditioned. He faces the moral contradictions which beset every form of religion which aims at justifying in a moral point of view the whole government of the world, and, in his own words, he pleads that those who hold his view "are enabled to form a far truer and more consistent conception of Ideal Goodness, than is possible to any one who thinks it necessary to find ideal goodness in an *omnipotent* ruler of the world." He adds: "The power of the Creator once recognised as limited, there is nothing to disprove the supposition that his Goodness is complete, and that the ideally perfect character in whose likeness we should wish to form ourselves and to whose approbation we refer our actions, may have a real existence in a Being to whom we owe all such good as we enjoy." Now, if these passages convey the idea of a 'malevolent' Being, we are ignorant of the meaning of words. Our plea last week was that in using this word as reflecting Mill's view of the Deity, Mr. Parson was utterly wrong, and his error arose from quoting one passage from Mill's works without taking the other passages which are the necessary complements to it. Great thinkers are the world's true leaders. Mill was one of these, and the greatest possible care should always be taken to represent the views of such men with the most scrupulous accuracy.

Mr. Parson says—"I omitted to reconcile inexorable nature with the beautiful character of a loving father, because I know of no way of doing so." We did not reproach him for this, we only stated the contradiction as the perplexity of perplexities; and to our remark "This is the real trial of faith," he says "Certainly." There can be no doubt that it is so.

2nd.—In regard to Descartes, he thinks we misunderstood him. He pleads that in his opening sentences, (which we were just too late to hear) he went back to the original meaning of the word scepticism (*σκεπτομαι*) which he did not use in any offensive sense. Hence he intended his remarks about Descartes to be commendatory rather than reproachful, and closed his sentence with these words—"It would be well if all the disciples of the Cartesian school and all.....would walk after the same example." Certainly, this escaped us, or we should have conveyed a different impression of what Mr. Parson said.

3rd.—In regard to Darwin, Mr. Parson transcribes a passage from his lecture which runs as follows "We need not let any theories of his unsettle faith until science is agreed concerning his theories. Wallace, Mivart and others are not satisfied. The world is not yet certain of the true place of these facts, nor of the real value of these theories." "If Darwin is true my faith remains. My sympathies are all with him. I count him an honest sceptic in the good sense of the term. You intimate that he is the Newton of Natural History. I suggested that he might be the John the Baptist of the true explanation."

We acknowledge that Mr. Parson did not withhold his homage from Darwin, but said that he would not look the position fairly in the face. Mr. Parson may retain his faith in much even after he is convinced that Darwin is right, as do we. But the issue, as we said, is between evolution and special creation, and he must accept one or the other with the consequences of the choice. To suppose that it is possible to accept Darwinism, and retain the conventional view of man's origin, with its associations and the theological doctrines which adhere to them, is utterly idle. Either it is true that any two angles of a triangle are together greater than a right angle, or it is not true; and if it is the one it cannot be the other.

Miss Jenny Claus give her Second Concert on Thursday evening at the Machigaisho, as before. The attendance was larger than at her previous performance, a fact attributable alike to the excellent impression she made on that occasion, and to a programme which presented two or three specially attractive features. The first of these was the *Andante* and final *Allegro molto vivace* from Mendelssohn's great and only violin concerto, which he dedicated to his friend David of Leipzig, and with this Miss Claus opened the concert. The movement is connected with that which precedes it—and which cannot be played with effect apart from an orchestra—by a note held over from its last bar (by the oboe we rather think) and opens in this original manner with a harmonic progression leading into the natural key. A few bars serve to introduce the solo instrument, and then, from out all the storm and turmoil of the conclusion of the previous movement, rises a melody so calm, so pure and lofty, that it would not misbecome the lips of an angel with a message

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from heaven. The whole range of music presents nothing finer than this melody—this is much to say, but it may be affirmed with confidence. The ambition of all great players is to interpret it worthily, though, to our mind, one alone has succeeded in doing so. To hear Joachim play this movement is to enjoy possibly the greatest pleasure which music, and we had well nigh said earth, affords, and when we state that Miss Claus has moulded her own playing of it on that of its greatest interpreter, and follows in his footsteps, we have said all that she, as a musician, and well knowing what she does know, will expect from us. This is ground upon which none of the shallow conventionalities of ordinary criticism or laudation may intrude. Here we must take our shoes from off our feet, and acknowledge the presence, it may be, of something of that spirit which "touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire." We do not know how near we may be in such music to some link between ourselves and the Author of all order and beauty. Who shall say that the fountain of inspiration has dried up, when, from some source, such thoughts still flow? It is no affectation of reverence which bends before these manifestations of man's powers, and seems, or hopes, to discover in them something of not altogether earthly beauty.

A short *Allegretto* links this movement again to the *Finale*, which is worthy of its predecessors, though, of course, of an altogether different character. Miss Claus played it with great vigour and fire, and entirely confirmed the favourable impression of her playing made at her first concert.

A song by Giordani followed this—a beautiful specimen of true Italian art, and admirably sung by the gentleman to whom we referred with so much satisfaction last week.

M. Rekel then played Beethoven's *Sonata Pathetique*, but, we must confess, not greatly to our mind. He gave the fine dramatic opening with excellent effect and power, but where was the pathos and tenderness, the gloom and deep emotion of the movement which succeeds this? Why did he take the *Adagio* so fast? It can hardly be played too slowly, and all its beauty vanished on this occasion. Yet, surely, it suggests, almost compels, its own time. At any other, it means little or nothing. The *Rondo* was better, yet divested of too much of the feeling which belongs to it. Music seems to us the most perfect language of the emotions, and if these are removed from it, it is mere empty and meaningless sound.—The first part of the concert was closed by Miss Claus with an admirable performance of one of Brahms' Ungarische Tänze, and an arrangement by Leotard of a Recitative and Romance from Tannhäuser, "Du, mein holder Abend-stern." The Recitative exhibits Waguer in what we cannot help calling an insolently defiant attitude towards the old forms of musical art nor, for our life, can we conceive what he would be at in this confused progression of sounds. But when his genius sweeps away his theories, as it does in the Romance, there is a stately nobility in his melody which it is impossible to admire too much. The repetition of the air is given by Leotard to the violin in octaves, and puts a great strain upon the powers of the player. But Miss Claus gave them with rare accuracy and that fine, rich, even tone, without which so broad a melody would have produced no effect.

The second part opened with the *adagio* and *presto finale* of Haydn's Quartett No. 45, in which Miss Claus was supported by amateurs. She led it in the true spirit of a musician, giving to the melody of the *adagio* that warmth of affection with which Haydn has inspired all his devotees, and to the *presto* the sparkling grace which it demands. This was followed by Gounod's 'Nazareth'—a fine song, but not one of those which never tire. Then came a piece of M. Rekel's, *Chant du Matelot*, and the concert was closed by Miss Claus with a Ballad and Polonaise of Vieuxtemps. In this Miss Claus made the great effect of the evening. She played it splendidly—nothing less—and dashed impetuously through all the prodigious difficulties of the Polonaise with a certainty which equally astonished and delighted her audience.

It is no disparagement to the courtesy of the Governor of Kanagawa to say that the room in which the Concert was held is about the worst in the world. Our first impression of i was more favourable, but we have since become convinced that for ugliness, ill proportion, bad ventilation and acoustical defect, it is as bad as bad can be. Unless the gas is kept low, the atmosphere becomes unbearable in half an hour, and the sounds produced by musical instruments, instead of floating in proper relation to each other through the room, become confused and turbid, and produce no pleasure. It is really lamentable to find that so good an opportunity for building a fine room has been muddled away so miserably.

We believe Miss Claus proposes giving a Concert in Yedo previous to her departure for America.

The *Hioron Shimbun* is informed that the Government is adding largely to the effective strength of the forces by fresh levies. This augmentation, although made ostensibly with the view of providing for an Expedition to Corea, is, it affirms, virtually intended to overawe the malcontents at home. It adds that as there is no general fitted to command the troops, Enomoto has been recalled from Russia for this purpose.

The same journal remarks that the newspapers which are presumed to be in the interest of the Government do not sell readily, while, on the other hand, those known to be in opposition to the Ministerial policy receive large support from the Public. It adds that the Minister for Public Works is acutely sensitive to the want of confidence shown in the present administration.

The *Hioron Shimbun* has heard that a Japanese resident in Shanghai is engaged upon a work on the subject of the Press Laws of this country, which he intends to publish under a foreigner's name.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* the Government has received intelligence from the Special Commissioner in Corea to the effect that no foreign ambassador can be admitted to the capital. It is thought inexpedient that Kuroda should leave pending the preliminary negotiations of the Japanese envoy.

The *Akebono Shimbun* corrects its statement that Kuroda, the special envoy to Corea, would receive 30,000 *yen*. The sum allotted is 70,000.

The gardens of Fukiage and Hamagoten are now open to the Public.

We hear that communication is interrupted on the Shanghai and Nagasaki cable.

The case of Roper *versus* the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steam-ship Company was partly heard this morning in the Judicial Court of Kanagawa. The hearing will be resumed on Monday next, 29th instant.

Fifty houses were destroyed by a fire in Osaka yesterday.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

A Dinner was given yesterday evening at the Oriental Hotel by a number of the German Residents, to Mr. E. Zappe on the occasion of his approaching departure for Europe. Mr. Zappe's health was proposed by Mr. E. Schmid, and drunk with great cordiality by the assembled guests. A succession of toasts, the responses to them, and convivial or national songs enlivened the evening.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4. p.m., a fire broke out at Ota Machi, near the Basha Machi, in Benten. The Japanese engines were quickly on the spot, the "Vounteer" being the first of the foreign brigades' engines to arrive, and the fire, which was confined to three native dwelling-houses, was promptly extinguished by their assistance. The locality of the fire was nearly the same as that of the great conflagration some two years since. Attention may be directed to the absence of

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fitting arrangements for ensuring the presence of the foreign engines at fires. A large one may have been observed yesterday, dragged toilfully on by two Europeans and a Japanese, while many who should have helped to draw it to its scene of action pressed onwards.

Another fire took place this morning at about 4 a.m. at Hagoromocho, Benten, in the vicinity of the Sanomatz Theatre, which destroyed ten houses, two or three of these tea houses. The fire which lasted about one hour, is attributed to incendiarism.

The Prime Minister has notified that the farewell presents to foreigners whose engagements have expired will henceforth be provided at the cost of the Departments in which they have served. It has hitherto been customary to furnish these at the charge of the Imperial privy-purse.

A diamond of seven pounds (!) weight has, if we may trust the *Saifu Shimbun*, been found in Kamaishi mura in Iwade *Ken*. If it be only black its presence with be all the more welcome, as it is there, we believe, that the Government purposes to work the large deposists of iron-stone.

The *Akebono Shimbun* in reference to a farewell dinner given to Kuroda, Ambassador to Corea, by the officials of the Kaitakushi, the department over which he has hitherto presided, adds that he has received 30,000 *yen* (? to provide for the expenses of outfit) and will leave on his mission on the 25th instant.

A Japanese newspaper says that Kiurinsha, a Corean who has recently become a Russsian subject, will accompany the Japanese envoy to Corea.

The *Hochi Shimbun* notices that the large assemblage of Satsuma *samurai*, present at Kiôtô some weeks since, has dispersed since the retirement from the Cabinet of Shimadzu Saburô.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes the following rules for the presentation of memorials, which have been instituted by the Genro-in.

1.—Memorials which do not bear upon questions of legislation will not received.

2.—All memorials must bear the name, age, place of birth, rank, occupation and residence of the writer, together with his seal. A *précis* of the document, which must be sent in duplicate, should be endorsed upon the cover.

3.—The common style of writing must be used, and the definitions of any foreign words employed must be given.

4.—The memorials being presented with a view to the national benefit, no acknowledgment will be made to the senders.

The *Hochi Shimbun* hears that orders have been sent to France for the purchase of thirty fire engines for use in Yedo. They are to be light in construction, and of small size, in order that they may be easy of draught. They will be placed in an accessible position in each of the divisional police stations of Yedo.

Mr. E. Zappe, Consul for the German Empire, and Mr. J Mammelsdorff, late Manager of the Deutsche Bank in this settlement, sailed for Europe in the M. M. steamer *Volga*, this morning.

The Mikado attended the Daijokuan on Sunday last, 19th instant, and on his return witnessed horse racing in the Fukiage Gardens of the Imperial Palace.

The Department of Agriculture has, according to the *Akebono Shimbun*, decided upon establishing a sheep farm at Koganegahara. This is, we presume, one of the experimental breeding farms with which Major Ap Jones has been recently charged.

Okubo Ichio, Governor of the Tokio *Fu*, has been appointed *Shoyû* of the Department of Public Worship.

We hear that Mitsui, the celebrated banker, has established an Institution in the Capital for the education and support of five hundred poor children.

The paper-hunt yesterday over a somewhat short and easy course was won by Mr. Mollison on *Crusader*. Mr. Jeyes, riding *Tim Whiffler*, was second. If the circumstances be favourable the next paper-hunt will take place on Christmas Day.

The hulk *Ellen Hood* was sold yesterday at auction by Messrs Fletcher & Co. The Mitsu Bishi Company is understood to be the purchaser.

We take the following account of a successful robbery at Mr. Brooke's house from the *Japan Herald*:—

One of the shutters of the dining room was opened, as was also the glass window by tampering with the fastenings, which were evidently raised from the outside by the insertion of some implement, as the paint on the wood-work was much scratched all over. The robbery was not discovered till about six o'clock when on a child attempting to enter the room, he found the door resisted his effort, but on using some force it opened, and it was then found that chairs had been placed against it on the inside in such a manner that had any member of the household been disturbed by the burglars' noise, and had gone to ascertain the cause, the thieves would have had ample time to have escaped by the open window before the door could have been opened. Altogether the robbery seems to have been well planned and executed. The following is a list of all that has been missed up to the present time: A large dining room clock in heavy marble stand; 7 large silver table spoons, 12 dessert electro-plated do, 18 large dinner forks electro-plated, 12 small do, 1 set of pickle castors in electro-plated stand a hearth rug, 1 table cloth. This last article was probably used to wrap up the other stolen property. From the appearance, of the room the thieves must have spent a considerable time in getting all together, and carrying off the articles above enumerated, as it was evident a thorough search for portable and valuable articles had been made by them. The floor was strewed with matches that had been ignited.

We learn from Peking correspondence that the Chinese Government shows a disposition to sustain the cause of Corea in the present situation with Japan. It is hoped, however, that Corea will be induced to offer a satisfactory *amende* and that hositilities may be avoided.

An arrangement which is likely to influence the Eastern Question very materially is announced by a telegram which reaches us viâ Shanghai this morning, to the effect that the British Government has purchased the interest in the Suez Canal of His Highness the Khedive for four millions sterling. This represents, we believe, the value of seven-sixteenths of the share capital of the Canal, worth, or presumed to be worth some 150 millions of francs.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from San Francisco announcing the arrival there, on the 14th instant, of the Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba ken* which sailed hence on the 6th November.

It is rumoured in Yedo, we are unable to say with what foundation, that the Prime Minister, Sanjo, and Kido have expressed a wish to be relieved from the cares of office.

Several serious fires are reported to have occurred in Yedo on Tuesday; one in Sakai chô by which 106 houses were burnt and another in Saruya chô which caused the destruction of thirty.

Intelligence has been received of some disturbances which have taken place in Shikoku, but no trustworthy particulars are as yet published in Japanese newspapers.

Shimadzu Saburô left yesterday for the South in the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Nagoya Maru*.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 12th December, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,025.04
Merchandise, &c.	$ 483.80
Total.	$6,508.84

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,174.66
Merchandise, &c.	$ 688.74
	$7,863.40

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THE SITUATION.

THE best friends of the present government of this Empire are forced to admit that at the present moment it is somewhat under a cloud. In all the expressions of native opinion which we have impartially laid before our readers for months past there is perceptible a tone of disappointment, not to say of dissatisfaction, either with the doings of the administration, or with the existing state of the national affairs. It is as palpable in the memorials presented to the throne by the Princes of the Blood and the highest Ministers of State, as it is in the veiled sarcasms of the writers of the opposition press. As to the cause or causes to which the discontent is due, the widest difference of opinion prevails, but, that discontent does exist, no native politician for a moment attempts to deny. In spite of all the efforts made to confine state secrets to official circles, the fact that there are dissensions in the Cabinet is talked of in the streets.

The conflict in the administration, however, is not a cause, but, on the contrary, is for the most part a consequence of the conflicting interests at work within the nation. The cardinal problem of Japanese statesmanship is, and, for a long time yet to come must continue to be, the position, we had almost said the privileges, to be accorded to the *samurai*. There is the first and the widest division in the national corporeity—a privileged class numbering over three quarters of a million, brought up in feudal and separatist traditions, filled with a pride of birth so intense as to be scarcely distinguishable from the Hindoo feeling of caste, and heartily despising all industrial and productive pursuits, on the one side, and the thirty odd toiling millions, farmers, artificers and traders, on the first-fruits of whose labours the former have for generations subsisted, on the other. So long as Japan remained simply a geographical expression signifying a group of large Islands off the North-east coast of China, distributed amongst a number of separate and semi-independent chieftains, or, as the Jesuit writers were wont to style them, Kings, this division of classes might have continued for an indefinite reach of time. But as soon as it became necessary that a united Japanese Empire should take a place in the comity of nations, and play its part in the onward movement of the modern world, this vicious separation of classes was doomed to disappear and it is disappearing ; slowly, it is true, like all of Nature's great evolutionary processes, but surely and irreversibly as the march of time. It was scarcely in human nature that the *samurai* should be quick to perceive their coming extinction as a privileged caste, or that having perceived the approach of danger they should not try their utmost to avert it. The discussions now witnessed in the Cabinet are the premonitory spasms of the dissolution of a great social wrong.

For the cause of the people is bound to triumph in the end. A Formosan or a Corean expedition may stave off the inevitable for a little space, but the breathing time thus given to privilege will be short, and the difficulty will have to be grappled with again, under much less advantageous conditions to the nation than at present. Low as is the Exchequer now, it will be lower still at the close of even a victorious war. Heavy as is the burden being borne by the peasantry, it will be grievously augmented to meet the expense of a contest in the bringing on of which they have had neither voice nor interest. That warfare even with a semi-barbarous state is no cheap pastime now-a-days, let our own expedition to Abyssinia, with its cost of ten millions sterling, testify. What benefit material or moral, has the Japanese people, or even the Japanese Government, reaped from its raid on Formosa? Is the problem of the privileges of the *samurai* less difficult to deal with now than it was before that bootless enterprise was taken in hand? Have the tax-paying millions been reconciled to its unknown but not unfelt cost by the establishing of the glorious fact that a Japanese force, with the help of the advice of American adventurers, can put to the rout half its own number of naked cannibals? And are they so enamoured of that result as to be prepared cheerfully to defray the expense of a similar performance on the Corean peninsula? The threatened war with Corea, it is to be feared, will prove a sorry nostrum with which to attempt again the healing of a deep-seated internal sore.

On the top of the ailment we have thus indicated is supervened another, more strictly political in its nature, and admitting, probably, on that account, of an easier and speedier cure. The body politic is sick from the virus of local separatism. The spirit of narrow sectional jealousy is as rampant as of yore amongst the members of the more ancient feudal clans, and notably in the three great clans which took the leading part in the revolution which restored his constitutional powers to the Sovereign and structural unity to the state. But the clans of Satsuma, Choshiu and Tosa do not constitute the Japanese nation, and still less does the Satsuma clan alone. That they performed great national services in the van of the movement that overthrew the Shogunate, is admitted ; let it at the same time be admitted that they have enjoyed their full reward. The honours and emoluments of office have been dealt out to them with no niggard hand, and so long as their policy was in unison with the sentiments and the interests of the people they had to govern, it was not unreasonable that it should be so. But in the seven years that have elapsed since they grasped the reins of power, a great change has come over the spirit of the people's dream ; a new force has been introduced the working of which, however they may fight against it, they are powerless to curb. The new sense of national unity has spread and is daily further spreading, from the governing caste to the governed masses. Farmers, merchants, mechanics, who barely a decade ago, uttered the word Government with bated breath and crouched low in the dust whenever a petty dignitary passed, are now heard to descant on the duty of popular education, and to express new-fangled notions as to the co-ordination of representation with taxation.

And this last idea, which has taken fast hold on the popular mind, goes, we think, to the root of the matter. The liberal party in the Cabinet are being overborne by the reactionists, and to carry on the good work they have hitherto conducted, it is necessary that they should show more confidence in the people whose cause they are maintaining. We have always been opposed to the idea that this country was ripe for the introduction of a parliamentary regime, pure and simple. But events have forced on us the conviction that the time has come for allowing the tax-paying body to make known their wishes to the holders of power, through some recognized channel. Memorials to the throne from leading politicians are all very well in their way ; the unfortunate thing about them is that we never can tell how far they are embodiments of a really felt national want, and how far merely the expression of individual and possibly self-interested opinion. A vent for public argument is wanted somewhere. The cardinal article of the new constitution, the submission of Government measures to

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general discussion, solemnly sworn to by the Emperor on his restoration to power, has been for some time a dead letter. The *Sa-in*, the consultative wing of the Council of State, is no more ; and its exotic counterfeit, the *Genrô-In*, is a still-born abortion. It would avail but little to unmuzzle the undisciplined and irresponsible forces of the Press. What is wanted is an assembly of some sort in which the voice of the people can be heard. This alone will give to the small band of liberal statesmen who are working for the common weal, the strength which at the present hour they need so much, to withstand the clamour of privilege and the faction of separatism. The solidarity of the nation is hardly yet an accomplished work ; and what still remains to be done towards it can, we are convinced, be effected solely by the further elevation of the people, and will only be temporarily, though deplorably, retarded, by rushing into an unnecessary war.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Creation of New Provincial Courts.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

Those who do heroic deeds in time of war naturally acquire great influence, and thus the *samurai* of Satsuma, Choshiu and Joshiu became very powerful after the Revolution, and so great was their weight in the administration that there were no Japanese who did not know and fear them. But as a change gradually came over the spirit of affairs, and as the heroism so valuable in time of war is but of slight service in time of peace, the influence, though perhaps not the power, of these clans has somewhat diminished. If we assume the total power of Japan to be represented by one hundred pounds, fifty pounds would belong to Satsuma, twenty-three to Choshiu, and seventeen to Joshiu, while the remaining ten would be divided among the other clans throughout the Empire.

Now the Daijokwan has decided upon establishing a judicial court in each of the following *Ken*, Kagoshima (Satsuma), Yamaguchi, (Choshiu), and Kochi (Joshiu). Eto Shimpei, the former Minister of Justice, was the first who urged the establishment of a *Saibansho* in each of the *Fu* and *Ken*. But he was opposed by the Okurasho, probably on the ground of the great expense the step would entail, and, finally, only one or two of these courts were constituted. Since the establishment of the four *Saibansho* in different parts of the country, the Governors of those places also held the office of judges. It seems as if the project of creating a *Saibansho* in each province has been dropped, but now that it is said that one of these courts is to be established in each of these three famous *Ken*, people cannot refrain from talking on the subject.

Some imagine that the Choshiu *shidzoku* are not in a very contented state, that they maintain a haughty attitude towards the Government, and that they are inclined to give trouble. The Kochi *ken* is said to present the same appearance, while nothing certain can be inferred in regard to the state of feeling in the Kagoshima *ken*. It seems probable that *Saibansho* are to be established in those places with the object of sending some influential men thither as judges to ascertain the condition of public feeling there. Others say that the *shidzoku* of the Yamaguchi and Kochi *kens*, presuming on their heroice deeds during the war, behave without circumspection and create unnecessary trouble to the *Kencho* and the officials. Thus the courts are to be established in these places to secure a better observance of the laws and to diminish the power of the *Shidzoku*. It is not to be inferred from this that there are any impending disturbances. But as the Kogoshima *ken* has not altered in the least since it was a *Han*, the laws of the nation are not observed in it, and a *Saibansho* is to be created there in order that a perfect obedience to law may be secured and equal justice be dispensed to all men. Some again say that the authorities of the Yamaguchi and Kochi *kens* are thwarted by the *samurai*, and that the Kagoshima *ken* remains exactly as it was in the times of the *daimios*. It is rumoured that the *ken* pays nothing towards the Imperial revenues, and makes no return to the Government of its expenditures. This is something very hard to be understood, and as there is no reason why the Government should be the exclusive property of those *kens*, it is natural that a *Saibansho* should be created in them in order to secure a better observance of the laws and a more equal dispensation of justice to all men. There is still much partiality in the administration of affairs. We cannot speak for certain about Yamaguchi and Kochi. But in regard to Kagoshima, although the feudal system has been abolished, it remains almost like a separate nation. From the Governor downwards to the humblest messenger or gate-keeper, all the officials are Satsuma men, and people naturally talk about so anomalous a condition of affairs. With these facts in view, the Cabinet has decided on the establishment of a *Saibansho*—an office which will have no connection with the *ken*—to show the people that the Kagoshima *ken* is to be treated precisely like any other. It is impossible to give all the rumours and surmises which are afloat upon this subject. None among them seem to us very credible, so that we must wait and observe the actual course of proceedings.

This question may not seem to be one of very great importance. But, in reality, it is so. If the judges appointed to these *ken* are sound and able men, they may do a great deal of good, though, if they are weak, the *Saibansho* will be wholly useless. We should like to go a step further in the treatment of the question, but this might lead us within the range of the Press-laws, and would extend the limits of our article unduly. A little reflection however, on the part of our readers will doubtless enable them to discover our meaning.

We trust that good judges will be sent to fill these important posts, although we have heard it said that there are few, if any, able judges in the country. The Sakata *ken*, for instance, has always had bad judges, until Numa, of the *Genroin*, was despatched thither. There are, however, many judges now, and no doubt the Government will make appropriate appointments. We entreat those who may receive them to labour with all their energies, and if any credit is due to them we shall not fail to mention it in these columns. It is partiality which opposes the great bar to the administration of even justice in the East, and we may say at once that should the judges be of the same *ken* as that in which these *Saibansho* are to be established, these important offices, which have so many grave duties to perform, will prove mere ornaments. We do not, however, think this will prove the case.

The Drain of Specie.

(Choya Shimbun.)

We cannot avoid feeling that a process is at this moment in operation which in some three years time, will probably put an end to Japan as an independent nation. The impending danger is as if a weight of 3,000 pounds were suspended above our heads by a slight cord. Above us the blue sky and glorious sun are obscured from our view by black and murky clouds. The earth is, as it were, burnt up and devastated ; its flowers, meadows and pleasant waving fields are swept from off its surface and all is melancholy and despair. We feel profoundly miserable. We figure to ourselves our descendants enslaved by the blue-eyed and light-haired races, and our land—like Hindostan or Poland—partitioned among the European powers—The thought that our Empire—an Empire which has endured for 3,000 years of independence in the East—should be brought to its present cruel extremity has rendered me miserable and sleepless, and I can hardly refrain from shedding tears. There are many who are ignorant of the sad position of our country, but I am satisfied that when they have heard my story, they too will be unable to contain their grief.

Writers who have been in the habit of addressing themselves to the discussion of questions of financial administration have touched more or less frequently upon the drain of specie from Japan of late years, and, though we ourselves have occasionally referred to the subject, our ignorance of the finance operations of our Treasury has

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prevented us from entering upon it with such information as would enable us to form a safe and accurate conclusion. But a letter which we received last night, without either the writer's name or address, furnishes us with many important details and acquaints us with the value of our past exports and of those which may in all probability be expected to take place in future years. In view of its great importance we propose to present this information to our readers succinctly :—

No particulars are available as to the first year of Meiji (1868). But in the second and third years (1869-1870) the value of our imports exceeded our exports by *Yen* 30,432,123. In these years 101 chests of bullion of unknown value were exported. In the 4th and 5th years (1870-1872) the imports exceeded the exports by *yen* 10,030,743 and 96 chests of bullion were exported. In the 6th year (1873) *yen* 8,036,154 and 36 chests of bullion were sent away, and in the 7th year (1874) the imports exceeded the exports by the sum of *yen* 12,952,741. In the eighth, the present year, from January to May, the export of bullion was *yen* 8,610,205 in excess of the imports, or an average of *yen* 1,722,041 per month. The value of the new coinage in this country in June last was 42,500,000 *yen*, and we may assume the existence also of 13,000,000 nominally of the old coinage, of an actual value of 15,624,700 *yen*, or, adding new and old together, an aggregate of 58,138,050 *yen*.

Now we will assume a monthly export from Japan of 1,722,041 *yen*. In this case one million *yen* is all that will remain in the country after the lapse of thirty-three months. Again assuming 204,940 *yen* to be coined monthly (that being the amount coined in the month of May) we shall possess a sum of 7,922,660 *yen* in March of the 11th year of Meiji (1878.) Now if we continue to export specie at the rate of 1,722,041 *yen* this would not last us until August of that year, while at the same time we have the interest of our foreign debts to defray.

According to this estimate we should have no specie left in three years time, nothing but a paper currency remaining. Now paper without a metallic basis would be worthless.

It behoves us to be very careful.

In a future issue we shall hope to explain a means of averting the danger with which we are at present threatened.

Corea.

(Choya Shinbun.)

One of the members of our staff went yesterday to a tea-house near Shimbashi, where he met several young men with the appearance of students, drinking *saké*, and carrying on a conversation which he overheard. One of the number said, "I see that Mr. Kuroda is going over to Corea with troops and ships of war, and it looks as if we should have war." He added that he would like to accompany the Expedition, and asked whether any of the party would not like to go also. "You do not seem to be acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes," said an intelligent looking member of the party. "These proceedings have been taken to quiet those who are clamorous for war. Mr. Kuroda is not going directly to Corea, but down to Nagasaki or thereabouts, until he who urged the women's rights question returns from his mission in China, after hearing the result of which Mr. Kuroda will proceed to Corea simply with a view to quiet people, and after making some agreement with the Coreans suitable to the exigency of the case, he will, in all probability, let the curtain drop. There is no money with which to make war on the Coreans, but it was felt that unless something was done it would be impossible to tranquillize a certain section of the people, and the plan I have referred to was arrived at by the whole Cabinet after putting their brains and energies into desperate action. The chiefs of the naval department, it is said, made no objection to the men-of-war being sent over, but utterly refused to allow the marines to go."

Our Associate did not know how far all this might be true, but the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of some *geishas* (singing girls), who bade the visitors good evening, and the strains of the *samisen* which followed immediately, put an end to the conversation.

Preparations for War—A False Scent.

(Choya Shimbun.)

From the fact of Kuroda's appointment to the special embassy to Corea the *Nichi Nichi* and *Hochi Shimbun* would seem to have concluded that war with that country is now imminent. The *Akebono* has hitherto acquiesced in the arguments of these newspapers, but of late, possibly from the fact of its frequent change of editor, it has adopted a new line of reasoning, by which it attempts to shew that as war is inevitable they do but mislead the nation who seek to avert it.

This declamation is very well, no doubt, but to me I confess it appears somewhat ridiculous, and convinces me that the newspapers see only the ostensible preparations of the Government, while its true motives are hid from them. It may be well, as the *Akebono* suggests, that the eyes and minds of the entire nation should be turned to Corea, but this we imagine would be in no small degree perplexing to the Government. Were the question simply this, that the Coreans may purchase peace by agreeing to our terms, or provoke us to war by their refusal to give us satisfaction, it might no doubt be easily determined. But the situation is otherwise. The Government has merely assumed the Corean expedition to mask its preparations for other purposes, and the part is one not easily played. Is it not therefore absurd that the *Nichi Nichi* and *Hochi Shimbun* should argue as though a war were closely imminent? As to the *Akebono Shimbun* I cannot help feeling that its animating tirades in favour of the forthcoming expedition must tend to embarass the action of the Ministry in no small degree, and probably render nugatory much that they have anxiously planned. I believe that the tea-house gossip related by one of your reporters is entirely trustworthy.

The Same.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

An expedition to Corea has for a long time been impressed upon the minds of the officials and prominent men of the country, and this is not to be effaced by mere words. It has now been decided that Mr. Kuroda is to be despatched to Corea as a special envoy, and should the Coreans not accede to our demands, we do not think that he could return without making some demonstration, even if indeed the Government should desire this. Moreover, should the Coreans act in an insulting manner, our Envoy could hardly do less than convert himself into a Commander-in-chief and commit an act of war. In this case, would those who oppose a war with Corea maintain their views and cause dissension between the Government and its people? Which would be the most patriotic course? It is unnecessary for us to say.

But there is one point on which we are desirous of asking information from the officials, viz.: If the Coreans do not accede to our demands and a war breaks out, what does the Government intend to do? Does it intend that our troops shall overrun the whole Corean territory and force its inhabitants to hoist a white flag, and, after spending five millions of *yen*, make the Coreans pay an indemnity of five hundred thousand taels? If so, we have no desire to see anything of the kind. If we beat Corea, we think that by all means it should be added to our dominions, and if we are unable to do this, those are in our opinion in the right who contend against war, for such a war can prove of no benefit to us. On the other hand, were Corea made a part of our dominions, we should have a great increase of our foreign intercourse. On the West we should be contiguous to the frontier of China, and on the North with that of Russia, and this would tend to make our officials more alert. For if they should not then remain vigilantly on their guard, but should consider their own interests and not those of their country, we should not only not be able to hold Corea, but should bring the Empire itself into danger. It were well then that the officials should abandon all mere self-seeking. During the eighteenth century France was involved both in external and internal dif-

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ficulties, from which Napoleon extricated it by uniting the power of the people to his own, and if our Government acted in like manner, the same effect would be produced. Let us suppose for a moment that Corea is conquered and made part of our dominions, how could we best deal with it? Certainly we should send all the *shidzoku* there, and make Corea the country where they were forced to support themselves, and Corea would then form a Western barrier to us. But we must bear in mind that no ordinary man could carry this through. It demands the services of a Napoleon. Such a man there is in the South-west of Japan,* and without his aid we should be helpless.

NOTES UPON JAPANESE MUSIC.*

No. II.

The hope expressed by me in my first essay on this subject, that I might succeed in obtaining further information on Japanese-Chinese Music has, I am glad to say, been realised, although my knowledge is still very far from being complete. I have also formed the acquaintance of several musicians, possessing both a practical and theoretical knowledge of the modern Japanese and Chinese schools, and have moreover, in my position as Physician to His Majesty the Emperor, obtained an opportunity of studying the music performed and the instruments used by His Majesty's private band. Lastly I have availed myself of a short excursion to China to procure a complete collection of the musical instruments in use in that country.

Before proceeding further, however, I propose to offer a few observations with the view of rectifying some portions of my first article and of rendering them more complete. I have also to add that I have had an opportunity of examining another form of tuning-fork, resembling outwardly Fig. XXVII on Table VIII, but consisting of a tongued-pipe like Fig. XXV on Table IX. It corresponded in sound exactly with the latter, but was an octave deeper.

The original form of the tuning-fork is, however, that depicted in Fig. XXVII without tongues and the length of the tube corresponds mathematically with it in length and weight. It is named *ritzu-kwan* (sound-pipe). That depicted in table VII Fig. XXII is named *shi-kedzu* (four holes) and those shown on Table VII Fig. XXIV and Table IX Figs. XXV and XXVI are styled *tzio-shifuye* (or tuning flute). The *ritzu-kwan* preserved as the normal tuning fork for some 1,000 years in Kioto was made in the temple of Daitzudji. An exact description of it has been published. A still older specimen of the *ritzu-kwan* is in the possession of the *Gagaku*, or Mikado's private band, which is carefully preserved in silk and a small outer case. It is never used except as a standard of comparison for other tuning-forks, and is rather regarded as a relique. The faded condition of the silk strings which hold the pipes together alone exhibit the effects of time; the pipes themselves are well preserved having only been twice renewed in the course of many centuries. The fact that they have remained so long in the careful hands of the musicians of the band fully accounts for their excellent condition. I took the opportunity of comparing a tuning-fork in my possession, and which is more than 160 years old, with it, and as I withdrew mine from its cover, a musician present at once recognised it with evident pleasure as having been made by his ancestor Ohata Hirotame, whose name he still bore,† eight centuries ago. It was found to agree exactly with the normal tuning-fork, and on being, compared with a new French one its lowest note was *d*, the tone of the eighth pipe being *a* according to the normal tuning of the Mikado's band, although other tuning-forks used for secular purposes differ from it by a full tone.

The tones depicted on the diagram Fig XXI, Table VII, must be corrected in the manner shewn in Table X. The names of the months will be found to vary somewhat, as the Japanese Calendar differs essentially from ours.‡ I have further observed that the figure named in Table VII does not correspond with the expression "right and left around" in the text. In my original drawing the word "December" was placed underneath, while in the woodcut it is engraved above. This also has been rectified on Table X. In reading "right and left around" the point nearest to the reader must be taken as that of departure.

The mode of tuning the thirteen-stringed *koto* given on page 17 in the 6th volume is not customary in the Imperial band. They employ as fundamental tones December§ (*d*), February (*e*), May (*g*), July (*a*), and September (*h*). The two first are however the most common, and the principal note is always on the second string. In order to indicate the key the word *tsochi* (tuning) is placed behind it. The following is the order of the notes:—

	In *Koscho Tsochi* (December) d	In *Taisoku Tsochi* (February) e
1st String	... (December) *d'* ...	... September *h'*
2nd „	... December *d'* ...	... February *e'*
3rd „	... June *a* (lesser octave)	April *ges'* ¶
4th „	... August *h* „ „	... July *a'*
5th „	... December *d'* ...	... September *h'*
6th „	... February *e'*	... November *des''*
7th „	... April *ges'*	... February *e''*
8th „	... July *a'*	... April *ges''*
9th „	... October *c''*	... July *a''*
10th „	... December *d''* ...	... September *h''*
11th „	... February *e''* ...	... November *des'''*
12th „	... April *ges''*	... February *e'''*
13th „	... July *a''*	... April *ges'''*

I have substituted *des* and *ges* for *cis* and *fis* to facilitate comparison with the diagram.

The *wanggong*, or six-stringed Japanese *Koto*, is tuned as follows by the band:

Reckoning from the player

The 1st string=d″
2nd „ =a′
3rd „ =d′ This note is first tuned with the tuning fork and all others in accordance with it.
4th string=h′
5th „ =g′
6th „ =e′

If another fundamental note be substituted for the third string the note in the corresponding intervals must be tuned accordingly, and the key named after the principal note on the third string.

All the strings of the *wang-gong* were originally of like substance and formation as in the *sono-koto*.

There are other modes of tuning used, not however recognised by the Imperial band, which would appear to be for the most part arbitrary variations. The fundamental is always on the third string; the first is always tuned to an octave below, the second is the fifth, the sixth the second, the fourth the sixth or seventh, the fifth is the third or fourth. These modes of tuning are named in some cases after the provinces in which they originated, and in others from the purposes which the music served: for instance, *Kangura Tsōshi*, employed to accompany sacred dances.

Correct tuning is highly esteemed. After each string has been tuned in the prescribed order, generally in octaves or rising in fifths and falling in fourths, *(meist nach Octaven, oder aufsteigend nach Quinten, absteigend nach*

* Doubtless Saigo Kichinosuke, who, though undoubtedly an able man, appears singularly unlike the first Napoleon in character.

* By Dr. Müller. Translated by permission from the "Transactions of the German Asiatic Society."

† The Japanese mode of handing down an illustrious name by their system of adoption must be borne in mind. For instance, a musician will adopt as his son a young musician in whom he observes indications of promise, while his own child has been probably in turn adopted by a physician to continue his family name.

‡ The winter solstice is the point of departure. The eleventh month, which I have called December, begins with the new moon immediately preceding; this represents the lowest tone of the tuning instrument. Each succeeding lunar month is afterwards reckoned as a month, and an intercalary month is inserted between the tenth and eleventh once in every three years.

§ *Vide* Notes upon Music *Japan Weekly Mail* 20th February, 1875.

¶ We have here followed the nomenclature of the German gamut in which *es* affixed to the letter indicating a note, signifies its flat, and *is* its sharp. Thus with *G*, *ges* is *G* flat; with *D*, *dis* is *D* flat. *Fis* is *F* sharp, *Cis*, *C* sharp, and so on. *H* is our *B*, and *B* our *B* flat. The small marks (′) to the right of the letters indicating the notes, indicate the octave to which those notes belong. Thus *a*, *b*, *c*, without any mark, would be the *a*, *b*, *c*, of what is called the first octave, viz that between our bass *C* and tenor *C*. The same letters with one mark (′) would be in the octave above with two marks (″) in the octave above that; and with three marks (‴) in the octave again above that.

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Quarten) the complete tuning is gone over (*netori*—taking the tone) in the following manner. The right hand, which is furnished with the *koto-sangi* (or tortoise-shell stick), is rapidly passed over the strings. This is prescribed in every case.

2.—Meanwhile the left hand is employed either

a: to strike two of the strings with the thumb and one of the other fingers, called *tsunne*, or

b: the note is sharply struck with the finger nail, called *oru*.

The instructions for tuning are very precise but possess no other special importance. The instrument is played in either of the following modes :—

1.—The *koto-sangi* is passed over all the strings close to the bridge, five of them being stopped with the five fingers so that one only resounds. The various methods of stopping in particular chords bear a special nomenclature and are prescribed by the notation. This mode of playing is only in use for indicating the correct movements. (See below).

2.—The string is struck with a single finger with the back as well as the front of the nail, using the left hand alone for the purpose. This mode is employed as a sort of *fioritura*.

The history of the *wanggong* is peculiarly interesting. Its mythical origin resembles that of the Greek harp, which, according to the legend, owed its discovery to Apollo, who observed the roundness and beauty of the sounds emitted by his sister Diana's bowstring upon being struck, and placed a number of these together for the purpose of producing melodious effects by their combination. And thus, we are told, one of Jimmu Tenno's warriors (665 B.C.), named Kanatomo Mikoto, placed six bows together and played upon them ; in what manner is not related. The earliest historical information upon the subject of the six bows dates from 205 A.D. and tells how a follower of the illustrious hero Takeno-Udchi-no-Sukune, by name Djingu Kongu, conversed with his leader and showed him how music could be played upon the six bows (which were handsomely decorated), producing by his skill considerable effect. The true origin of the *wanggong*, however, is, not exactly known. Shortly after the death of the Emperor Ing-kio (A.D. 453), we are told, the sovereign of Corea despatched eighty vessels laden with presents, and in each of these was a musician, to be present at the solemnities in honour of thedead. They proceeded from the island of Tsushima to Tsukushi in Tsusen, and going thence to Ôsaka and Kiôto first acquainted the Japanese with the laws of music. The Japanese at that period probably adapted their six bow-strings to the introduced *koto*, (then seven and thirteen-stringed), and named the six-stringed instrument *wanggong* or *Yamato-koto*.*

The rulers of this country showed favour to the newly imported music only, and the Emperor Ang-kang (A.D. 534) caused instruments to be made after the Corean model. Mimashité, a Corean, visited Japan in the reign of the Empress Tsuiko (A.D. 611) and gave lessons in Chinese music, and soon afterwards the study of the art began to be earnestly pursued in this country. Tenmu (A.D. 693) and Monmu (A.D. 699) favoured by their example the study of music, and under the latter a new form of flute was introduced ; but since that time no special attention has been accorded to the art by the rulers of the country and it has received but slender additions. A *wanggong* may be seen in Nara which was made in A.D. 738, and, with the exception of being somewhat narrower, is similar to the instruments now in use. An instrument of 200 years later date resembles in every respect that of the present day. The *wanggong* is now seldom used in the orchestra, although occasionally substituted for the thirteen-stringed *koto*. It is employed for the most part in the performance of old Japanese music, and then in combination with the *kangura fuye* and *shaku bioshi*. For the *wanggong* alone only one piece named "*Niwa-bino-kioku*" (or "garden fire,") remains, and this is always accompanied by the voice.

The seven-stringed *kino-koto* is at present rarely played, and, according to the information I have received from a very learned musician, there is but one person capable of performing on it in all the three large towns Yedo, Kioto and Ôsaka. In China it is played only in the highest families, and I gather from a very accomplished musician, one equally skilled in practical and theoretical music, but himself of a low social rank, that it was played only upon particular occasions ; as, for instance, when a man of high rank was depressed in spirit its music was resorted to to cheer and enliven him ; but it was unknown to persons of the lower class.

From Mr. Machida, the gentleman referred to in the foregoing paragraph, I have succeeded in learning the mode of employing this instrument.

The *kino koto* is 118 cts. in length, its strings being 111 cts. They are fastened below about two feet from narrowest end of the instrument, being carried through grooves cut for this purpose. At the head of the instrument a bridge is fixed obliquely at about 6cm. from the end over which the strings run. Directly above this are seven openings through which seven loops, formed of stout silken threads or cord, project, and to these the strings are fastened with a peculiar knot.

The two loose ends of these loops are then fastened on pegs in the lower side of the instrument, to which they are perpendicular, in the following manner. Each peg is four centimetres in length and resembles our nine-pin in shape. A deep incision runs round it, one centimetre above its flattened extremity, from which a groove is cut which terminates in its centre. In this opening the ends of the loops are placed, carried through the groove, and then fastened round the incision in the peg in such manner as to bring the groove into line with the openings in the bottom of the *koto* of which it forms the continuation. If the peg be now turned on its axis the sides of the loop are twisted round each other and the strings are more or less tightened. It is so arranged that the strings are drawn tighter by turning the peg to the right, and relaxed if turned in the contrary direction.

The *kino-koto* differs essentially from the instruments of the same name already mentioned by

1st. The absence of a moveable bridge, its strings being tuned by the movement of the pegs, or

2nd. The unequal thickness of the strings : the four lower strings being covered and the three upper plain. The mode of making covered strings is not understood by the Japanese.

In former times this instrument was furnished with five strings only, which were known by the names given in Vol. VI., page 15. When two strings, which are in the higher octave, were subsequently added, the names little *kiu* or *bung*, or little *shō* or *bu*, were given to them. These names are only applicable to this particular instrument.

In tuning, the fundamental note, which also depends upon the part, is now placed on the middle string and the tuning accomplished in the following manner. Assuming the fundamental note to be *d'*, this is the order of the notes :—

1st String	*a*	the lesser octave.
2nd „	*g*	„
3rd „	*c'*	
4th „	*d'*	
5th „	*a'*	
6th „	*g'*	
7th „	*c''*	

On the side nearest the player are thirteen flat mother o'pearl buttons. The instrument is divided in two exact halves by the seventh of these, which is thus 55½ centimetres distant from either bridge. The other buttons are arranged symmetrically at the following intervals :—

Number of the button.	Distance. From the centre button.	From each other.	From the nearest end.	From the furthest end.
6 and 8.....	11 cm.	22 cm.	40.5	66.5
5 „ 9.....	18.5	37	37	74
4 „ 10...	27.5	55	28	83
3 „ 11...	33.5	67	22	89
2 „ 21...	37	74	18.5	92.5
1 „ 13...	41.5	83	14	97

* More properly *wa-gong*, although pronounced as I have written it. *Wa* and *Yamato* are the ancient names of Japan, and *gong* (Chinese) signifies an instrument of sound. The two words together would seem to indicate an instrument of foreign origin, modified by the Japanese.

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The distances are measured from the centre of each button, but as errors of a millemeter may occur by this mode of measurement, the Japanese, with a view to greater accuracy have adopted the following. From the first and thirteenth buttons the distance to the nearest end is one eighth of the instrument; from 5 to 9 is one-third; from 4 to 10 a quarter; from 3 to 11 one-fifth; from 2 to 12 one-sixth. From 1 to 7 is not given.

The exact observation of these proportions is necessary from the fact of the instrument being played in two ways.

1.—The finger is firmly pressed upon the button, and the string struck with the back of the nail outwards from the player, or

2.—One of the left-hand fingers is lightly laid upon the string which is then struck with the inner part of a right hand finger so as to produce harmonics.

In both cases the desired pitch may easily be arrived at. It is usual to strike one string only for the accompaniment of the voice in unison; should two strings, however, be struck they also should be in unison.

In cases where a different string is substituted for the third as fundamental note, the other notes are tuned in corresponding intervals, and the tuning designated by the note which is found to occur on the third string. Originally, as in the case of the *sōno koto*, the strings were of equal thickness and tension. The *biwa* used in His Majesty's band is not tuned in the manner of that of the Prince of Hota's described by me in Vol. VI. I found that the strings were tuned in the following order: First, Second, Fifth, Octave. Five different notes may be taken as First, in which case each mode of tuning has its special name.

According to the *Hiodsioh* December (*d*) is the fundamental note.
„ *Itsi kotsu* February (*e*) „ „
„ *Sodsioh* May (*g*) „ „
„ *Ohshiki* July (*a*) „ „
„ *Banshiki* September (*h*) „ „

There is still another mode (*Suidsioh*) of which July (*a*) is the fundamental, the second note being, however, somewhat lower.

The strings differ in substance, but are of one length. The oblique frets at the neck of the instrument are so arranged that by pressing the string upon them, the following variations from the original tone will be observed.

Full length	First.
First bridge	Second.
Second „	Lower third.
Third „	Third.
Fourth „	Fourth.

The position of these frets differs also from that represented in Fig 2 on Table II, which is the form of *biwa* used by blind performers. In all other respects, however, the shape is the same.

The end of each string is so fastened by a knot as to form an eye or loop, by which it is simply hung on the peg intended to receive it after being drawn through the corresponding hole in the face of the instrument.

I have now enumerated the most commonly used stringed instruments of this country. I purpose treating of those instruments of Chinese origin which are less frequently met with—and then only in the hands of special artists—in connection with Chinese musical instruments generally in a future paper.

Wind Instruments.

The *sho* is to the European ear the most interesting of all the Japanese wind instruments, and the more especially as it is employed as the fundamental instrument in tuning in their orchestras and produces occasionally highly melodious sounds. In this, as in all Japanese wind-instruments, the highest skill of the player is exhibited in holding a note for the longest possible space of time.

It consists of the following parts:—

1. The wind chest. This is drum-shaped, of wood, richly lacquered and decorated with the crest of the owner. On one side the mouth-piece, with a quadrangular orifice, mounted in metal, is let in: this in the better sort of instruments is silver. The mouth-piece is placed in front of but not within the mouth, and the air may either be drawn in or blown outwards through it, both of these methods being in common use.

The upper and flat side of the wind-chest is pierced with seventeen holes, arranged in the manner shown in the diagram. In these openings seventeen pipes of varying lengths are inserted. Each pipe appears to consist of a single length of wood, provided with a metal tongue; but the accidental breakage of one of these convinced me that they are in reality composed of two pieces, so skilfully joined, however, as to require very close observation to allow of their junction being perceptible. The various parts of each pipe are:

a. An oblong, quadrangular brass plate varying in dimensions with the size of the pipes. In the middle of this is a tongue of such extreme thinness that it has as free a play when the instrument is sounded as the tongue of a harmonica. The whole forms a single piece of metal, the tongue being cut out, not made separately. Should these tongues lose their quality of tone it is usual to load their free ends with a small ball of wax in which a piece of metal is enclosed.

b. The tongue is properly 5 cm. in length, shaped out of bamboo and lacquered. The upper part, which is outside, is lacquered with dead gold, that which is inserted in the wind-chest being covered with black lacquer which preserves the pipes from damp. The side in which the tongue plate is fixed is flattened below, and is so shaped that its lower end coincides with a knot in the wood. The upper and somewhat thinner end is now fitted in its place exactly.

c. The short pipes which consist of stained bamboo. These are round in all their visible parts, but are slightly bevilled at their points of contact so that they may be brought closely together. They are of various lengths

2	being of	45 centimetres.
4	„	36
4	„	28
4	„	21
3	„	16

This, however, is only their apparent length, the true length being otherwise determined as we shall see. Each of these short pipes has a hole of the size of a pin's head at somewhat more than one cm. from the upper half of its lower extremity, and immediately above the position of the inserted tongue-pipe. The pipes No. 11 and 12 have their openings about two centimetres higher, being intended for the use of the first and fourth fingers of the left hand. All these holes, with exception of 3 and 4, which are turned somewhat inwards, and 17 which is at the side, are outside.

In each of the short pipes and in their inner sides there is a second somewhat long opening by which the effective length of the pipe is determined, any additional length being merely for the purpose of show. The effective lengths of pipe are

No. 1	*ges‴*	5 centimetres.
2	*g″* 13	„
3	*ges″* 14.5	„
4	*e″* 15	„
5	*des″* 20	„
6	*as″* ... .11	„
7	blind.	
8	*h′* 6	„
9	*e‴* 8	„
10	blind.	
11	*des‴* 10	„
12	*h″* 11	„
13	*a″* 7	„
14	*d‴* 17.5	„
15	*d″* 26	„
16	*a′* 22	„
17	*c‴* 10*	„

To these the distance from the point of the tongue to the small pipe—about 2 centimetres—must be added. In cases where the opening is carried down too far the space is filled in with shellac. Pipes 9 and 10 are furnished on their outer side with two oblong silver-mounted openings, which are, however, only used for ornament, 9 being blind and 10 having an inner opening lower down. The silver mounting commonly fitted on pipes 9, 10 and 1, is merely for the sake of embellishment. Should the tongue-pipe be now placed in the mouth and blown, no note will be produced unless the small upper hole be closed with the

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finger. This being done, the volume of wind admitted is proportionate to the number of vibrations of the tongue and a sound is produced. This is also the case when the tongue is in the wind-chest.

When the pipes are arranged in symmetrical order, and with their lower ends in the wind chest so as to be perfectly air-tight, the ring is drawn down over them in such manner that their direction inwards corresponds exactly with the unpierced portion of the wind chest. The ring is pushed down with such force as to compress all the various parts of the instrument into one body. Through the space lying between 1 and 17 the pipes are all now visible and accessible to the fingers of the performer.

When not in use, and with the view of preventing warping, a silken cushion is inserted between the free ends of the pipes.

A cloth fastened to a small ball is used to clean the instrument. When in use the player has at his side a Japanese *hibachi* (or chafing-dish) and avails himself of every interval in the music to dry his instrument over the fire, turning it incessantly in order that the heat should be equally diffused and the small balls of wax alluded to preserved from melting. It is customary with musicians to keep a *sho* in reserve, so as in case of need to replace an instrument that may be unfit for further use.

In playing, the instrument is taken in both hands so that the pipes and fingers are directed upwards and the mouth piece shall lie between the two thumbs. The instrument will then repose upon the balls of the two thumbs, being held by the little fingers which rest one upon the other. The right first finger, being inserted between pipes 1 and 17, serves to close with its tip the openings of 3 and 4, which are turned inwards, and with the back of its first joint, that of No. 17. The player then presses the mouthpiece to the mouth and either blows or draws his breath; by doing this in turns he is able to hold the note for a considerable space of time without much exertion; but only those pipes emit a sound whose small holes are stopped with the points of the fingers. The manner of placing the fingers is explained in the plate, by which also may be observed the order of the notes and the reason that certain of them (7 and 9) are blind. By closing with the right hand thumb and first finger the openings nearest to them on the right, an octave is produced; by closing those nearest to the left a third; and by stopping No. 17 with the back of the first finger a chord of three notes. Four notes are assigned to the thumb. When it is placed close to the mouthpiece No. 5 is closed, and if the left first finger be used the octave is produced. If the thumb be placed at a distance from the mouthpiece No. 6 is closed; No. 7 being blind prevents the possibility of mistake, and Nos. 6 and 11 form a fourth. If the thumb is placed near 8 a mistake can hardly occur, as it will then be between two blind pipes. With the middle finger, 12, an octave is again produced, and if the thumb approaches 10, 10 and 12 again form a fourth. As the openings of 11 and 12 are much higher the thumb cannot be misplaced on this side. Neither can the ring-(fourth) finger be misplaced, as it lies on the two middle (14 and 15) as well as on the two outer, pipes (13 and 16), where it gives the octave. But if it closes 13, 14, 15 and 16 a fourth is produced. By this it will be observed that the position of the notes upon the pipes has been dictated by sound practical reasons.

I have described the *sho* as an instrument agreeable to the European ear. So much can hardly be said of the *hidschiriki*, the leading wind instrument of the Japanese orchestra. This is a description of hautbois, formed of bamboos, and eighteen centimetres in length. On its front are seven holes at intervals of two centimetres, the first being at a distance of four centimetres from its upper end, and at the back two others at a distance of five and eleven respectively. The mouthpiece is formed of a cylindrical reed six centimetres in length, covered with paper and fixed in the thicker end of the instrument. The free end of this is shaved down and pressed flat so as to form two tongues like those of an oboé or fagotto. These are then compressed and kept together by means of a bamboo ring, and when not in use are protected with a cover. When played, the instrument is taken in both hands and the holes stopped by the second, third and fourth fingers of the left, and the second, third, fourth and fifth of the right hand. The thumbs are placed upon the holes in the back. The notes are in the following order *a‴*, *ges‴*, *g‴*, *e″*, *des‴*, *c‴*, (not quite true), *h″*, *a″*, *g″*. They are all produced by stopping with the fingers, and it is only when the second is stopped that the thumb is raised. In earlier times the second hole in the back was used for modifying the *des‴*; at present it is always closed.

In playing the mouth-piece is first moistened with the tongue, then taken between the lips as far as the bamboo ring and blown with a vigorous effort. It emits a shrill, screeching sound the effect of which is all the more unpleasant from the fact of its first indistinctness, its clear notes being only brought out by slow degrees.

There are various descriptions of flute:—

a.—The *ohteki*, or Chinese flute, which is used in the Mikado's band.

b.—The *kangura fuye*, or Japanese flute.

c.—The *koma fuye*, or Corean flute.

Besides these, smaller flutes, as small in size as our piccolo, are employed both in China and Japan, not, however, in the higher musical performances, but in the streets and in the booths and theatres of jugglers and showmen. The number and position of the holes in these instruments differ considerably. The following may be named:

1.—The *kusabuye* (literally flute of reeds), for the name of which two etymological origins are assigned; one being that the instrument was originally cut out of reed, and the other that it is played by the herdsmen in driving their cattle to their pasturage (*kusa*).

2.—The *shinobuye* employed in the theatres and similar entertainments as accompaniment to the voice. In order to adapt this correctly to the voice of the singer, the player is provided with twelve flutes, varying by a semitone from each other.

The *ohteki* is 39½ centimetres in length, the *kangura fuye* 45, and the *koma fuye* somewhat shorter. Besides the hole for the mouth, the *ohteki* is pierced with seven holes on the same side; the two others have only six. The lower note of the *ohteki* is not pure and is not used. I may remark, indeed, that none of these notes are altogether pure, as they vary fully a semitone according to the strength of the player. The upper and lower octave of the notes is determined by the force of the player's breath, so that each may be given in three octaves. The performers tell me that the lowest note is produced with much difficulty.

The fingering is the same as that of the *hidchiriki*. The instrument is not held horizontally, but at an angle of nearly 45 degrees downwards. The mouth-hole is kept continually moist by the player.

Instruments of Percussion.

The most important of these is the *shaku bioshi* or wooden clapper, consisting of two somewhat long and flat boards of *biwa* ("Sophora Japonica") or *enjiu* ("Eriobotrya Japonica"). Its origin is attributed to the use of such boards for purposes of ornament and distinction by the *daimios* in early times: these were subsequently cut in two and beaten together in order to excite attention. At the present day they are used at theatres and other places of entertainment to bespeak silence, serving on the Japanese stage much the same purpose as the bell or whistle with us.

In playing, the boards are so held by the performer that the edge of the upper rests upon the middle of the flat surface of the lower one. They are held at an angle from his body and are briskly struck together.

The *shioko* is a bronze bowl-shaped instrument suspended by two handles in a handsome frame of wood. The bowl is hollow and richly decorated with coats-of-arms. It is beaten with two sticks in the middle only, the edges never being struck.

The *taiko* is also suspended in a richly-decorated frame, covered with two highly painted skins at a distance of about nine centimetres from each other, and partly glued, partly nailed, together. This, also, is beaten with drumsticks.

The *Kakko* is a description of large, hollow wooden jar, at either end of which a skin is tightly stretched by means of a hoop. These two hoops are held together by silken cords, like those of our drums, and a greater tension is given to the skin by twisting and drawing up a stout

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silken cord—this being the custom in the late Prince of Hōta's band; or runners are placed round two silken cords, like the leathern runners in our drums, and drawn closer or relaxed according to the degree of tension required, as in the Mikado's band. By means of the first, a touch of the cord with the hand while the instrument is being played is sufficient to raise the pitch. The *kakko* when in use rests upon a stand and is beaten with two sticks. Both ends may be used simultaneously, as, for instance, in executing a roll.

The *Yoko* or *Sanno Tsudzumi*, differs only in size from the preceding.

ON THE TEMPERATURES OF THE JAPANESE WATERS.

By J. H. Dupen, H. M. S. *Ringdove.*

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 15th December, 1875.

I quite agree with the statement and opinions of Captain Scott that the whole climate of Japan is regulated by the currents of the ocean. The warm stream from the South appears to run up the eastern shore and to turn off, somewhere about Nambu. On the western side I think the southern current is turned off in the direction of Shanghai by the northern stream, which appears to flow down the West coast, keeping it cooler in summer than the eastern side. The Island of Yesso seems to be entirely affected by the cold stream, which doubtless accounts for the rigour of its winters. I am under the impression that a line drawn from East to West, across the sea of Japan in the latitude of Nagasaki, will show the points where the two currents meet, and North of which the warm current loses its effect. My opinions are merely derived from the tables on the other side and a study of *daily* changes in temperatures as noted in the engine room register. With regard to force and direction of currents I can say nothing, it is not in my province and I have no means of ascertaining them.

The position of the ship daily may be judged approximately by the dates, and the fact that the average speed is about 6 knots during these cruises, except in the Inland Sea where we steamed 10. The temperature of the Inland Sea is very uniform throughout. At Nagasaki in winter, with deck thermometer at 34″, I have seen clouds of vapour from the water which was 56°, but for this I have no doubt that Nagasaki would be nearly as cold as Hakodate.

September 1874.

ON THE TEMPERATURE OF JAPANESE WATER.

From.	To or At.	Between.		Temp^{s}.	Remarks.
Shanghai.....	Nagasaki ...	Dec. 29th '73	Jany. 3rd, '74	50° to 62°	Waters of the Yangtze influenced by the weather, but sea outside not so affected; southern current takes effect.
Anchored.....	Nagasaki ...	Jany. 3rd	„ 20th	56°	Lower than the sea, due to cold surface water.
Nagasaki.....	Kobe	„ 20th	„ 26th	56° to 50°	Inland Sea lower in winter than the Japan Sea.
Anchored.....	Kobe	„ 26th	Feby. 18th	48° to 49°	Kobe colder than the Inland Sea water; generally surface water.
Kobe	Nagasaki ...	Feby. 18th	„ 21th	50°	Slight rise: showing that harbors feel the influence of climate, and are affected when seas are not.
Anchored.....	Nagasaki	„ 21st	March 8th	56° to 58°	Under the influence of spring weather.
Nagasaki.....	Kobe	March 8th	„ 10th	60° to 50°	Outside of Nagasaki, but falls directly we enter the Inland Sea.
Anchored.....	Kobe	„ 10th	April 5th	50° to 52°	Kobe is 4° higher than it was in Feby.
Kobe	Yokohama...	April 5th	„ 8th	58° to 60°	Showing the effect of the Southern current running up the E. shore.
At Yokohama.	& Yokoska ...	„ 6th	July 11th	54° to 78°	Arriving at Yoko. find water cooler than outside, but note the rise as the summer advances.
Yokohama ...	Kobe	July 11th	„ 14th	74° to 76°	At this season the eastern waters are cooler than the Gulf of Yeddo.
Anchored.....	Kobe	„ 14th	„ 17th	76°	Kobe at this season is as warm as the outer waters.
Kobe	Nagasaki ...	„ 17th	„ 20th	72° to 85°	Inland Sea rather lower than Kobe; temperature rises rapidly as we near Nagasaki.
Anchored ...	Nagasaki ...	„ 20th	Aug. 6th	85° to 80°	Harbour much heated by sun at this season.
Nagasaki.....	Vladivostock	Aug. 6th	„ 12th	80° to 68°	Steering towards China temp. falls rapidly to 68°, but rises to 75° as we enter the large bay in which Vladivostock is situated.
Anchored.....	Vladivostock	„ 12th	„ 20th	77°	Two degrees higher in harbour.
Vladivostock..	Hakodate ...	„ 20th	„ 24th	73° to 67°	As soon as we clear the bay the Northern current takes effect bringing temp. from 77° to 73°, and so on down to 67°, rising again to 74° as we near Hakodate.
Anchored.....	Hakodate ...	„ 24th	Sept. 8th	74°	Hakodate is not much higher than the outer waters.
Hakodate.....	Yokohama..	Sept. 8th	„ 12th	73° 68° 78°	Soon after leaving Hakodate we feel the effect of the North current and fall to 68°, which continues till we are abreast of Nambu, when in an hour, while running about 7 miles, the temperature rises to 78° and continues so until we reach Yokohama, where it is 80° at this season.

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YOKOHAMA ROWING CLUB.

THE sixth annual general meeting of the Club was held at the Y. U. Club on the 17th instant; J. Rickett, Esq. in the chair; seventeen members were present.

The accounts for the year 1875 were submitted by the honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Tripp; and it was proposed by Mr. J. J. Dare, and seconded by Mr Kilby,—"That the accounts as presented be passed." Carried.

The following was the result of the ballot for a committee for the ensuing year, the captain and secretary being elected by show of hands:—Messrs. G. Hamilton, captain; C. P. Hall, Hon. Sec.; J. Dodds, A. Milsom, and J. Rickett.

The following proposition, to be brought before the next general meeting, was proposed by Mr Hamilton, and seconded by Mr Tripp:—"That in future the honorary secretaryship and treasurership be combined, and that the committee consist of captain, hon. secretary, and three committee men."

A vote of thanks to the retiring captain, Mr Melhuish, and hon. secretary, Mr Tripp, was carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

Law & Police.

IN H.B.M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT,

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Tuesday, 21st December, 1875.

George Clark, formerly a quartermaster of P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*, who was committed for trial on the 13th November last, on a charge of stealing three bales of silk from the P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*, on the 8th September, 1875, was this morning brought up for trial.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. F. V. Dickins watched the case for the P. M. S. S. Co.

Prisoner, who was undefended by counsel, pleaded "guilty to having a hand in the robbery."

His Honour said this amounted to pleading guilty to the charge.

Prisoner asked for permission to make a statement in regard to the robbery.

His Honour said he would read the depositions made at the preliminary hearing, and would then hear what the prisoner might have to say in extenuation of the offence.

After his Honour had finished reading the depositions

The prisoner said that about 11 o'clock, on the night of the robbery, he was standing near the gangway of the *Golden Age*, drunk. Another quartermaster came up and wanted to take three of the bales of silk, and he consented. He did not see the stolen silk after that.

His Honour said that this statement was not consistent with the evidence given at the preliminary hearing. Prisoner had taken an active part in the robbery, and had agreed to accept a share of the proceeds. It was his duty now to pass sentence, which would be two years' imprisonment.

Prisoner asked if the sentence would commence from the date of his incarceration, and

His Honour said it would.

Jurors had been summoned, but owing to the prisoner pleading guilty to the charge (he pleaded "not guilty" at the preliminary hearing) their services were not required.

Wednesday. Dec. 22, 1875.

REGINA *vs.* R. F. LIVINGSTONE and ALEX. JOHNSTONE.

On the case being called, the prisoner Livingstone applied for an adjournment, as his counsel. Mr Ness, was not present. Mr Ness, however, made his appearance within a few minutes, and the case proceeded.

Mr Kirkwood prosecuted, and Mr Ness defended the prisoners.

After hearing the indictment read over, prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The following gentlemen were then sworn in as a jury:—Messrs. G. T. Blakeway, G. W. Thomson, G. A. Wake. H. Woollett, and J. B. Stevens.

Mr Kirkwood in opening the case, shortly stated the facts, which were that the prisoner Livingstone had stolen from the person of one Peter Cumming, late cook of the *Shotlimer*, whilst asleep in the "British Queen," a sum of fifty Mexican dollars, and that Johnstone had witnessed and assisted the theft.

Peter Cumming, sworn: I remember the 9th November. I was paid off on that day. I received $50 from Mr White. The money consisted of two $20 notes and one $10 note. After we were paid all the crew were going down to the Sailors' Home, when I met the boatswain. I said, "Where are you going?" He said, "I am going a small way down the road." I said, "What for?" He said he intended to go to Hongkong, and expected to get his passage cheap. I said, "Then, I'll go with you." We both got into a jinrikisha. The first place we stopped at was the "British Queen." I asked him if he was going to stop, and he, said "No; I want to speak to Livingstone a moment." We both went in and had a glass of gin with Livingstone and he and the boatswain had some conversation. While this was going on I called for more drink for the three. We had gin; and then I said to the boatswain, "Let us have some dinner." We had dinner, and remained about 20 minutes. Whilst there I called for three glases of beer for ourselves and another gentleman who was there. After dinner I came out into the bar-room, and said to Livingstone "Mr. Livingstone I will pay you for the dinner." He said, "I won't charge you." I said, "if you won't take payment, let us have a drink." The boatswain, Livingstone and myself had some gin. After a little conversation I went into the dining room, and laid down on the sofa. I judge I was there about an hour. The first thing that woke me up was Livingstone with his hand in my pocket. When I moved he pulled his hand out quickly. I caught sight of a silver dollar and some small paper money. I said, "Don't take that, it belongs to me." He said, "All right, but I've not taken your money." I said, "That's all right, bring the drinks in;"—that was for Johnstone, Livingstone, and myself. He brought two decanters and three tumblers; one was gin, the other brandy. Livingstone and Johnstone drank brandy; I did not drink any. They then left me after about five minutes had passed. I put my hands in my pockets to feel for my money, but it was all gone. I came out to the bar then, and I said to Mr Livingstone, "I have been robbed." He said, "Of what?" I said, "Of $50, and it is between you and Johnstone." Johnstone was in the dining-room at the time I was robbed; he was leaning over me. Johnstone said he did not know anything about the money. I said to Johnstone, "I believe you to be a scoundrel;" then I said, "It is too bad if I have to lose my money." We had a little talk about the matter, and they both said they knew nothing about it. I then went and sat down by the fire; there was a table in front of me. There were a few men in the house when I was speaking about the loss of my money, and Mr Livingstone came over, and leaning on the table, butted me with his head, loosening three of my front teeth. There was a ship-mate of mine there at the time, who got hold of me by the shoulder, and he said, "Come away, Peter; it is getting too hot for you." I went with him across to the Sailors' Home, and several young men came out and asked me what was the matter. I told them I had been robbed. They left me at the Sailors' Home after hearing my story and went over to Livingstone's.

To his Honour: I changed some of my money before we went into dinner at Livingstone's: It was a $10 note I changed. It was to pay for the last three drinks. I think I got $9.20 change. There was a $5 note, and the rest in paper money. I had a silver dollar besides.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: I had $51 when I went into the British Queen. I looked at it when I paid for the last three drinks. I had no drink before going there. I had three drinks of gin and one of beer at the British Queen. I do not remember going out of the house immediately after dinner. My memory about it is good. I felt heavy and drowsy after dinner. I was not intoxicated. I saw the boatsswain go out of the house. I reported the affair the next morning to Mr. White at the British Consulate. I took the summons out a few days afterwards; I can't remember exactly. The boatswain went away five or six days afterwards. The boatswain was not in the house when the money was taken. He knew I had the money. I was not intoxicated that day. I was not intoxicated when I awoke.

To the jury: I was paid the money I received in the Shipping Office.

Henry Compton, sworn: I am living at the Sailors' Home. I recollect going to the British Queen between nine and ten o'clock at night on the 9th November. There was a disturbance of some kind there. I saw Livingstone put a revolver up to Johnstone's head. This was in front of the bar. He had hold of Johnstone by the shoulder. He said, "You——, if you blow on me, I'll blow your brains out." The next time I saw Livingstone he was standing behind the bar. He was then tearing up Johnstone's coat with his hands, and throwing the pieces in Johnstone's face. There were

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a good few men in the bar. I saw Baker Wallace, an coloured man, and some others I did not know. I saw Cumming that day. He was standing up against the gate of the Sailors' Home; he was crying. This was about four or half-past four o'clock. Afterwards I saw him again in the evening about 7 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: I have been frequently in the British Queen, I have seen one or two disturbances there since this one. I can't say that I have heard similar expressions used there, to the ones used on this occasion.

Re examined by Mr Kirkwood: I have never seen a revolver in the British Queen excepting on this occasion.

To the Jury: I have no reason to bear a grudge against the prisoner.

Edward Baker, sworn:—I am living at the Sailors' Home. I remember going to the British Queen on the 9th November, about 9 o'clock in the evening. I went into the British Queen about 9 o'clock, and was drinking there. I got into the inside room. There was a man there I don't know. Johnstone and Livingstone were talking together. Johnstone was three-parts drunk, and Livingstone about half-drunk. They came to hot words, and Livingstone caught hold of Johnstone, and put a revolver to his face. He said, , Johnstone, if you say anything about that, I will blow your brains out." With that the stranger in the room caught me by the collar, and politely shoved me out of the room. Livingstone and Johnstone went out before me. I told Livingstone before that to put the revolver away. He said, "I have get two of them." After that Livingstone came out into the bar. We were all there then. I then left the public-house. About two or three minutes afterwards I heard a revolver fired off, and I went into the bar again. Livingstone had hold of Johnstone. Livingstone said to him, "If you blow on me, I will blow your brains out." I turned round. Livingstone then got hold of Johnstone's coat, and tore it up, and threw the pieces in Johnstone's face. Johnstone said, "It is no use now, you can keep it." I then left. There were about nine or eleven men in the bar

Cross-examinee by Mr Ness: It was about 9 o'cloek when I went to the British Queen. I was shoved out of the dining-room, but was not asked to leave the house. I have not had any conversation with Mr Mills about this.

Re-examined by Mr Kirkwood: I was not told what to say in Court. I bear no animosity to Mr Livingstone.

To the Jury: Johnstone made no answer to Livingstone when he was threatened with the revolver.

William Wallace, sworn: I recollect going to the British Queen on the 9th November last. I live at the Sailors' Home. I went to the British Queen with two other men; this was a little after 9 o'clock. I saw Livingstone with a revolver up to Johnstone's head. He threatened to blow his brains out. Livingstone kept putting it in his pocket and taking it out. I left, and soon after I heard a shot. I returned and saw Livingstone tear up Johnstone's coat. Johnstone said it was no good now, and that Livingstone must buy him a new one. I left the British Queen and went over towards the Sailors' Home. I heard another shot, and I went and looked through the window. Johnstone and Livingstone were in close conversation. Livingstone took some paper money out of his pocket and gave it to Johnstone. I saw Cumming that day standing at the gate of the Sailors' Home crying. I think it was about a quarter-past four.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: I did not see what paper money it was that Livingstone gave to Johnstone.

Re-examined by Mr Kirkwood: I could see that it was paper money.

Wm. Davis, sworn: I am in the U.S. jail at present for an assault. I remember being in the British Queen on the 9th November. Cumming came in with the boatswain of the *Shalimar*. They and Livingstone had some drinks. I had a drink with them I do not remember seeing Johnstone in the forenoon. They went into dinner, and after coming out Cumming asked what he had to pay for the dinner. Livingstone said he would not charge anything for it. Cumming then called for the drinks again. I and the boatswain then left the British Queen and went for a walk. We returned about four o'clock and saw Cumming, who said he had been robbed. He accused Livingstone and Johnstone of having taken it [the money]. Livingstone swore at Cumming. We then went in to the inner room. There were eight or nine persons in the room. Johnstone was there. I asked him if Livingstone had taken Cumming's money He winked at me and said "Shut up." After that I went and had dinner at the Sailors' Home and returned again to the British Queen, where I stayed till about 10 o'clock. Livingstone and Johnstone got into a row. I interfered as soon as Johnstone's coat was torn. Johnstone threw the coat across the bar, and said it was no use. Livingstone tore it across and threw it to Johnstone, and said he did not want it. I left the British Queen when it was being closed abont 11 o'clock that night. The next day I saw Johnstone and asked him about the coat. He said, "It is all right, I have got a new one from Livingstone." I asked him if Livingstone had taken Cumming's money? He said "Yes; say nothing about it. I owed Livingstone for drinks and cash about $20; Livingstone has given me a few dollars out of the remainder, and called it square." Johnstone told me to be sure and say nothing about it.

Cross- examined by Mr Ness:—Cumming was not the worse for liquor when I saw him. I have only talked to Cumming once about my evidence. That was at John White's place, No. 136. I wrote it on a paper because I thought I was going to Shanghai. I gave this paper to Cumming. I was not turned out of the British Queen that I can remember. Livingstone once asked me to leave the house.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

On reassembling.

Mr Kirkwood called F. E. White, sworn:—I remember Cumming being paid off from the *Shalimar*. I paid him myself. I gave him $50. I paid off the other men of the ship. Most of the money was in $10 and $20 notes.

This finished the case for the prosecution. Mr Ness said he would reserve his remarks; he would first call

Charles Lester, sworn:—I play the piano at the British Queen. I was there on the 9th November, last. I saw Cumming there on that day. He came in about ½ to 12 in the morning. He called for several drinks for himself and others. I saw him take one drink before dinner. He had dinner at the house; about five sat down to dinner. It occupied about 20 minutes. He then went into the bar. Cumming left the British Queen about half-past three o'clock with the boatswain. Cumming went out immediately after dinner and returned about half-past one o'clock. He went out in company with the boatswain. When he returned he went into the dining room. He seemed to have had a glass. He was lively. Livingstone looked into the room to see who was there and then called Johnstone as he wanted to speak to him. He said "Johnstone I want you to come inside and see what money this man gives me." Livingstone is always in the habit of taking charge of people's money who are intoxicated and giving them a receipt for it. That is the custom in the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—I was there the whole day. I have seen seamen given receipts. I believe no money was taken from Cumming. In the evening the boatswain and Cumming came in; they were disputing about something. Between 9 and 10 Cumming in came and was ordered out by Livingstone. I saw no dispute between Livingstone and Johnstone that night. I did not see a revolver that night nor did I hear a shot. I did not see Johnstone's coat torn up. Livingstone and Johnstone were skylarking that night.

F. Young, sworn.—I am a steward. I was in the British Queen on the night of the 9th November last. I saw Cumming there. We had five drinks of beer at dinner. I saw Cumming have three drinks altogether. After dinner, I saw Cumming and the boatswain go out together.

Cross-examined by Mr Kirkwood,—I saw them come back between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. I returned in the evening and stayed there till 11 o'clock. In the evening I saw no disturbance whatever. Livingstone has not spoken to me about this case. He did not ask me to come here to-day.

Re-examined by Mr Ness:—There was skylarking going on that evening, but no disturbance. Cumming was ordered to leave the house by Livingstone that evening. If there was a disturbance between Livingstone and Johnstone I should have seen it.

To the Court:—I heard no shots.

To Mr Ness:—Five years ago Livingstone took charge of my money one night when I was drunk, and gave it back to me the next morning.

Shuzo, cautioned:—I am Livingstone's boy. I have a recollection of Cumming coming to the house on the 9th November last. Cumming had tiffin there that day with some other men. Cumming left the house about half an hour after the tiffin.

Cross-examined by Mr Kirkwood:—My master has not spoken to me to-day about this case at all. I attend in the bar and dining-room at my master's. The fight that occurred that day has impressed all the circumstances upon my memory. I keep a book of the guests who dine in the house. It is the 22nd to-day. I saw Cumming again about four o'clock that day.

James McManus, sworn:—On the 9th November last I was in the British Queen. I saw Cumming and the boatswain come in about four

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o'clock and have a drink. They seemed to be quarelling about something. The boatswain raised his hand and said if Cumming used those words again he would have him arrested. I remained in the British Queen till about 9.30. I heard Cumming beg Livingstone's pardon and say that it was not he (Livingstone) who had taken his money, but another party.

Cross-examined by Mr Kirkwood:—I saw some of the witnesses in the British Queen on that day. I heard no quarrelling that day; I did not see Johnstone and Livingstone fighting. I heard no shots.

Robert Walker sworn:—I am an engineer. I was in the British Queen on the 9th Nov. at about 2 o'clock. I heard Livingstone call Johnstone and say "I wish you to be a witness to see what this man gives me." I followed them to the door and heard Livingstone again repeat what he had said to Johnstone. I saw Livingstone lean over a man on the couch and take some small money from him—like a dollar, and some ten cent bits of paper money.

To His Honour.—I could not swear that there were not some large notes. They might have been *rios*.

To the Jury.—I heard Cumming ask for his money back again, and Livingstone gave it to him.

Mr Ness desired to call Johnstone as a witness.

Mr Kirkwood objected, His Honour sustaining the objection.

Mr Ness then summed up for the prisoners and Mr Kirkwood replied.

His Honour then charged the Jury, who retired, and after an absence of about three-quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

His Honour, after making a few remarks on the heinousness of the offence, sentenced R. F. Livingstone to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and Alexander Johnstone to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. His Honour further ordered the the prisoner to pay Peter Cumming the sum of $48 of which he had been robbed, this being the balance of his money after paying for the drinks he had called for.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT AT TOKEI.

Before MARTIN DOHMEN, Esq., Vice Consul.

DOYLE *vs.* BOTTOMLEY.

In this suit for alleged breach of contract and consequential damages to the amount of $2,000, judgment was this morning dielivered. His Honour observed that he had carefully considered the arguments which had been adduced on behalf of the parties to the suit, and also the authorities to which his attention had been drected. It appeared to him that there was but one point in dispute, and the decision at which he had arrived concerning that point was one which might either be confirmed or rejected by a higher judicial authority. He would suggest, in order to avoid the cost of employing counsel on an appeal, that a case should be prepared and submitted to Sir Edmund Hornby, Judge of the Supreme Court of Shanghai, for his decision.

His Honour then proceeded to give judgment as follows:—

In this case the plaintiff sues the defendant for breach of contract, and claims $2,000 damages. The defendant denies the existence of the contract.

The facts of the case are to the following effect:

On the 21st of May, 1874, a memorandum (A), purporting to be a draft of an agreement, was submitted by the plaintiff to the defendant, by which the latter agreed, for a certain consideration, to enter the service of the plaintiff as foreman to a paper mill for a term of three years, commencing from the 1st of June of the same year.

At the foot of the document the defendant signed his name, with the addition of the words "I accept the substance of the above," and returned it after a day or two to the plaintiff, who did not sign it, but who arranged with the defendant that they should afterwards go to Yokohama and sign in duplicate, before the U. S. Consul, a formal agreement, of which each was to retain a copy.

This agreement (B), which in substance is identical with the memorandum (A), is dated the 27th of May, but is not signed by either party.

The evidence adduced at the hearing, though conflicting in minor points, is sufficiently conclusive to show—

1st, That the parties actually did go to Yokohama on the 27th of May for the purpose aforesaid, but the defendant refused to sign the agreement (B) because the plaintiff would not consent to its taking effect from the 1st of May instead of the 1st of June.

2ndly, That the defendant had raised a similar objection at the time he signed, or returned to the plaintiff the memorandum (A).

3rdly, That plaintiff, in order to meet defendant's objection on that point, held out to him a sort of promise that his wages for May should be made good to him if the business went on satisfactorily; and,

4thly, That the defendant, on the same day in which he refused to sign the agreement (B), entered the service of another company.

In deciding whether the memorandum "A" was binding or not upon the defendant, I have chiefly been guided by what I believe to have been the intentions of the parties at the time the papers were signed. The fact that the plaintiff himself suggested the words, "I accept the substance of the above," leads me to the conclusion that his object in doing so was to meet a certain hesitation on the part of defendant in accepting, as it stood, the clause relative to the commencement of his wages, and that, consequently, the defendant, by signing the document merely intended to express his intention or consent to enter into an agreement with the plaintiff.

Under these circumstances the memorandum (A) cannot be considered as an instrument of *final* agreement, as required by the statute, and accordingly an action does not lie upon it.

The verdict must be for the defendant, with costs.

Mr Montague Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiff; Mr Gavin P. Ness for the defendant.

Mr Kirkwood intimated his client's intention of appealing from the decision.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General.

G. P. SPOONER. } assessors.
G. L MONTGOMERY, }

Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1875.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT *vs.* JOHN MIDDLETON.

In this case defendant was charged with having "assaulted a policeman with a deadly weapon, with the intention to kill him," on Sunday, 5th December, 1875.

Defendant pleaded "Not guilty."

Mr G W. Hill appeared for the Government; Mr M. Kirkwood for defendant.

Mr Kirkwood asked that all witnesses for the prosecution be called in one by to give their evidence.

Mr Hill objected to this being done

His Honor sustained the application of Mr Kirkwood.

Mr Hill then made an application that all the witnesses in the case be placed in charge of an officer of the Court, and not allowed to communicate with any one.

His Honor denied the application, but took a note of Mr Hill's exception to this ruling.

His Honor then ordered that the witnesses on both sides be excluded from the Court during the hearing of the case.

Mr G. W. Hill then read a long opening speech to the Court, in which the facts of the case were stated. He would first call

Arthur de Perpigna, sworn: On the 5th Dec., 1875, I was engaged in a sporting expedition with the accused. We met Mr Middleton at Shinagawa Station about half-past 9 o'clock. We went near a temple and began shooting. Towards noon we arrived at the temple, and ceasing to shoot we proceeded to take some refreshment in a tea-house. A policeman came up and asked us if we had been shooting? We told him we had. He then asked us if we intended to shoot again. We said "Yes." He said it was forbidden. We protested, and denied that any such notification had been made to foreigners. The man appearing friendly, we offered him a glass of wine and some refreshments, of which he partook. He then left us, saying "Good-by." On leaving the tea-house we found him waiting outside for us with two other policemen. They requested us to cease shooting, which we refused to do, telling them politely that we were not forbidden in any way to do so. We then went on shooting till about 3 o'clock. We then got down to the paddy fields, hoping to find some snipe. After walking a certain distance towards the centre of these fields, a snipe got up. Accused fired at this snipe. Finding it bitterly cold, after that we went in the direction of where our jinrikishas were waiting. They were in front of a public school. We looked into the building through the windows, which were open. After having stopped there a few minutes, two of the policemen being with us, and requesting us to cease shooting

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which we were not doing then, we got into our jinrikishas and rode off in the direction of Shinagawa. When we had gone a certain distance one of the policemen (long after the snipe had been fired at, and who had been talking to us) came up saying he had been struck by some shot. He said he had been personally shot, but did not mention that any others had been shot. We alighted from our jinrikishas and asked him where he had been shot. He pointed to his coat and one of his arms. I do not remember which one. We examined the places indicated by him, but saw no signs of shot of any description. We then proceeded as far as the Shinagawa station, and on arriving there stayed a few minutes talking to accused. We then took leave and drove on.

To Mr Hill: We spoke to the policemen in Japanese I was within three yards of Mr Middleton when he fired at the snipe which was on the wing, about nine or ten feet above the ground My Consul informed me, when I asked him, that we were allowed to shoot. That is some time ago. I was also told about six weeks ago that I had the right to shoot. We stopped shooting because it was blowing and cold, and we wanted to get home before it was dark. We felt bitterly cold. I did not fire at the snipe: I was not ready. It was about two hours after tiffin that the snipe was shot. The policemen followed us all this time; they were sometimes out of view when we came to a thicket, and I believe there were three policemen altogether. I should think the distance to be at least 120 yards between the policeman and Mr Middleton, when the latter fired at the snipe. From tiffin time to the firing at the snipe I was always within about 20 yards of Mr. Middleton. We considered the policemen a nuisance. (A map produced by the prosecution of the place where the alleged shooting took place.) I do not think this map is correct; I do not recognise it. (Witness explained the position of the parties.) I did not hear Mr Middleton talking to the policemen from tiffin time to the shooting of the snipe. We were standing on the divisions of the rice fields. The policemen were in view. I think we only shot one woodcock that day. The snipe was missed. I and Mr Middleton stopped shooting after that shot. About 20 minutes afterwards I was told the man was shot. I believe it was an after-thought of his. I could not see any wounds. (Three policemen brought in.) Witness; One of them is the man who came up and said he was wounded. This man claimed at the time that he had been hit (shot). I saw no other policemen besides the three men. Mr Middleton did not get anything (game) that day.

To Mr Kirkwood: To the best of my belief, only one shot was fired in the paddy field. We spoke to policemen several minutes afterwards.

To His Honour: During the day Mr Middleton made no threats against the policemen. Before or after shooting the snipe, nothing was said by any of us about shooting the policemen.

The Court here adjourned till 2 p.m.

On re-assembling, Mr Hill handed in to the Court a translation of the instructions to the police on the subject of shooting. (Marked exhibit A.) A copy of the proclamation about shooting was also put in. It was agreed that a translation would afterwards be furnished to the Court.

Mr Hill then called

Tadsuka Tadashi, cautioned: On the 5th Dec. I was on duty at Ikingami. Three foreigners came there to shoot. I met them in front of a temple near this village. I asked them if they were going shooting, and they said yes. I told them they were not allowed to shoot. They said they would shoot. They went to a tea-house in the village and I went after them. I again and again told them they must not shoot. They said they would shoot, even if I tried to prevent them. Two of them gave me their cards: the other man did not. Near to this place I found two other policemen and told them that the foreigners would shoot. The three of us followed the foreigners, got in front of them, and told them again they must not shoot. The foreigners did shoot, and fired many shots. They then came to another village. The distance between the foreigners and the police in the field was about 180 feet. Two of the foreigners were standing close together. One of them fired, and a policeman named Murata was hurt. He received a shot in his left cheek, one in his left hand, and one in the left leg. I received some shot in my coat. We were all in front of the foreigners. Mr Middleton is the man who fired that shot. I recognise him. Our first thought was to arrest the foreigners, but we concluded only to follow them. The foreigners then went to the school-house at the village, and got into jinrikishas and went off very fast. We followed them, running after them. They went very fast. At the Shinagawa police station we reported the affair, and received orders to go and arrest the man who fired the shot. I ran ahead and found accused in the Shinagawa railway station. I arrested him and took him to the police station. On the way there I met the two other policemen. At the police station Mr Middleton was questioned as to whether he fired his gun, or not, and he admitted that he had. I do not know the paper you show me. I have seen it at the Shinagawa Police Station. At the time the shot was fired the three officers were standing together. The other foreigner, who was standing by himself, was about 150 feet from us, and about 180 feet from the other foreigners. (Map shown to witness.) I recognise this. (Witness marked the position of the parties on it.)

Mr Hill handed this map in, and it was marked Exhibit B.

Witness continued:—The land was quite level between the police and the foreigners where the shot was fired. Three shot struck me. I saw the wounds of the other man who was wounded. They were not very severe ones.

Cross-examined by Mr Kirkwood:—I received instructions from the Police Department to stop foreigners from shooting. I was ordered to stop foreigners of any nationality from shooting if they had not a licence. I was not told to put my hands on foreigners, or to arrest them if I could help it. Mr Middleton was one of the foreigners who gave me his card. Mr Middleton was one of the two foreigners who were standing together when the shot was fired. I think only one shot was fired in the paddy fields. After we were hit we stood consulting as to whether we should go and arrest the foreigners. I told one of the foreigners that I had been struck in the breast, and that another policeman was wounded in the face. I have seen the map produced before now; I saw it in the police station. I saw the map made, and I pointed out the positions on the map to those who were making it.

To Court: We did not speak to the foreigners at the school-house. The foreigers spoke to us, but I do not remember what they said. I did not hear the accused speak in Japanese. The last witness did all the talking.

William Boenitze, sworn:—I am a physician and a professor of anatomy. I have practised for eleven years. I remember a Japanese policeman coming to have some shot extracted from his body. He had one shot in the right cheek, one in the left hand and one in the leg. The shot had perforated the skin but had not gone deeper. If the shot in the cheek had gone in the eye the man would have lost it. It is difficult to say if it would have killed him. I recognize one of the policemen in court as the man I attended.

To Mr Kirkwood:—I have seen the man once since I treated him.

Mr Hill handed in a small glass tube containing the shot extracted from the man's cheek. (Marked Exhibit No. 4)

To Court:—The character of the injuries was very slight.

Murata Sadashira cautioned:—I received three shots in my body; one in the right cheek, one in the left hand, and one in the left leg.

To Mr Hill:—I received a number of shots besides in my clothes. The land was flat and level between us and the foreigners when accused fired the shot.

To Court: I did not see any bird fly up when the shot was fired.

Nangashisha Nawoki, after being cautioned, gave similar evidence to that of the two other policemen.

To Mr Hill:—I was also struck in the clothes by four shot.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr Kirkwood then called the accused.

J. Middleton, sworn: I live at No. 4, Bund. I recollect the 5th Dec. last. I went shooting with two gentlemen on that day. We were shooting a few miles from Shinagawa station. After breakfast at the tea-house three Japanese policemen followed us about all the time we were shooting. When we were on our way back one of them came up and said he had been shot. We got out of our jinrikishas and examined his clothes, but could find no evidence of wounds. We got into our jinrikishas and went to the Shinagawa station. I was waiting for the train, and was arrested by one of these policemen and a file of armed men and taken to Police Station No. 5. At last they brought an interpreter, and said they were under the impression that it was one of these gentlemen who had shot the policeman I then for the first time saw this wounded man. After some detention,

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one man was sent down to Yokohama with me to see where I lived. The charge of assault is an unqualified falsehood. I only fired one shot in the paddyfield I believe. I fired at a snipe as it passed before me. That is all the shooting that I am aware of. I saw two policemen after I fired the last shot; they followed us to the school-house. I understand Japanese very little. I have received no notification not to shoot. I was not aware then, nor am I aware now, that I was committing any offence.

To Court: I had no cause to bear malice against the policeman.

Mr. Kirkwood then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused, and Mr. Hill replied for the prosecution.

His Honour said that there could be no doubt the affair was purely accidental. The charge would be dismissed. It was quite evident that accused had had no malice against the policeman.

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

(The Saturday Review.)

The complete results of the Census of British India taken in 1871 have at length been published, and though there may be no surprise in store for statisticians so great as that caused by the discovery that the province of Bengal has a population of more than sixty-two millions, there is still an abundant store of interesting matter in the returns. The total cost of numbering the people has been less than half a farthing a piece. The methods adopted differed in different provinces. In Bengal lists were obtained from selected residents in such village, and the correctness of a certain number of these lists was afterwards tested by the police. The office was usually coveted as an honour, though there is some reason to think that in a few cases advantage was taken to extort some small payment from the people. In many villages there were no residents able to read, and here the work had to be done by the police or by paid enumerators. In the towns the municipal authorities prepared the lists. In the more settled of the hill districts each chief took the census of his clan. In the tea districts each planter took the census of his plantation. Travellers by land were counted at their halting places for the night, and the floating population on he rivers was ascertained by a census of the boats at each landing place. The employment of the people themselves as enumerators did a great deal towards soothing the alarm which the notion of a census had originally excited. The motive of the Government was at first variously supposed to be the imposition of fresh taxes, the raising of troops, or the getting rid of the surplus population. One delusion, that an evil wind would cripple all who were abroad on the night of the census, was found to make the operations of the enumerators easier, and was consequently encouraged by them. On the whole, most fears seem to have been entertained about the census of women, probably from the fact that it was more completely beyond the comprehension of the people what use the Government could make of their information. That the women would be taken to supply wives for the troops, that they were all to be sent to Calcutta for inspection by the Governor-General, and that the whole census was a subterfuge undertaken in order to obtain two virgins from every village to fan the Queen, owing to England having suddenly become intensely hot, were among the theories accepted by the natives. But, on the whole, the people were willing and even anxious to be counted. Two residents in an omitted hamlet travelled a dozen miles to report that the enumerator had not visited it. An enumerator went eight or nine miles to mention that a man had been away from home on the day of the Census, and so had not been counted. And some villages which had been accidentally passed over came to ask what they had done that their houses had not been numbered. On the whole, the Government may congratulate itself on its success in collecting so much fairly accurate information at so little cost either in money or popularity.

Taking the whole area of British India and the feudatory States the average density of the population is 165 to the square mile, or, excluding the native States, 211 to the square mile. This last proportion is exactly half that of England, and rather less than half that of Belgium. Even the average of 165 to the square mile exceeds that of France which only reaches 150. But India is on too vast a scale to make any figures drawn from all the districts taken together of much account. The density of population in particular parts is very great. Thus in England there are but seven counties which have a population of 500 to the square mile; while of the forty-three districts of Bengal, each being much larger than an English county, seventeen come up to this standard, and though the size of the whole province is nearly three times that of England and Wales, the average density of the population is also greater. A more striking fact still is, that in the valley of the Ganges, over a country little less in size that France, there is an average population exceeding that of Belgium by more than 7 per cent, and that of England by nearly 14 per cent. Even in these thickly populated districts the people are very evenly spread over the country. Only about 5 per cent. of the people of Bengal live in towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants, while if Oude and the North-West provinces be included, the proportion of the urban population is only raised to 7 per cent. Throughout India only five and a half millions of persons live in towns of more than 50,000 inhabitants, in England and Wales seven and a quarter millions live in towns above this size, the percentage in each case to the total population being 3 per cent. and 32 per cent. Whether the population is increasing or decreasing is hard to say, from the defects of all former attempts at registration. Such calculations as have been made seem to indicate that in Bengal the population has remained nearly stationary for the last fifty years. In the districts which have but recently come under British rule there must have been a considerable increase of population, and under exceptional circumstances this increase is known to have been very great. The Census of 1871 gave Orissa a population of over three millions, while it is estimated that five years earlier, immediately after the great famine of 1866, it was little more than two millions. The average number of persons to a house throughout the whole of British India is five, the proportion being, as a rule, less in towns than in the country. The explanation of this latter fact is that many of the shopkeepers are traders from a distance, who have left their families behind them The standard of comfort is lower, however, than might be inferred from this figure, as, though there is not much overcrowding if human beings alone are considered, there is a good deal when buffaloes, cows, and goats are taken into the calculation.

The proportion of males to females is as 100 to 94. In England the discrepancy is the other way, there being 103 females to 100 males. This inequality is held to arise almost entirely from emigration, and as this cause has next to no influence in India, a return to the natural equality of the sexes was to be looked for. Various causes have been assigned in explanation of the violent swing of the balance in the opposite direction; but the fact that among the Hindoos the inequality is great where the percentage of high caste people is high and small where it is low is extremely significant. The expenses attending the marriage of daughters among the Rajpoots lead a father to despair of ever being able to bear the burden. He "hopes that the infants may die," and very moderate ill treatment is sufficient to secure him his wish. As regards religion, nineteen out of every twenty persons are either Hindoos or Mahommedans, and there are seven of the former to two of the latter. In the South the Hindoo element greatly predominates. In the North the Mahommedans come nearer to an equality, though it is only in the Punjab that they form the larger half of the population. Out of something like 150,000,000 of Hindoo extraction, about 15,000,000 belong to the Brahmin, Kashatriya, and Rajpoot castes, and about 105,000,000 to other specified castes. The subdivisions of the latter are very numerous. The returns of the occupations of the people are very confused. In some provinces they only include the male adults, in others the whole family has been set down as of the occupations of its head. A rough estimate of male adults gives more than half as employed in agriculture. The artisan class and the not very well-defined class of labourers come next in numbers, yielding respectively 13 per cent. and 12 per cent. The priests and other religious teachers are reckoned at half a million. All those figures are but samples of the huge mass of information, or rather perhaps of suggestions and headings for information, which has been brought together in the Census returns. They will tend to confirm the impression which it is most essential that Englishmen should be under as regards India, the impression, that is, of the immense variety of nations, languages, races, and religions that are to be found in the peninsula, and of the consequent difficulty of legislating for India except in India. There are some politicians who seem to think that all that India needs is that the House of Commons should be good enough to take an interest in her affairs. They are perhaps also of opinion that all the knowledge required to make this interest intelligent and fruitful may be gained by reading the special Indian number of an illustrated newspaper. It is hardly to be expected that this strange misconception should yield to the study of a set of statistical tables; but the public, which the self-appointed friends of India must influence if they are to succeed, is happily not beyond the reach of conviction. A little

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meditation over these Census returns will do as much as anything we know to generate that diffidence which is the indispensable condition of the successful government of India by Great Britain.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(North China Daily News.)

The announcement that the British Government had resolved to purchase the share of the Khedive in the Suez Canal has, not unnatnrally, been a matter of interest not unmingled with surprise in the East, where the bare announcement of facts arrives so long before the account of the preliminaries. Taken in connection with the recent failure of the Turkish Government to meet its financial engagements, as well as in its apparent connection with the position of affairs in European Turkey and in Central Asia, this most recent step of the British Government may apparently be looked upon as one of the most important events of the day. The cost of the Suez Canal in round numbers may be assumed as nearly approaching sixteen millions sterling. Of this sum, in original shares or bonds the Khedive holds nominally some 200 millions of frances. Most of the bonds were, however, we believe, issued to him at a discount, so that the actual amount of his interest in the Canal when reduced to par would be about 150 millions of francs. This, from the short notice in the telegram, we presume to be the share purchased by the British Government for four millions sterling. It actually represents, we believe, 7/16ths of the capital of the Canal. Some three or four years ago, negotiations for the purchase had already advanced to a considerable extent, but fears as to probable expense of keeping the Canal open prevented their being concluded. Experience now goes to prove that this expense is not likely to be so great in the future, and that at a comparatively small cost, in proportion to the original outlay, the available width of the Canal could be doubled. It will thus be seen that the project, though a startling one. is not of a day's growth; and that, for some time back, the British Government has been conceiving the possibility of stepping in. The hostility of Lord Palmerston to the Canal was one of those phenomena difficult of explanation. The result was that the British capitalist was scarcely represented in its construction, and that this work was mainly carried out by French, Dutch, and Belgian capital with the assistance of the Khedive, to whom its completion was of course, a matter of the greatest moment. The successful construction of the Canal, contrary to Lord Palmerston's prediction, placed England in the curious predicament that, while she was most interested in the maintenance of the new highway, she had not a word to say in its management. It was true that the scheme had been a costly one for its original supporters, and that the host of small investors who had listened to the persuasive words of Baron Lesseps, have up to this time, and probably will for a long time to come, have to remain without any return whatever on their investment. Recent events have, however, thrown France and England together, even more closely than before; and the purchase by the British Government of a large share in the Canal, now places its management almost entirely in the hands of those two great maritime nations. It is to be presumed that the body of French shareholders are agreeable to the project, which will certainly not reduce their chance of the enterprise becoming financially successful, even if it do not directly contribute to that end. With regard to the financial position of the Khedive's share, little is known. A considerable portion was in ordinary shares in the undertaking, not likely for many years to come to pay a dividend; but others, invested in bonds, issued from time to time, and bearing interest of about six per cent nominal. As these bonds were issued at as low a rate as 66 per cent, they would show a rate of interest of about nine per cent. They are, however, saddled with various obligations as to deferred payment, so that, as an immediate investment, the British Government will probably find itself the loser. In some measure, however the British Government is mixed up with Egyptian finance, and the present occasion probably seems a good one to consolidate all interests. In 1855, it will be remembered, the then British Government guaranteed a loan to Turkey of five millions sterling, which, under the conditions, was placed on the market at the low rate of four per cent. As a guarantee for a loan the previous year, the Turkish Government had already pledged a portion of the tribute due from Egypt. With the sanction, or at the request of the British Government, the balance of that tribute, amounting to about £70,000, was applied to first payment of the interest and sinking fund, the annual amount of which are to be £270,000, viz., £200,000 interest, and the balance to form a sinking fund, increasing in amount as bonds were paid off. The recent collapse of Turkish finance, and the uncertainty whether the Khedive was bound to Great Britain to lodge in the Bank of England the amounts due from his tribute, or to obey in preference the commands of his suzerain, doubtless in some measure influenced the Government in the course they have taken. It is curious that the financial arrangements of Lord Palmerston with regard to the guaranteed loan of 1855 were adversely witnessed by the present leaders of the two political parties in England, Mr Disraeli and Mr Gladstone. It is more curious still that on the former should have fallen the burden of having to correct in some manner or other the financial difficulty here arising. One act leads up to another, and the conduct of Lord Palmerston in guaranteeing the Turkish loan of 1855 has been at least one of the links in the chain which has made, in 1875, the British Government the purchaser of the largest individual interest in his great bugbear the Suez Canal.

Politically, the purchase of the Canal may be viewed in an entirely different light from its financial aspect. The Turkey of 1875 excites little sympathy in England as compared with what it did in 1855. Then it was looked upon as an oppressed power, willing to do well if only relieved from the over-shadowing influence of its giant northern neighbour. From that dread it was effectually relieved, but only with the result that it has gone on from bad to worse. Almost any settlement of the Eastern Question which would relieve Great Britain of its connection with the Porte, would now be looked upon as satisfactory in England. No probable settlement seems, however, to point to the establishment at Constantinople of a respectable power, able to take an independent course, and make its councils respected in Europe. A weak power at Constantinople and a possible burst up in Egypt, with the fall of the Osmanli power in Europe, would not be acceptable to British politicians; and the Government seems to have considered that before letting go one crutch it was well to provide itself with a substitute. We imagine that from this date the stereotyped Eastern Question will be found to have entered into a new phase.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21, *Rosetta McNeil*, American barque, Brown, 611, from Nagasaki, Dec. 13, Coals, to Order.

Dec. 23, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General to M. B. Co.

Dec 23 *Yung Woo*, Chinese corvette, Captain R. E. Tracey, R.N., 1,393, from Foochow, via Kobe, Dec. 20.

Dec. 23, *Lathley Rich*, American ship, Lewis, 1,300, from New York, June 19, Coal, to Chipman, Stone & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20, *Fleetwing*, American ship, Guest, 829, for New York, Tea despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Dec. 21, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Dec. 22, *Curlew*, British gun-boat, Captain Church, 670, for a Cruise.

Dec. 22, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 23, *Haidamack*, Russian corvette, Captain Tirtoff, 1,100, for Kobe.

Dec. 23, *Montgomeryshire*, British steamer, Sturrock, 1,250, for Kobe, General, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

Dec. 24, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 690, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Volga* for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Christansen, Messrs. Morton, H. Vogel, Ed. Zappe, Mammelsdorf, Captain D. B. Ulderup.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai, &c.:—Mr. and Mrs, Morrison, Mr. Rennie, Revd. M. A. Churchill, Messrs. Lesley Ario, Judd, Grigor, H. Ahrens, Revd. E. Jenkins, Yoshizawa, Shimadzu Hisatumi, Shidsumi, Kobayashi; Midzumachi, Bogel, Miss Ohamoto, one Japanese Gentleman, Mr. Ishivata, and 114 Japanese, 5 Chinese, and 1 Foreigner in the steerage.

Per *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Miss North, Miss Center, H. E Sir Harry Parkes, K.C B, Messrs G. Ashton, T. Kempermann, Chas. Braess, A Aestmann, E. Wenmoho, E. C. Kirby. For San Francisco: Mr. J. Babut de Marcs. Steerage 111 Japanese, 5 Chinese, and 3 Foreigners.

CARGOES.

Per *Volga* for Hongkong:—

Silk for Marseille	230 bales.
London	64 "
	294 bales.

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Per *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure ... ...$34,700.
Per *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure ... ... $4,500.

REPORTS.

The German barque *Formosa*, that arrived here some time since, with a cargo of stores for the Imperial Government, hoisted the Japanese flag on Saturday. The *Formosa* was built in Allon last year and is classed 11 A. 1. in Lloyds. She was purchased and fitted out by Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., and has been sold by them to the Naval Department. She is intended to be used as a training ship for naval cadets.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	City of Tokio ...	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	28th Dec.
New York	Ukraine	Smith, Baker & Co.	
Hongkong	Orissa	P. & O. Co.	28th Dec.
San Francisco ...	Belgic	O. & O. S. S. Co. ...	10th Jan.
Shanghai	Tokio Maru... ...	M. B. Co....	29th Dec.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Courier	Lemascheffsky ...	
Massilia	Raud	
Naruto	DuBois	
Niigata Maru	Walker	
Orissa	Reeves	...Hongkong.
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Takasago Maru	... ...	
Tokio Maru	Dunn	...Shanghai.

SAILING SHIPS.

Cathaya	790	Morgan	...Kobe.
Formosa	445	Ulderup... ...	...
Flying Spur	735	Croote	...Kobe.
Gaucho	370	Crighton	
Lathley Rich ...	...1300	Lewis	...
Mary Jane	165	... ...	
Parmenio	369	Abbott	...
Rositta McNeil ...	611	Brown	...
Rona...	638	Trunks	...
Shalimar	...1596	Walker... ...	...
Ukraine	682	Melcher... ...	...New York.
Wm. Mudgett	885	Dickey	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	...Saco ...	...Comdr. C. S. McDougal.
Russian frigate	...Askold ...	...Captain Tartoff.
British gun-boat	...Sylvia ...	...Captain St. John.
British corvette	...Charybdis	...Captain Smith.
Chinese corvette...	...Yang Woo	...Captain R. E. Tracey, R M,

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glenroy" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Albuera"; "Western Chief"; "Ullock"
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichna."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Richd. Lattley"; "Hafrofjan"; "Hope."; "Nightingale"; "Regulus;" "Nettie Merryman"; "Surprise"; "Wallace."
FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian".
FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Lochleven Castle."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Bengal" s.s; "Burmese" s.s.; "Tamesa"; "Banda"; "Ziba"; "Benledie" s.s.; "Genoa" s.s.
AT HAMBURG.—"Candare."

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Dec. 26th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Jany. 1st.
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Jany. 4th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Dec. 28th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Dec. 29th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	Dec. 28th
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	Jan. 10th

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23c, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

NOTICE.

PROFESSOR G. A. F. SICKEL has opened a SCHOOL for Europeans and Japanese.

He teaches English, German, French, Greek, Latin and Hebrew Languages, and Mathematics, Geology, Political Economy, &c.

Terms $2.00 and upwards per month.

Present residence and School No. 114, Swamp.

Yokohama, Nov. 18, 1875. tf.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—The Christmas holidays have limited the current week's business. Annexed are quotations of the rates nominally ruling.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.92½	to	$2.15
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,, ...	2.20	to	2.52½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,, ...	2.20	to	2.50
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,, ...	2.55	to	2.95

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce. ...		2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb...		0.75	to	1.02½
Black Velvets				8.50	to	9.50
English Drills 15 lb.	40 yds,	30 in....		3.25	to	3.35
Taffachelaes	12 yds,	48 in....		2.40	to	2.50

Yarns.

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$30.50	to	34.25		
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$35.50	to	40.25		
No. 38 to 42...	per picul...	$42.00	to	45.00		
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... ,, ...		—				

Woollens.—*Common Cloth* still continues saleable in cases where holders are willing to submit to fresh concessions. The demand for *Blankets* seems to have been a speculative one, and has so far subsided that only small quantities at lower figures can be moved. A small enquiry for good qualities of *Plain Black Orleans* has continued throughout the month, but other articles, especially *Fancy Woollens* and printed *Mousselines de Laine*, remain disregarded even at very low prices. Plain *Mousseline de Laine* has been dealt in to a small extent.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6.25	to	7.80	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4.75	to	5.25	
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	5.25	to	5.75	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0.25	to	0.33	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	6.25	to	7.25	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in....	18.50	to	19.00	
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00	to	14.50	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in,...	0.18½	to	0.20	

Figured Mousseline de Laine..	30 yds.	30 in...	0.25	to	0.28	
Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.35	to	0.40	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in.	to 52 in...	0.80	to	1.20	
Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.70	
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in...	0.40	to	0.45	
Union	54 in.	to 56 in...	0.40	to	0.65	
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs...		per lb...	0.40	to	0.41	

Sugar.—There has been a very limited business in Sugars and we have no change to report.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul....	3.60	to	3.85		
in Basket ... ... ,, ...		3.55	to	3.65		
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... ,, ...		7.60	to	7.70		
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... ,, ...		6.70	to	7.20		
,, No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... ,, ...		5.90	to	6.40		
,, No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... ,, ...		5.10	to	5.60		
China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul....	4.30	to	4.80		
,, No. 6 E-pak ... ... ,, ...		4.00	to	4.10		
Swatow... ... ... ,, ...		2.70	to	3.20		
Daitong... ... ... ,, ...		3.00	to	3.20		
Japan Rice ... ... ,, ...		3.25	to	3.30		
Kerosine Oil.....	per case...	2.35				

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 10th instant settlements are 525 bales of Hanks and 125 of Oshius, say 650 bales, the greater portion of which was bought in the earlier part of the fortnight. Later on, when the long interrupted telegraphic communication with Europe was reopened, the advices from the silk markets were found to be of the most discouraging nature, and transactions on this side were checked by the unwillingness on the part of most native dealers to submit to lower rates. Concessions have indeed been obtained to the extent of $10 to $20; but the stock which is estimated at 1,200 bales has for the most part been withdrawn from the market and will probably remain so till after the New Year's festivities.

The shipments of the fortnight are 477 bales, making the total export since the 1st July 9,341 bales against 6,697 last year for the corresponding period.

		At Exchange 4s. 1½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.22 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures			
Other do. (Kiai)			
1st order, nom...	$550 to 600	20s. 5d. to 22s.	2d. frs. 57 to 62
2nd Do.	$500 to 550	18s. 8d. to 20s.	5d. frs. 52 to 57
3rd to 4th Do.	$450 to 500	16s. 11d. to 18s.	8d. frs. 47 to 52
Hanks—			
Best No. 1 to 2	$430 to 450	16s. 3d. to 16s.	11d. frs. 45 to 47
Good No. 2	$410 to 420	15s. 6d. to 15s.	11d. frs. 43 to 44
Medium No. 2½	$390 to 405	14s. 10d. to 15s.	3d. frs. 41 to 42

		At Exchange 4s. 1½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.22 at 6 m.s. in Lyons*
Common No. 3	$370 to 380	14s. 2d. to 14s.	6d. frs. 39 to 40
Inferior No. 4 & 5	$350 to 360	13s. 6d. to 13s.	10d. frs. 37 to 38
Oshiu—Best ...	$500 to 520	18s. 8d. to 19s.	5d. frs. 52 to 54
,, Good	$470 to 490	17s. 8d. to 18s.	4d. frs. 49 to 51
H'matski, Best	$430 to 450	16s. 3d. to 16s.	11d. frs. 45 to 47
,, Com. to M'dium	$400 to 420	15s. 2d. to 16s.	11d. frs. 42 to 44
Kakeda, Best	$550 to 570	20s. 5d. to 21s.	2d. frs. 57 to 59
,, Good	$500 to 540	18s. 8d. to 20s.	0d frs. 52 to 56

Tea.—Our market has been fairly supported during the past week, settlements comprising fully 2,600 piculs, mostly of "Common Leaf," holders of "fine Teas" apparently not offering their stocks. Prices are firm, especially for grades ranging from "standard good Medium" upwards; arrivals have been moderate and stocks in first hands rather light.

To-day's rates close as under, but telegraphic intelligence from the States is not as assuring as to the course of the New York market as it was generally here assumed to be.

The *Ukraine* for New York direct will have despatch early in January next.

Common	$15.00	to	18.00			
Good Common	19.00	to	22.00			
Medium	23.00	to	26.00			
Good Medium	27.00					
Fine	$31.00	to	34.00			
Finest	$35.00	to	38.00.			
Choice	$40.00 upwards					

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been scarcely anything doing during the past week, and rates remain unaltered.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1d.	ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	par.
,, Bank Bills on demand..... ...	3s. 11½d.	,, Private 10 days' sight.....	1 per cent direct.
,, Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1¼d. to ⅜	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand.....	98
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.17	,, 30d. sight Private	par.
,, Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.22	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	97½
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	72½	,, 30 days sight Private..... ..	par.
,, Private 10 days sight	72½	Gold Yen.....	par. to ⅛ c pm.
		Kinsatz	405

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INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

INSURANCE.

Chinese Insurance Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at Current Rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents

Yokohama, December 3, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.

GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorised to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

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INSURANCE.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class,	12 months	1½ per cent.
" " "	6 "	1 "
" " "	3 "	¾ "
" " "	1 "	½ "
" " "	10 days	3/16 "

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class,	P.A.	2½ per cent.
Second "	"	3 "

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class,	P.A.	1½ per cent.
Second and Third-class,	P.A.	2 to 3 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS,	FIRST-CLASS.....	12 Months...	1½ per Cent.
"	"	6 "	...1 "
"	"	3 "	... ¾ "
"	"	1 "	... ½ "
"	"	10 Days.....	3/4 "

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement	FIRST-CLASS P. A	.....2½ per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS "	.....3 "
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff.....	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	.....1½ per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS "	.....2 "

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Reuter's Telegram Company,

(LIMITED.)

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive messages for transmission to any part of the World to which there is telegraphic communication from Japan. Passengers wishing to telegraph their safe arrival in Europe from this, can do so on payment at this office of the sum of $6. Arrangements are being made to extend this system to other countries.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent, No. 32.

Yokohama, April 25, 1874. tf.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL' PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52 ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

A CHEMICAL PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS, WITH THE VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS QUINIA, CYPRIPEDEN, XANTHOXYLIN, &c.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Wholesale Agents for—

BOMBAY.....D. S. KEMP & Co.
MADRAS.....BARRIE & Co.
COLOMBO.....O'HALLORAN BROS.

Export Agents.

NORTON WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street, London, S. E.

Yokohama, September 11, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to

WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
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50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
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LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

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Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

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Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
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Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

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No. 3.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

FROM 12TH TO 16TH DECEMBER 1875.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9.30 A.M. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E.F.V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles	Observations Taken at 3.30 P.M. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles	Observations Taken at 9.30 P.M. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E.F.V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
Su..	12	30.009	43.80	36.70	7.10	29.41	.164	602	...	...	..	29.978	49.70	42.30	7.40	34.40	.199	557	...	...	...	30.035	38.54	34.60	3.94	29.33	.162	695	...	...	...
M ..	13	29.994	37.05	33.60	3.45	28.68	.158	719	...	...	...	29.917	44.60	40.00	4.60	34.64	.200	680	...	...	...	29.931	40.02	37.40	2.62	34.00	.196	791	...	...	...
Tu..	14	29.987	45.00	40.00	5.00	34.20	.197	660	...	...	...	29.924	48.80	40.20	8.60	30.90	.173	498	...	...	...	30.016	37.64	32.00	5.64	24.20	.129	578	...	...	...
W ..	15	30.066	42.40	33.40	9.00	22.46	.110	444	...	...	...	29.998	49.00	41.60	7.40	33.60	.194	554	...	...	...	30.090	36.56	33.50	3.06	29.08	.161	746	...	...	...
Th..	16	30.221	46.61	35.80	4.81	29.67	.165	647	...	...	...	30.183	43.10	38.00	5.10	31.89	.180	644	...	...	...	30.256	32.10	30.00	2.10	25.27	.136	744	...	...	...
Sums.....		150.277	208.86	179.50	29.36	144.42	.794	3072	...	...	...	150.000	235.20	202.10	33.10	165.42	.946	2933	...	...	...	150.328	184.86	167.50	17.36	141.88	.784	3554	...	...	...
Means....		30.005	41.77	35.90	5.87	28.88	.159	614	...	...	...	30.000	47.04	40.42	6.62	33.09	.189	587	...	...	...	30.066	36.97	33.50	3.47	28.38	.157	711	...	...	...
No.ofCol.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9.30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10	Observations Taken at 3.30 P.M (Local Time.) Self-registering Thermometers. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Clouds. Form	GENERAL REMARKS.
Su..	12	0.000	0		...	54.85	30.94	42.89	23.91	69.20	20.50	110.25	0		Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour) H. (Humidity) S R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation) Barometer readings are in inches. Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.
M ..	13	0.000	9	Str. and cir-c.	...	45.60	30.18	37.89	15.42	54.20	22.00	72.50	10	Cum-s.	A few flakes of snow fell at 8 a.m.
Tu..	14	0.000	0		...	52.10	31.19	41.64	20.91	66.95	23.00	104.25	0		Morning hazy.
W ..	15	0.000	0		...	53.85	26.14	39.99	27.71	69.20	14.00	110.20	0		Morning very hazy.
Th..	16	0.000	0		...	47.10	27.40	37.25	19.70	64.12	17.50	106.00	0		Morning hazy.
Sums		0.000	9	.....	...	253.50	145.85	199.66	107.65	323 67	97.00	503.20	10	.....	
Means ...		0.000	1.8	...	...	50.70	29.17	39.95	21.53	64.73	19.40	100.64	2	.....	
No.ofCol.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 16th, at 11 p m., 30 350 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 13th, at 5 p m., 29.910 Inches.

Range 0 440 Inches.

Greatest Velocity of Wind was on.....at .....Miles per hr.
Least Velocity of Wind was on.....at .....Miles per hr.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 15th..... 9.00° Column No. 4
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 16th..... 2.10° Column No. 24 (?)

Range,..... 6.90°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 12th, 54.85°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 15th,..... 26.14°

Range,..... 28.71°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) C. A. McVEAN,—*Surveyor-in-Chief.*

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No. 4.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 17TH TO 21ST DECEMBER 1875.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
F....	17	30.323	34.08	31.00	3.08	25.51	.138	715	...	...	...	30.210	39.03	36.10	2.93	32.20	.183	775	...	...	...	30.167	35.07	32.60	2.47	28.68	.157	764	...	...	...
Sa....	18	29.820	36.26	35.90	0.36	35.41	.207	970	...	...	...	29.513	40.71	40.20	0.51	39.54	.246	959	...	...	...	29.375	48.80	43.80	5.00	38.38	.234	678	...	...	...
Su...	19	29.553	42.30	34.40	7.90	24.78	.134	498	...	...	...	29.465	44.20	36.60	7.60	27.66	.151	512	...	...	...	29.486	34.28	29.30	4.98	20.74	.163	552	...	...	...
M....	20	29.586	43.00	35.40	7.60	26.28	.144	510	...	...	...	29.551	46.60	40.20	6.40	33.02	.188	592	...	...	...	29.641	33.88	31.00	2.88	25.86	.139	718	...	...	...
Tu...	21	29.844	43.46	37.20	6.20	29.80	.165	582	...	...	...	29.846	51.50	41.30	10.20	30.80	.172	457	...	...	...	29.991	38.24	35.00	3.24	30.61	.171	736	...	...	...
Sums.....		149.126	199.04	173.90	25.14	141.78	.788	3275	...	...	...	148.585	222.04	194.40	27.64	163.22	.940	3295	...	...	...	148.660	190.27	171.70	18.57	144.27	.864	3448	...	...	...
Means....		29.825	39.81	34.78	5.03	28.36	.157	655	...	...	...	29.717	44.41	38.88	5.53	32.64	.188	659	...	...	...	29.732	38.05	34.34	3.71	28.85	.173	689	...	...	...
No. of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.)				OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.)									GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Clouds. Form	
F....	17	0.515	6	Cir.....	...	41.09	25.53	33.31	15.56	52.20	15.00	75.14	10	Cir-cs.....	Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation). Barometer readings are in inches. Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.
Sa....	18	0.060	10	Nim.....	...	41.09	33.20	37.14	7.89	45.30	24.00	60.14	10	Nim.....	Morning hazy. Rain commenced at 11.30 p.m.
Su..	19	0.000	0		...	50.10	30.68	40.39	19.42	58.30	28.00	105.00	0		Morning hazy.
M ..	20	0.000	0		...	52.35	27.65	40.00	24.70	66.20	24.00	108.00	1	Cir and cum.....	Morning hazy.
Tu..	21	0.000	0		...	54.85	25.50	40.17	29.35	67.20	21.00	109.00	0		Morning hazy. Very slight shock of earthquake at 5.56 p.m.
Sums.....		0.575	16	.....	...	239.48	142.56	191.02	96.92	289.20	112.00	457.28	21	.....	
Means ...		0.115	3.2	.....	...	47.89	28.51	38.20	19.38	57.84	22.40	91.46	4.2	.....	
No. of Col.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 17th, at 10.00 a.m., 30.280 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 18th, at 11.30 p.m., 29.350 Inches.

Range 0.930 Inches.

Greatest Velocity of Wind was on.....at .....Miles per hr.
Least Velocity of Wind was on.....at .....Miles per hr.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 21st.....10.20° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 18th..... 0.36° Column No. 4

Range,..... 9.84°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 21st, 54.85°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 21st,..... 25.50°

Range,..... 29.35°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) C. A. McVEAN, *Surveyor-in Chief.*

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